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See also—"Who's Who." "A B C" Guide. Post Office Guide. "Daily Mail" Year Book. Royal Blue Book. Burke's Landed Gentry. Whitaker's Peerage. Foreign Office, Colonial Office, and India Office Lists. Kelly's Handbook, and Directory. "Punch." Blackwood, etc.

Founded 80 years ago in the provinces by the father of the present principal, owing to its growth and expansion abroad, the business was transferred to London in 1892. For 36 years my announcement has appeared on this page, which should be a proof of stability. My trade was originally devoted to the fostering of IRISH Industries (peasant and mill), hence the block at side. In process of time I added the very genuine but little known WELSH tweed and flannel industry, established by the FLEMINGS in Henry II's reign, and which I felt was well worthy of public patronage. During the last quarter of a century, as our trade developed, particularly in foreign countries, we have also stocked WOOLLENS from various centres in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND from those mills only of established repute. Continuing to do our best to encourage the peasant industries of IRELAND and SCOTLAND, which is now a big branch of my trade, my motto is and always has been to cherish the industries of my own country, unlike the average trader; and the methods of the big stores who, guided by fashion simply, are constantly giving prominence to foreign merchandise. For all that, British woollens stand supreme in all the markets of the world.—W. B.

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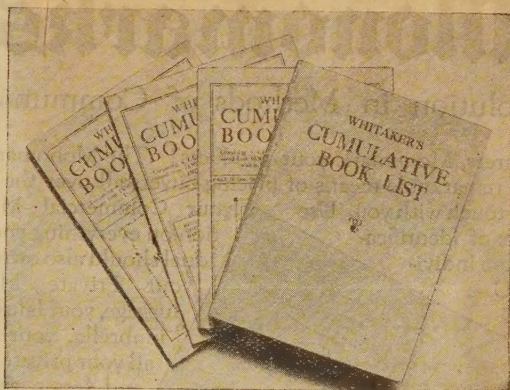
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PREFACE TO THE LVIIITH ANNUAL VOLUME.

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SPECIAL attention has been paid to the arrangement and indexing of the 58th annual volume of "WHITAKER."

From the "Table of Contents" it will be seen that the sections are arranged in a logical sequence and printed, wherever possible, in a self-contained alphabetical order. The "Subscriber for many years" is thus able to find instinctively the page containing the information he is seeking, and the novice can quickly acquire the habit of ready reference.

In order, however, that time may not be lost in tracing matters of detail, an Index of over 10,000 references is also provided, so that anyone in search of information concerning "Accidents," "Bee-keeping," "Broadcasting," "Cost of Warships," "Drunkenness," "Fascists," "Goats," "Hospital Funds," "Jacobites," "Locarno," "Marks on Plate," "Noah's Ark," "Snake Bite Deaths in India," "Taungs Skull," "Trade with Russia," "Women's Athletic Records," or "Zenana Missions" (to choose references at random from among the 10,000), may readily find the information required or the address of a Society whose Secretary will reply to a serious enquiry.

With regard to the various sections the Editor has endeavoured to develop those containing matters of particular interest at the moment, and much additional information has been provided with regard to Finance and Trade, the source of Imports and the destination of Exports being shown in specially prepared tables which will not be found in any other publication in the world, while "Questions of the Day" are again the subject of a series of short articles, arranged in alphabetical order.

The Editor wishes to express once again his indebtedness to correspondents in every quarter of the globe for the suggestions they have made, and to encourage them to continue in helping him to confirm the truth of the proverb, "You'll find it in 'WHITAKER.'" The co-operation so obligingly rendered is very highly appreciated, and it will always be the Editor's aim to foster and maintain the friendly interest of his readers, especially of those who take the trouble to communicate their criticisms and suggestions.

Correspondents are earnestly requested to note the first day of October as the latest date when suggestions should reach the Office, at the address given below.

12 WARWICK LANE, E.C. 4,
LONDON.

November 1st-20th, 1925.

Telephone: 4478 Central.

Telegrams: "Whitmanack, London."

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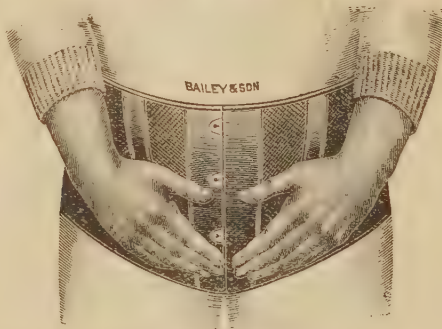
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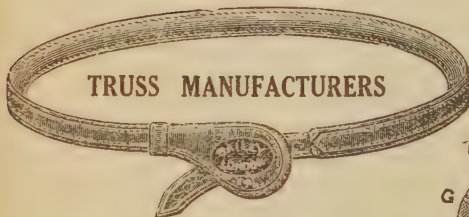
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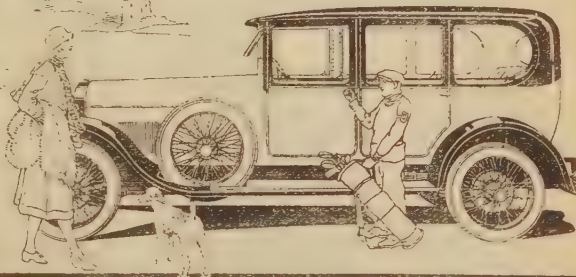
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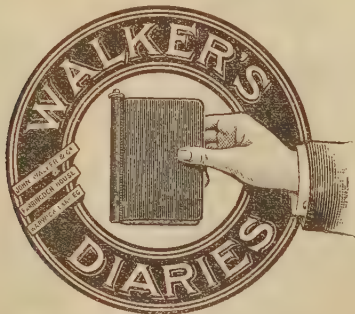
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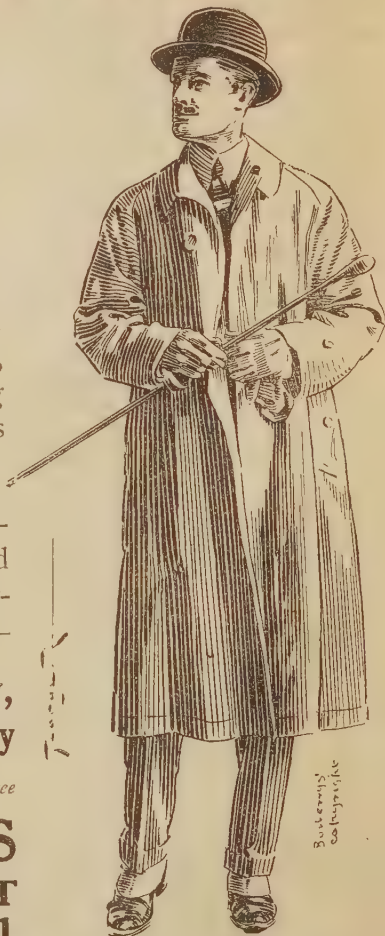
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Widows War Pensions	477	" Ocean- and Seas	84	Zulaland, 56, 657; Bishop of	252
" Pensions	467				

Obituary.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, born Dec. 1, 1844; married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.); crowned with King Edward VII. at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902; died at Sandringham, Nov. 20, 1925.

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NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1926

BEING THE SECOND YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 16 AND 17 OF KING GEORGE V

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	VIII	Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	May 26
Epact	16	Trinity Sunday	30
Solar Cycle... ..	3	First Day, South Africa	31
Roman Indiction... ..	9	Birth of King George V. (1865)	3
Dominical Letter	C	Corpus Christi	3
Julian Period (Year of)	6639	Birth of Prince of Wales (1844)	3
New Year's Day (Friday)	Jan. 1	Independence Day, Canada	23
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 31	Independence Day, U.S.A.	4
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 17	First New Year	9
Easter Friday	April 2	Armistice Day (1918)	11
Easter Day	April 4	Sundays after Trinity	25
St. George's Day	May 23	First Sunday after Trinity	28
Accession of King George V. (1901)	May 6	St. Andrew's Day	30
Ascension Day	May 13	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	30
Whit Sunday	May 23	CHRISTMAS DAY—Saturday	25

The Tropical Year 1926-1927.

Spring Equinox (1926)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March 21	9	2
Summer Solstice .....	... ..	June 22	14	30
Autumn Equinox .....	... ..	Sept. 23	19	27
Winter Solstice .....	... ..	Dec. 22	14	30
Spring Equinox (1927) .....	... ..	March 21	15	2

Phases of the Moon, 1926.

January.			May.			September.		
Last Quarter.....	7d.	7h. 22m.	Last Quarter ...	5d.	3h. 13m.	New Moon	7	3. 45m.
New Moon	14	6 35	New Moon	11	22 55	First Quarter ...	15	4 27
First Quarter ...	20	22 31	First Quarter ...	19	17 48	Full Moon	21	20 19
Full Moon.....	28	21 35	Full Moon	27	11 49	Last Quarter ...	28	17 48
February.			June.			October.		
Last Quarter ..	5d.	23h. 25m.	Last Quarter ...	3d.	8h. 9m.	New Moon	6	22h. 13m.
New Moon	12	17 20	New Moon	10	10 8	First Quarter ...	14	14 23
First Quarter ...	19	12 36	First Quarter ...	18	11 14	Full Moon	21	5 15
Full Moon.....	27	15 51	Full Moon	25	21 13	Last Quarter ...	28	10 57
March.			July.			November.		
Last Quarter ...	7d.	11h. 50m.	Last Quarter ...	2d.	13h. 2m.	New Moon	5d.	14h. 34m.
New Moon	14	3 20	New Moon	9	23 6	First Quarter ...	12	23 2
First Quarter ...	21	5 12	First Quarter ...	16	2 55	Full Moon	19	16 21
Full Moon.....	29	10 0	Full Moon	25	5 13	Last Quarter ...	27	7 15
April.			August.			December.		
Last Quarter ...	5d.	20h. 50m.	New Moon	8d.	13h. 49m.	New Moon	5d.	6h. 12m.
New Moon	12	12 56	First Quarter ...	16	16 39	First Quarter ...	12	6 47
First Quarter ...	19	23 23	Full Moon	23	12 38	Full Moon	19	5 9
Full Moon.....	28	0 17	Last Quarter ...	30	4 40	Last Quarter ...	27	4 59

Calendar for the Year 1926.

January.					February.					March.					April.						
Su.	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su.	...	—	7	14	21	28	Su.	...	—	4	11	13	25	
Mo.	—	4	11	18	25	—	Mo.	...	1	8	15	22	—	Mo.	...	—	5	12	19	26	
Tu.	—	5	12	19	26	—	Tu.	...	2	9	16	23	—	Tu.	...	—	6	13	20	27	
We.	—	6	13	20	27	—	We.	...	3	10	17	24	—	We.	...	—	7	14	21	28	
Th.	—	7	14	21	28	—	Th.	...	4	11	18	25	—	Th.	...	1	8	15	22	29	
Fr.	1	8	15	22	29	—	Fr.	...	5	12	19	26	—	Fr.	...	2	9	16	23	30	
S.	2	9	16	23	30	—	S.	...	6	13	20	27	—	S.	...	3	10	17	24	—	
May.					June.					July.					August.						
Su.	—	2	9	16	23	30	Su.	...	—	6	13	20	27	Su.	...	1	8	15	22	29	
Mo.	—	3	10	17	24	31	Mo.	...	—	7	14	21	28	Mo.	...	—	2	9	16	23	30
Tu.	—	4	11	18	25	—	Tu.	...	1	8	15	22	29	Tu.	...	—	3	10	17	24	31
We.	—	5	12	19	26	—	We.	...	2	9	16	23	30	We.	...	—	4	11	18	25	—
Th.	—	6	13	20	27	—	Th.	...	3	10	17	24	—	Th.	...	—	5	12	19	26	—
Fr.	—	7	14	21	28	—	Fr.	...	4	11	18	25	—	Fr.	...	—	6	13	20	27	—
S.	1	8	15	22	29	—	S.	...	5	12	19	26	—	S.	...	—	7	14	21	28	—
September.					October.					November.					December.						
Su.	...	—	5	12	19	26	Su.	...	—	3	10	17	24	31	Su.	...	—	5	12	19	26
Mo.	...	—	6	13	20	27	Mo.	...	—	4	11	18	25	—	Mo.	...	—	6	13	20	27
Tu.	...	—	7	14	21	28	Tu.	...	—	5	12	19	26	—	Tu.	...	—	7	14	21	28
We.	...	1	8	15	22	29	We.	...	—	6	13	20	27	—	We.	...	1	8	15	22	29
Th.	...	2	9	16	23	30	Th.	...	—	7	14	21	28	—	Th.	...	2	9	16	23	30
Fr.	...	3	10	17	24	—	Fr.	...	1	8	15	22	29	—	Fr.	...	3	10	17	24	31
S.	...	4	11	18	25	—	S.	...	2	9	16	23	30	—	S.	...	4	11	18	25	—

DAY OF

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events

SUN'S LONGITUDE 300° 32' 20d. 19h.



M. Light and Dark. W.

THE SUN DAYS

Rises. Sets. of the Year. to end of Year.

1	F	Circumcision. NEW YEAR'S DAY. (For note on Sunrise and Sunset, see p. 54. For Light and Dark, see p. 72.)	H. M. 8 8	H. M. 15 59	1	364
2	S		8 8	16 0	2	363
3	S	2nd Sunday after Christmas.	8 8	16 1	3	362
4	M	H. G. Bohn, publisher, b. 1796. Marshal Joffre b. 1852.	8 8	16 2	4	361
5	Tu	Gordon Coll. founded, 1899. Sir E. Shackleton d. 1922.	8 7	16 3	5	360
6	W	Epiphany. Twelfth Day.	8 7	16 4	6	359
7	Th	Old Christmas Day.	8 7	16 6	7	358
8	F	Lawrence Alma-Tadema, painter, born 1826.	8 6	16 7	8	357
9	S	Nelson buried at St. Paul's Cathedral, 1806.	8 6	16 8	9	356
10	S	1st Sun. after Epiphany.	8 5	16 10	10	355
11	M	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Plow Monday.	8 5	16 11	11	354
12	Tu	Marquess of Crewe, K.G., born 1858. [1883.	8 4	16 13	12	353
13	W	Chillianwallah, 1849. Prince Arthur of Connaught b.	8 3	16 14	13	352
14	Th	Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., born 1845.	8 3	16 16	14	351
15	F	Emma, Lady Hamilton, d. 1815. H. Labouchere,	8 2	16 17	15	350
16	S	Coruña, 1809. [Truth, d. 1912.	8 1	16 19	16	349
17	S	2nd Sun. after Epiphany. Adm. Beatty b. 1871.	8 0	16 20	17	348
18	M	Capt. R. Falcon Scott, R.N., reached the S. Pole, 1912.	7 59	16 22	18	347
19	Tu	Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812. James Watt, engineer, b. 1736.	7 58	16 23	19	346
20	W	John Ruskin d. 1900. R. D. Blackmore d. 1900.	7 57	16 25	20	345
21	Th	Gen. Sir Archd. Alison, b. 1826. Gen. Probyn, F.C.	7 56	16 27	21	344
22	F	1st Labour Government assumed office, 1924. [b. 1833.	7 55	16 28	22	343
23	S	Charles Kingsley d. 1875. Gustave Doré d. 1883.	7 54	16 30	23	342
24	S	3rd Sun. after Epiphany. Dogger Bank, 1915.	7 53	16 32	24	341
25	M	Conversion of St. Paul. Lord Fisher b. 1841.	7 51	16 34	25	340
26	Tu	Fall of Khartoum—Gordon killed, 1885.	7 50	16 35	26	339
27	W	Adm. Viscount Hood died, 1816.	7 49	16 37	27	338
28	Th	Aliwal, 1846. German air raid on London, 1918.	7 47	16 39	28	337
29	F	W.C. instituted, 1856. Paris capitulated 1871.	7 46	16 41	29	336
30	S	Menai Bridge opened, 1826. Chas. Bradlaugh d. 1891.	7 44	16 42	30	335
31	S	Septuagesima. Corn Laws abolished, 1849.	7 43	16 44	31	334

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	7d.	7h. 22' 4m.
● New Moon	14	6 34' 7
☾ First Quarter	20	22 30' 8
☾ Full Moon	28	21 35' 3
Apogee 2d. 10' 6h.	252,220	miles.
Perigee 14d. 23' 6h.	222,300	"
Apogee 29d. 16' 4h.	252,500	"

RAIN FELL IN JANUARY, 1925.

on 13 days; total fall 1' 7 1/2 inches; above the average by 0' 02 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Jan. 1. Dog and establishment licences renewable. King's taxes due. Holiday on Stock Exchange; Bank Holiday in Scotland.

— Quarter Sessions to be held in the first whole week after Dec. 28 last.

5. Dividends on Consols, &c., due.

9. Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

15. Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Spring Register.

Equation of Time.			THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sidereal Time at 0h. Mean Noon.		Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.		Note. — The words "Mean Noon" on this page, and the astronomical information generally throughout this ALMANACK, refer to Greenwich.
Day.	Add to App. Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.		Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.		Hourly Var. of Dec.					
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.		H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.		
1	3 26	1' 18	18 44 58	11' 05	23 2' 7 S	0' 20	18 41 31	17 17 37	18 41 31	17 17 37			
2	3 55	1' 17	18 49 22	11' 03	22 57' 8	0' 22	18 45 28	17 13 41	18 45 28	17 13 41			
3	4 23	1' 16	18 53 47	11' 02	22 52' 3	0' 24	18 49 24	17 9 45	18 49 24	17 9 45			
4	4 50	1' 14	18 58 11	11' 00	22 46' 4	0' 25	18 53 21	17 5 49	18 53 21	17 5 49			
5	5 17	1' 13	19 2 35	10' 99	22 40' 1	0' 27	18 57 17	17 1 53	18 57 17	17 1 53			
6	5 44	1' 11	19 6 58	10' 97	22 33' 3	0' 29	19 1 14	16 57 57	19 1 14	16 57 57			
7	6 11	1' 09	19 11 21	10' 95	22 26' 1	0' 31	19 5 11	16 54 1	19 5 11	16 54 1			
8	6 36	1' 07	19 15 44	10' 93	22 18' 4	0' 33	19 9 7	16 50 5	19 9 7	16 50 5			
9	7 2	1' 05	19 20 6	10' 91	22 10' 3	0' 35	19 13 4	16 46 9	19 13 4	16 46 9			
10	7 27	1' 03	19 24 27	10' 89	22 1' 7	0' 37	19 17 0	16 42 13	19 17 0	16 42 13			
11	7 51	1' 00	19 28 48	10' 86	21 52' 8	0' 38	19 20 57	16 38 18	19 20 57	16 38 18			
12	8 15	0' 98	19 33 8	10' 84	21 43' 4	0' 40	19 24 53	16 34 22	19 24 53	16 34 22			
13	8 38	0' 95	19 37 28	10' 81	21 33' 5	0' 42	19 28 50	16 30 26	19 28 50	16 30 26			
14	9 1	0' 93	19 41 47	10' 79	21 23' 3	0' 44	19 32 46	16 26 30	19 32 46	16 26 30			
15	9 23	0' 90	19 46 6	10' 76	21 12' 6	0' 45	19 36 43	16 22 34	19 36 43	16 22 34			
16	9 44	0' 87	19 50 23	10' 73	21 1' 6	0' 47	19 40 40	16 18 38	19 40 40	16 18 38			
17	10 4	0' 84	19 54 40	10' 70	20 50' 1	0' 49	19 44 36	16 14 42	19 44 36	16 14 42			
18	10 24	0' 81	19 58 57	10' 67	20 38' 2	0' 50	19 48 33	16 10 46	19 48 33	16 10 46			
19	10 43	0' 78	20 3 13	10' 64	20 26' 0	0' 52	19 52 29	16 6 50	19 52 29	16 6 50			
20	11 2	0' 75	20 7 27	10' 61	20 13' 3	0' 53	19 56 26	16 2 54	19 56 26	16 2 54			
21	11 19	0' 72	20 11 42	10' 57	20 0' 3	0' 55	20 0 22	15 58 58	20 0 22	15 58 58			
22	11 36	0' 68	20 15 55	10' 54	19 46' 9	0' 57	20 4 19	15 55 3	20 4 19	15 55 3			
23	11 52	0' 65	20 20 7	10' 51	19 33' 2	0' 58	20 8 15	15 51 7	20 8 15	15 51 7			
24	12 7	0' 62	20 24 19	10' 48	19 19' 1	0' 60	20 12 12	15 47 11	20 12 12	15 47 11			
25	12 22	0' 58	20 28 30	10' 44	19 4' 6	0' 61	20 16 9	15 43 15	20 16 9	15 43 15			
26	12 35	0' 55	20 32 40	10' 41	18 49' 8	0' 63	20 20 5	15 39 19	20 20 5	15 39 19			
27	12 48	0' 52	20 36 50	10' 37	18 34' 6	0' 64	20 24 2	15 35 23	20 24 2	15 35 23			
28	13 0	0' 48	20 40 58	10' 34	18 19' 1	0' 65	20 27 58	15 31 27	20 27 58	15 31 27			
29	13 11	0' 45	20 45 6	10' 31	18 3' 3	0' 67	20 31 55	15 27 31	20 31 55	15 27 31			
30	13 22	0' 41	20 49 13	10' 27	17 47' 1	0' 68	20 35 51	15 23 35	20 35 51	15 23 35			
31	13 31	0' 38	20 53 19	10' 24	17 30' 6 S	0' 69	20 39 48	15 19 39	20 39 48	15 19 39			

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1925.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN.	SUN SHINE.	18.
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1841-1905		(Pressure lbs. to foot).	Directn.	FALL.	hours.	
1	50° 0	37° 7	38° 6	29° 505	23° 0	SW	' 17	...	19.
2	54° 7	42° 8	4	' 072	15° 6	SW	' 54	...	20.
3	51° 3	42° 7	3	' 375	6° 0	SW	' 06	...	21.
4	53° 4	41° 1	3	' 524	9° 5	SW	...	3 4	22.
5	46° 9	37° 6	2	29° 963	1° 6	SW	...	5 4	23.
6	42° 5	33° 5	1	30° 267	1° 1	WSW	...	2 3	24.
7	42° 4	32° 9	38° 0	' 304	1° 1	WSW	...	...	25.
8	45° 0	37° 3	37° 9	' 007	2° 9	SSW	' 07	3 1	26.
9	47° 0	32° 4	9	' 091	3° 0	NW	' 01	1 7	27.
10	43° 7	28° 1	9	' 363	0° 1	Calm	...	1 4	28.
11	34° 2	27° 0	9	' 321	0° 0	Calm	...	1 2	29.
12	33° 7	27° 3	37° 9	' 179	0° 0	Calm	...	...	30.
13	46° 9	28° 1	38° 0	30° 060	2° 2	S	...	1 4	31.
14	50° 9	40° 1	0	29° 887	5° 0	SSW	' 07	...	...
15	54° 0	31° 2	1	30° 199	4° 2	Calm	' 19	...	...
16	49° 8	31° 7	3	' 439	0° 5	Calm	...	...	...
17	52° 0	44° 2	5	' 363	1° 3	WSW	...	0° 1	...
18	47° 6	38° 0	6	' 441	0° 5	Calm	...	0° 3	...
19	43° 8	34° 3	7	' 563	1° 3	Calm	...	...	...
20	40° 0	34° 5	8	' 473	0° 5	Calm	...	...	...
21	38° 7	35° 4	8	' 288	0° 1	Calm	...	...	...
22	51° 3	33° 7	8	' 099	0° 2	SE	...	5 1	...
23	50° 1	39° 0	9	' 129	0° 2	SW	...	4 3	...
24	47° 2	36° 2	38° 9	' 196	1° 6	WSW	...	3 9	...
25	42° 2	34° 1	39° 1	' 236	1° 2	Calm	' 02	...	...
26	40° 5	37° 1	3	30° 263	3° 0	E	...	...	...
27	40° 4	35° 2	5	29° 973	1° 3	E	' 02	...	...
28	47° 2	38° 1	6	' 914	1° 9	SW	' 37	0 5	...
29	53° 2	35° 4	7	' 821	10° 0	WSW	' 09	...	...
30	54° 1	47° 3	7	' 883	12° 0	WSW	' 01	...	...
31	54° 3	40° 0	39° 7	29° 803	14° 5	WSW	' 09	0 3	...
MD	46° 7	35° 9	38° 6	30° 065	—	—	' 171	34 4	...

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
Day.		Lat.	Long.
1	0	0	0
2	0	0	0
3	0	0	0
4	0	0	0
5	0° 1 E	3° 6 S	285° 7
15	4° 7 W	4° 6	154° 0
25	9° 2 W	5° 5 S	22° 3

See Note. below.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.												
	Rises		SOUTH		Sets		Right Ascension.		Declina- tion.		Horiz- ional Semi- diam- eter.		Age.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	S.	"	D. H.	"	"	"	"	D. H.	
1	18 28	2 23 10	8	9	2 5	18 31' 21"	54	2	14	43	17	5	
2	19 31	3 8 10	35	9	50 16	15 48' 8"	54	3	14	44	18	5	
3	20 34	3 52 10	58	13	37 3	12 27' 2"	54	11	14	46	19	5	
4	21 40	4 35 11	18	12	22 49	8 35' 0"	54	28	14	50	20	5	
5	22 46	5 18 11	38	12	8 8	4 20' 11"	54	54	14	57	21	5	
6	23 54	6 1 11	57	12	53 44	0 9' 45"	55	29	15	722	5	5	
7	...	...	...	13	40 27	4 45' 1"	56	14	15	1923	5	5
8	1 2	6 46	12 18	14	29 13	9 16' 4"	57	7	15	3424	5	5	
9	2 15	7 33	12 40	15	20 55	13 30' 2"	58	4	15	4925	5	5	
10	3 29	8 23	13 9	16	16 16	17 9' 8"	59	2	16	526	5	5	
11	4 46	9 18	13 44	17	15 30	19 55' 4"	59	56	16	2027	5	5	
12	6 2	10 17	14 28	18	18 10	21 27' 1"	60	40	16	3228	5	5	
13	7 13	11 20	15 27	19	22 50	21 29' 5"	61	8	16	3929	5	5	
14	8 13	12 23	16 38	20	27 34	19 58' 2"	61	18	16	42 0	17	5	
15	9 2	13 26	17 58	21	30 27	17 1' 7"	61	7	16	39	1	17	
16	9 39	14 26	19 22	22	30 21	12 58' 8"	60	40	16	32	2	17	
17	10 10	15 22	20 45	23	26 58	8 12' 9"	59	58	16	20	3	17	
18	10 36	16 14	22 6	0	20 43	3 6' 8"	59	9	16	7	4	17	
19	10 59	17 4	23 24	1	12 21	1 59' 9 1/2"	58	17	15	53	5	17	
20	11 21	17 53	0 38	2	2 44	6 51' 7"	57	25	15	39	6	17	
21	11 43	18 40	1 51	2	52 38	11 16' 3"	56	38	15	26	7	17	
22	12 7	19 28	3 1	3	42 42	15 3' 5"	55	57	15	15	8	17	
23	12 35	20 16	4 8	4	33 18	18 5' 0"	55	22	15	5	9	17	
24	13 6	21 5	5 10	5	24 31	20 13' 9"	54	54	14	58	10	17	
25	13 44	21 54	6 6	6	16 9	21 25' 4"	54	32	14	52	11	17	
26	14 30	22 43	6 55	7	7 47	21 37' 1"	54	16	14	47	12	17	
27	15 22	23 32	7 36	7	58 51	20 49' 9"	54	5	14	44	13	17	
28	16 19	0 19	8 10	8	48 52	19 7' 4"	53	59	14	43	14	17	
29	17 21	1 6	8 38	9	37 31	16 36' 0"	53	58	14	42	15	17	
30	18 25	1 50	9 4	10	24 44	13 23' 3"	54	2	14	43	16	17	
31	19 30	2 33	9 23	11	10 46	9 38' 0 1/2"	54	13	14	46	17	17	

Jupiter is in conjunction on January 25. Because the planet is near the Sun, and therefore above the horizon almost wholly in daylight hours, the satellites will not be visible in this month nor in February and the first part of March. See note, p. 8.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks 6h. am. Civil twilight ends, 16h. 52m. Night begins, 18h. 5m. The length of the day from Sunrise to Sunset is 7h. 51m.

The ending of Civil twilight is here defined as the time when the Sun's centre is 7 1/2' below the horizon. Day breaks and Night begins when it is 18' below.

Jan. 2, 4h. Earth at least distance from the Sun. Perihelion 91,337,000 miles.

Jan. 2. 20h. Venus at greatest brilliancy.

Jan. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semi-diameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 10' 6".

Jan. 10. Saturn in conjunction with ♄, 2h. 47m. ♄ 2° 40' S.

Jan. 11. Mars in conjunction with ♄, 6h. 50m. ♄ 3° 48' S.

Jan. 12. Mercury in conjunction with ♄, 20h. 40m. ♄ 1° 58' S.

Jan. 14. Total eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich. See p. 58.

Jan. 14. Jupiter in conjunction with ♄, 20h. 19m. ♄ 0° 10' N.

Jan. 15. 21h. Venus at a stationary point.

Jan. 16. Venus in conjunction with ♄, 7h. 10m. ♄ 6° 6' N.

Jan. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semi-diameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 8' 0".

Jan. 25, 6h. Jupiter in conjunction with Sun.

Uranus, Jan. 1, R.A. 23h. 31' 7m., Dec. 3° 52' 5" S. Sets, Jan. 1, 22h. 33m. : sets Jan. 31, 20h. 41m.

Neptune rises Jan. 1, 19h. 49m. Jan. 31, 17h. 47m.

In this month the Mornings increase 25m., the Afternoons 45m.

Constellations near the South meridian at 22h. : Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Canis Major.

Note on Tables of the Moon,

&c.—According to the practice of recent years, the day as treated in this Almanack is divided into 24 hours, numbered from 0 to 23, the hour following the midnight which begins the day being called 0. This system was adopted in the Nautical Almanac in 1925, and the time is called Mean, whereas it has hitherto been called Civil Time. (See p. 77.)

On page 3 of each month the position of the Moon, and other details relating thereto, are now given for the midnight which ends the day specified in the first column. As in the issues of recent years the second column gives the time of the rising which happens during that day, and the figures in the two following columns show the time

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
1	17 7 47	21 8' 55"	21 34 6	14 15' 15"	16 4 16	20 35' 95"	17 7 47	21 8' 55"	21 34 6	14 15' 15"	16 4 16	20 35' 95"
6	17 32 42	22 16' 0"	21 42 16	12 37' 2"	16 18 44	20 16' 5"	17 32 42	22 16' 0"	21 42 16	12 37' 2"	16 18 44	20 16' 5"
11	18 1 7	23 7' 3"	21 47 15	11 6' 4"	16 33 23	21 52' 7"	18 1 7	23 7' 3"	21 47 15	11 6' 4"	16 33 23	21 52' 7"
16	18 31 47	23 34' 3"	21 48 40	9 46' 6"	16 48 11	22 24' 2"	18 31 47	23 34' 3"	21 48 40	9 46' 6"	16 48 11	22 24' 2"
21	19 3 56	23 32' 3"	21 46 10	8 42' 4"	17 3 9	22 50' 8"	19 3 56	23 32' 3"	21 46 10	8 42' 4"	17 3 9	22 50' 8"
26	19 37 4	22 58' 4"	21 39 41	7 58' 5"	17 18 14	23 12' 3"	19 37 4	22 58' 4"	21 39 41	7 58' 5"	17 18 14	23 12' 3"
31	20 10 52	21 50' 55"	21 29 47	7 38' 05"	17 33 27	23 28' 65"	20 10 52	21 50' 55"	21 29 47	7 38' 05"	17 33 27	23 28' 65"
D.	♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ NEPTUNE.			
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
1	20 4 44	20 47' 85"	15 24 2	16 27' 15"	9 47 34	13 44' 11"	20 4 44	20 47' 85"	15 24 2	16 27' 15"	9 47 34	13 44' 11"
6	20 9 34	20 33' 6"	15 25 52	16 33' 3"	9 47 12	13 46' 2"	20 9 34	20 33' 6"	15 25 52	16 33' 3"	9 47 12	13 46' 2"
11	20 14 26	20 18' 8"	15 27 37	16 39' 0"	9 46 47	13 48' 4"	20 14 26	20 18' 8"	15 27 37	16 39' 0"	9 46 47	13 48' 4"
16	20 19 19	20 3' 4"	15 29 14	16 44' 1"	9 46 21	13 50' 8"	20 19 19	20 3' 4"	15 29 14	16 44' 1"	9 46 21	13 50' 8"
21	20 24 13	19 47' 5"	15 30 43	16 48' 6"	9 45 52	13 53' 3"	20 24 13	19 47' 5"	15 30 43	16 48' 6"	9 45 52	13 53' 3"
26	20 29 6	19 31' 0"	15 32 5	16 52' 6"	9 45 22	13 55' 9"	20 29 6	19 31' 0"	15 32 5	16 52' 6"	9 45 22	13 55' 9"
31	20 33 58	19 14' 25"	15 33 18	16 56' 05"	9 44 51	13 58' 6"	20 33 58	19 14' 25"	15 33 18	16 56' 05"	9 44 51	13 58' 6"

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
	♿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅	♿	♀	♂	♃	♄	♅
1	5 8' 95"	7' 9 22' 4"	4' 0 1' 5"	0' 8 16 18	3' 0 21' 4"	2' 1 15' 1"	15' 1"	7' 1"	5 8' 95"	7' 9 22' 4"	4' 0 1' 5"	0' 8 16 18
15	8' 95"	7' 0 26' 2"	4' 1 1' 4"	0' 9 16 17	2' 7 25' 1"	2' 2 15' 1"	15' 1"	7' 2"	8' 95"	7' 0 26' 2"	4' 1 1' 4"	0' 9 16 17
25	8' 94"	6' 5 30' 1"	4' 3 1' 4"	0' 9 16 16	2' 5 28' 8"	2' 3 15' 1"	15' 1"	7' 3"	8' 94"	6' 5 30' 1"	4' 3 1' 4"	0' 9 16 16

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, January 1, 116° 17' 21"

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—																DUBLIN TIME		G.M.T.	
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN		G.M.T.		MORN.		AFTER.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	F	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
2	S	3 6	15 38	0 34	12 40	8 38	21 1	7 56	19 36	1 32	13 40	4 2	16 11	0 34	12 5	1 10	13 2	1 10	13 2	1 10	13 2
3	S	3 39	16 10	1 10	13 14	9 12	21 31	8 29	20 10	2 6	14 14	4 39	16 46	1 10	13 2	1 10	13 2	1 10	13 2	1 10	13 2
4	S	4 12	16 41	1 43	13 46	9 44	22 1	8 56	20 46	2 38	14 49	5 13	17 21	1 46	14 1	1 46	14 1	1 46	14 1	1 46	14 1
5	M	4 45	17 14	2 17	14 23	10 17	22 32	9 25	21 23	3 12	15 25	5 49	18 1	2 23	14 4	2 23	14 4	2 23	14 4	2 23	14 4
6	Tu	5 21	17 50	2 54	15 3	10 49	23 5	10 1	22 4	3 48	16 3	6 30	18 43	3 2	15 2	3 2	15 2	3 2	15 2	3 2	15 2
7	W	6 0	18 31	3 35	15 49	11 22	23 41	10 40	22 50	4 27	16 45	7 12	19 39	3 44	16	3 44	16	3 44	16	3 44	16
8	Th	6 45	19 18	4 25	16 46	...	12 4	11 23	23 40	5 10	17 34	8 0	20 22	4 33	17	4 33	17	4 33	17	4 33	17
9	F	7 39	20 15	5 24	17 51	0 31	13 5	...	12 13	6 5	18 35	8 56	21 24	5 33	18	5 33	18	5 33	18	5 33	18
10	S	8 43	21 22	6 30	19 0	1 39	14 20	0 32	13 18	7 7	19 41	9 58	22 29	6 37	19	6 37	19	6 37	19	6 37	19
11	S	9 56	22 34	7 36	20 5	2 59	15 36	2 1	14 38	8 12	20 48	11 1	23 33	7 38	20	7 38	20	7 38	20	7 38	20
12	M	11 9	23 41	8 36	21 4	4 9	16 43	3 21	15 46	9 16	21 52	...	12 2	8 39	21	8 39	21	8 39	21	8 39	21
13	Tu	...	12 13	9 31	21 57	5 11	17 42	4 27	16 37	10 16	22 51	0 34	12 59	9 40	22	9 40	22	9 40	22	9 40	22
14	W	0 37	13 6	10 19	22 45	6 7	18 38	5 20	17 21	11 10	23 46	1 29	13 50	10 34	22 5	10 34	22 5	10 34	22 5	10 34	22 5
15	Th	1 25	13 56	11 5	23 34	7 0	19 30	6 10	18 8	...	12 3	2 19	14 37	11 21	23 4	11 21	23 4	11 21	23 4	11 21	23 4
16	F	*2 14	*14 48	11 54	...	7 50	20 20	7 3	18 58	0 41	12 56	3 9	15 27	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12
17	S	*3 2	*15 37	0 25	12 43	8 38	21 8	7 55	19 48	1 34	13 48	4 3	16 19	0 34	13	0 34	13	0 34	13	0 34	13
18	S	*3 49	*16 24	1 15	13 30	9 26	21 53	8 40	20 35	2 22	14 37	4 54	17 8	1 26	13 5	1 26	13 5	1 26	13 5	1 26	13 5
19	M	4 35	17 9	2 4	14 18	10 11	22 35	9 22	21 22	3 8	15 23	5 42	17 59	2 16	14 4	2 16	14 4	2 16	14 4	2 16	14 4
20	Tu	5 22	17 54	2 52	15 8	10 54	23 16	10 7	22 12	3 53	16 10	6 32	18 51	3 5	15 3	3 5	15 3	3 5	15 3	3 5	15 3
21	W	6 10	18 42	3 40	16 1	11 34	23 55	10 53	23 4	4 39	16 58	7 23	19 44	3 56	16 2	3 56	16 2	3 56	16 2	3 56	16 2
22	Th	7 1	19 33	4 36	17 5	...	12 20	11 40	23 57	5 28	17 52	8 16	20 42	4 52	17 2	4 52	17 2	4 52	17 2	4 52	17 2
23	F	7 58	20 33	5 42	18 15	0 50	13 26	...	12 33	6 25	18 55	9 16	21 46	5 53	18 2	5 53	18 2	5 53	18 2	5 53	18 2
24	S	9 6	21 45	6 51	19 26	2 4	14 47	1 5	13 47	7 30	20 5	10 20	22 54	6 58	19 3	6 58	19 3	6 58	19 3	6 58	19 3
25	S	10 25	23 3	7 59	20 34	3 26	16 8	2 31	15 13	8 40	21 17	11 28	...	8 6	20 3	8 6	20 3	8 6	20 3	8 6	20 3
26	M	11 41	...	9 3	21 35	4 40	17 16	3 53	16 17	9 48	22 22	0 4	12 33	9 10	21 4	9 10	21 4	9 10	21 4	9 10	21 4
27	Tu	0 10	12 43	9 57	22 26	5 41	18 12	4 53	17 5	10 45	23 13	1 4	13 25	10 22	3	10 22	3	10 22	3	10 22	3
28	W	1 2	13 31	10 41	23 7	6 30	18 58	5 41	17 42	11 30	23 57	1 52	14 6	10 53	23 1	10 53	23 1	10 53	23 1	10 53	23 1
29	Th	1 42	14 11	11 17	23 43	7 12	19 37	6 22	18 18	...	12 11	2 31	14 42	11 29	23 4	11 29	23 4	11 29	23 4	11 29	23 4
30	F	2 18	14 48	11 51	...	7 49	20 11	7 1	18 51	0 37	12 47	3 7	15 16	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12
31	S	2 51	15 21	0 17	12 24	8 23	20 42	7 37	19 23	1 13	13 21	3 42	15 50	0 16	12 3	0 16	12 3	0 16	12 3	0 16	12 3
		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.		ft. in.	
Spirits rise		20 9		26 3		33 1		20 10		9 9		16 4		12 to 14		12 to 14		12 to 14		12 to 14	
Neaps		17 4		20 0		22 7		16 4		8 2		12 7		9 to 11		9 to 11		9 to 11		9 to 11	

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12h.)

MERCURY ☿						VENUS ♀						MARS ♂						JUPITER ♃						SATURN ♄											
Rises			Souths			Sets			Rises			Souths			Sets			Rises			Souths			Sets			Rises			Souths			Sets		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.			
3	6	22	10	28	14	33	9	55	14	48	19	41	5	11	9	21	13	30	9	7	13	17	28	3	59	8	36	13	1	1	1				
10	6	42	10	38	14	34	9	25	14	29	19	34	5	9	9	13	13	17	8	44	12	56	17	9	3	34	11	12	1	1	1				
17	7	0	10	53	14	47	8	50	14	3	19	18	5	7	9	7	13	6	8	21	12	36	16	51	3	10	7	45	12	2	2				
24	7	17	11	11	15	6	8	10	13	30	18	51	5	5	9	0	12	55	7	58	12	15	16	32	2	45	7	20	11	5	3				
31	7	25	11	31	15	35	7	26	12	50	18	13	5	1	8	54	12	46	7	34	11	54	16	14	2	20	6	54	11	1	4				

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY, which was at Western elongation on December 31, is a morning star, and may be seen low down in the south-east about 7 o'clock in the first week of this month.

♀ VENUS is a brilliant evening star and will be seen in the south-west soon after sunset not very high in the sky. At greatest brilliancy (Jan 2) its magnitude is -4.4. Its brightness decreases to magnitude -3.6 at the end of the month when the planet sets an hour and a half after sunset, south of the west point.

♂ MARS, moving in the region where the constellations Ophiuchus and Scorpius meet, rises 3 hours before the Sun. About January 9 at 6 o'clock it will be nearly 5 degrees above Antares, then rising in the S.E., and will be to the left of that star later. The planet is scarcely as bright as Antares.

♃ JUPITER being in conjunction on the 25th is above the horizon only in daylight hours.

♄ SATURN is a morning star rising nearly south-east by east. Magnitude +0.7.

of the southing and of the setting which next follow that rising, and these sometimes happen after the midnight which ends the day. In such cases the figures are in heavy type, and it is to be remembered in using this table that these distinctive figures always indicate a time on the *morning* of the day of its line. A similar system is followed in the Tables of the planets. (See pages 13, 17, 21, &c.)

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
		Remarkable Days—Events.					
M.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 330° 44' 190. 100.		Rises	Sets	of the Year	to end of Year.
1	M	Unrestricted submarine warfare." 1917.		7 41	16 46	32	333
2	Tu	Purification. Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.		7 40	16 48	33	332
3	W	Walter Bagot, economist, b. 1820; d. 24 Mar. 1877.		7 38	16 50	34	331
4	Th	Sir M. Costa, musician, b. 1810. Capture of Kumasi.		7 37	16 52	35	330
5	F	Holmström Fred. 1832. Thomas Carlyle d. 1881. 1874.		7 35	16 54	36	329
6	S	Sir Henry Irving born, 1838; died. 13 Oct., 1905.		7 33	16 56	37	328
7	S	Scraggsima. Charles Dickens born, 1812.		7 32	16 57	38	327
8	M	Half Quarter Day. Jules Verne born, 1828.		7 30	16 59	39	326
9	Tu	Lord Carson born, 1854. Rungen (X Rays) died. 1923.		7 28	17 1	40	325
10	W	Selmon. 1848. Lord Lister. "Antiseptics." d. 1912.		7 27	17 3	41	324
11	Th	Charles Ingleton, tenor singer, died. 1826.		7 25	17 5	42	323
12	F	Charles Darwin b. 1809. Abraham Lincoln b. 1809.		7 23	17 7	43	322
13	S	Massacre of Glencoe, 1802.		7 21	17 8	44	321
14	S	Quinquagesima. St. Valentine. Shrove Sunday.		7 19	17 10	45	320
15	M	Relief of Kimberley, 1900. U.S.S. Maine destroyed.		7 17	17 12	46	319
16	Tu	Shrove Tuesday. Lindsay Murray died. 1826. 1868.		7 15	17 14	47	318
17	W	Ash Wednesday. Mesinee, 1843. Anore, 1917.		7 13	17 16	48	317
18	Th	Martin Luther died. 1546. Camerons capt., 1916.		7 11	17 18	49	316
19	F	David Garrick born, 1717. Adelina Patti born, 1843.		7 9	17 19	50	315
20	S	Joseph Hume Med. 1835. Princess Royal born, 1867.		7 7	17 21	51	314
21	S	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.		7 5	17 23	52	313
22	M	Washington born, 1732. General Holiday, U.S.A.		7 3	17 25	53	312
23	Tu	Re. Hon. Viscount Cave, Lord Chancellor, born, 1836.		7 1	17 27	54	311
24	W	St. Matthias. Grant Allen born, 1828.		6 59	17 28	55	310
25	Th	Sir Christopher Wren died. 1703; b. 20 Oct., 1632.		6 57	17 30	56	309
26	F	End of Burmese War, 1826. Earl Cromer born, 1841.		6 55	17 32	57	308
27	S	Dame Ellen Terry born, 1828. Paardeberg, 1900.		6 53	17 34	58	307
28	S	2nd Sunday in Lent. Madame Patey died, 1804.		6 51	17 36	59	306

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	5th	25th	25th 1900.
Last Quarter	12	17	20 4
New Moon	19	13	35 8
First Quarter	27	16	50 3
Full Moon	11 40	22 1750	inches.
At 10 35	17 23	252 440	inches.

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS, 1926.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
W. South	5	6	5	5
W. North	6	7	-	6
Edinburgh	7	8	8	7
Strathgry	8	9	9	8
Dudley	9	10	10	9

MONTHLY NOTES.

Feb. 1. Pheasant and Partridge shooting ends.

4. Last day for Objections to persons on New List (Spring Register) to be sent to Registration Officer.

10. Last day for Claims (Spring Register).

11. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.

15. Objections and New Claims to be published.

24. Last day for Objections to New Claims (Spring Register).

HALF QUARTER DAYS are—Feb. 8. May 9. Aug. 11. and Nov. 11.

RAIN FELL IN FEBRUARY, 1925, on 18 days; total fall 3'13 inches; above the average by 1'56 inches.

Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.		Mean Time at Sidereal Time	
Day.	Add to App. Time.	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.		Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.			H. M. S.	H. M. S.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.		°		H. M. S.		H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	13 40	0'35	20 57 24	10'20	17 13'9 S	0'71	20 43 44	15 15 44	2		
2	13 48	0'31	21 1 29	10'17	16 56'8	0'72	20 47 41	15 11 48	3		
3	13 55	0'28	21 5 32	10'14	16 39'4	0'73	20 51 38	15 7 52	4		
4	14 1	0'25	21 9 35	10'10	16 21'7	0'74	20 55 34	15 3 56	5		
5	14 7	0'21	21 13 37	10'07	16 3'8	0'75	20 59 31	15 0 0	6		
6	14 11	0'18	21 17 39	10'04	15 45'5	0'77	21 3 27	14 56 4	7		
7	14 15	0'15	21 21 39	10'00	15 27'0	0'78	21 7 24	14 52 8	8		
8	14 18	0'11	21 25 39	9'97	15 8'3	0'79	21 11 20	14 48 12	9		
9	14 21	0'08	21 29 38	9'94	14 49'2	0'80	21 15 17	14 44 16	10		
10	14 22	0'05	21 33 36	9'91	14 30'0	0'81	21 19 13	14 40 20	11		
11	14 23	0'02	21 37 33	9'88	14 10'4	0'82	21 23 10	14 36 24	12		
12	14 23	0'01	21 41 30	9'84	13 50'7	0'83	21 27 7	14 32 28	13		
13	14 23	0'05	21 45 26	9'81	13 30'7	0'84	21 31 3	14 28 33	14		
14	14 21	0'08	21 49 21	9'78	13 10'5	0'85	21 35 0	14 24 37	15		
15	14 19	0'11	21 53 15	9'75	12 50'1	0'86	21 38 56	14 20 41	16		
16	14 16	0'14	21 57 9	9'72	12 29'5	0'86	21 42 53	14 16 45	17		
17	14 12	0'17	22 1 2	9'69	12 8'6	0'87	21 46 49	14 12 49	18		
18	14 8	0'20	22 4 54	9'66	11 47'6	0'88	21 50 46	14 8 53	19		
19	14 3	0'23	22 8 45	9'63	11 26'4	0'89	21 54 42	14 4 57	20		
20	13 57	0'26	22 12 36	9'60	11 5'1	0'89	21 58 39	14 1 1	21		
21	13 50	0'29	22 16 26	9'57	10 43'5	0'90	22 2 36	13 57 5	22		
22	13 43	0'31	22 20 15	9'54	10 21'8	0'91	22 6 32	13 53 9	23		
23	13 35	0'34	22 24 4	9'52	9 59'9	0'91	22 10 29	13 49 13	24		
24	13 27	0'37	22 27 52	9'49	9 37'9	0'92	22 14 25	13 45 18	25		
25	13 18	0'39	22 31 39	9'46	9 15'7	0'93	22 18 22	13 41 22	26		
26	13 8	0'42	22 35 26	9'44	8 53'4	0'93	22 22 18	13 37 26	27		
27	12 58	0'44	22 39 13	9'42	8 31'0	0'94	22 26 15	13 33 30	28		
28	12 47	0'46	22 42 58	9'39	8 8'4 S	0'94	22 30 11	13 29 34	29		

MEMORANDA.

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[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.											
	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	Right Ascen- sion.	Declina- tion.	Horiz- ontal Paral- lax.	Semi- dia- meter	Age.				
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	°	"	"	D.	H.			
1	20 36	3 16	9 43	11 56	0	5 28	81	54	29	14 51	18 17	
2	21 42	3 58	10 2	12 41	3	1 43	54	53	14	57	19 17	
3	22 49	4 41	10 22	13 26	40	3 26	78	55	25	15	6 20	17
4	23 59	5 26	10 43	14 13	37	7 54	56	5	15	17	21 17	
5	.....	.....	.....	15 2	48	12 18	56	52	15	30	22 17	
6	1 11	6 13	11 7	15 55	0	15 54	9	57	45	15	44	23 17
7	2 23	7 4	11 38	16 50	47	18 57	7	58	41	15	59	24 17
8	3 37	7 59	12 16	17 50	53	20 58	9	59	37	16	15	25 17
9	4 49	8 58	12 6	18 52	41	21 41	6	60	26	16	28	26 17
10	5 54	10 0	14 9	19 56	44	20 53	9	61	4	16	38	27 17
11	6 48	11 3	15 24	21 0	37	18 35	6	61	24	16	44	28 17
12	7 31	12 5	16 47	22 2	43	14 57	9	61	24	16	44	0 7
13	8 7	13 4	18 13	23 2	9	10 21	38	61	4	16	38	1 7
14	8 35	14 0	19 39	23 58	49	5 10	68	60	27	16	28	2 7
15	9 0	14 53	21 0	0 53	6	0 20	21	59	37	16	15	3 7
16	9 23	15 44	22 21	1 45	42	5 20	6	58	40	15	59	4 7
17	9 45	16 34	23 36	2 37	20	10 46	57	42	15	43	5	5 7
18	10 10	17 23	0 49	3 28	37	14 10	1	56	47	15	28	6 7
19	10 37	18 12	1 59	4 19	57	17 28	0	55	59	15	15	7 7
20	11 7	19 1	3 4	5 11	33	19 52	1	55	18	15	4	8 7
21	11 44	19 50	4 2	6 3	18	21 17	9	54	46	14	55	9 7
22	12 27	20 40	4 53	6 54	56	21 43	7	54	23	14	49	10 7
23	13 16	21 29	5 37	7 46	1	21 10	1	54	8	14	45	11 7
24	14 12	22 16	6 13	8 36	10	19 40	2	54	0	14	43	12 7
25	15 13	23 3	6 42	9 25	5	17 19	5	53	59	14	42	13 7
26	16 17	23 48	7 8	10 12	41	14 15	0	54	3	14	44	14 7
27	17 21	0 32	7 29	10 59	7	10 34	9	54	13	14	46	15 7
28	18 28	1 15	7 50	11 43	43	6 28	11	54	27	14	50	16 7

The periods of revolution of the four satellites of Jupiter discovered by Galileo (see p. 69) are 47h. 38m. 17s. and 16.75 days respectively, and these bodies therefore change their relative position fairly rapidly. Their order from left to right as seen in an inverting telescope, is shown in these columns for the moment of the night stated in the heading. The open

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

February 1. Day breaks at 5h. 44m. Civil twilight ends at 17h. 34m. Night begins at 18h. 43m. The length of the Day is 9h. 6m.

Feb. 4. Mercury and Jupiter in conjunction, 10h. $\delta^{\circ} 32' S$.

Feb. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semi-diameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 7^{ths}.

Feb. 6. Saturn in conjunction with γ , 14h. 47m. $\gamma^{\circ} 27' S$.

Feb. 7, 15h. Venus at inferior conjunction.

Feb. 9. Mars in conjunction with γ , 3h. 50m. $\delta^{\circ} 33' S$.

Feb. 11. Jupiter in conjunction with γ , 18h. 1m. $\gamma^{\circ} 43' N$.

Feb. 12. Venus in conjunction with δ , 0h. 27m. $\gamma^{\circ} 16' N$.

Feb. 12. Mercury in conjunction with γ , 12h. 42m. $\delta^{\circ} 8' N$.

Feb. 12, 21h. Neptune in Opposition. Distance from Earth 2,704,900,000 miles.

Feb. 16, 21h. Mercury in Superior conjunction.

Feb. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semi-diameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 5^{ths}.

Feb. 27, 8h. Venus at a stationary point.

Uranus sets **Feb. 1, 20h. 38m.**

Neptune rises **Feb. 1, 17h. 43m.**

Feb. 28, 15h. 52m.

In this month the Mornings increase 51m.; the Afternoons 50m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Canis Major, Argo, Cancer, Hydra.

Venus at Conjunction.

When Venus, moving in her orbit within that of the Earth, passes immediately between Sun and Earth she is said to be in inferior conjunction. When the three bodies are similarly in line, Venus and the Earth being on opposite sides of the Sun, the conjunction is said to be superior. Venus describes her orbit in 225 days, and after an inferior conjunction moves ahead of the Earth in the orbital race, and after passing round her orbit twice and more she overtakes the Earth, and there is another inferior conjunction in 584 days. This 584 days is called the Synodic period. Since the plane of Venus' orbit is inclined $3^{\circ} 24'$ to that in which the Earth moves round the Sun, and 584 is not an integral multiple of 225, it follows that she must be at different distances from the latter (the plane of the ecliptic) at different conjunctions, and therefore is seen at varying

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
D.	H. M. S.	Dec.		H. M. S.	Dec.			H. M. S.	Dec.		
5	20 45 7	20 7 28		21 17 42	7 41 48			17 48 46	23 39 45		
10	21 19 41	17 47 8		21 5 18	8 5 5			18 4 10	23 44 8		
15	21 54 25	14 51 9		20 54 32	8 43 9			18 19 37	23 44 6		
20	22 29 13	11 20 7		20 46 56	9 29 0			18 35 6	23 38 9		
25	23 3 44	7 18 08		20 43 19	10 13 78			18 50 36	23 27 58		
♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ NEPTUNE.			
D.	H. M. S.	Dec.		H. M. S.	Dec.			H. M. S.	Dec.		
5	20 38 49	18 56 95		15 34 21	16 58 88			9 44 19	14 1 41		
10	20 43 37	18 39 2		15 35 16	17 1 0			9 43 47	14 4 3		
15	20 48 22	18 21 3		15 36 1	17 2 6			9 43 14	14 7 1		
20	20 53 4	18 3 2		15 36 35	17 3 6			9 42 41	14 9 9		
25	20 57 40	17 44 98		15 36 59	17 4 08			9 42 9	14 12 71		

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.						
	☉	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	☉	♂	♀	♂	♂	♂	
D.													
5	8 93	6 3	32 3	4 4	1 4	0 9	16 15	2 4	30 9	2 4	15 1	7 4	
15	8 91	6 3	31 1	4 6	1 5	0 9	16 13	2 4	29 7	2 5	15 2	7 6	
25	8 89	6 8	27 6	4 8	1 5	0 9	16 11	2 6	26 3	2 6	15 4	7 7	

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, February 1, $114^{\circ} 38' 23$.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Br. G.M.T.)	
		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.		Morn.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	3 56	16 24	1 24	13 28	9 27	21 24	8 37	20 27	2 21	14 28	4 53	17 1	1 25	13 42
2	Tu	4 28	16 53	1 55	14 1	9 57	22 12	9 5	20 59	2 52	15 0	5 25	17 34	1 58	14 1
3	W	4 59	17 23	2 25	14 35	10 27	22 41	9 33	21 35	3 23	15 33	5 58	18 10	2 33	14 55
4	Th	5 33	17 57	3 0	15 13	10 56	23 12	10 5	22 15	3 55	16 9	6 35	18 50	3 10	15 39
5	F	6 11	18 35	3 39	15 58	11 29	23 48	10 42	23 1	4 32	16 51	7 16	19 36	3 51	16 14
6	S	6 56	19 22	4 27	16 56	...	12 12	11 26	23 52	5 16	17 43	8 5	20 31	4 41	17 12
7	S	7 49	20 20	5 29	18 6	0 38	13 14	...	12 20	6 12	18 48	9 3	21 38	5 43	18 15
8	M	8 59	21 38	6 42	19 24	1 53	14 41	0 59	13 36	7 22	20 6	10 14	22 54	6 54	19 39
9	Tu	10 27	23 5	7 57	20 38	3 23	16 11	2 31	15 9	8 41	21 26	11 30	...	8 7	20 45
10	W	11 51	...	9 6	21 44	4 46	17 25	4 3	16 21	9 55	22 35	0 10	12 41	9 20	21 52
11	Th	0 16	12 56	10 4	22 38	5 52	18 25	5 7	17 11	10 55	23 33	1 15	13 36	10 21	22 47
12	F	1 12	13 50	10 52	23 26	6 48	19 18	5 58	17 59	11 50	...	2 7	14 25	11 11	23 34
13	S	*2 0	*14 39	11 41	...	7 39	20 8	6 49	18 50	0 27	12 43	2 56	15 13	11 58	...
14	S	*2 47	*15 26	0 14	12 31	8 28	20 54	7 37	19 39	1 18	13 35	3 47	16 4	0 22	12 46
15	M	*3 35	*16 10	1 0	13 18	9 14	21 36	8 20	20 24	2 6	14 21	4 36	16 51	1 9	13 32
16	Tu	*4 19	*16 50	1 44	14 2	9 54	22 15	8 59	21 6	2 48	15 3	5 20	17 37	1 55	14 17
17	W	5 0	17 30	2 25	14 46	10 34	22 52	9 37	21 51	3 29	15 46	6 6	18 23	2 40	15 2
18	Th	5 43	18 11	3 8	15 31	11 10	23 27	10 17	22 35	4 10	16 27	6 49	19 8	3 24	15 46
19	F	6 27	18 52	3 54	16 22	11 46	...	10 58	23 21	4 50	17 11	7 35	19 58	4 9	16 35
20	S	7 15	19 43	4 48	17 24	0 5	12 34	11 45	...	5 37	18 7	8 28	20 58	5 5	17 38
21	S	8 17	20 52	5 55	18 40	1 7	13 50	0 16	12 47	6 41	19 23	9 33	22 13	6 13	18 51
22	M	9 39	22 19	7 14	20 2	2 34	15 26	1 41	14 21	8 2	20 46	10 51	23 32	7 30	20 8
23	Tu	11 10	23 42	8 31	21 16	4 6	16 49	3 21	15 48	9 19	21 59	...	12 6	8 44	21 16
24	W	...	12 22	9 34	22 11	5 17	17 50	4 36	16 44	10 21	22 55	0 42	13 6	9 46	22 13
25	Th	0 41	13 15	10 21	22 52	6 12	18 40	5 27	17 24	11 10	23 40	1 35	13 49	10 35	22 54
26	F	1 25	13 56	11 0	23 26	6 54	19 19	6 6	17 58	11 50	...	2 13	14 23	11 11	23 27
27	S	2 0	14 30	11 34	23 56	7 30	19 52	6 40	18 34	0 18	12 25	2 48	14 56	11 42	23 56
28	S	2 32	15 1	...	12 6	8 1	20 21	7 11	19 7	0 51	12 59	3 19	15 27	...	12 11

* The days thus indicated throughout the Almanack are those on which High Tides may be expected. Strong northerly winds in the North Sea and a low barometer with heavy rains in the counties drained by the Thames will probably cause a higher rise of the river, and the low lying riverside districts to be flooded.

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
7	7 32	11 51	16 13	6 43	12 5	17 28	4 57	8 48	12 38	7 11	11 33	15 56	1 55	6 28	11 1
14	7 30	12 12	16 56	6 3	11 22	16 40	4 51	8 42	12 32	6 47	11 12	15 38	1 29	6 2	10 35
21	7 24	12 34	17 45	5 30	10 44	15 57	4 43	8 36	12 27	6 24	10 51	15 19	1 2	5 35	10 8
28	7 14	12 54	18 36	5 5	10 13	15 22	4 36	8 30	12 23	6 0	10 30	15 0	0 35	5 8	9 41

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY. at Superior Conjunction on the 16th, is an evening star at the end of the month, but sets only about an hour after the Sun and is not likely to be seen.

♀ VENUS sets in the twilight south of west in the early days of the month. Towards the end it will be a conspicuous object in the dawn in the E.S.E. Magnitude (on Feb. 25). -4¹.

♂ MARS is a morning star, rising half-an-hour earlier than last month nearly in the S.E. Magnitude +1⁷.

♃ JUPITER now rises shortly before the Sun. Magnitude -1⁵.

♄ SATURN rises an hour or two after midnight. It will be seen between S.E. and S. at 4 o'clock.

with Spica at some distance on its right, and Arcturus 40 degrees above.

distance above or below the Sun. If Venus is at one of the Nodes, or points where her orbit intersects the plane of the ecliptic, at Inferior conjunction she will be seen to cross the Sun's disc, and there will be a Transit of Venus, a rare phenomenon that happens in pairs at intervals of about 120 years. If she is near a Node at Superior conjunction, there may be an occultation of Venus by the Sun which is less rare. On the other hand, Venus may be high above the ecliptic at conjunction, as on February 7, when it will pass north of the Sun's edge at a distance of about 8 degrees.

Venus derives her light wholly from the Sun, and one hemisphere only is illuminated at any moment. At Inferior conjunction the dark half is presented to the Earth and the planet is, in general, invisible, but when it is high above the ecliptic, as it is this month, the southern edge of the bright hemisphere may be within our view, and Venus may be seen by telescope as a small crescent, quite near the time of conjunction.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.		THE SUN		DAYS	
	Light and Dark.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 0° 7' 22d. 9h.	Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	To end of Year.
1	|||||	M	ST. DAVID'S DAY. <i>Spectator</i> first published, 1711.	H. M. 6 49	H. M. 17 37	60	305
2	|||||	Tu	John Wesley died, 1791. Brest-Litovsk Treaty, 1918.	6 47	17 39	61	304
3	|||||	W	Sir Thos. Bodley, founder of Bodleian Library, b. 1545.	6 44	17 41	62	303
4	|||||	Th	Inauguration Day, U.S.A. Lifeboat Inst. founded, 1824.	6 42	17 43	63	302
5	|||||	F	Covent Garden Theatre burnt, 1856. [1809.	6 40	17 44	64	301
6	|||||	S	F. Beaumont, dramatist, d. 1616. E. B. Browning b.	6 38	17 46	65	300
7	|||||	S	3rd Sunday in Lent. Thomas Aquinas died, 1274.	6 36	17 48	66	299
8	|||||	M	Aboukir, 1801. William III. died, 1702.	6 33	17 50	67	298
9	|||||	Tu	Fight between <i>Merrimac</i> and <i>Monitor</i> , 1862. [1915.	6 31	17 51	68	297
10	|||||	W	J. Pinkerton, antiquarian, d. 1826. Neuve Chapelle,	6 29	17 53	69	296
11	|||||	Th	Sir J. Outram d. 1863. Baghdad capt'd. by Maude, 1917.	6 27	17 55	70	295
12	|||||	F	Maj. Hodson (Delhi), d. 1858. Russian Revolution,	6 25	17 57	71	294
13	|||||	S	Field-Marshal Lord Plumer, G.C.B., b. 1857. [1917.	6 22	17 58	72	293
14	|||||	S	4th Sunday in Lent. Ivory, 1590.	6 20	18 0	73	292
15	|||||	M	Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicated, 1917.	6 18	18 2	74	291
16	|||||	Tu	Egypt became an independent kingdom, 1922.	6 15	18 3	75	290
17	|||||	W	ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Duke of Cambridge died, 1904.	6 13	18 5	76	289
18	|||||	Th	H.R.H. Duchess of Argyll b. 1848.	6 11	18 7	77	288
19	|||||	F	David Livingstone b. 1813. Sir Richd. Burton b. 1821.	6 9	18 8	78	287
20	|||||	S	Newton d. 1727. Empire War Cabinet first met, 1917.	6 6	18 10	79	286
21	|||||	S	5th Sunday in Lent. Cranmer burnt, 1556.	6 4	18 12	80	285
22	|||||	M	Lord Allenby crossed the River Jordan, 1918.	6 2	18 14	81	284
23	|||||	Tu	Novara, 1849. Rt. Hon. Viscount Milner, K.G., b. 1854.	6 0	18 15	82	283
24	|||||	W	Queen Elizabeth d. 1603. S.S. <i>Sussex</i> torpedoed, 1916.	5 57	18 17	83	282
25	|||||	Th	Annunciation. Lady Day. Quarter Day.	5 55	18 19	84	281
26	|||||	F	Sir J. Vanburgh, architect, d. 1726. Baghdadiéh, 1918.	5 53	18 20	85	280
27	|||||	S	J. Bright d. 1889. 1st Allied War Conference met, 1916.	5 50	18 22	86	279
28	|||||	S	Palm Sunday. Crimean War declared, 1854.	5 48	18 24	87	278
29	|||||	M	Sir Bartle Frere born, 1815; died, 29 May, 1884.	5 46	18 25	88	277
30	|||||	Tu	Sicilian Vespers, 1282. "Big Bertha" shelled Paris, 1918	5 44	18 27	89	276
31	|||||	W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. Prince Henry born, 1900.	5 41	18 29	90	275

RAIN FELL IN MARCH, 1925,
 ou 12 days; total fall, 0.65 inch; below the
 average by 1.08 inches.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾	Last Quarter	7d. 11h. 49.5m.
☾	New Moon	14 3 20.2
☾	First Quarter.....	21 5 11.7
☾	Full Moon	29 10 0.3
	Perigee 12d 23.5h. 223,200 miles.	
	Apogee 25d. 4.9h. 251,980 "	

MONTHLY NOTES.

- March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.—
 Annual assembly of Parish Meetings in Rural
 Parishes to take place during this month.
 2. Close time for all wild birds till 1st August.
 8. Last day for sending list of persons em-
 ployed in factories and workshops during past
 year.
 25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of
 Overseers and Parish Councils to be made up
 to 31st.

1926.]

MARCH THIRD MONTH.

[11

Equation of Time			THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sidereal		Mean Time	
Day.	Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Time at Mean Noon.	Time at Sidereal Time.				
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	' "	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.
1	12 36	0'48	22 46 44	9'37	7 45'8 S	0'95	22 34 8	13 25 38				
2	12 24	0'50	22 50 28	9'35	7 23'0	0'95	22 38 5	13 21 42				
3	12 12	0'52	22 54 13	9'33	7 0'1	0'96	22 42 1	13 17 46				
4	11 59	0'54	22 57 56	9'31	6 37'1	0'96	22 45 58	13 13 50				
5	11 45	0'56	23 1 40	9'29	6 14'0	0'96	22 49 54	13 9 54				
6	11 32	0'58	23 5 23	9'28	5 50'8	0'97	22 53 51	13 5 58				
7	11 18	0'60	23 9 5	9'26	5 27'5	0'97	22 57 47	13 2 3				
8	11 3	0'61	23 12 47	9'24	5 4'2	0'97	23 1 44	12 58 7				
9	10 48	0'63	23 16 29	9'23	4 40'8	0'98	23 5 40	12 54 11				
10	10 33	0'64	23 20 10	9'22	4 17'4	0'98	23 9 37	12 50 15				
11	10 18	0'65	23 23 51	9'20	3 53'8	0'98	23 13 33	12 46 19				
12	10 2	0'67	23 27 32	9'19	3 30'3	0'98	23 17 30	12 42 23				
13	9 46	0'68	23 31 12	9'18	3 6'7	0'98	23 21 27	12 38 27				
14	9 29	0'69	23 34 53	9'17	2 43'0	0'99	23 25 23	12 34 31				
15	9 13	0'70	23 38 32	9'16	2 19'3	0'99	23 29 20	12 30 35				
16	8 56	0'71	23 42 12	9'15	1 55'7	0'99	23 33 16	12 26 39				
17	8 39	0'72	23 45 51	9'14	1 31'9	0'99	23 37 13	12 22 43				
18	8 21	0'73	23 49 31	9'13	1 8'2	0'99	23 41 9	12 18 48				
19	8 4	0'74	23 53 10	9'12	0 44'5	0'99	23 45 6	12 14 52				
20	7 46	0'74	23 56 48	9'11	0 20'8 S	0'99	23 49 2	12 10 56				
21	7 28	0'75	0 0 27	9'11	0 2'9 N	0'99	23 52 59	12 7 0				
22	7 10	0'75	0 4 6	9'10	0 26'6	0'99	23 56 56	12 3 4				
23	6 52	0'76	0 7 44	9'09	0 50'3	0'99	0 52	11 59 8				
24	6 34	0'76	0 11 22	9'09	1 13'9	0'98	0 4 49	11 55 12				
25	6 15	0'77	0 15 1	9'09	1 37'6	0'98	0 8 45	11 51 16				
26	5 57	0'77	0 18 39	9'09	2 1'1	0'98	0 12 42	11 47 20				
27	5 39	0'77	0 22 17	9'09	2 24'6	0'98	0 16 38	11 43 24				
28	5 20	0'77	0 25 55	9'09	2 48'1	0'98	0 20 35	11 39 29				
29	5 2	0'77	0 29 33	9'09	3 11'5	0'97	0 24 31	11 35 33				
30	4 43	0'76	0 33 11	9'09	3 34'9	0'97	0 28 28	11 31 37				
31	4 25	0'76	0 36 50	9'09	3 58'2	0'97	0 32 25	11 27 41				

MEMORANDA.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1925.												
Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM. Mean inches.	WIND.		RAIN- FALL inch.	SUN- SHINE hours.				
	Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905		(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.				
1	50°	35°	40°	29°451	0°3	Calm	'04	0°9				
2	47°	38°	4	29°868	2°0	NNE	...	0°5				
3	46°	38°	5	30°067	5°3	NNE	'03	0°4				
4	44°	37°	7	287	3°5	N	...	0°9				
5	49°	39°	40°	30°131	2°0	NW	...	0°2				
6	50°	42°	41°	29°864	2°3	WSW	...	...		
7	54°	44°	0	667	4°0	W	'05	1°4				
8	44°	31°	1	626	9°4	WNW	'05	6°4				
9	42°	29°	41°	29°964	5°3	NW	...	6°1				
10	44°	32°	40°	30°217	2°5	NW	...	5°9				
11	44°	32°	41°	0°37	4°4	NNE	'06	2°1				
12	39°	29°	1	226	4°2	N	...	5°9				
13	43°	24°	3	30°172	4°0	SW	'12	1°6				
14	53°	39°	5	29°935	1°2	WNW	'02	0°7				
15	51°	36°	7	30°192	1°3	NNE	...	1°2				
16	55°	35°	41°	372	1°5	SW	...	6°7				
17	54°	39°	42°	247	1°4	N	...	1°0				
18	50°	30°	42°	324	1°6	ENE	...	8°5				
19	50°	26°	41°	30°271	0°1	Calm	...	1°4				
20	47°	35°	9	29°927	2°4	WSW	'09	...				
21	43°	32°	41°	837	2°6	NNW	'03	1°2				
22	45°	31°	42°	980	4°0	N	'07	3°3				
23	45°	27°	2	942	0°8	SW	...	2°1				
24	51°	37°	4	686	1°4	SW	'07	1°4				
25	48°	32°	42°	663	0°5	Calm	'02	0°8				
26	47°	34°	43°	836	4°0	NNE	...	0°8				
27	44°	35°	3	29°832	4°1	N	...	0°1				
28	50°	34°	43°	30°048	2°7	N	...	0°9				
29	49°	31°	44°	30°077	1°6	W	...	...		
30	49°	42°	5	29°997	1°8	SW	...	...		
31	51°	40°	44°	29°771	2°1	SSW	...	0°1				
Mn	48°	34°	41°	29°984	—	—	0°65	62°5				

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	Lat.	Long.
Day.				
5	22'6 W	7'2 S	228	
15	24'5	7'1	97	
25	25'8 W	6'8 S	325	

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.													Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. 30m. (See p. 8.)	
	Rises		Souths.	Sets.	Right Ascension.			Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.				
	H. M.	H. M.			H. M.	H. M.	S.					D. H.	W.	E.	
1	19	34	1 57	8 8	12 29	57	2 3	71	54	45	14	55	17	7	See Note p. 4.
2	20	41	2 40	8 28	13 15	26	2 28	68	55	9	15	2	18	7	
3	21	49	3 24	8 48	14 1	51	6 58	7	55	37	5	19	7	7	
4	22	59	4 10	9 11	14 49	57	11 15	8	56	11	15	19	20	7	
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 40	25	15 7	4	56	50	15	29	21	7	
6	0	11	4 58	9 38	16 33	48	18 19	6	57	34	15	41	22	7	
7	1	23	5 50	10 12	17 30	20	20 37	1	58	21	15	54	23	7	
8	2	33	6 46	10 55	18 29	45	21 45	0	59	8	16	7	24	7	
9	3	39	7 44	11 50	19 31	13	21 31	4	59	52	16	19	25	7	
10	4	35	8 45	12 58	20 33	23	19 51	1	60	29	16	29	26	7	
11	5	23	9 45	14 15	21 34	55	16 48	2	60	54	16	36	27	7	
12	6	0	10 45	15 39	22 34	47	12 36	3	61	3	16	38	28	7	
13	6	31	11 42	17 4	23 32	37	7 35	9	60	53	16	35	29	7	
14	6	58	12 37	18 29	0 28	29	2 10	8	60	26	16	28	0	21		2 314
15	7	22	13 30	19 52	1 22	51	3 15	7	59	44	16	17	1	21	1 234
16	7	45	14 21	21 12	2 16	16	8 23	0	58	52	16	2	2	21	0 2134
17	8	9	15 12	22 30	3 9	15	12 54	6	57	56	15	47	3	21	21 34
18	8	33	16 3	23 43	4 2	9	16 38	2	57	0	15	32	4	21	3 3124
19	9	5	16 53	0 53	4 55	4	19 25	4	56	9	15	18	5	21	3 224
20	9	40	17 44	1 55	5 47	55	21 11	4	55	25	15	6	6	21	321 4
21	10	21	18 34	2 50	6 40	23	21 54	6	54	51	14	57	7	21	41 2
22	11	9	19 24	3 36	7 32	5	21 36	1	54	26	14	50	8	21	42 1 21
23	12	4	20 12	4 15	8 22	40	20 19	5	54	11	14	46	9	21	4 0 213
24	13	3	20 59	4 46	9 11	55	18 10	2	54	5	14	44	10	21	421 3
25	14	6	21 45	5 13	9 59	49	15 14	9	54	7	14	45	11	21	43 1 10
26	15	11	22 29	5 35	10 46	32	11 42	2	54	16	14	47	12	21	43 1 2
27	16	17	23 12	5 55	11 32	24	7 37	5	54	31	14	51	13	21	4321 0
28	17	23	23 55	6 14	12 17	55	3 12	6	54	51	14	57	14	21	243 1
29	18	32	0 38	6 33	13 3	38	1 23	7	55	15	15	3	15	21	1 423
30	19	40	1 22	6 53	13 50	12	6 0	8	55	41	15	10	16	21	0 2143
31	20	51	2 8	7 14	14 38	16	10 27	0	56	9	15	18	17	21	21 30

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. 30m. (See p. 8.)

See Note p. 4.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4h. 56m. (Civil twilight ends 18h. 23m. Night begins 19h. 29m. The length of the Day is 10h. 48m.

Mar. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semi-diameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 5' 0s.

Mar. 5. Saturn in conjunction with ♃, 22h. 33m. ♄ 2° 9' S.

Mar. 6, 15h. Saturn at a Stationary point.

Mar. 9. Mars in conjunction with ♃, 23h. 12m. ♄ 1° 2' S.

Mar. 11. Venus in conjunction with ♃, 7h. 59m. ♄ 7° 22' N.

Mar. 11. Jupiter in conjunction with ♃, 14h. 18m. ♄ 1° 18' N.

Mar. 14, 5h. Venus at Greatest brilliancy.

Mar. 14, 5h. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 18° 23' E.

Mar. 15. Mercury in conjunction with ♃, 5h. 20m. ♄ 7° 51' N.

Mar. 21, 5h. Mercury at a Stationary point.

Mar. 21, 9h. 2m. Sun enters the sign Aries (Spring Equinox).

Beginning of the Tropical Year.

Mar. 22, 11h. Venus and Jupiter in conjunction. ♄ 4° 34' S.

Mar. 31, 6h. Mercury in Inferior conjunction.

The Zodiacal Light may be seen after sunset in the first half of this month, the Moon being then absent from the sky.

Uranus is not visible in the night sky during this month.

Neptune rises **Mar. 1, 15h. 48m.**; sets **Mar. 1, 6h. 27m.**; **Mar. 31, 4h. 28m.**

In this month the Mornings increase 68m.; the Afternoons 52m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Gemini, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Argo, Lynx, Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Crater.

Reform of the Calendar.

The Committee convened under the auspices of the League of Nations of representatives of the Roman, Eastern and Anglican Churches and others to consider and discover any changes that might be made in the calendar with advantage have continued their labours. It is understood that in the views of all the churches there is nothing of dogma or of doctrine to stand in the way of discarding the present method of determining the date of Easter, and of arranging that the festival should fall at the same time in every year, or nearly so, and the Committee agree that the adoption of any scheme of this kind should be settled by general public opinion. On the other

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	☿ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.	
	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
1	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
2	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
3	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
4	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
5	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
6	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
7	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
8	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
9	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
10	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
11	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
12	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
13	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
14	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
15	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
16	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
17	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
18	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
19	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
20	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
21	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
22	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
23	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
24	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
25	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
26	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
27	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
28	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
29	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
30	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51
31	23 37	5	2 54	58	20 43	51

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂
8" 87	7" 7	24" 3	5" 0	1" 5	0" 9	16"	2" 9	23" 2	2" 6	15" 5	7" 8
15 8" 84	10" 1	20" 6	5" 2	1" 5	0" 9	16 6	3" 8	19" 7	2" 7	15" 8	7" 9
25 8" 82	13" 4	17" 7	5" 4	1" 5	1" 0	16 4	5" 1	16" 9	2" 9	16" 1	8" 0

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, March 1, 113° 9' ♌.

Day of "

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LITH.		DUBLIN, I.E. G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	M	3 3	15 30	0 26	12 37	8 32	20 51	7 40	19 41	1 23	13 32	3 52	16 1	0 26	12
2	Tu	3 34	15 39	0 55	13 8	9 1	21 18	8 6	20 10	1 53	14 2	4 24	16 34	0 58	13
3	W	4 4	16 26	1 24	13 39	9 31	21 48	8 30	20 41	2 23	14 34	4 56	17 7	1 30	13
4	Th	4 34	16 54	1 54	14 10	10 1	22 16	8 57	21 13	2 54	15 6	5 27	17 40	2 2	14
5	F	5 6	17 23	2 26	14 45	10 30	22 45	9 29	21 50	3 24	15 39	6 1	18 18	2 37	14
6	S	5 41	17 59	3 0	15 24	11 1	23 18	10 4	22 32	3 58	16 18	6 40	19 2	3 16	15
7	S	6 22	18 43	3 43	16 17	11 39	...	10 47	23 24	4 41	17 10	7 27	19 57	4 3	16
8	M	7 15	19 42	4 43	17 29	0 3	12 37	11 40	...	5 37	18 16	8 28	21 6	5 6	17
9	Tu	8 25	21 2	6 1	18 55	1 14	14 5	0 29	12 54	6 51	19 40	9 43	22 30	6 25	19
10	W	9 59	22 40	7 30	20 22	2 54	15 48	2 4	14 41	8 20	21 10	11 9	23 55	7 48	20
11	Th	11 35	...	8 51	21 32	4 28	17 10	3 50	16 8	9 41	22 22	...	12 26	9 5	21
12	F	0 1	12 44	9 54	22 25	5 39	18 12	4 57	17 3	10 44	23 19	1 4	13 24	10 8	22
13	S	0 59	13 36	10 43	23 9	6 36	19 3	5 44	17 49	11 36	...	1 55	14 10	10 58	23
14	S	* 1 48	* 14 20	11 26	23 51	7 24	19 48	6 27	18 37	0 8	12 26	2 39	14 55	11 39	...
15	M	* 2 33	* 15 3	...	12 12	8 9	20 31	7 11	19 24	0 57	13 14	3 24	15 43	0 0	12
16	Tu	* 3 18	* 15 45	0 36	12 56	8 52	21 12	7 51	20 5	1 42	13 58	4 10	16 28	0 44	13
17	W	* 4 0	* 16 23	1 17	13 37	9 31	21 50	8 27	20 45	2 22	14 38	4 52	17 11	1 27	13
18	Th	4 39	16 59	1 56	14 17	10 9	22 24	9 4	21 24	3 0	15 16	5 33	17 53	2 10	14
19	F	5 16	17 35	2 35	14 58	10 42	22 55	9 40	22 4	3 36	15 54	6 12	18 35	2 50	15
20	S	5 56	18 15	3 15	15 42	11 15	23 30	10 19	22 50	4 14	16 37	6 55	19 22	3 32	15
21	S	6 41	19 3	4 4	16 42	11 57	...	11 3	23 43	4 59	17 29	7 45	20 20	4 24	16
22	M	7 38	20 7	5 12	17 58	0 23	13 5	...	12 1	5 59	18 41	8 49	21 33	5 31	18
23	Tu	8 55	21 32	6 31	19 21	1 43	14 39	0 57	13 26	7 18	20 7	10 8	22 57	6 51	19
24	W	10 29	23 4	7 54	20 40	3 22	16 12	2 41	15 6	8 43	21 26	11 29	...	8 9	20
25	Th	11 52	...	9 7	21 41	4 45	17 20	4 7	16 15	9 51	22 28	0 12	12 35	9 15	21
26	F	0 11	12 49	9 59	22 24	5 43	18 10	5 1	17 1	10 43	23 11	1 8	13 24	10 7	22
27	S	0 59	13 28	10 37	22 57	6 27	18 47	5 37	17 36	11 21	23 45	1 48	13 59	10 44	23
28	S	1 35	14 0	11 8	23 26	7 2	19 20	6 6	18 8	11 56	...	2 18	14 29	11 15	23
29	M	2 7	14 29	11 39	23 57	7 35	19 51	6 35	18 42	0 50	12 31	2 48	15 1	11 43	23
30	Tu	2 38	14 58	...	12 10	8 6	20 21	7 5	19 18	0 52	13 4	3 19	15 33	...	12
31	W	3 9	15 27	0 26	12 41	8 37	20 51	7 34	19 49	1 24	13 38	3 52	16 8	0 29	12

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

	MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	6 59	13 10	19 22	4 46	9 51	14 56	4 27	8 24	12 21	5 36	10 9	14 42	0 8	4 41	9
14	6 37	13 13	19 50	4 32	9 35	14 38	4 17	8 18	12 19	5 13	9 48	14 23	23 36	4 9	8
21	6 8	12 56	19 44	4 20	9 24	14 28	4 5	8 12	12 19	4 49	9 26	14 3	23 7	3 41	8
28	5 36	12 18	18 58	4 10	9 17	14 23	3 52	8 5	12 19	4 24	9 4	13 44	22 39	3 12	7

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♂ MERCURY is an evening star. There will be an opportunity of seeing this planet from about the 7th to the 17th a few degrees above the western horizon, at 19h. or earlier. It sets nearly with the Sun at the end of the month.

♀ VENUS is at greatest brilliancy in the morning sky on the 14th. It will be in the east-south-east at an altitude of about 5° an hour before sunrise. Magnitude on March 14. -4'3; on March 31. -4'2.

♂ MARS continues to rise earlier day by day, but will not be above the horizon until daybreak.

♂ JUPITER rises south of E.S.E. rather more than an hour before the Sun. Venus and Jupiter will be comparatively near together in the latter part of the month; about 5' apart on the 22nd. Jupiter being the lower.

♂ SATURN in the constellation Libra rises before midnight towards the end of the month nearly E.S.E.

hand, representatives of the Jewish Church and other religious bodies object to any scheme that would destroy the exact succession of weeks of seven days and therefore interfere with the perpetual recurrence of the Sabbath on the seventh day. This would be the result of the omission of the first or other day of the year from the system of weeks, that has been proposed as a means of making any day fall always on the same day of the week. A list of questions has been circulated among business corporations and other public bodies to collect their opinions for consideration. Some representatives of railways are in favour of dividing the year into thirteen months.

Fasts and Festivals.

Remarkable Days—Events.

1800-1899 1900-1909 1910-1919 1920-1925



THE SUN

MOON

Rises

Sets

of the

Year

of the

Year

All Fools' Day. Maundy Thursday.

Good Friday. Copenhagen, 1801.

Reginald Heber, Bishop of Oxford, died, 1806.

Easter Day. Grining Willows born, 1618.

Easter Monday. Bank Holiday.

Easter Tuesday. John French, Ambassador, d. 1862.

Old Lady Day. A. Clibbery of Lancaster b. 1848.

King of the Beggars, 1875. Ashura, 1890.

Appomattox 1865. Arves 1917. Vimy Ridge, 1917.

Bastille 1812. "Land" Beach 1869. d. 20 Aug. 1912.

1st Sunday after Easter. Monday, 1917.

Lord Rodney's Naval Victory, 1780.

Easter Lay Services among. Magdala, 1868.

Rangpo captured, 1852. Princess Beatrice b. 1857.

Mariner Arnold d. 1888. Titanic disaster, 1912.

Calvin 1746. Sir John Franklin born, 1786.

Benj. Franklin d. 1790. German attack Verdun, 1916.

2nd Sun aft. Easter. Summer Time begins.*

Princess Day. Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881.

J. Abernethy d. 1831. T.B.D. action off Dover, 1917.

Lady Burdett-Gummer b. 1812. Charlotte Brontë b. 1816.

Cancer founded, 1922. Germans used poison gas, 1915.

St. George's Day. Naval attack on Zeebrugge, 1918.

Donald Deane d. 1751. Canadian attack at Ypres, 1915.

3rd S. after Easter. St. Mark. ANZAC Day (1915).

Jeremy Bentham d. 1796. Naval raid on Ramsgate, 1917.

James Bruce African explorer, d. 1794. b. 12 Dec. 1730.

F. Baily astronomer b. 1772. J. J. Austin, 1789.

Soldier Boycott editor of P. d. 1816. d. 23 Feb. 1872.

Frederick 1743. James Montgomery, poet d. 1854.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

1st Quarter	5	20	54.5
Full Moon	12	12	56.4
3rd Quarter	19	23	22.9
New Moon	26	7	25.5
1st Quarter	10	2	28.1
Full Moon	21	22	25.4

* Summer Time. See notes pp. 17 and 77. No change is made in these pages, but G.M.T. is used throughout.

MONTHLY NOTES.

April 1 Refreshment House licenses to be issued.

James Stephens to be held in the next week after March 31.

5. Friends of Congress, do. Am. Financial

1925-1926 for Treasury purposes etc.

7. Fire Insurance must be paid.

12. Farmers Council to hold their annual meet-

ing on or within seven days of this date.

15. Spring Register of Voters comes into force.

RAIN FELL IN APRIL, 1925.

13 days; total fall 1.25 inches; above the average by 0.38 inch.

Equation of Time		THE SUN (MEAN NOON).				Mean Time		Mean Time		Mean Time	
Day.	Add to App. Time	Hour.	Minutes.	Seconds.	Hour.	Minutes.	Seconds.	Hour.	Minutes.	Seconds.	Hour.
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.		M. S.	H. M. S.		M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	4 7	0.76	0 40 28	9 10	4 21 4 11	0.97	0 36 21	11 23 45	2		
2	3 49	0.75	0 44 6	9 10	4 44 5	0.96	0 40 18	11 19 45			
3	3 31	0.75	0 47 45	9 11	5 7 6	0.96	0 41 14	11 15 53	3		
4	3 13	0.74	0 51 24	9 12	5 30 6	0.95	0 48 11	11 11 57	4		
5	2 55	0.73	0 55 3	9 12	5 53 4	0.95	0 52 7	11 8 1			
6	2 38	0.72	0 58 42	9 13	6 16 2	0.95	0 56 4	11 4 5	5		
7	2 21	0.71	1 2 21	9 14	6 38 9	0.94	1 0 0	11 0 9			
8	2 4	0.70	1 6 1	9 15	7 1 4	0.94	2 3 57	10 56 14	6		
9	1 47	0.69	1 9 40	9 16	7 23 9	0.93	1 7 53	10 52 18			
10	1 30	0.68	1 13 20	9 17	7 46 2	0.93	1 11 50	10 48 22	7		
11	1 14	0.67	1 17 1	9 18	8 8 3	0.92	1 15 47	10 44 26			
12	0 58	0.66	1 20 41	9 20	8 30 4	0.92	1 19 43	10 40 30	8		
13	0 43	0.65	1 24 22	9 21	8 52 3	0.91	1 23 40	10 36 34			
14	0 27	0.63	1 28 3	9 22	9 14 1	0.90	1 27 36	10 32 38	9		
15	0 12	0.62	1 31 45	9 24	9 35 7	0.90	1 31 33	10 28 42			
16	0 0	0.61	1 35 27	9 25	9 57 1	0.89	1 35 29	10 24 46	10		
17	0 17	0.59	1 39 9	9 27	10 18 4	0.88	1 39 26	10 20 50			
18	0 31	0.58	1 42 52	9 28	10 39 5	0.88	1 43 22	10 16 54	11		
19	0 44	0.56	1 46 35	9 30	11 0	0.87	1 47 19	10 12 58			
20	0 58	0.54	1 50 18	9 31	11 21 2	0.86	1 51 16	10 9 3	12		
21	1 10	0.53	1 54 2	9 33	11 41 7	0.85	1 55 12	10 5 7			
22	1 23	0.51	1 57 46	9 35	12 2 1	0.84	1 59 9	10 1 11	13		
23	1 35	0.49	2 1 30	9 37	12 22 3	0.84	2 3 5	9 57 15			
24	1 46	0.47	2 5 15	9 38	12 42 2	0.83	2 7 2	9 53 19	14		
25	1 57	0.45	2 9 1	9 40	13 2 0	0.82	2 10 58	9 49 23			
26	2 8	0.43	2 12 47	9 42	13 21 5	0.81	2 14 55	9 45 27	15		
27	2 18	0.41	2 16 33	9 44	13 40 8	0.80	2 18 51	9 41 31			
28	2 28	0.39	2 20 20	9 47	13 59 9	0.79	2 22 48	9 37 35	16		
29	2 37	0.37	2 24 8	9 49	14 18 8	0.78	2 26 45	9 33 39			
30	2 46	0.35	2 27 56	9 51	14 37 4 11	0.77	2 30 41	9 29 44	17		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1928.

Day	TEMPERATURE			WIND Direction & Force	WIND Direction & Force	RAIN Fall	SEA State	19
	Max	Min	Mean					
1	52.5	34.9	45.3	29.754	2.0 W	.05	1.2	20
2	55.0	32.4	45.7	7.16	2.0 SW	.21	0.1	21
3	50.0	32.8	46.0	888	2.1 NNE	.02	6.1	22
4	49.3	38.1	43.2	750	1.4 ESE	...	5.2	23
5	55.6	38.8	43.3	447	3.3 S	.03	0.4	24
6	59.2	46.2	43.3	349	1.5 SE	.37	2.4	25
7	55.0	38.1	43.3	353	0.6 Calm	.02	...	26
8	50.6	41.5	41.1	719	0.3 SW	.01	2.2	27
9	61.2	38.8	45.0	582	1.4 S	...	0.7	28
10	57.6	43.1	45.9	727	0.3 Calm	.14	0.4	29
11	62.6	35.4	48.8	913	0.3 Calm	...	7.2	30
12	61.4	35.3	45.9	861	0.2 Calm	...	6.0	31
13	59.8	37.1	40.1	742	2.0 SSW	.05	4.0	32
14	56.6	37.6	44.4	739	1.8 SW	.15	5.0	33
15	56.0	40.2	46.8	489	12.0 W	.02	2.5	34
16	52.8	39.1	47.2	453	16.7 W	...	2.3	35
17	57.1	43.1	47.6	822	3.0 WNW	...	3.0	36
18	53.5	41.7	48.0	572	1.8 SSW	.01	...	37
19	58.8	41.8	43.3	714	3.1 NNE	...	0.7	38
20	50.6	40.9	45.5	29.987	5.0 NE	...	4.0	39
21	57.0	34.5	47.7	30.026	2.5 NE	...	8.7	40
22	61.1	30.8	47.7	29.903	2.5 SSW	...	3.9	41
23	54.3	39.2	46.6	590	3.2 W	.18	0.3	42
24	53.7	36.2	46.6	596	2.0 W	.02	7.2	43
25	58.9	33.0	46.6	499	1.7 SW	...	6.1	44
26	55.4	38.4	46.6	504	6.0 NW	.02	2.8	45
27	49.5	38.1	43.3	592	1.1 W	.01	0.3	46
28	53.0	40.3	46.8	519	5.4 NE	.50	1.0	47
29	58.9	37.2	46.0	744	1.1 W	...	2.3	48
30	57.9	37.1	49.1	20.581	2.5 NW	.02	4.5	49
31	56.0	37.7	47.3	20.60805	61.2	50

1870-1871

[illegible]

— 6 —

1991

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[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.							Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 4h 30m. (See p. 8.)	W. E.
	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter.			
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "	" ' "	" ' "	D. H.		
1	22 3	2 56	7 41	15 28 26	14 29' 58	56 39 15	26 18 21	23	23	23
2	23 15	3 47	8 12	16 21 9	17 53' 4	57 11 15	35 19 21	31	31	31
3	.....	.....	.....	17 16 35	20 25' 0	57 44 15	44 20 21	32	32	32
4	0 26	4 41	8 51	18 14 29	21 50' 1	58 18 15	53 21 21	23	23	23
5	1 33	5 37	9 40	19 14 7	21 58' 3	58 51 16	2 22 21	21	21	21
6	2 31	6 35	10 42	20 14 24	20 44' 2	59 23 16	11 23 21	21	21	21
7	3 20	7 34	11 54	21 14 14	18 10' 2	59 49 16	18 24 21	21	21	21
8	3 59	8 32	13 13	22 12 47	14 25' 6	60 8 16	23 25 21	21	21	21
9	4 31	9 28	14 36	23 9 42	9 46' 2	60 15 16	25 26 21	21	21	21
10	4 58	10 22	15 16	0 5 5	4 31' 58	60 10 16	24 27 21	21	21	21
11	5 22	11 15	17 22	0 59 20	0 57' 11	59 51 16	18 28 21	21	21	21
12	5 45	12 7	18 44	1 53 1	6 18' 3	59 20 16	10 0 11	21	21	21
13	6 8	12 58	20 4	2 46 36	11 12' 9	58 38 15	5 11 11	21	21	21
14	6 33	13 50	21 21	3 40 25	15 24' 7	57 50 15	45 2 11	21	21	21
15	7 1	14 41	22 35	4 34 31	18 41' 4	57 0 15	32 3 11	21	21	21
16	7 34	15 34	23 43	5 28 43	20 55' 2	56 12 15	19 4 11	21	21	21
17	8 13	16 25	0 42	6 22 33	22 2' 7	55 30 15	7 5 11	21	21	21
18	8 59	17 17	1 33	7 15 31	22 4' 5	54 56 14	58 6 11	21	21	21
19	9 52	18 6	2 15	8 7 9	21 4' 7	54 31 14	51 7 11	21	21	21
20	10 51	18 54	2 49	8 57 10	19 9' 2	54 16 14	47 8 11	21	21	21
21	11 53	19 40	3 17	9 45 34	16 25' 3	54 12 14	46 9 11	21	21	21
22	12 58	20 25	3 40	10 32 32	13 0' 8	54 17 14	46 10 11	21	21	21
23	14 3	21 8	4 1	11 18 30	9 3' 5	54 31 14	51 11 11	21	21	21
24	15 10	21 51	4 20	12 4 0	4 41' 6	54 52 14	57 12 11	21	21	21
25	16 18	22 34	4 38	12 49 40	0 4' 11	55 19 15	4 13 11	21	21	21
26	17 27	23 18	4 58	13 36 12	4 39' 08	55 50 15	13 14 11	21	21	21
27	18 38	0 3	5 18	14 24 16	9 16' 0	56 22 15	21 15 11	21	21	21
28	19 51	0 51	5 43	15 14 31	13 33' 1	56 54 15	30 16 11	21	21	21
29	21 5	1 42	6 12	16 7 24	17 15' 2	57 25 15	39 17 11	21	21	21
30	22 18	2 36	6 49	17 3 3	20 6' 18	57 53 15	46 18 11	21	21	21

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3h. 38m. Civil twilight ends 10h. 15m. Night begins 20h. 29m. The length of the Day is 12h. 51m.

Apr. 2. Saturn in conjunction with ♃, 3h. 1m. ♄ 1° 53' S.

Apr. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 4' 48s.

Apr. 7. Mars in conjunction with ♃, 16h. 38m. ♄ 0° 31' N.

Apr. 8. Jupiter in conjunction with ♃, 7h. 13m. ♄ 1° 52' N.

Apr. 9. Venus in conjunction with ♃, 1h. 23m. ♄ 4° 56' N.

Apr. 11. Mercury in conjunction with ♃, 2h. 20m. ♄ 5° 21' N.

Apr. 12, 16h. Mercury at a Stationary Point.

Apr. 18, 19h.. Venus at Greatest Elongation. 46° 16' W.

Apr. 23, 10h. 47m. Mars and Jupiter in conjunction. ♄ 0° 51' S.

Apr. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 5' 48s.

Apr. 28, 6h. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 29° 4' W.

Apr. 29. Saturn in conjunction with ♃, 6h. 29m. ♄ 1° 48' S.

Neptune sets Apr. 1, 4h. 24m.; Apr. 30, 2h. 29m.

In this month the mornings increase 62m.; the afternoons 48m.

Constellations near the South meridian at 22h.: Cancer, Hydra, Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Corvus, Virgo.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♂ MERCURY.		♀ VENUS.		♂ MARS.	
	R.A.	DEC.	R.A.	DEC.	R.A.	DEC.
1	H. M. S.	° ' "	H. M. S.	° ' "	H. M. S.	° ' "
1	0 27 53	5 54' 6N	21 49 56	10 35' 18S	20 37 35	19 39' 28S
6	0 15 53	3 17' 9	22 7 1	9 45' 5	20 52 27	18 47' 4
11	0 10 10	1 13' 0	22 24 54	8 43' 6	21 7 10	17 51' 4
16	0 12 12	0 8' 3	22 43 26	7 30' 4	21 21 45	16 51' 7
21	0 21 12	0 7' 1	23 2 25	6 7' 0	21 36 10	15 48' 6
26	0 35 49	1 1' 7N	23 21 46	4 34' 7S	21 50 27	14 42' 3S
D.	♂ JUPITER.		♂ SATURN.		♂ NEPTUNE.	
	R.A.	DEC.	R.A.	DEC.	R.A.	DEC.
1	H. M. S.	° ' "	H. M. S.	° ' "	H. M. S.	° ' "
1	21 27 4	15 39' 4S	15 35 2	16 50' 9S	9 39 3	14 28' 4N
6	21 30 43	15 22' 8	15 34 7	16 47' 0	9 38 45	14 29' 9
11	21 34 12	15 6' 8	15 33 5	16 42' 7	9 38 30	14 31' 1
16	21 37 30	14 51' 6	15 31 55	16 38' 1	9 38 18	14 32' 2
21	21 40 37	14 37' 1	15 30 39	16 33' 2	9 38 8	14 32' 9
26	21 43 31	14 23' 6S	15 29 18	16 28' 1S	9 38 2	14 33' 4N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
1	8' 79	14' 9	15' 1	5' 7	1' 6	1' 0	16	1	5' 7	14' 4	3' 0	16' 4
15	8' 77	13' 2	13' 3	6' 0	1' 6	1' 0	15	58	5' 0	12' 7	3' 2	16' 9
25	8' 74	11' 0	11' 9	6' 3	1' 7	1' 0	15	55	4' 2	11' 4	3' 3	17' 3

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, April 1, 112° 31' 20".

The first Sunday after Easter was called Low Sunday because it was the custom to celebrate the day as a feast of the same kind as the chief Christian festival but lower in degree. Quasi-modo is another name for this Sunday which occurs in old records. *Festi Quasi-modo Geniti* being the first words of the introit, or hymn for Mass of that day.

Septuagesima Sunday.—The third Sunday before Lent is supposed to have its name because it is about seventy days (actually 63) before Easter. Since that may be on any day from March 22 to April 25, the earliest date on which Septuagesima can fall is January 18, and the latest February 22, the latter happening if Easter falls on April 25 and the year is a leap-year. This latest date has not occurred since the introduction of the Gregorian Calendar into England in 1752, but it will do so in the year A.D. 3784, if the present system then prevails. Septuagesima has fallen on the earliest date, January 18, four times since the year 1752, but it will not do so again until 2285.

Day of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUNDEE (Bar)	
		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	3 42	15 57	0 57	13 14	9 8	21 21	8 3	20 20	1 56	14 9	4 25	16 43	1 3	13 19
2	F	4 13	16 26	1 27	13 45	9 39	21 51	8 30	20 53	2 26	14 43	4 58	17 18	1 36	13 54
3	S	4 35	16 58	1 59	14 21	10 11	22 23	9 1	21 31	3 0	15 20	5 34	17 58	2 13	14 33
4	S	5 21	17 35	2 37	15 4	10 45	22 58	9 38	23 16	3 37	16 2	6 15	18 44	2 54	15 17
5	M	6 5	18 23	3 22	15 57	11 25	23 44	10 25	23 12	4 23	16 55	7 5	19 42	3 44	16 15
6	Tu	7 1	19 23	4 24	17 11	...	12 22	11 21	...	5 21	18 2	8 9	20 55	4 50	17 30
7	Th	8 13	20 47	5 46	18 40	0 56	13 51	0 20	12 39	6 38	19 20	9 28	22 19	6 12	18 54
8	F	9 49	22 26	7 20	20 7	2 41	15 35	1 55	14 28	8 7	20 57	10 54	23 41	7 35	20 13
9	S	11 21	23 45	8 38	21 15	4 15	16 54	3 32	15 51	9 25	22 5	...	12 10	8 48	21 20
0	S	12 25	9 38	22 5	5 22	5 22	17 51	4 35	16 46	10 25	22 57	0 46	13 6	9 49	22 14
1	S	0 41	13 14	10 24	22 47	6 14	18 39	5 19	17 32	11 16	23 44	1 33	13 51	10 36	23 57
2	M	1 28	13 56	11 6	23 28	7 2	19 24	6 1	18 18	...	12 3	2 15	14 34	11 17	23 37
3	Tu	*2 11	*14 37	11 50	...	7 45	20 6	6 43	19 3	0 30	12 49	2 57	15 18	11 58	...
4	Th	*2 54	*15 17	0 11	12 32	8 26	20 44	7 23	19 43	1 13	13 32	3 41	16 4	0 19	12 40
5	F	*3 35	*15 54	0 50	13 12	9 5	21 21	7 58	20 22	1 53	14 11	4 23	16 45	1 0	13 19
6	S	4 13	16 29	1 27	13 51	9 41	21 56	8 31	21 1	2 30	14 50	5 1	17 25	1 39	13 59
7	S	4 50	17 4	2 4	14 30	10 17	22 30	9 5	21 42	3 7	15 28	5 41	18 7	2 20	14 41
8	S	5 28	17 43	2 44	15 14	10 51	23 4	9 43	22 28	3 45	16 10	6 24	18 54	3 3	15 27
9	M	6 13	18 30	3 31	16 9	11 30	23 49	10 27	23 20	4 29	17 0	7 13	19 49	3 53	16 22
0	Tu	7 7	19 28	4 32	17 19	...	12 27	11 20	...	5 23	18 3	8 12	20 55	4 55	17 31
1	W	8 15	20 45	5 49	18 39	1 0	13 50	0 23	12 34	6 35	19 24	9 25	22 12	6 9	18 47
2	Th	9 42	22 14	7 12	19 58	2 34	15 23	1 51	14 13	7 56	20 42	10 45	23 27	7 24	19 59
3	F	11 5	23 29	8 26	21 1	4 0	16 36	3 21	15 33	9 7	21 42	11 54	...	8 31	20 59
4	S	...	12 5	9 19	21 45	5 2	17 27	4 19	16 24	10 0	22 28	0 25	12 44	9 24	21 46
5	S	0 20	12 47	10 0	22 20	5 46	18 7	4 58	17 3	10 43	23 6	1 8	13 23	10 6	22 24
6	M	0 59	13 21	10 34	22 50	6 26	18 44	5 28	17 37	11 20	23 41	1 42	13 56	10 40	22 55
7	Tu	1 33	13 52	11 6	23 21	7 1	19 17	5 58	18 11	11 56	...	2 13	14 28	11 10	23 26
8	W	2 6	14 23	11 38	23 52	7 34	19 48	6 28	18 45	0 16	12 32	2 43	15 2	11 42	23 59
9	Th	2 39	14 55	...	12 12	8 7	20 22	7 2	19 22	0 50	13 9	3 18	15 40	...	12 17
0	F	3 14	15 29	0 26	12 49	8 43	20 56	7 34	20 0	1 27	13 48	3 56	16 20	0 35	12 54

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
D.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Souths h. m.	Sets h. m.
4	5 8	11 32	17 55	4 0	9 12	14 24	3 38	7 58	12 19	3 59	8 41	13 24	22 10	2 44	7 18
11	4 45	10 55	17 3	3 50	9 9	14 29	3 23	7 52	12 20	3 35	8 19	13 3	21 40	2 15	6 50
18	4 29	10 32	16 35	3 40	9 8	14 36	3 8	7 44	12 21	3 10	7 56	12 42	21 10	1 46	6 21
25	4 14	10 22	16 30	3 29	9 7	14 46	2 53	7 37	12 23	2 44	7 33	12 22	20 40	1 16	5 52

☿ MERCURY rises not long before the Sun and will not be seen.

♀ VENUS is also a morning star, rising earlier day by day. It may be seen in the dawn south of east. Magnitude at the end of the month -3.9.

♂ MARS, as last month, is a morning star, but only in the brightening sky. It is moving from right to left towards Jupiter at the beginning of the month, and the two planets will be in conjunction on the 23rd. Magnitude 1.1 to 0.8.

♃ JUPITER (mag. -1.7) rises about daybreak, and the five bright planets will be above the horizon in the hour before sunrise. On the 18th, at 4h., Mars and Jupiter will be nearly in the south-east, Jupiter being on the left, with Venus nearer to the east point, all at a low altitude. Mercury rises due east half an hour later, and Saturn is rather higher than these in the south-west.

♄ SATURN is a conspicuous object in the south-east sky at midnight. Magnitude 0.5 to 0.3.

Summer Time.—In 1916 an Act dated May 17 enjoined that during a period of that year then defined the time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time, and that in any subsequent year of the war then in progress, a similar prescribed period might be fixed by an Order in Council. This system was continued until after the end of the war, and was further prolonged by an Act of 1922 (July 20), which specified that the period should begin at 2 o'clock P.M.T. in the morning of the day following the third Saturday in April, or if that day is Easter-Day, the day following the second Saturday, and should end at 2 o'clock G.M.T. in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in September. This Act was to continue in force until the end of the year 1923, and no longer, "unless Parliament otherwise determines." The Act was renewed for 1924 and 1925, and was made permanent by a further Act (August 7, 1925) which modified the length of the period by substituting the first Saturday in October for third Saturday in September.

DAY OF			Fast and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN'S LONGITUDE 60° 11 21d. 20h.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	!	S	St. Philip and St. James. Duke of Connaught b. 1850.	4 35	19 20	121	244
2	!	S	4th Sunday after Easter. E. Cobham Brewer b. 1810.	4 33	19 22	122	243
3	!	M	Jamaica discovered, 1494. Thomas Hood died, 1845.	4 32	19 23	123	242
4	!	Tu	Seringapatam capt., 1799. Joseph Whitaker, F.S.A., b.	4 30	19 25	124	241
5	!	W	Empress Eugenie b. 1826; d. 11 July, 1920. [1820.	4 28	19 26	125	240
6	!	Th	KING'S ACCESSION (1910).	4 26	19 28	126	239
7	!	F	S.S. <i>Lusitania</i> torpedoed, 1915; 1,134 lives lost.	4 24	19 30	127	238
8	!	S	Treaty on Alabama claims signed, 1871.	4 23	19 31	128	237
9	!	S	Rogation Sunday. Half Quarter Day.	4 21	19 33	129	236
10	!	M	Viscount Bryce, O.M., b. 1838. Indian Mutiny, 1857.	4 19	19 34	130	235
11	!	Tu	Perceval assassinated, 1812. Sir J. Herschel d. 1871.	4 18	19 35	131	234
12	!	W	Passage of the Douro, 1809. Windhoek occupied, 1915.	4 16	19 37	132	233
13	!	Th	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.	4 14	19 39	133	232
14	!	F	Old May Day. Sir Squire Bancroft, actor, born, 1841.	4 13	19 41	134	231
15	!	S	Balfe, musical composer, b. 1808. Vimy Ridge, 1916.	4 11	19 42	135	230
16	!	S	Sunday after Ascension. Albuera, 1811.	4 10	19 44	136	229
17	!	M	King of Spain born, 1886. Relief of Mafeking, 1900.	4 9	19 45	137	228
18	!	Tu	Nathl. Hawthorne d. 1864. George Meredith d. 1909.	4 7	19 46	138	227
19	!	W	Battle of La Hogue, 1692. James Boswell d. 1795.	4 6	19 48	139	226
20	!	Th	Sir E. Goschen, "Scrap of paper" Ambassador, d. 1924.	4 4	19 49	140	225
21	!	F	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. Elizabeth Fry b. 1780.	4 3	19 51	141	224
22	!	S	Earl of Ypres died, 1925; born Sept. 28, 1852.	4 2	19 52	142	223
23	!	S	Whit Sunday. Pentecost. Ramillies, 1706.	4 0	19 53	143	222
24	!	M	Whit Monday. EMPIRE DAY.	3 59	19 55	144	221
25	!	Tu	Whit Tuesday. Bank Holiday Act, 1871.	3 58	19 56	145	220
26	!	W	QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY (1867).	3 57	19 57	146	219
27	!	Th	Fourth Battle of the Aisne, 1918.	3 56	19 59	147	218
28	!	F	Battles of Souchez and La Bassée, 1915.	3 55	20 0	148	217
29	!	S	Restoration of Charles II, 1660. Oak Apple Day.	3 54	20 1	149	216
30	!	S	Trinity Sunday. Decoration Day, U.S.A.	3 53	20 2	150	215
31	!	M	UNION DAY, S. Africa (1910). Battle of Jutland, 1916.	3 52	20 3	151	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	.....	5d.	3h.	13' 2m.
● New Moon	.....	11	22	55' 3
☾ First Quarter	.....	19	17	48' 3
☾ Full Moon	.....	27	11	48' 7

Perigee ... 7d. 5' 7h. 229,140 miles.
Apogee ... 19d. 17' 8h. 251,150 "

RAIN FELL IN MAY, 1925.

on 16 days; total fall, 1' 53 inches; below the average by 0' 20 inch.

The time used in these pages is Greenwich Mean Time. To convert G.M.T. into Summer Time, 1 hour must be added.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 1. Holiday at London Stock Exchange.
5. 16 George V. ends. 6. 17 George V. begins.
15. Scottish Term Day.
ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.—These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

Equation of Time.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Sidereal

Mean Time

MEMORANDA.

Day.	Subst. from Ap Time	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Mean Time at Oh. Sid.ereal Time
1	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	° ' "	H. M. S.
1	2 54	0'32	2 31 44	9'53	14 55'8n	0'76	2 34 38
2	3 1	0'30	2 35 33	9'55	15 13'9	0'75	2 38 34
3	3 8	0'28	2 39 23	9'58	15 31'8	0'74	2 42 31
4	3 14	0'25	2 43 13	9'60	15 49'5	0'73	2 46 27
5	3 20	0'23	2 47 4	9'63	16 6'8	0'72	2 50 24
6	3 25	0'21	2 50 55	9'65	16 24'0	0'71	2 54 20
7	3 30	0'18	2 54 47	9'67	16 40'8	0'70	2 58 17
8	3 34	0'16	2 58 39	9'70	16 57'4	0'68	3 2 14
9	3 38	0'13	3 2 32	9'72	17 13'6	0'67	3 6 10
10	3 41	0'11	3 6 26	9'75	17 29'6	0'66	3 10 7
11	3 43	0'09	3 10 20	9'77	17 45'3	0'65	3 14 3
12	3 45	0'06	3 14 15	9'80	18 0'8	0'64	3 18 0
13	3 46	0'04	3 18 10	9'82	18 15'9	0'62	3 21 56
14	3 46	0'01	3 22 6	9'84	18 30'7	0'61	3 25 53
15	3 46	0'01	3 26 3	9'87	18 45'1	0'60	3 29 49
16	3 46	0'03	3 30 0	9'89	18 59'3	0'58	3 33 46
17	3 45	0'06	3 33 58	9'91	19 13'2	0'57	3 37 43
18	3 43	0'08	3 37 56	9'94	19 26'7	0'56	3 41 39
19	3 41	0'10	3 41 55	9'96	19 39'9	0'54	3 45 36
20	3 38	0'12	3 45 54	9'98	19 52'7	0'53	3 49 32
21	3 35	0'15	3 49 54	10'00	20 5'3	0'51	3 53 29
22	3 31	0'17	3 53 54	10'02	20 17'4	0'50	3 57 25
23	3 27	0'19	3 57 55	10'05	20 29'3	0'49	4 1 22
24	3 22	0'21	4 1 56	10'07	20 40'7	0'47	4 5 18
25	3 17	0'23	4 5 58	10'09	20 51'8	0'46	4 9 15
26	3 11	0'25	4 10 0	10'11	21 2'6	0'44	4 13 12
27	3 5	0'27	4 14 3	10'13	21 13'0	0'43	4 17 8
28	2 58	0'29	4 18 6	10'15	21 23'0	0'41	4 21 5
29	2 51	0'31	4 22 10	10'17	21 32'7	0'39	4 25 1
30	2 44	0'33	4 26 14	10'19	21 42'0	0'38	4 28 58
31	2 36	0'35	4 30 19	10'21	21 50'9n	0'36	4 32 54

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1925.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE
	Max.	Min.	Mn 1841-1905.		(Pressure lbs. to foot.)	Directn.		
				inches.			inch.	hours.
1	50'8	37'1	49'3	29.630	4'6	NW	0'5	0'5
2	59'1	34'1	5	29.648	2'0	SW	...	3'3
3	60'2	39'8	49'9	29.808	2'0	S	1'2	0'6
4	60'2	47'2	50'0	29.587	1'4	S	0'3	1'2
5	56'5	40'2	3	29.506	2'2	S	1'1	0'8
6	58'9	39'5	5	29.461	2'7	S	0'1	0'8
7	58'1	43'9	50'7	29.347	2'3	S	1'5	4'0
8	57'5	43'1	51'0	29.349	3'9	SSE	0'5	0'8
9	61'2	42'3	2	29.586	4'4	SSW	...	7'6
10	60'5	39'5	5	29.704	1'3	SW	0'5	4'4
11	63'0	39'1	51'8	29.799	2'8	SW	...	6'8
12	69'9	48'6	52'1	29.940	1'3	SW	...	8'4
13	74'5	44'4	4	30.040	0'7	SW	...	9'2
14	72'2	48'0	6	30.009	1'2	NE	...	11'8
15	67'9	44'7	52'8	29.835	2'8	E	...	11'6
16	80'3	50'1	53'0	29.571	1'9	SSW	...	9'8
17	75'1	48'9	1	29.592	1'0	Calm	...	9'6
18	73'7	53'2	3	29.572	1'0	ENE	...	4'7
19	71'4	51'9	5	29.681	1'1	SSW	...	1'7
20	68'5	47'0	53'8	29.817	1'1	WSW	0'4	5'8
21	68'6	43'0	54'2	29.775	1'1	SW	...	8'0
22	71'0	45'7	6	29.576	2'5	S	...	5'7
23	68'6	51'8	54'9	29.343	1'2	S	2'0	1'2
24	64'8	50'7	55'3	29.355	2'8	S	1'6	3'3
25	67'7	47'0	5	29.485	1'5	S	0'1	4'6
26	70'7	43'5	55'8	29.641	1'6	SW	...	7'7
27	59'1	51'0	56'0	29.286	4'9	SSW	2'2	...
28	65'4	47'1	2	29.253	2'8	SW	0'5	12'8
29	62'8	46'6	4	29.573	5'0	SW	...	4'3
30	68'4	50'0	56'7	29.742	6'4	SW	0'7	11'0
31	67'4	47'5	57'1	29.008	3'1	SW	0'6	10'8
Mn	65'6	45'4	53'1	29.643	—	—	1'53	180'8

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
Day.			
5	23'5 W	3'7 S	143'7
15	21'1	2'6	11'5
25	18'1 W	1'4 S	239'2

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Configurations of
Jupiter's
Satellites
at 3h. 15m.
See p. 8.

At Greenwich Midnight.

Day of M.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.	W. E.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	S.				H. M.	
1	23 28	3 33	7 35	18 1	8	21 50' 8 S	58 18 15	53 19 11	34 12
2	.....	.....	.....	19 0	48	22 18' 2	58 40 15	59 20 11	321 04
3	0 29	4 31	8 34	20 0	52	21 23' 3	58 58 16	4 21 11	23 14
4	1 20	5 29	9 42	21 0	10	19 8' 6	59 13 16	8 22 11	1 234
5	2 2	6 26	10 59	21 57	52	15 43' 5	59 23 16	11 23 11	34
6	2 35	7 22	12 19	22 53	43	11 22' 4	59 27 16	12 24 11	2 134
7	3 2	8 15	13 40	23 47	52	6 22' 5	59 25 16	11 25 11	13 24
8	3 26	9 15	0	0 40	52	1 23' 8	59 16 16	9 26 11	3 124
9	3 48	9 57	16 20	1 33	22	4 19' 58	58 16 4	4 27 11	321 04
10	4 10	10 47	17 40	2 26	0	9 24' 4	58 32 15	57 28 11	234 01
11	4 33	11 38	18 58	3 19	13	13 55' 6	57 59 15	48 0	41 32
12	4 59	12 29	20 13	4 13	12	17 38' 1	57 20 15	37 1	4 213
13	5 29	13 21	21 26	5 7	49	20 20' 7	56 40 15	26 2	42 13
14	6 5	14 14	22 30	6 2	32	21 56' 6	56 01 15	3 1	41 2
15	6 49	15 6	23 26	6 56	42	22 24' 1	55 23 15	6 4	43 12
16	7 39	15 58	0 12	7 49	36	21 45' 7	54 53 14	57 5	432 0
17	8 37	16 47	0 49	8 40	40	20 7' 4	54 31 14	51 6	432 01
18	9 38	17 34	1 20	9 30	1	17 37' 9	54 18 14	48 7	14 32
19	10 42	18 20	2 45	10 17	30	14 25' 0	54 16 14	47 8	1243
20	11 48	19 3	4 6	11 3	35	10 37' 3	54 24 14	49 9	52 34
21	12 54	19 46	2 26	11 48	53	6 22' 7	54 41 14	54 10	1 34
22	14 1	20 29	2 44	12 34	6	1 49' 31	55 8 15	1 11	3 124
23	15 9	21 12	3 2	13 20	0	2 53' 9	55 41 15	10 12	312 4
24	16 19	21 56	3 22	14 7	23	7 36' 8	56 20 15	21 13	32 14
25	17 32	22 43	3 44	14 57	1	12 6' 4	57 1 15	32 14	1 324
26	18 46	23 33	4 11	15 49	33	16 7' 6	57 40 15	43 15	1 1243
27	20 3	0 27	4 45	16 45	10	19 22' 8	53 16 15	53 16	1 241 3
28	21 16	1 24	5 29	17 43	56	21 34' 2	58 46 16	1 17	1 42 3
29	22 23	2 23	6 24	18 44	41	22 27' 4	59 8 16	7 18	1 43 12
30	23 19	3 23	7 31	19 46	7	21 54' 6	59 22 16	11 19	1 432 0
31	.....	.....	.....	20 46	43	19 57' 5	59 28 16	12 20	1 432 01

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION
OF PLANETS AT NOON.

☿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.	
H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.
1	0 54 56	2 42' 6 N	23 41 25	2 54' 6 S	22 4 34	13 33 15					
6	1 17 49	5 0' 9	0 1 21	8 1' 8	22 18 32	12 21 5					
11	1 44 8	7 49' 0	0 21 31	0 43' 4 N	22 32 21	11 7 8					
16	2 13 59	10 59' 5	0 41 55	2 38' 6	22 46 1	9 52' 3					
21	2 47 44	14 23' 6	1 2 33	4 36' 0	22 59 32	8 35' 6					
26	3 25 51	17 49' 3	1 23 28	6 34' 1	23 12 54	7 17' 7					
31	4 8 29	20 58' 3 N	1 44 43	8 31' 7 N	23 26 8	5 59' 3 S					
♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.				♂ NEPTUNE.			
R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.	
H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	S.
1	21 46 12	14 11' 0 S	15 27 53	16 22' 7 S	9 37 59	14 33' 6 N					
6	21 48 39	13 59' 6	15 26 25	16 17' 3	9 38 0	14 33' 6					
11	21 50 52	13 49' 3	15 24 55	16 11' 8	9 38 3	14 33' 3					
16	21 52 50	13 40' 3	15 23 24	16 6' 4	9 38 9	14 32' 8					
21	21 54 38	13 32' 7	15 21 54	16 1' 1	9 38 20	14 31' 9					
26	21 55 58	13 26' 5	15 20 25	15 55' 9	9 38 33	14 30' 8					
31	21 57 6	13 21' 8 S	15 18 59	15 51' 0 S	9 38 49	14 29' 5 N					

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂
5 8' 72	9' 2	10' 7	6' 6	1' 7	1' 0	15 53	3' 5	10' 3	3' 5	17' 8	8' 3
15 8' 70	7' 9	9' 8	6' 9	1' 8	1' 0	15 51	3' 0	9' 4	3' 7	18' 4	8' 4
25 8' 69	7' 0	9' 0	7' 3	1' 8	1' 0	15 49	2' 7	8' 6	3' 9	19' 0	8' 3

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, May 1, 109 56' 23.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND
OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2h. 4m. Civil twilight ends at 2h. 12m. Night begins 2h. 50m. The length of the Day is 14h. 45m.

May 4, 14h. 43m. Venus and Uranus in conjunction. ♀ 0° 21' N.

May 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 6' 18.

May 5. Jupiter in conjunction with ♀. 19h. 59m. ♀ 2° 21' N.

May 6. Mars in conjunction with ♀. 8h. 37m. ♀ 1° 52' N.

May 8. Venus in conjunction with ♀. 9h. 30m. ♀ 3° 51' N.

May 10. Mercury in conjunction with ♀. 1h. 17m. ♀ 2° 21' N.

May 14, 8h. Saturn in Opposition. Distance from Earth, 828,200,000 miles.

May 25. Mean Time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 7' 78.

May 26. Saturn in conjunction with ♀. 10h. 52m. ♀ 1° 56' S.

Uranus rises May 1, 3h. 28m.

Neptune sets May 1, 2h. 25m. May 31, 4h. 28m.

In this month the Mornings increase 43m.; the Afternoons 43m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Leo, Leo Minor, Crater, Hydra, Corvus, Virgo, Bootes, Libra.

Sunspots.—Though it is not possible to predict the appearance of individual spots, it may be said with some confidence that there will be many and perhaps large groups on the Sun in the current year, for there is nothing more certain in nature than the increase and decrease of the number and area of the sunspots in a period of about eleven years. Maximum follows minimum by about 4½ years, and as minimum happened in the middle or latter half of 1923, the maximum may be put down for the end of the year 1927, and the intensity spreads a year or two on either side of the actual highest point. The cause of the waxing and waning is not known but it appears to be an indication of some periodic change in Nature which manifests itself not only in other ways on the Sun, such as the appearance of prominences and in changes in the corona, but also in the terrestrial phenomena of magnetism and the aurora. No definite relation has been found between the sunspot period and weather cycles, though this has been looked for, and the appearance of a spot on the Sun has no effect on the immediate weather as is sometimes erroneously suggested.

Day of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Harb.)	
		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	3 50	16 3	1 2	13 27	9 18	21 32	8 6	20 39	2 4	14 26	4 34	17 0	1 13	13 33
2	S	4 28	16 40	1 38	14 7	9 55	22 8	8 41	21 21	2 42	15 7	5 14	17 44	1 54	14 17
3	M	5 9	17 21	2 19	14 52	10 34	22 49	9 20	22 10	3 23	15 52	5 59	18 35	2 41	15 7
4	Tu	5 57	18 11	3 7	15 49	11 18	23 36	10 10	23 9	4 12	16 49	6 54	19 36	3 36	16 9
5	W	6 56	19 16	4 16	17 7	...	12 18	11 11	...	5 14	17 59	8 3	20 50	4 46	17 25
6	Th	8 11	20 39	5 42	18 33	0 52	13 45	0 18	12 30	6 29	19 20	9 23	22 8	6 5	18 44
7	F	9 39	22 10	7 7	19 51	2 29	15 20	1 45	14 10	7 50	20 36	10 40	23 20	7 20	19 54
8	S	11 1	23 23	8 19	20 54	3 54	16 31	3 13	15 29	9 2	21 39	11 48	...	8 26	20 56
9	S	...	12 2	9 15	21 41	4 57	17 26	4 12	16 23	9 59	22 31	0 21	12 43	9 24	21 50
0	M	0 19	12 49	10 2	22 23	5 51	18 15	4 56	17 9	10 51	23 19	1 8	13 28	10 13	22 34
1	Tu	1 6	13 31	10 44	23 4	6 38	19 0	5 36	17 55	11 38	...	1 50	14 11	10 54	23 13
2	W	* 1 51	* 14 12	11 27	23 45	7 22	19 42	6 18	18 39	0 4	12 24	2 32	14 54	11 35	23 55
3	Th	* 2 33	* 14 50	...	12 9	8 4	20 21	6 59	19 22	0 47	13 8	3 14	15 39	...	12 15
4	F	3 14	15 29	0 24	12 50	8 43	20 59	7 35	20 3	1 28	13 50	3 57	16 23	0 36	12 57
5	S	3 55	16 6	1 3	13 30	9 22	21 36	8 9	20 41	2 6	14 29	4 37	17 3	1 17	13 37
6	S	4 33	16 40	1 40	14 9	9 57	22 9	8 41	21 21	2 43	15 8	5 15	17 45	1 57	14 18
7	M	5 11	17 17	2 18	14 51	10 32	22 44	9 17	22 5	3 20	15 48	5 58	18 30	2 39	15 1
8	Tu	5 53	18 0	3 2	15 40	11 8	23 22	9 59	22 54	4 1	16 35	6 44	19 20	3 25	15 51
9	W	6 42	18 54	3 59	16 42	11 54	...	10 50	23 47	4 51	17 30	7 39	20 19	4 20	16 52
0	Th	7 39	19 58	5 8	17 52	0 19	13 0	11 51	...	5 52	18 34	8 43	21 24	5 26	18 0
1	F	8 47	21 13	6 22	19 4	1 35	14 20	0 51	13 7	7 1	19 42	9 51	22 31	6 33	19 5
2	S	10 3	22 31	7 32	20 6	2 57	15 36	2 11	14 32	8 9	20 46	10 57	23 32	7 35	20 4
3	S	11 11	23 32	8 30	20 57	4 6	16 36	3 23	15 39	9 10	21 39	11 55	...	8 31	20 56
4	M	...	12 2	9 19	21 39	5 0	17 22	4 13	16 25	9 58	22 22	0 22	12 41	9 20	21 42
5	Tu	0 18	12 41	9 57	22 13	5 43	18 3	4 47	17 3	10 40	23 1	1 1	13 19	10 2	22 21
6	W	0 59	13 17	10 32	22 47	6 23	18 41	5 20	17 39	11 21	23 41	1 36	13 56	10 39	22 57
7	Th	1 35	13 50	11 9	23 23	7 3	19 21	5 49	18 21	...	12 4	2 12	14 35	11 15	23 34
8	F	2 13	14 28	11 49	...	7 43	19 59	6 32	19 7	0 22	12 48	2 50	15 17	11 54	...
9	S	2 55	15 7	0 2	12 30	8 23	20 39	7 10	19 50	1 4	13 31	3 32	16 1	0 14	12 35
0	S	3 36	15 45	0 42	13 13	9 5	21 19	7 45	20 32	1 46	14 15	4 16	16 47	0 57	13 20
1	M	4 18	16 26	1 23	13 57	9 46	22 2	8 24	21 18	2 28	15 2	5 1	17 36	1 44	14 9

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12h.)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
2 4 2	10 21	16 41	3 17	9 7	14 58	2 35	7 29	12 24	2 19	7 9	11 59	20 10	0 47	5 24
3 3 50	10 27	17 6	3 5	9 7	15 11	2 18	7 21	12 25	1 54	6 45	11 36	19 40	0 17	4 55
6 3 40	10 40	17 42	2 52	9 8	15 25	2 0	7 12	12 26	1 28	6 20	11 12	19 9	23 48	4 26
3 3 34	11 1	18 30	2 39	9 9	15 41	1 42	7 4	12 26	1 1	5 55	10 48	18 39	23 18	3 57
3 3 35	11 31	19 29	2 27	9 11	15 57	1 24	6 55	12 27	0 35	5 29	10 23	18 9	22 48	3 28

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is still a morning star not visible to the naked eye. It is in the western half of its apparent orbit and is approaching the Sun.

♀ VENUS as last month rises in the early dawn. It will be approximately East at an altitude less than 10° between 3 and 4 o'clock throughout the month.

♂ MARS rises in the E.S.E. at the beginning of the month, nearer to the east point at the end. Magnitude +0.8 to +0.4. Mars will be to the left of Jupiter as at the end of last month, and the distance between the planets is increasing.

♃ JUPITER rises in the E.S.E. at the times shown. Magnitude -1.8 to -2.0.

♄ SATURN at opposition on the 14th is above the horizon throughout the night. Magnitude +0.2.

Heliographic Elements.—The second column in the small Table at the bottom of page 2 of each month shows the position of the Sun's axis of rotation as seen on the disc, the figures giving the arc of the Sun's circumference between the North point and the end of the projection of the axis. The third and fourth columns give respectively the solar latitude and longitude of the centre of the disc (that is of the Earth), referred to parallels of latitude and meridians on the Sun's surface based on its axis of rotation and an adopted Prime Meridian. The fourth column shows that with respect to the Earth the Sun rotates on an axis in 27 $\frac{1}{4}$ days (see p. 67). These quantities are used in computing the solar latitude and longitude of spots or other markings.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
			Remarkable Days—Events.				of the Year.	to end of Year.
M.	Light and Dark.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 90° 22'. 5h.		Rises.	Sets.		
1	☾	Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEG. Howe's Victory, 1794.		H. 3 51	H. 20 5	152	213
2	☾	W	Thomas Hardy, O.M., b. 1840. Gen. Buller, V.C., d. 1908.		3 50	20 6	153	212
3	☾	Th	KING'S BIRTHDAY (1865). <i>Corpus Christi</i> .		3 50	20 7	154	211
4	☾	F	Magenta, 1859. F.-M. Lord Wolseley born, 1833.		3 49	20 8	155	210
5	☾	S	Adam Smith born, 1723. Ld. Kitchener drowned, 1916.		3 48	20 9	156	209
6	☾	S	1st Sunday after Trinity.		3 48	20 10	157	208
7	☾	M	First Reform Bill, 1832. R. D. Blackmore born, 1825.		3 47	20 10	158	207
8	☾	Tu	William Dampier, circumnavigator, born, 1652.		3 47	20 11	159	206
9	☾	W	Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee b. 1859; died 7 May, 1925.		3 46	20 12	160	205
10	☾	Th	Garua (Cameroons) captured, 1915.		3 46	20 13	161	204
11	☾	F	St. Barnabas.		3 45	20 14	162	203
12	☾	S	Sir Harry Johnston b. 1858. Villers-Cotterets, 1918.		3 45	20 14	163	202
13	☾	S	2nd Sunday after Trinity. Kerman (Persia), 1916.		3 45	20 15	164	201
14	☾	M	Naseby, 1645. Marengo, 1800.		3 45	20 16	165	200
15	☾	Tu	Magna Charta sealed by King John, 1215.		3 44	20 16	166	199
16	☾	W	Dettingen, 1743. Quatre Bras, 1815. Hooze, 1915.		3 44	20 17	167	198
17	☾	Th	Bunker Hill, 1775. R. H. Barham died, 1845.		3 44	20 17	168	197
18	☾	F	Waterloo, 1815. William Cobbett died, 1835.		3 44	20 17	169	196
19	☾	S	F.-M. Earl Haig, K.T., b. 1861. <i>Alabama</i> sunk, 1864.		3 44	20 18	170	195
20	☾	S	3rd Sunday after Trinity.		3 44	20 18	171	194
21	☾	M	German fleet scuttled at Scapa Flow, 1919.		3 45	20 18	172	193
22	☾	Tu	Sir H. Wilson assassinated, 1922. (<i>Longest Day</i> .)		3 45	20 19	173	192
23	☾	W	Plassy, 1757. PRINCE OF WALES'S BIRTHDAY (1894).		3 45	20 19	174	191
24	☾	Th	St. John, Baptist. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day.		3 45	20 19	175	190
25	☾	F	Sir W. Fettes, b. 1750. Alma Tadema died, 1912.		3 46	20 19	176	189
26	☾	S	Lord Kelvin born, 1824; died, 17 Dec., 1907.		3 46	20 19	177	188
27	☾	S	4th Sunday after Trinity.		3 46	20 19	178	187
28	☾	M	Cawnpore Massacre, 1857. Germans signed peace, 1919.		3 47	20 19	179	186
29	☾	Tu	St. Peter and St. Paul. Acquitt. of Seven Bishops, 1688.		3 47	20 19	180	185
30	☾	W	R. Parker, mutineer, hanged at the Nore, 1797.		3 48	20 18	181	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	..... 3d.	8h.	8'9m.
● New Moon	..... 10	10	8'2
☾ First Quarter	..... 18	11	13'6
☾ Full Moon	..... 25	21	12'8
Perigee	..... 1d.	6'4h.	229,090 miles.
Apogee	..... 16d.	12'3h.	251,380 "
Perigee	..... 28d.	9'8h.	226,090 "

RAIN FELL IN JUNE, 1925,

on 2 days; total fall, 0'12 inch below the average by 1'90 inches.

See note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 2. Derby Day.

4. Eton celebration day.

15. Six months' qualifying period for Autumn Register of Voters ends.

— Close season for fresh-water fish ends.

24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.

— Quarter Sessions to be held in the first whole week after June 24.

Day.	Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).				Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at Oh. Sidereal Time.		MEMORANDA.
	Subt. from Ap. Time	Hely. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.				
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	"	H. M. S.	M. M. S.	X.	
1	2 27	0'37	4 34 24	10'22	21 59'4 N	0'35	4 36 51	7 23 54	2.	
2	2 18	0'38	4 38 29	10'24	22 7'6	0'33	4 40 47	7 19 59	3.	
3	2 9	0'40	4 42 35	10'26	22 15'3	0'32	4 44 44	7 16 3	4.	
4	1 59	0'42	4 46 42	10'27	22 22'7	0'30	4 48 41	7 12 7	5.	
5	1 49	0'43	4 50 48	10'29	22 29'7	0'28	4 52 37	7 8 11	6.	
6	1 38	0'45	4 54 56	10'30	22 36'3	0'27	4 56 34	7 4 15	7.	
7	1 27	0'46	4 59 3	10'32	22 42'5	0'25	5 0 30	7 0 19	8.	
8	1 16	0'47	5 3 11	10'33	22 48'3	0'23	5 4 27	6 56 23	9.	
9	1 5	0'48	5 7 19	10'34	22 53'7	0'22	5 8 23	6 52 27	10.	
10	0 53	0'49	5 11 27	10'35	22 58'7	0'20	5 12 20	6 48 31	11.	
11	0 41	0'50	5 15 36	10'36	23 3'3	0'18	5 16 16	6 44 35	12.	
12	0 29	0'51	5 19 44	10'37	23 7'5	0'17	5 20 13	6 40 39	13.	
13	0 16	0'52	5 23 53	10'38	23 11'3	0'15	5 24 10	6 36 44	14.	
14	0 4	0'53	5 28 2	10'38	23 14'7	0'13	5 28 6	6 32 48	15.	
15	Add	0'53	5 32 12	10'39	23 17'7	0'12	5 32 3	6 28 52	16.	
16	0 22	0'53	5 36 21	10'39	23 20'2	0'10	5 35 59	6 24 56	17.	
17	0 34	0'53	5 40 30	10'40	23 22'4	0'08	5 39'56	6 21 0	18.	
18	0 47	0'54	5 44 40	10'40	23 24'1	0'06	5 43 52	6 17 4	19.	
19	1 0	0'54	5 48 49	10'40	23 25'4	0'05	5 47 49	6 13 8	20.	
20	1 13	0'54	5 52 59	10'40	23 26'3	0'03	5 51 46	6 9 12	21.	
21	1 26	0'54	5 57 8	10'40	23 26'8	0'01	5 55 42	6 5 16	22.	
22	1 39	0'54	6 1 18	10'40	23 26'9	0'01	5 59 39	6 1 20	23.	
23	1 52	0'54	6 5 27	10'39	23 26'5	0'02	6 3 35	5 57 24	24.	
24	2 5	0'53	6 9 37	10'39	23 25'8	0'04	6 7 32	5 53 28	25.	
25	2 18	0'53	6 13 46	10'39	23 24'6	0'06	6 11 28	5 49 33	26.	
26	2 30	0'52	6 17 55	10'38	23 23'0	0'07	6 15 25	5 45 37	27.	
27	2 43	0'52	6 22 4	10'38	23 21'1	0'9	6 19 21	5 41 41	28.	
28	2 55	0'51	6 26 13	10'37	23 18'7	0'11	6 23 18	5 37 45	29.	
29	3 7	0'51	6 30 22	10'36	23 15'9	0'13	6 27 15	5 33 49	30.	
30	3 20	0'50	6 34 31	10'36	23 12'7 N	0'14	6 31 11	5 29 53		

18.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1925.

H.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean. inches.	WIND. (Pressure lbs. to foot.)	RAIN- FALL. inch.	SHIN. hours.	19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.
	Max.	Min.	Mo 1841-1906.					
1	67°0	44°6	57°4	29°997	2°0	WSW	9°2	21.
2	66°6	43°2	57°8	30°026	0°5	Calm	5°7	
3	72°6	42°1	58°1	140	1°2	SW	12°7	22.
4	77°2	46°4	3	30°078	0°4	Calm	14°1	
5	77°0	45°3	4	29°913	3°0	E	13°2	23
6	83°7	54°1	3	816	1°0	Calm	8°9	
7	77°4	52°7	2	29°991	1°3	N	9°3	24.
8	78°1	50°7	1	30°066	1°8	NNE	10°8	
9	81°9	52°3	0	144	2°4	ENE	14°1	25.
10	81°5	54°5	1	239	1°1	ENE	14°4	
11	87°1	49°9	2	30°110	1°0	Calm	13°2	26.
12	82°0	54°3	4	29°979	0°8	ENE	7°3	
13	76°0	56°1	5	918	1°8	NE	9°3	27. 28.
14	72°2	51°5	7	920	1°5	NNW	3°1	
15	83°9	51°2	8	916	1°4	SW	13°2	28.
16	82°6	58°1	58°9	830	1°3	WSW	9°8	
17	69°9	50°6	59°0	937	2°1	N	3°7	29.
18	67°5	47°7	2	945	2°8	NNW	13°1	
19	73°9	41°9	5	953	1°1	NNW	11°7	30.
20	76°0	54°4	59°9	827	1°9	NW	9°8	
21	70°5	53°6	60°3	713	3°1	NW	1°9	
22	59°2	51°8	6	843	2°5	N	2°5	
23	63°0	51°9	60°9	865	2°1	NNW	2°3	
24	53°3	49°8	61°2	806	3°4	NNW	11	
25	66°8	48°1	4	838	3°2	N	9°4	
26	60°3	48°6	5	805	1°5	N	0°8	
27	61°7	48°1	6	29°874	2°0	NNW	0°2	
28	67°5	46°6	6	30°029	0°8	N	3°2	
29	77°0	42°8	6	29°981	0°8	Calm	11°2	
30	76°8	46°3	61°5	29°937	1°8	E	12°6	
Min	73°0	49°6	59°4	29°948	—	—	0°12	250°7

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.			
At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
Day.		Lat.	Long.
5	14°0' W	0°1' S	93°7'
15	9°9'	1°1' N	321°3'
25	5°5' W	2°3' N	188°3'

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.														Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. on. (See p. 8.)		
	Rises		Souths		Sets		Right Ascension.		Declination.		Horizontal Parallax.		Semi-diameter		Age.	W. E.	
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	S.	°	'	"	'	"	D. H.	W. E.				
1	0 4	4 22	8 47	21 45	23 16	45 9	59	26	16	12	21	1	41	02	1	41 02	
2	0 39	5 18	10 7	22 41	37 12	35 7	59	19	16	10	22	1	40	13	2	40 13	
3	1 9	6 12	11 27	23 35	37 7	45 0	59	6	16	6	23	1	42	03	3	42 03	
4	1 32	7 3	12 47	0 27	56 2	31 9	58	50	16	2	24	1	20	13	4	20 13	
5	1 54	7 53	14 5	1 19	21 2	46 1	58	29	15	56	25	1	30	24	5	30 24	
6	2 15	8 42	15 23	2 10	38 7	52 5	58	6	15	50	26	1	31	04	6	31 04	
7	2 38	9 31	16 40	3 2	28 12	31 8	57	39	15	42	27	1	32	04	7	32 04	
8	3 1	10 21	17 56	3 55	15 26	29 6	57	9	15	34	28	1	13	04	8	13 04	
9	3 29	11 12	19 9	4 49	3 19	33 5	56	37	15	25	29	1	0	12	9	0 12	
10	4 1	12 4	20 16	5 43	31 21	34 4	56	5	15	17	0	14	21	04	10	21 04	
11	4 41	12 56	21 16	6 38	0 22	37 3	55	33	15	8	1	14	2	0	11	2 0	
12	5 29	13 48	22 7	7 31	41 22	12 5	55	4	15	0	2	14	31	04	12	31 04	
13	6 23	14 39	22 49	8 23	50 20	54 5	54	40	14	54	3	14	1	34	02	13	1 34
14	7 24	15 28	23 21	9 14	3 18	41 4	54	23	14	49	4	14	43	01	14	43 01	
15	8 28	16 14	23 48	10 2	14 15	41 2	54	13	14	46	5	14	41	02	15	41 02	
16	9 33	16 58	0 11	10 48	42 12	43 3	54	13	14	46	6	14	40	13	16	40 13	
17	10 39	17 41	0 30	11 33	56 7	58 9	54	23	14	49	7	14	41	03	17	41 03	
18	11 45	18 23	0 49	12 18	38 3	33 1	54	43	14	55	8	14	42	03	18	42 03	
19	12 52	19 5	1 7	13 3	36 1	50 5	55	13	15	3	9	14	41	02	19	41 02	
20	14 0	19 48	1 26	13 49	42 5	46 6	55	52	15	13	10	14	34	02	20	34 02	
21	15 10	20 34	1 46	14 37	50 10	21 0	56	37	15	26	11	14	32	04	21	32 04	
22	16 24	21 22	2 11	15 28	49 14	34 9	57	26	15	39	12	14	31	04	22	31 04	
23	17 39	22 14	2 41	16 23	16 18	17 7	58	15	15	52	13	14	0	12	23	0 12	
24	18 55	23 10	3 20	17 21	20 52	6	58	59	16	4	14	14	12	04	24	12 04	
25	20 7	0 9	4 10	18 22	27 12	19 2	59	36	16	14	15	14	2	0	25	2 0	
26	21 10	1 11	5 14	19 25	16 22	18 3	60	2	16	21	16	14	1	0	26	1 0	
27	22 1	2 12	6 29	20 28	1 20	46 6	60	14	16	25	17	14	3	0	27	3 0	
28	22 41	3 11	7 51	21 29	4 17	51 7	60	12	16	24	18	14	32	04	28	32 04	
29	23 13	4 7	9 13	22 27	28 13	50 0	59	59	16	21	19	14	1	32	29	1 32	
30	23 39	5 0	10 35	23 23	4 9	22 8	59	37	16	15	20	14	4	0	30	4 0	

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. Civil twilight ends at 21h. 8m. There is no closed night in this month in the latitude of London. The length of the Day from Sunrise to Sunset on June 1 is 16h. 14m. Its length is nearly 16h. 34m. from the 20th to the 24th.

June 2. Jupiter in conjunction with ♃, 5h. 3m. ♃ 2° 37' N.

June 3. Mars in conjunction with ♃, 23h. 51m. ♂ 2° 43' N.

June 4, 16h. Mercury in Superior conjunction.

June 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 8.35s.

June 7. Venus in conjunction with ♃, 1h. 8m. ♀ 2° 56' N.

June 11. Mercury in conjunction with ♃, 1h. 44m. ♀ 3° 18' N.

June 12, 22h. 15m. Mars in conjunction with Uranus. ♂ 1° 44' S.

June 16, 21h. Jupiter at a Stationary Point.

June 22, 4h. 30m. Sun enters the sign Cancer (Summer Solstice).

June 22. Saturn in conjunction with ♃, 17h. 0m. ♃ 2° 10' S.

June 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 8.7s.

June 29. Jupiter in conjunction with ♃ 11h. 39m. ♃ 2° 35' N.

Uranus rises June 1, 1h. 24m. ; June 30, 23h. 27m.

Neptune sets June 1, 0h. 24m. June 30, 22h. 27m.

In this month the Mornings increase about 7m. up to the 17th, and then decrease 4m. The Afternoons increase about 14½m. up to the 25th, and then decrease slightly.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Corona, Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Scorpius, Lyra, Aquila, Sagittarius.

The Ether.—When, as alternative to the corpuscular theory, light is taken to be the effect of a wave-motion, it is natural to ask for a medium in which this wave-motion shall inhere. Ocean waves are made of water, sound waves of air, light waves of —, and to supply this want in our knowledge, a medium called the ether was imagined. It is in truth hypothetical, but still its existence; so far as our reason goes, is so necessary for many things that are patent to our senses that we have to accept it as reality. Mendeleeff, a leader in chemical science, conceived, in fact, the idea that the ether instead of being some mysterious form of non-matter, as generally believed, is actually the lightest and simplest of the elements, and a definite form of

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.	
	H. M. S.	°	'	"	H. M. S.	°	'	"	H. M. S.	°	'	"
5	4 54	43	23	26 7N	2 6	19	10	27 2N	23 39	14	4	40 5S
10	5 42	6	24	53 6	2 28	18	12	19 3	23 52	10	3	21 8
15	6 27	43	25	11 8	2 50	43	14	6 3	0 4	58	2	3 6
20	7 9	24	24	29 1	3 13	35	15	46 8	0 17	37	0	46 3 S
25	7 46	9	23	0 3	3 36	56	17	19 4	0 30	6	0	29 9N
30	8 17	41	21	0 8N	4 0	46	18	42 7N	0 42	25	1	44 7N
D.	♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.				♂ NEPTUNE.			
	R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.	
	H. M. S.	°	'	"	H. M. S.	°	'	"	H. M. S.	°	'	"
5	21 57	57	13	18 7S	15 17	37	15	46 4S	9 39	7	14	27 9N
10	21 58	30	13	17 2	15 16	19	15	42 2	9 39	29	14	26 1
15	21 58	44	13	17 3	15 15	8	15	38 4	9 39	54	14	24 0
20	21 58	40	13	19 1	15 14	2	15	35 1	9 40	21	14	21 8
25	21 58	18	13	22 6	15 13	5	15	32 4	9 40	50	14	19 3
30	21 57	37	13	27 6S	15 12	15	15	30 2S	9 41	22	14	16 6N

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	8.67	6.7	8.3	7.8	1.9	1.0	15.47	2.5	7.9	4.1	19.7	8.3
15	8.66	7.1	7.8	8.2	1.9	1.0	15.46	2.7	7.4	4.4	20.3	8.2
25	8.66	8.1	7.3	8.7	2.0	1.0	15.46	3.1	7.0	4.6	20.9	8.1

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, June 1, Noon, 108° 17' 52".

Day of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH			DUBLIN, BET G.M.T.		
	Morn.		After.	Morn.		After.	Morn.		After.	Morn.		After.	Morn.		After.	Morn.		After.	Morn.		After.
	H. M.	M. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	
1 Tu	5	4	17 13	2	8	14 48	10	32	22 47	9	10	22 11	3	17	15 53	6	2	18 41	2	36	15 4
2 W	5	57	18 8	3	4	15 48	11	18	23 36	10	6	23 9	4	11	16 48	7	1	19 42	3	34	16 6
3 Th	6	57	19 13	4	12	17 3	...	12	12	11	10	...	5	11	17 51	8	8	20 51	4	41	17 17
4 F	8	4	20 26	5	33	18 21	0	43	13 30	0	13	12 23	6	20	19 2	9	20	22 3	5	53	18 29
5 S	9	20	21 50	6	51	19 35	2	10	14 59	1	27	14 2	7	35	20 17	10	33	23 13	7	5	19 39
6 Su	10	43	23 9	8	4	20 41	3	36	16 16	2	52	15 16	8	49	21 24	11	43	...	8	12	20 43
7 M	11	50	...	9	7	21 33	4	46	17 15	4	0	16 18	9	51	22 19	0	17	12 43	9	12	21 39
8 Tu	0	11	12 40	9	56	22 17	5	41	18 6	4	47	17 6	10	43	23 7	1	9	13 32	10	4	22 27
9 W	1	1	13 23	10	39	22 56	6	29	18 51	5	28	17 48	11	30	23 51	1	52	14 14	10	48	23 7
10 Th	1	45	14 2	11	19	23 34	7	13	19 31	6	7	18 30	...	12	14	2	31	14 54	11	25	23 43
11 F	2	25	14 38	11	59	...	7	52	20 8	6	44	19 12	0	32	12 56	3	9	15 34	...	...	12 1
12 S	3	3	15 14	0	10	12 37	8	30	20 44	7	19	19 52	1	10	13 35	3	48	16 15	0	20	12 40
13 Su	3	41	15 47	0	56	13 14	9	5	21 18	7	51	20 28	1	47	14 13	4	27	16 54	0	59	13 18
14 M	4	16	16 20	1	21	13 51	9	40	21 52	8	21	21 6	2	22	14 51	5	4	17 34	1	37	13 57
15 Tu	4	53	16 56	1	57	14 31	10	16	22 28	8	56	21 47	3	0	15 31	5	45	18 17	2	18	14 39
16 W	5	33	17 36	2	38	15 13	10	51	23 1	9	36	22 28	3	38	16 9	6	28	19 0	3	0	15 22
17 Th	6	15	18 19	3	24	16 1	11	25	23 41	10	21	23 10	4	21	16 53	7	15	19 48	3	45	16 10
18 F	7	0	19 10	4	20	17 0	...	12	10	11	11	23 56	5	9	17 42	8	6	20 41	4	38	17 8
19 S	7	53	28 11	5	24	18 4	0	35	13 12	...	12	6	6	4	18 40	9	4	21 40	5	39	18 11
20 Su	8	57	21 22	6	32	19 10	1	46	14 26	0	51	13 19	7	8	19 44	10	8	22 43	6	42	19 12
21 M	10	7	22 35	7	38	20 9	3	2	15 39	2	10	14 45	8	15	20 48	11	12	23 43	7	41	20 10
22 Tu	11	13	23 41	8	38	21 4	4	12	16 42	3	21	15 51	9	18	21 45	...	12	12	8	38	21 5
23 W	...	12	8	9	30	21 48	5	9	17 33	4	16	16 41	10	13	22 33	0	37	13 3	9	31	21 56
24 Th	0	33	12 52	10	12	22 26	5	58	18 28	4	55	17 24	10	59	23 16	1	32	13 46	10	19	22 39
25 F	1	17	13 32	10	51	23 3	6	42	19 0	5	30	18 8	11	44	23 59	2	2	14 26	10	58	23 18
26 S	1	58	14 10	11	32	23 43	7	25	19 42	6	7	18 54	...	12	30	2	40	15 8	11	38	23 59
27 Su	* 2	40	* 14 51	...	12	15	8	8	20 26	6	50	19 42	0	45	13 20	3	23	15 56	...	12	22
28 M	* 3	26	* 15 35	0	27	13 3	8	55	21 12	7	34	20 29	1	33	14 9	4	13	16 49	0	46	13 11
29 Tu	* 4	13	* 16 20	1	14	13 53	9	41	22 0	8	17	21 17	2	22	14 58	5	4	17 40	1	37	14 4
30 W	5	1	17 8	2	5	14 43	10	28	22 47	9	6	22 7	3	13	15 47	5	57	18 34	2	31	14 58

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12 h.)

	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
6	3 47	12 8	20 30	2 15	9 14	16 14	1 5	6 46	12 27	0 9	5 3	9 57	17 39	22 19	2 59
13	4 14	12 46	21 18	2 4	9 17	16 32	0 46	6 36	12 27	23 38	4 32	9 26	17 9	21 50	2 31
20	4 51	13 18	21 43	1 55	9 22	16 50	0 27	6 26	12 26	23 10	4 4	8 58	16 39	21 21	2 2
27	5 30	13 40	21 48	1 47	9 27	17 8	0 8	6 16	12 24	22 43	3 36	8 30	16 10	20 52	1 34

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY after Superior Conjunction on the 4th, becomes an evening star. It may perhaps be seen by naked eye in the last week of the month, low down in the W.N.W.

♀ VENUS is a bright object in the early morning sky, at a low altitude N. of E. about 3 o'clock. It passes from the constellation Aries into Taurus. Mag. - 3.5.

♂ Mars rises at midnight at the end of the month slightly N. of E. Its brightness increases from magnitude 0.4 to 0.1 during June.

♃ JUPITER rises before midnight and will be low in the S.E. at 2 o'clock. Mag. - 2.2.

♄ SATURN will be seen in the south when the sky is sufficiently dark, and sets after midnight.

matter whose atomic weight is nearly one-millionth of that of hydrogen. When it was found that electro-magnetic oscillations, such as those of radio-telegraphy, were transmitted with the same velocity as light, the same all-pervading medium was taken as their home. Not only through interstellar space, but through the world in all its complexity, this ether prevails. But if our earth is moving through the ether there should be an ether-wind, whose velocity it might be possible to measure, for a conception of the Earth covered with a blanket of ether travelling with it seems impossible as an alternative hypothesis. Nevertheless, a famous experiment by Michelson and Morley failed to show any velocity of the Earth relative to the ether, which cast a doubt on the existence of the latter and led to the Einstein theory of Relativity. The discoveries of new types of rays and of the electron may have led to some modification of view, but the facts of radiation and of other familiar phenomena demand a connecting medium which is conveniently called the "ether."

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
M. Light and Dark.		Remarkable Days—Events.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
		SUN'S LONGITUDE 120 Ω 23 ^d . 15 ^h .					
1	Th	DOMINION DAY, Canada (1867). Somme, 1916.		3 49	20 18	182	183
2	F	Adm. Craddock born, 1862; d. (Colonel), 1 Nov. 1914.		3 49	20 18	183	182
3	S	Gettysburg, 1863. Sadowa, 1866. King Haakon b. 1872.		3 50	20 18	184	181
4	S	5th Sun. after Trinity. INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A.		3 51	20 17	185	180
5	M	Sir Stamford Raffles d. 1826. Rt. Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes		3 51	20 17	186	179
6	Tu	Sedgmoor, 1685. King's marriage (1893). [b. 1853.		3 52	20 16	187	178
7	W	Old Quarter Day. Taylor Combe, numismatist, d. 1826.		3 53	20 16	188	177
8	Th	Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836; died, 2 July, 1914.		3 54	20 15	189	176
9	F	Sempach, 1386. German S.W. Africa surrend. 1915.		3 55	20 14	190	175
10	S	Mrs. Aphra Behn, novelist, b. 1640; d. 16 Apr., 1689.		3 56	20 14	191	174
11	S	6th Sunday after Trinity. Oudenarde, 1708.		3 57	20 13	192	173
12	M	Crimea evacuated, 1856. Earl of Birkenhead b. 1872.		3 58	20 12	193	172
13	Tu	John Lingard, historian, d. 1851. Berlin Treaty, 1878.		3 59	20 11	194	171
14	W	Bastille stormed, 1789. French General Holiday.		4 0	20 10	195	170
15	Th	St. Swithun's Day. Second battle of the Marne, 1918.		4 1	20 9	196	169
16	F	Nicholas II, ex-Czar of Russia, assassinated, 1918.		4 2	20 8	197	168
17	S	"Punch" first issued, 1841. Dr. Isaac Watts b. 1674.		4 4	20 7	198	167
18	S	7th Sun. after Trinity. Foch's counter-attack, 1918.		4 5	20 6	199	166
19	M	Peace Celebrations in Great Britain, 1919.		4 6	20 5	200	165
20	Tu	Andrew Lang, author and poet, d. 1912.		4 7	20 4	201	164
21	W	Inigo Jones, architect, d. 1652. Robert Burns, d. 1796.		4 9	20 3	202	163
22	Th	Salamanca, 1812. Allies forced the Marne, 1918.		4 10	20 2	203	162
23	F	Ghuznee, 1839. Austrian ultimatum to Serbia, 1914.		4 11	20 0	204	161
24	S	Gibraltar captured, 1704. Lord Cardwell b. 1813.		4 13	19 59	205	160
25	S	8th Sunday after Trinity. St. James. Earl Balfour		4 14	19 58	206	159
26	M	Mary Frith, "Moll Cutpurse," d. 1659. [b. 1848.		4 15	19 56	207	158
27	Tu	Talavera, 1809. Captain Fryatt shot, 1916.		4 17	19 55	208	157
28	W	Thellusson Act, 1800. Source of Nile discovered, 1862.		4 18	19 53	209	156
29	Th	Spanish Armada defeated, 1588. Wilberforce d. 1833.		4 20	19 52	210	155
30	F	Thomas Grey, poet, d. 1771. Florins first issued, 1849.		4 21	19 50	211	154
31	S	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END. 3rd battle of Ypres, 1917.		4 23	19 49	212	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	2d.	13 ^h .	24 ^m .
● New Moon	9	23	64
☾ First Quarter.....	18	2	55 ⁰
☾ Full Moon	25	5	13 ³
☾ Last Quarter	31	19	24 ⁸

Apogee ... 14^d. 4^h8^m. 252,000 miles.
 Perigee ... 26^d. 11^h3^m. 223,900 "

RAIN FELL IN JULY, 1925.

on 12 days; total fall 3⁶/₆ inches; above the average by 1⁴/₂ inches.

See note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.

— Quarter Sessions to be held in the first whole week after June 24.

5. Dividends due.

9. Fire Insurances to be paid.

15. Registration Officers to publish New Lists of all Electors on Autumn Register.

31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sideral		Mean Time	
Add to App. Time.	Hrly. Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R.A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Mean Noon.	Mean Noon.	Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time.		
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	" ' "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	3 31	0° 49'	6 38 39	10° 35'	23 9° 0' II	0° 16'	6 35 8	5 25 57	1.		
2	3 43	0° 48'	6 42 47	10° 34'	23 5° 0'	0° 18'	6 39 4	5 22 1	2.		
3	3 54	0° 47'	6 46 55	10° 33'	23 0° 6'	0° 19'	6 43 1	5 18 5	3.		
4	4 5	0° 46'	6 51 3	10° 31'	22 55° 8'	0° 21'	6 46 57	5 14 9	4.		
5	4 16	0° 44'	6 55 10	10° 30'	22 50° 5'	0° 23'	6 50 54	5 10 13	5.		
6	4 27	0° 43'	6 59 17	10° 29'	22 44° 9'	0° 24'	6 54 50	5 6 18	6.		
7	4 37	0° 42'	7 3 24	10° 27'	22 38° 9'	0° 26'	6 58 47	5 2 22	7.		
8	4 47	0° 40'	7 7 30	10° 26'	22 32° 5'	0° 28'	7 2 44	4 58 26	8.		
9	4 56	0° 39'	7 11 36	10° 24'	22 25° 7'	0° 29'	7 6 40	4 54 30	9.		
10	5 5	0° 37'	7 15 42	10° 23'	22 18° 5'	0° 31'	7 10 37	4 50 34	10.		
11	5 14	0° 35'	7 19 47	10° 21'	22 10° 9'	0° 32'	7 14 33	4 46 38	11.		
12	5 22	0° 33'	7 23 52	10° 19'	22 2° 9'	0° 34'	7 18 30	4 42 42	12.		
13	5 30	0° 31'	7 27 56	10° 17'	21 54° 6'	0° 36'	7 22 26	4 38 46	1.		
14	5 37	0° 29'	7 32 0	10° 15'	21 45° 9'	0° 37'	7 26 23	4 34 50	2.		
15	5 44	0° 27'	7 36 3	10° 13'	21 36° 8'	0° 39'	7 30 19	4 30 54	3.		
16	5 50	0° 25'	7 40 6	10° 11'	21 27° 4'	0° 40'	7 34 16	4 26 58	4.		
17	5 55	0° 23'	7 44 8	10° 08'	21 17° 5'	0° 42'	7 38 13	4 23 3	5.		
18	6 1	0° 20'	7 48 10	10° 06'	21 7° 4'	0° 43'	7 42 9	4 19 7	6.		
19	6 5	0° 18'	7 52 11	10° 04'	20 56° 8'	0° 45'	7 46 6	4 15 11	7.		
20	6 9	0° 16'	7 56 12	10° 01'	20 45° 9'	0° 46'	7 50 2	4 11 15	8.		
21	6 13	0° 13'	8 0 12	9° 59'	20 34° 7'	0° 48'	7 53 59	4 7 19	9.		
22	6 16	0° 11'	8 4 11	9° 57'	20 23° 1'	0° 49'	7 57 55	4 3 23	10.		
23	6 18	0° 09'	8 8 10	9° 54'	20 11° 2'	0° 50'	8 1 52	3 59 27	11.		
24	6 20	0° 06'	8 12 8	9° 52'	19 58° 9'	0° 52'	8 5 48	3 55 31	12.		
25	6 21	0° 04'	8 16 6	9° 50'	19 46° 3'	0° 53'	8 9 45	3 51 35	13.		
26	6 22	0° 01'	8 20 3	9° 47'	19 33° 4'	0° 55'	8 13 42	3 47 39	14.		
27	6 22	0° 01'	8 24 0	9° 44'	19 20° 2'	0° 56'	8 17 38	3 43 43	15.		
28	6 21	0° 04'	8 27 56	9° 42'	19 6° 6'	0° 57'	8 21 35	3 39 48	16.		
29	6 20	0° 06'	8 31 51	9° 40'	19 52° 7'	0° 59'	8 25 32	3 35 52	17.		
30	6 18	0° 09'	8 35 46	9° 37'	19 38° 5'	0° 60'	8 29 28	3 31 56	18.		
31	6 16	0° 11'	8 39 40	9° 35'	19 24° 0' II	0° 61'	8 33 24	3 28 0	19.		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1925.

Day.	TEMPERATURE			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN.	MOON.
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1841-1905		Pressure	Direction		
				inches.			inches.	Phase.
1	80° 7'	50° 3'	61° 5'	29° 78.1	1° 9'	ENE	...	10° 7'
2	81° 8'	52° 0'	6	50.3	3° 9'	ENE	...	8 1
3	73° 1'	57° 4'	8	48.9	1° 8'	NNE	0.2	1° 4
4	68° 8'	57° 2'	61° 7'	60.6	3° 3'	N	...	0° 1
5	71° 8'	56° 4'	62° 3'	73.9	1° 0'	NNW	...	0° 4
6	81° 5'	55° 2'	4	78.8	2° 0'	SW	...	9° 7
7	70° 9'	55° 1'	4	29° 88.1	2° 4'	NW	4.1	5° 5
8	68° 7'	50° 2'	4	30° 01.6	1° 3'	N	...	2° 3
9	69° 4'	51° 2'	4	29° 98.4	1° 1'	N	...	7° 2
10	69° 7'	51° 0'	5	29° 94.2	1° 1'	WSW	...	2° 3
11	80° 3'	53° 1'	7	30° 09.5	1° 1'	NNW	...	12° 6
12	84° 6'	55° 2'	62° 9'	11.8	0° 6'	Calm	...	8° 5
13	75° 1'	53° 6'	63° 1'	30° 12.4	0° 8'	Calm	...	11° 4
14	86° 1'	49° 9'	3	29° 98.3	0° 4'	Calm	...	11° 7
15	87° 8'	52° 3'	4	88.6	0° 4'	Calm	...	10° 8
16	84° 8'	56° 2'	4	77.3	1° 0'	SW	...	5° 3
17	80° 0'	60° 2'	4	68.2	1° 7'	SW	...	10° 2
18	77° 0'	52° 6'	3	56.3	2° 2'	SW	...	4° 1
19	74° 3'	52° 0'	2	67.9	2° 0'	S	1.5	9° 9
20	75° 0'	56° 4'	2	74.9	0° 5'	Calm	0.4	1° 3
21	82° 9'	61° 1'	2	87.3	0° 9'	ENE	2.2	6° 9
22	89° 5'	62° 1'	1	76.6	2° 8'	SE	1.2	7° 5
23	70° 9'	61° 3'	63° 0'	75.2	0° 8'	Calm	5.1	0° 1
24	79° 9'	56° 2'	62° 9'	74.0	0° 2'	Calm	0.4	6° 8
25	84° 9'	61° 1'	7	66.1	0° 7'	N	...	8° 9
26	71° 3'	51° 9'	5	44.6	4° 7'	SW	0.3	6° 9
27	66° 5'	51° 1'	4	32.8	8° 3'	SW	0.6	2° 2
28	67° 3'	52° 6'	3	59.2	4° 4'	WSW	...	5° 2
29	65° 9'	50° 9'	3	67.2	2° 6'	SW	0.3	1° 5
30	70° 1'	53° 3'	3	65.3	4° 3'	WSW	...	5° 9
31	67° 0'	50° 0'	62° 2'	29° 53.5	0° 7'	Calm	3.0	1° 8
Mean	76° 1'	54° 5'	62° 6'	29° 75.5	—	—	3° 66	187° 2

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon	Sun's Axis	Centre of Disc.
Day.		Lat. Long.
	°	°
5	1° 0' W	3° 4' N
15	3° 6' E	4° 4' N
25	7° 9' E	5° 3' N
31		56° 6
		284° 2
		151° 9

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.										Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 1h. om. (See p. 8.)	
	Rises	Souths		Sets	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.	Age.			
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° ' "	" ' "	" ' "	D. H.	W. E.		
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 16 19	3 49°08	59	8 16	7 21 14	412°03		
2	0 1	5 51	11 54	1	7 59	1 30°61	58	36 15	58 22 14	42°13		
3	0 23	6 40	13 12	1	58 56	6 39°9	58	2 15	49 23 14	41°32		
4	0 43	7 29	14 29	2	49 59	11 24°3	57	28 15	40 24 14	43°12		
5	1 6	8 17	15 44	3	41 41	15 30°7	56	55 15	31 25 14	432°1		
6	1 31	9 7	16 56	4	34 22	18 47°6	56	24 15	22 26 14	- 432°0		
7	2 2	9 58	18 5	5	27 55	21 5°6	55	54 15	14 27 14	4°132		
8	2 39	10 50	19 7	6	21 52	22 18°5	55	27 15	6 28 14	1°43		
9	3 23	11 41	20 1	7	15 30	22 24°4	55	1 15	0 0 1	2°134		
10	4 14	12 32	20 46	8	8 3	21 25°6	54	40 14	54 1 1	1°234		
11	5 12	13 22	21 22	8	58 54	19 28°6	54	22 14	49 2 1	3°124		
12	6 15	14 9	21 51	9	47 46	16 42°0	54	10 14	45 3 1	321°04		
13	7 21	14 54	22 15	10	34 44	13 15°5	54	4 14	44 4 1	32°14		
14	8 26	15 37	22 35	11	20 10	9 18°4	54	1 14	45 5 1	1°1324		
15	9 32	16 19	22 55	12	4 39	4 59°8	54	18 14	48 6 1	1°243		
16	10 37	17 1	23 12	12	48 54	0 27°81	54	39 14	54 7 1	24°13		
17	11 44	17 43	23 30	13	33 46	4 9°35	55	10 15	2 8 1	41°23		
18	12 52	18 26	23 49	14	20 9	8 42°4	55	50 15	13 9 1	43°12		
19	14 3	19 12	0 11	15	8 56	13 0°5	56	38 15	26 10 1	432°10		
20	15 16	20 1	0 37	16	0 57	16 49°8	57	32 15	41 11 1	432°01		
21	16 31	20 54	1 12	16	56 44	19 53°3	58	28 15	56 12 1	44°02		
22	17 43	21 51	1 56	17	50 15	21 58°4	59	21 16	10 13 1	41°23		
23	18 51	22 52	2 53	18	58 40	22 29°7	60	7 16	23 14 1	40°13		
24	19 49	23 54	4 4	20	2 25	21 34°7	60	41 16	32 15 1	1°33		
25	20 35	0 56	5 25	21	5 38	19 8°2	60	58 16	37 16 1	3°124		
26	21 11	1 56	6 50	22	6 46	15 22°7	60	57 16	36 17 1	312°04		
27	21 41	2 52	8 15	23	5 8	10 39°2	60	40 16	32 18 1	32°14		
28	22 5	3 45	9 39	0	46 5	21°6	60	9 16	23 19 1	31°24		
29	22 28	4 36	10 59	0	54 15	0 7°21	59	28 16	12 20 1	1°234		
30	22 49	5 26	12 17	1	46 25	5 27°5	58	43 16	0 21 1	2°134		
31	23 11	6 15	13 34	2	38 2	10 23°11	57	56 15	47 22 1	1°134		

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♿ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
D.	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.		
5	8 43 57	18 44'2n		4 25 5	19 55'2n			0 54 34	2 57'6n		
10	9 4 49	16 23'1		4 49 51	20 55'7			1 6 37	4 8'4		
15	9 19 53	14 9'5		5 15 2	21 42'9			1 18 14	5 16'6		
20	9 28 28	12 17'0		5 40 32	22 15'8			1 29 42	6 22'1		
25	9 29 43	11 0'6		6 6 19	22 33'7			1 40 53	7 24'7		
30	9 23 18	10 35'1n		6 32 15	22 35'8n			1 51 45	8 24'1n		
♃ JUPITER.				♄ SATURN.				♅ URANUS.			
D.	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.		
5	21 56 38	13 34'2S		15 11 33	15 28'6S			23 59 9	0 55'4S		
10	21 55 22	13 42'3		15 11 0	15 27'7			23 59 7	0 55'8		
15	21 53 49	13 51'7		15 10 37	15 27'4			23 59 1	0 56'7		
20	21 52 2	14 2'2		15 10 23	15 27'8			23 58 50	0 58'1		
25	21 50 3	14 13'8		15 10 19	15 28'9			23 58 35	0 59'9		
30	21 47 50	14 26'2S		15 10 24	15 30'6S			23 58 16	1 2'1S		

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.							ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.						
D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
5	8'66	9'5	7'0	9'2	2'1	0'9	15 45	3'6	6'6	4'9	21'5	8'0	
15	8'66	11'4	6'6	9'8	2'1	0'9	15 46	4'3	6'3	5'2	22'4	7'9	
25	8'67	13'6	6'3	10'5	2'1	0'9	15 46	5'2	6'1	5'6	22'4	7'8	

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, July 1, 100° 42' 20".

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. Civil twilight ends 21h 23m. In this month there is no closed night in the latitude of London until after the 21st, when the Sun will be 18° below the horizon at midnight. The length of the Day on July 1 is 16h. 29m.

July 2. Mars in conjunction with ☿, 14h. 27m. ♂ 2° 52' N.

July 5, 14h. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun. Aphelion. Distance, 94,452,000 miles.

July 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 8'48".

July 6. Venus in conjunction with ♃, 23h. 4m. ♀ 1° 33' N.

July 9, 23h. Annular Eclipse of the Sun. Invisible at Greenwich.

See p. 58.

July 10, 17h. Mercury at Greatest Elongation, 26° 22' E.

July 12. Mercury in conjunction with ♃, 5h. 43m. ♂ 3° 18' S.

July 20. Saturn in conjunction with ♃, 0h. 22m. ♀ 2° 20' S.

July 23, 20h. Mercury at a Stationary Point.

July 25, 4h. Saturn at a Stationary Point.

July 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 7'08".

July 26, 7h. Jupiter in conjunction with ♃, 17h. 7m. ♀ 2° 18' N.

July 31. Mars in conjunction with ♃, 3h. 6m. ♂ 2° 24' N.

Transits rises July 1, 23h. 23m.; July 31, 21h. 20m.

Neptune sets, July 1, 22h. 23m.; July 31, 20h. 27m.

Meteors of the Perseid stream begin to appear in July.

In this month the Mornings decrease 34m., and the Afternoons 29m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at midnight: Hercules, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Sagittarius.

Distance of the Horizon.—The limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles,

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places -															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Bar.)		G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	5 33	18 0	3 31	15 38	11 14	23 33	10 1	22 58	4 5	16 39	6 46	19 22	3 26	15 55		
2	F	6 47	18 58	4 0	16 41	11 59	...	10 59	23 48	5 10	17 33	7 46	20 22	4 25	16 56		
3	S	7 43	19 59	5 9	17 51	0 25	12 57	11 58	...	5 56	18 30	8 47	21 22	5 28	18 0		
4	Th	8 45	21 9	6 21	18 58	1 33	14 11	0 42	13 7	6 57	19 33	9 51	22 24	6 31	19 1		
5	M	9 54	22 24	7 29	19 59	2 50	15 27	1 53	14 32	8 6	20 45	10 53	23 25	7 30	20 0		
6	Tu	11 4	23 33	8 28	20 54	4 4	16 33	3 11	15 42	9 19	21 48	11 55	...	8 30	20 59		
7	W	...	12 1	9 22	21 44	5 4	17 29	4 9	16 37	10 15	22 37	0 21	12 51	9 28	21 55		
8	Th	0 29	12 51	10 12	22 29	6 0	18 21	4 54	17 26	11 3	23 33	1 12	13 40	10 20	22 43		
9	F	1 19	13 35	10 56	23 10	6 50	19 7	5 35	18 15	11 52	...	1 56	14 24	11 4	23 24		
10	S	2 4	14 16	11 39	23 50	7 35	19 49	6 15	19 1	0 9	12 38	2 38	15 6	11 43	...		
11	Th	2 47	14 54	...	12 20	8 14	20 26	6 54	19 41	0 51	13 20	3 19	15 49	0 2	12 22		
12	F	3 26	15 29	0 28	12 59	8 50	21 2	7 31	20 16	1 29	13 58	3 59	16 28	0 42	13 1		
13	Tu	4 2	16 2	1 5	13 34	9 23	21 35	8 5	20 46	2 3	14 31	4 36	17 4	1 19	13 36		
14	W	4 36	16 34	1 40	14 8	9 55	22 9	8 39	21 17	2 38	15 5	5 14	17 41	1 54	14 13		
15	Th	5 8	17 10	2 17	14 44	10 27	22 41	9 16	21 52	3 15	15 40	5 52	18 18	2 32	14 52		
16	F	5 44	17 50	2 55	15 22	10 58	23 14	9 56	22 29	3 53	16 17	6 32	18 59	3 12	15 33		
17	S	6 22	18 32	3 38	16 8	11 31	23 50	10 39	23 9	4 33	16 57	7 16	19 43	3 55	16 18		
18	Th	7 3	19 20	4 29	17 1	...	12 13	11 24	23 52	5 17	17 42	8 4	20 34	4 43	17 10		
19	M	7 51	20 17	5 28	18 2	0 41	13 10	...	12 14	6 9	18 38	9 0	21 30	5 39	18 9		
20	Tu	8 50	21 25	6 34	19 7	1 47	14 23	0 45	13 23	7 11	19 43	10 1	22 32	6 40	19 11		
21	W	10 1	22 42	7 39	20 9	3 6	15 39	2 6	14 49	8 20	20 49	11 6	23 35	7 42	20 13		
22	Th	11 13	23 50	8 41	21 6	4 17	16 44	3 19	16 0	9 25	21 49	...	12 8	8 43	21 13		
23	F	...	12 11	9 36	21 55	5 18	17 40	4 15	16 55	10 25	22 45	0 33	13 4	9 42	22 9		
24	S	0 45	13 1	10 24	22 41	6 13	18 33	5 1	17 45	11 21	23 37	1 23	13 54	10 34	22 58		
25	Th	1 36	13 48	11 12	23 27	7 7	19 24	5 46	18 36	...	12 14	2 11	14 43	11 21	23 45		
26	M	* 2 25	* 14 35	...	12 2	7 56	20 14	6 35	19 30	0 31	13 7	3 0	15 35	...	12 10		
27	Tu	* 3 15	* 15 23	0 16	12 53	8 45	21 4	7 25	20 18	1 23	13 58	3 52	16 28	0 35	13 0		
28	W	* 4 5	* 16 11	1 5	13 41	9 31	21 49	8 10	21 1	2 13	14 44	4 44	17 17	1 25	13 50		
29	Th	4 49	16 57	1 53	14 27	10 15	22 34	8 57	21 46	3 0	15 32	5 34	18 7	2 15	14 41		
30	F	5 35	17 46	2 43	15 17	10 57	23 16	9 48	22 33	3 49	16 18	6 27	18 58	3 6	15 32		
31	S	6 21	18 37	3 36	16 10	11 37	23 58	10 38	23 19	4 35	17 4	7 20	19 49	3 58	16 25		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon=12 h.)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
4 6 3	13 52	21 40	1 42	9 33	17 25	23 47	6 4	12 22	22 15	3 7	8 0	15 42	20 23	1 5
1 6 25	13 54	21 21	1 40	9 40	17 42	23 28	5 53	12 19	21 47	2 38	7 29	15 13	19 55	0 37
8 6 32	13 43	20 53	1 41	9 48	17 56	23 8	5 42	12 16	21 19	2 8	6 58	14 45	19 27	0 9
5 6 20	13 20	20 19	1 46	9 56	18 8	22 48	5 30	12 12	20 49	1 38	6 27	14 18	18 59	23 41

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY, being at eastern elongation on the 10th, is an evening star during the month, and in the first fortnight may be seen above the west-north-west horizon about 21h.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising about 2 o'clock, N.E. by E. It passes from Aldebaran through Aurus into Gemini. Magnitude -3.4.

♂ MARS rises in the two hours before midnight, E. by N. It will be a bright object in the south-east in the early morning. Magnitude +0.1 to -0.3.

♃ JUPITER rises in the late evening, and will be in the south-east about midnight or earlier.

♄ SATURN will be seen low in the south-western sky during the evening, with Spica on its right, Antares nearer, on its left, and Arcturus above. Magnitude 0.6.

It is slightly in excess of that in the table below which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of		the range is		At a height of		the range is		At a height of		the range is	
5 ft.	.....	2.9 miles.		500 ft.	.....	29.5 miles.		4,000 ft.	.....	83.3 miles.	
20 "	.....	5.9 "		1,000 "	.....	41.6 "		5,000 "	.....	93.1 "	
50 "	.....	9.3 "		2,000 "	.....	58.9 "		20,000 "	.....	186.2 "	
100 "	.....	13.2 "		3,000 "	.....	72.1 "					

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SEN'S LONGITUDE 150° W 23d. 22h.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	To end of Year.
1	☉	S	9th Sunday after Trinity. Lammas. Nile, 1798.	H. M. 4 24	H. M. 19 47	213	152
2	☉	M	Bank Holiday. Blenheim, 1704.	4 26	19 46	214	151
3	☉	Tu	Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P., born, 1867.	4 27	19 44	215	150
4	☉	W	Great Britain declared war on Germany, 1914.	4 29	19 42	216	149
5	☉	Th	First shot fired in War (H.M.S. <i>Lance</i>), 1914.	4 30	19 41	217	148
6	☉	F	Lord Tennyson, Laureate, b. 1809. Suvla Bay, 1915.	4 32	19 39	218	147
7	☉	S	Old St. James's Day. Germans entered Liège, 1914.	4 33	19 37	219	146
8	☉	S	10th Sunday after Trinity. George Canning d. 1827.	4 35	19 35	220	145
9	☉	M	British Expeditionary Force landed at Boulogne, 1914.	4 36	19 34	221	144
10	☉	Tu	Otterburn, 1388. Greenwich Observatory founded,	4 38	19 32	222	143
11	☉	W	Half Quarter Day. Cardinal Newman d. 1890. [1675.	4 39	19 30	223	142
12	☉	Th	George Stephenson d. 1848. War with Austria, 1914.	4 41	19 28	224	141
13	☉	F	Sir George Grove b. 1820. W. T. Best, organist, b. 1826.	4 43	19 26	225	140
14	☉	S	Old Lammas. Sir Walter Besant, author, b. 1836.	4 44	19 24	226	139
15	☉	S	11th Sunday after Trinity. Sir W. Scott b. 1771.	4 46	19 22	227	138
16	☉	M	Henry Colburn, publisher, d. 1855. German Bight,	4 47	19 20	228	137
17	☉	Tu	Dissenters' Marriage Act passed, 1836. [1917.	4 49	19 18	229	136
18	☉	W	Gravelotte, 1870. Naval engagement, Riga, 1915.	4 51	19 16	230	135
19	☉	Th	Timothy Bright, M.D., inventor of shorthand, d. 1615.	4 52	19 14	231	134
20	☉	F	Sir G. Taubman Goldie (Nigeria) died, 1925.	4 54	19 12	232	133
21	☉	S	Vimiera, 1808. Taku Forts capt'd. 1860. Bapaume, 1918.	4 55	19 10	233	132
22	☉	S	12th Sunday after Trinity. Bosworth Field, 1485.	4 57	19 8	234	131
23	☉	M	Treaty of Prague, 1866. Mons, 1914.	4 58	19 6	235	130
24	☉	Tu	St. Bartholomew. Massacre of Huguenots, 1572.	5 0	19 4	236	129
25	☉	W	John Fletcher (Beaumont and Fletcher) died, 1625.	5 2	19 2	237	128
26	☉	Th	Louvain sacked by Germans, 1914. Le Cateau, 1914.	5 3	19 0	238	127
27	☉	F	General Botha, soldier and statesman, died, 1919.	5 5	18 57	239	126
28	☉	S	Kassassin, 1882. Heligoland Bight, 1914.	5 6	18 55	240	125
29	☉	S	13th S. aft. Trinity. Villers-Cotterets, 1914.	5 8	18 53	241	124
30	☉	M	Warren Hastings died, 1818. Somme, 1918.	5 10	18 51	242	123
31	☉	Tu	Samoa captured, 1914. Official end of War, 1921.	5 11	18 49	243	122

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	8d.	13h. 48' 6m.
☾ First Quarter	16	16 38' 6
○ Full Moon	23	12 37' 8
☾ Last Quarter	30	4 40' 3
Apogee ...10d. 16' 5h.	252,540	miles.
Perigee ...23d. 19' 7h.	221,830	"

RAIN FELL IN AUGUST, 1925,

on 14 days; total fall 2' 32 inches; above the average by 0' 13 inch.

See note on p. 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- August 1. Lammas—Scottish Quarter Day.
4. Last day for Objections to persons on New Lists (Autumn Register) to be sent to Registration Officer.
5. Oyster season opens.
10. Last day for Claims (Autumn Register).
12. Grouse shooting begins.
16. Objections and New Claims to be published
24. Last day for Objections to New Claims.

THE SUN (Mean Noon).

Day.	Equation of Time.		Apparent Right Ascension.		Hourly Var. of R. A.		Apparent Declination.		Hourly Var. of Dec.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.		Mean Time at Oh. Sidereal Time.		
	Add to App. Time.	Irly Var.	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	"	H. M. S.	"	H. M. S.	"	H. M. S.	"	
1	6 13	0'13	8 43 34		9'72		18 9'2	N	0'62		8 37 21		3 24 4		1.
2	6 9	0'16	8 47 27		9'70		17 54'1		0'64		8 41 17		3 20 8		
3	6 5	0'18	8 51 19		9'67		17 38'7		0'65		8 45 14		3 16 12		2.
4	6 0	0'21	8 55 11		9'65		17 23'1		0'66		8 49 11		3 12 16		
5	5 55	0'23	8 59 2		9'62		17 7'1		0'67		8 53 7		3 8 20		3.
6	5 49	0'26	9 2 53		9'60		16 50'8		0'68		8 57 4		3 4 24		
7	5 43	0'28	9 6 43		9'57		16 34'3		0'69		9 1 0		3 0 28		4.
8	5 36	0'31	9 10 33		9'55		16 17'5		0'70		9 4 57		2 56 33		5.
9	5 28	0'33	9 14 21		9'53		16 0'5		0'72		9 8 53		2 52 37		
10	5 20	0'36	9 18 10		9'50		15 43'2		0'73		9 12 50		2 48 41		6.
11	5 11	0'38	9 21 58		9'48		15 25'6		0'74		9 16 46		2 44 45		
12	5 2	0'40	9 25 45		9'45		15 7'8		0'75		9 20 43		2 40 49		7.
13	4 52	0'43	9 29 31		9'43		14 49'8		0'76		9 24 40		2 36 53		
14	4 41	0'45	9 33 17		9'41		14 31'5		0'77		9 28 36		2 32 57		8.
15	4 30	0'47	9 37 3		9'38		14 13'0		0'78		9 32 33		2 29 1		
16	4 18	0'50	9 40 48		9'36		13 54'3		0'79		9 36 29		2 25 5		9.
17	4 6	0'52	9 44 32		9'34		13 35'3		0'79		9 40 26		2 21 9		
18	3 54	0'54	9 48 16		9'31		13 16'1		0'80		9 44 22		2 17 13		10.
19	3 40	0'56	9 51 59		9'29		12 56'7		0'81		9 48 19		2 13 18		
20	3 27	0'58	9 55 42		9'27		12 37'2		0'82		9 52 15		2 9 22		11.
21	3 12	0'60	9 59 24		9'25		12 17'4		0'83		9 56 12		2 5 26		
22	2 58	0'62	10 3 6		9'23		11 57'4		0'84		10 0 9		2 1 30		12.
23	2 42	0'64	10 6 48		9'21		11 37'2		0'84		10 4 5		1 57 34		
24	2 27	0'66	10 10 28		9'20		11 16'9		0'85		10 8 2		1 53 38		13.
25	2 11	0'68	10 14 9		9'18		10 56'4		0'86		10 11 58		1 49 42		
26	1 54	0'69	10 17 49		9'16		10 35'7		0'87		10 15 55		1 45 46		14.
27	1 37	0'71	10 21 29		9'15		10 14'8		0'87		10 19 51		1 41 50		
28	1 20	0'72	10 25 8		9'13		9 53'7		0'88		10 23 48		1 37 54		15.
29	1 3	0'74	10 28 47		9'12		9 32'6		0'89		10 27 44		1 33 58		
30	0 45	0'75	10 32 26		9'10		9 11'2		0'89		10 31 41		1 30 3		16.
31	0 27	0'77	10 36 4		9'09		8 49'7	N	0'90		10 35 38		1 26 7		17.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1925.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND		RAIN.	SUN.	
	Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905						
				Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to foot)		FALL	SHINE	
				inches.		Directn.	inch	hours.	
1	70'2	53'2	62'2	29'639	4'8	NW	'10	5'2	
2	68'7	51'0	'1	'719	2'8	NW	...	8'4	
3	72'1	48'1	'1	'879	2'1	SW	...	6'1	
4	66'0	54'0	'1	'667	0'3	WSW	'15	...	
5	73'1	55'1	'1	'570	1'9	WSW	'36	2'8	
6	69'0	54'1	'2	'682	1'5	SW	'02	3'4	
7	74'4	54'0	'2	'895	1'5	WSW	...	8'8	
8	74'3	52'7	'3	'884	1'9	SW	...	5'9	
9	76'4	59'0	'3	'721	1'8	SW	'14	1'9	
10	69'0	56'8	'3	'670	0'4	SW	'07	0'1	
11	72'0	51'8	'4	'813	2'6	WSW	'06	8'6	
12	65'3	50'2	'5	'931	4'0	SW	'01	2'9	
13	70'0	57'3	'5	29'974	0'6	SW	'09	...	
14	76'2	57'0	'5	30'097	1'5	NNE	...	4'0	
15	69'3	50'8	'4	'068	1'3	NE	...	12'3	
16	77'8	48'9	'3	30'088	0'5	N	...	12'8	
17	83'1	49'4	62'1	29'900	0'2	Calm	...	12'1	
18	68'8	57'1	61'9	'751	1'4	E	...	0'3	
19	61'4	57'0	'7	'699	0'4	ENE	...	...
20	68'4	56'2	'5	'678	0'2	Calm	...	0'6	
21	70'3	52'7	'3	'424	1'8	SE	'23	2'4	
22	70'4	54'3	61'1	'387	1'0	SE	'21	6'5	
23	71'1	50'1	60'9	'443	1'5	SW	'14	2'8	
24	64'3	56'1	'8	'460	0'4	Calm	'44	...	
25	62'2	50'5	'7	'746	3'7	NNW	...	0'4	
26	71'1	46'7	'7	'911	2'0	WSW	...	5'3	
27	74'2	58'1	'6	29'919	2'2	WSW	'30	4'6	
28	75'0	55'2	'4	30'038	1'4	W	...	9'8	
29	75'3	55'0	'3	'052	2'0	WNW	...	7'1	
30	70'8	49'4	60'1	'190	1'4	W	...	7'4	
31	80'6	56'6	59'9	30'075	2'9	W	...	6'6	
Mn	71'3	53'4	61'6	29'805	—	—	2'32	149'1	25

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.		Sun's Axis.		Centre of Disc.	
Day.				Lat.	Long.
5				12'4 E	6'1 N
15				16'0	6'7
25				19'2 E	7'0 N
5				12'4 E	6'4
15				16'0	234'2
25				19'2 E	102'1

[See Note, p. 4.]

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises			Sets			At Greenwich Midnight.						Age.
							Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter.			
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	D. H.					
1	23 36	7 51	47	14 47	3 29	49 14	40° 6' N	57 11 15	35 23	1	34 12	0	1
2	23 36	7 51	47	14 47	4 22	11 18	9° 1'	56 30	15 24	24	1	43 20	1
3	0 5	7 55	15	53	5 15	12 20	40° 2'	55 54	15 14	25	1	43 12	2
4	0 38	8 46	17	1	6 8	37 22	7° 9'	55 23	15 52	6	1	42 123	3
5	1 20	9 37	17	57	7 1	53 22	29° 7'	54 56	14 58	27	1	42 03	4
6	2 9	10 28	18	44	7 54	21 21	46° 9'	54 35	14 52	28	1	42 103	5
7	3 5	11 18	19	23	8 45	24 20	4° 4'	54 18	14 48	29	1	43 012	6
8	4 6	12 5	19	54	9 34	39 17	29° 8'	54 6	14 44	0	10	43 10	7
9	5 10	12 51	20	20	10 22	44 12	15° 2'	53 59	14 42	1	10	32 041	8
10	6 16	13 35	20	41	11 7	51 10	22° 0'	53 58	14 42	2	10	31 024	9
11	7 22	14 17	21	0	11 52	27 6	8° 0'	54 3	14 44	3	10	31 024	10
12	8 27	14 59	21	18	12 36	28 1	39° 31'	54 16	14 47	4	10	21 034	11
13	9 33	15 40	21	35	13 20	40 2	55° 45'	54 36	14 53	5	10	21 034	12
14	10 39	16 22	21	53	14 5	49 7	27° 1'	55 6	15 1	6	10	21 034	13
15	11 48	17 6	22	13	14 52	47 11	46° 1'	55 44	15 11	7	10	31 024	14
16	12 58	17 52	22	37	15 42	24 15	40° 8'	56 30	15 24	8	10	32 014	15
17	14 10	18 42	23	6	16 35	19 18	57° 2'	57 23	15 38	9	10	31 02	16
18	15 21	19 36	23	34	17 31	54 21	18° 9'	58 15	15 54	10	10	41 032	17
19	16 31	20 33	0	44	18 31	53 22	29° 0'	59 18	10 11	11	10	42 103	18
20	17 33	21 34	1	57	19 34	16 22	13° 4'	60 10	16 24	12	10	42 03	19
21	18 25	22 36	2	53	20 37	31 20	25° 6'	60 52	16 33	13	10	41 032	20
22	19 5	23 37	4	18	21 39	57 17	10° 4'	61 18	16 42	14	10	43 1	21
23	19 39	0 36	5	46	22 40	27 12	43° 4'	61 25	16 44	15	10	43 01	22
24	20 4	1 32	7	12	23 38	27 7	27° 6'	61 11	16 40	16	10	43 01	23
25	20 30	2 26	8	37	0 34	27 1	48° 8'	60 40	16 32	17	10	41 032	24
26	20 52	3 18	10	0	1 28	45 3	49° 0'	59 55	16 19	18	10	21 043	25
27	21 15	4 9	11	19	2 22	10 9	5° 0'	59 21	16 59	19	10	21 034	26
28	21 38	5 0	12	37	3 15	19 13	42° 8'	58 7	15 50	20	10	31 024	27
29	22 6	5 51	13	49	4 8	37 17	30° 1'	57 13	15 35	21	10	32 014	28
30	22 38	6 42	14	55	5 2	14 20	17° 9'	56 24	15 22	22	10	32 014	29
31	23 18	7 34	15	54	5 55	58 22	1° 0'	55 41	15 10	23	10	31 04	30

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

D.	♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
	R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.	
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	D. H.	M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	D. H.	M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	D. H.	M. S.
4	9 10	35	11	8° 8' N	6 58	15	22 22° 11' N	2 2 16	9 20	0' N	2 12	20
9	8 55	53	12 32° 4'	7 24	12	21 52° 3'	2 12 20	10 12° 3'	8 45	41	14 16° 1'	11 0° 7'
14	8 45	41	14 16° 1'	7 50	2	21 6° 7'	2 21 54	11 0° 7'	8 45	37	15 43° 2'	11 45° 2'
19	8 45	37	15 43° 2'	8 40	55	18 50° 8'	2 39 17	12 25° 7'	8 58	3	16 22° 8'	13 2° 21' N
24	9 22	0	15 53° 8' N	9 5	53	17 22° 11' N	2 46 55	13 2° 21' N				
D.	♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.				♂ URANUS.			
	R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.		R.A.		Dec.	
	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	D. H.	M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	D. H.	M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	D. H.	M. S.
4	21 45	29	14 39° 15'	15 10	40	15 32° 9' S	23 57	53	1 47° 5'	21 43	1	14 52° 4'
9	21 43	1	14 52° 4'	15 11	5	15 36° 0'	23 57	26	1 7° 7'	21 40	20	15 5° 9'
14	21 40	29	15 5° 9'	15 11	39	15 39° 6'	23 56	56	1 11° 2'	21 37	56	15 19° 1'
19	21 37	56	15 19° 1'	15 12	33	15 43° 8'	23 56	23	1 14° 9'	21 35	25	15 32° 0'
24	21 35	25	15 32° 0'	15 13	16	15 48° 6'	23 55	47	1 18° 9'	21 32	58	15 44° 28'
29	21 32	58	15 44° 28'	15 14	18	15 53° 9' S	23 55	9	1 23° 15'			

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.

D.	HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
5	8° 68'	14° 8'	6° 1'	11° 3'	2° 2'	0° 9'	15° 48'	5° 6'	5° 8'	6° 0'	22° 7'	7° 6'
15	8° 70'	12° 8'	5° 9'	12° 1'	2° 2'	0° 9'	15° 49'	4° 9'	5° 6'	6° 5'	22° 8'	7° 5'
25	8° 72'	9° 6'	5° 7'	13° 1'	2° 2'	0° 9'	15° 51'	3° 6'	5° 5'	7° 0'	22° 7'	7° 4'

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, August 1, 105° 3' E.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1h. 31m. Civil twilight ends at 2oh. 43m. Night begins, 22h. 42m. The length of the day is 15h. 23m.

Aug. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 6.18.

Aug. 6. Venus in conjunction with ♄, 2h. 5m. 0° 14' S.

Aug. 7. 14h. Mercury in Inferior Conjunction.

Aug. 8. Mercury in conjunction with ♄, 6h. 41m. ♄ 7° 17' S.

Aug. 15, 20h. Jupiter in Opposition. Distance from Earth, 374,280,000 miles.

Aug. 16. Saturn in conjunction with ♄, 9h. 25m. ♄ 2° 19' S.

Aug. 17, 2h. Mercury at a Stationary Point.

Aug. 22. Jupiter in conjunction with ♄, 22h. 32m. ♄ 1° 57' N.

Aug. 25, 10h. Mercury at Greatest Elongation, 18° 20' W.

Aug. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 4.68.

Aug. 28. Mars in conjunction with ♄, 1oh. 28m. ♄ 1° 43' N.

Uranus rises, Aug. 1, 21h. 16m. ; Aug. 31, 19h. 22m.

Neptune is absent from the night sky during August.

Meteors of the Perseid stream are expected this month, the nights of most abundance being from the 10th to the 12th. As the Moon will then be in phase between new and first quarter, and sets early, it will not interfere with their observation.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47m., and the Afternoons 58m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h. are those which were in that position at midnight in July. (See p. 28.)

The first of August is known as Lammas-day and formerly as the Cule of August, the word being Celtic or early British for a holiday. Lammas, is by some, derived from lamb-masse, because of an ancient custom that tenants of the cathedral church at York were bound by their tenure to bring a lamb into the church on that day at high mass. But this was evidently purely local, and others derive the name more surely from a Saxon word signifying loaf-mass, because on that day our forefathers made an offering of bread made of new wheat. In the Romish Church the day is sacred to St. Peter *ad vincula*, and on it in Roman Catholic times the people of England paid Peter's Pence.

Day of Month.		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places.															
		LONDON BRIDGE.				LIVERPOOL.				BRISTOL.				HULL.			
		MORN.		AFTER.		MORN.		AFTER.		MORN.		AFTER.		MORN.		AFTER.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	7 10	19 29	4 35	17 10	...	12 22	11 30	...	5 25	17 55	8 14	20 44	4 54	17 24	...	...
2	M	8 3	20 32	5 43	18 18	0 52	13 27	0 6	12 29	6 23	18 56	9 15	21 46	5 53	18 27	...	...
3	Tu	9 9	21 49	6 54	19 28	2 7	14 49	1 6	13 48	7 31	20 10	10 22	22 35	7 0	19 34	...	...
4	W	10 28	23 9	8 3	20 32	3 31	16 7	2 32	15 17	8 44	21 17	11 33	...	8 8	20 41	...	...
5	Th	11 40	...	9 6	21 29	4 44	17 14	3 48	16 28	9 53	22 19	0 2	12 38	9 12	21 42	...	...
6	F	0 17	12 38	10 1	22 18	5 47	18 10	4 42	17 21	10 51	23 11	1 1	13 32	10 10	22 34	...	...
7	S	1 11	13 24	10 48	22 59	6 38	18 56	5 24	18 5	11 39	23 54	1 47	14 15	10 54	23 12	...	...

8	S	1 54	14 2	11 28	23 36	7 20	19 35	6 1	18 45	...	12 21	2 25	14 51	11 29	23 46	...	...
9	M	2 32	14 37	...	12 4	7 57	20 11	6 38	19 22	0 33	13 0	3 1	15 27	...	12 7	...	...
10	Tu	3 8	15 10	0 11	12 38	8 29	20 43	7 13	19 55	1 9	13 36	3 38	16 3	0 30	12 37	...	...
11	W	3 42	15 41	0 44	13 10	9 0	21 15	7 45	20 23	1 43	14 7	4 15	16 38	0 51	13 11	...	...
12	Th	4 12	16 13	1 17	13 41	9 30	21 45	8 16	20 50	2 15	14 38	4 48	17 9	1 38	13 45	...	...
13	F	4 41	16 44	1 49	14 12	10 0	22 15	8 48	21 19	2 48	15 10	5 22	17 44	2 2	14 20	...	...
14	S	5 11	17 17	2 23	14 46	10 30	22 44	9 24	21 50	3 21	15 41	5 58	18 19	2 38	14 55	...	...
15	S	5 43	17 54	3 0	15 22	10 59	23 14	10 2	22 24	3 55	16 15	6 35	18 58	3 13	15 37	...	...
16	M	6 18	18 36	3 42	16 5	11 30	23 52	10 43	23 5	4 34	16 56	7 19	19 43	3 54	16 19	...	...
17	Tu	7 0	19 26	4 32	17 2	...	12 15	11 30	23 54	5 22	17 48	8 10	20 38	4 47	17 18	...	...
18	W	7 55	20 32	5 39	18 13	0 49	13 25	...	12 31	6 22	18 54	9 13	21 45	5 51	18 26	...	...
19	Th	9 9	21 56	6 55	19 28	2 10	14 51	1 1	14 1	7 36	20 12	10 26	23 0	7 3	19 40	...	...
20	F	10 35	23 21	8 11	20 39	3 40	16 17	2 34	15 35	8 55	21 27	11 42	...	8 16	20 51	...	...
21	S	11 50	...	9 19	21 39	4 57	17 25	3 52	16 43	10 7	22 30	0 11	12 49	9 24	21 54	...	...
22	S	0 30	12 49	10 13	22 29	5 58	18 23	4 46	17 35	11 6	23 23	1 11	13 43	10 21	22 46	...	...
23	M	1 24	13 37	11 0	23 16	6 51	19 14	5 34	18 24	11 59	...	1 59	14 30	11 9	23 31	...	...
24	Tu	*2 12	*14 22	11 46	...	7 40	20 1	6 23	19 10	0 17	12 50	2 46	15 18	11 54	...	...
25	W	*2 59	*15 9	0 4	12 32	8 25	20 48	7 13	19 55	1 7	13 39	3 37	16 8	0 18	12 42	...	...
26	Th	*3 44	*15 55	0 51	13 18	9 10	21 32	8 0	20 36	1 55	14 24	4 27	16 55	1 7	13 31	...	...
27	F	*4 27	*16 39	1 38	14 2	9 52	22 14	8 44	21 14	2 40	15 6	5 14	17 40	1 54	14 16	...	...
28	S	5 8	17 22	2 23	14 45	10 31	22 51	9 29	21 54	3 23	15 48	6 0	18 25	2 39	15 1	...	...
29	S	5 49	18 6	3 7	15 30	11 6	23 29	10 14	22 38	4 6	16 30	6 48	19 13	3 24	15 49	...	...
30	M	6 32	18 56	3 59	16 27	11 46	...	11 3	23 25	4 51	17 17	7 40	20 6	4 16	16 45	...	...
31	Tu	7 24	19 56	5 3	17 35	0 16	12 42	11 59	...	5 46	18 18	8 38	21 9	5 16	17 50	...	...

RISEING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon - 12 h.)

MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	5 45	12 41	19 38	1 54	10 5	18 16	22 29	5 17	12 6	20 20	1 7	5 54	13 51	18 32
8	4 49	11 54	18 59	2 7	10 14	18 21	22 9	5 4	12 0	19 51	0 36	5 22	13 24	18 5
15	3 54	11 12	18 32	2 22	10 22	18 22	21 49	4 50	11 51	19 22	0 5	4 49	12 58	17 38
22	3 22	10 51	18 21	2 40	10 31	18 20	21 28	4 34	11 41	18 52	23 34	4 16	12 32	17 12
29	3 25	10 54	18 22	3 0	10 38	18 15	21 6	4 17	11 29	18 23	23 3	3 43	12 6	16 46

MORNING and EVENING STARS.

♂ MERCURY is a morning star after the 10th. At elongation near the end of the month, it rises early 2 hours before the Sun and may be seen above the E. by N. horizon about 4 o'clock. It moves into the constellation Cancer (see Venus).

♀ VENUS is a morning star, rising N.E. by E. It moves from the constellation Gemini into Cancer and joins Mercury at the end of the month. It will be about 10 degrees above the horizon at 4 o'clock on the 22nd with Mercury 4 or 5 degrees below.

♂ MARS is a late evening star rising in the E.N.E., and will be a bright object in the morning sky at the S.E. Magnitude - 0.4 to - 0.9.

♃ JUPITER, in the constellation Capricornus, being at opposition on the 15th is above the horizon almost throughout the night. It will be seen in the S.E. as soon as the sky is dark. Mag. - 2.4.

♄ SATURN is coming to the end of its Apparition. It will be low in the S.W. for an hour or two after sunset.

This month was originally called Sextilis being the sixth of the ten months into which the year was divided in the Roman Calendar instituted by Romulus. Though it became the eighth month when January and February were added by his successor Numa Pompilius the numerical name remained; and those of other months until B.C. 8, when it was changed in honour of Octavius Caesar, to whom the name Augustus was first given. This month was chosen because in it he took possession of his first consulate and reduced Egypt. The name of the month Quintilis had been altered by Julius Caesar, because it was his natal month. Unsuccessful attempts were made later to change the names of other months in the same way as personal honours.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
W.		Remarkable Days—Events.		Rises.		to end of Year	
M.	and Back	SUN'S LONGITUDE 180° ± 23d. 19h.		H. M.	H. M.	of the Year.	to end of Year
1	W	New Licensing Act came into operation, 1921.		5 13	18 46	244	121
2	Th	S. Ian, 1870. Omdurman, 1898. Drocourt-Quéant, 1918.		5 14	18 44	245	120
3	F	Dunbar, 1650. Oliver Cromwell died, 1658.		5 16	18 42	246	119
4	S	Karl Blind, republican, died, 1826.		5 18	18 40	247	118
5	S	14th Sunday after Trinity. Malta capitulated, 1805.		5 19	18 38	248	117
6	M	John Dalton, chemist, b. 1766. Marne, 1914.		5 21	18 35	249	116
7	Tu	Copenhagen surrendered, 1807. Borodino, 1812.		5 22	18 33	250	115
8	W	Sebastopol, 1855. Zeppelin raid on City, 1915.		5 24	18 31	251	114
9	Th	Jewish New Year. Flodden, 1513. Kassassin, 1882.		5 25	18 28	252	113
10	F	Pinkie, 1547.		5 27	18 26	253	112
11	S	Malplaquet, 1709. Lord Byng of Vimy born, 1862.		5 29	18 24	254	111
12	S	15th Sunday after Trinity. Aisne, 1914.		5 30	18 22	255	110
13	M	Quebec, 1759. Tel-el-Kehir, 1882.		5 32	18 19	256	109
14	Tu	S.S. <i>Carmania</i> sank <i>Cap Trafalgar</i> , 1914.		5 33	18 17	257	108
15	W	"Tanks" first used in War (Somme), 1916.		5 35	18 15	258	107
16	Th	Rt. Hon. Andrew Bonar Law b. 1858; d. 30 Oct., 1923.		5 37	18 12	259	106
17	F	London and Birmingham Railway opened, 1838.		5 38	18 10	260	105
18	S	Hubert van Eyck, painter, d. 1426. Samaria, 1918.		5 40	18 8	261	104
19	S	16th Sunday after Trinity. Poitiers, 1356.		5 41	18 6	262	103
20	M	Alma, 1854. DELHI DAY (1857).		5 43	18 3	263	102
21	Tu	St. Mattheu.		5 45	18 1	264	101
22	W	Zatphen, 1586. Thos. Doggett (Coat & Badge) d. 1721.		5 46	17 59	265	100
23	Th	Assaye, 1803. Acre, 1918. Viscount Morley d. 1923.		5 48	17 56	266	99
24	F	Paracelsus, Swiss physician, died, 1541. [1915.		5 49	17 54	267	98
25	S	Samuel Butler d. 1680. LUCKNOW DAY (1857). Loos,		5 51	17 52	268	97
26	S	17th Sunday after Trinity. Thiepval, 1918.		5 53	17 49	269	96
27	M	British Association established, 1831.		5 54	17 47	270	95
28	Tu	Strasburg capitulated, 1870. Kut-el-Amara, 1915.		5 56	17 45	271	94
29	W	St. Michael. Quarter Day. Clive born, 1725.		5 58	17 43	272	93
30	Th	F.-M. Earl Roberts born, 1852; died, 14 Nov., 1914.		5 59	17 40	273	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

●	New Moon	7d.	5h. 44' 8m.
☾	First Quarter	15	4 26' 6
☾	Full Moon	21	20 19' 0
☾	Last Quarter	28	17 47' 7

Apogee..... 6d. 20' 4h. 252,660 miles
 Perigee..... 21d. 6' 3h. 221,110 ..

RAIN FELL IN SEPTEMBER, 1925.

on 15 days; total fall 2' 02 inches; above the average by 0' 23 inch.

See Note on page 18.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays. Salmon close-time begins. Partridge shooting begins.

9. Jewish New Year 5687.

24. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29. Lord Mayor of London elected.

30. Accounts of Overseers to be made up.

Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).				Sileral Time at Mean Noon.		Mean Time at oh. Sidereal Time.	
Day	Subt. from Ap. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	M. ...	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	' "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	
1	...	0 78	10 39 42	9 08	8 28 1 N	0 90	10 39 34	1 22 11	1.
2	0 11	0 79	10 43 20	9 07	8 6 3	0 91	10 43 31	1 18 15	2.
3	0 30	0 80	10 46 57	9 05	7 44 4	0 92	10 47 27	1 14 19	3.
4	0 49	0 81	10 50 35	9 04	7 22 4	0 92	10 51 24	1 10 23	4.
5	1 9	0 82	10 54 11	9 03	7 0 2	0 93	10 55 20	1 6 27	5.
6	1 29	0 83	10 57 48	9 02	6 37 9	0 93	10 59 17	1 2 31	6.
7	1 49	0 84	11 1 25	9 02	6 15 6	0 93	11 3 13	0 58 35	7.
8	2 9	0 85	11 5 1	9 01	5 53 1	0 94	11 7 10	0 54 39	8.
9	2 29	0 86	11 8 37	9 00	5 30 5	0 94	11 11 6	0 50 43	9.
10	2 50	0 86	11 12 13	8 99	5 7 8	0 95	11 15 3	0 46 48	10.
11	3 11	0 87	11 15 49	8 99	4 45 1	0 95	11 19 0	0 42 52	11.
12	3 32	0 87	11 19 25	8 98	4 22 2	0 95	11 22 56	0 38 56	12.
13	3 53	0 88	11 23 0	8 98	3 59 3	0 96	11 26 53	0 35 0	13.
14	4 14	0 88	11 26 35	8 97	3 36 3	0 96	11 30 49	0 31 4	14.
15	4 35	0 89	11 30 11	8 97	3 13 3	0 96	11 34 46	0 27 8	15.
16	4 56	0 89	11 33 46	8 97	2 50 2	0 96	11 38 42	0 23 12	16.
17	5 18	0 89	11 37 21	8 96	2 27 0	0 97	11 42 39	0 19 16	17.
18	5 39	0 89	11 40 57	8 96	2 3 8	0 97	11 46 35	0 15 20	18.
19	6 0	0 89	11 44 32	8 96	1 40 5	0 97	11 50 32	0 11 24	19.
20	6 22	0 89	11 48 7	8 97	1 17 3	0 97	11 54 29	0 7 28	20.
21	6 43	0 89	11 51 42	8 97	0 54 0	0 97	11 58 25	0 3 33	21.
22	7 4	0 88	11 55 18	8 97	0 30 6	0 97	12 2 22	23 59 37	22.
23	7 25	0 88	11 58 53	8 98	0 7 3 N	0 97	12 6 18	23 55 41	23.
24	7 46	0 87	12 2 29	8 98	0 16 1 S	0 97	12 10 15	23 51 45	24.
25	8 7	0 86	12 6 4	8 99	0 39 5	0 97	12 14 11	23 47 49	25.
26	8 28	0 86	12 9 40	9 00	1 2 9	0 97	12 18 8	23 43 53	26.
27	8 48	0 85	12 13 16	9 01	1 26 3	0 97	12 22 4	23 39 57	27.
28	9 8	0 84	12 16 53	9 02	1 49 7	0 97	12 26 1	23 36 1	28.
29	9 28	0 83	12 20 29	9 03	2 13 0	0 97	12 29 58	23 32 5	29.
30	9 48	0 82	12 24 6	9 04	2 36 4 S	0 97	12 33 54	23 28 9	30.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1925.

TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN.	SUN.
Max.	Min.	Mo. 1-41-1905	Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to inch.)	Direction.	Fall.	Shine.
inches.			inches.			inches.	hours.
68.4	53.0	59.8	29.913	2.9	W	.08	...
65.9	50.3	7	.942	3.0	WNW	.02	9.5
64.4	48.4	6	.755	3.2	NW	...	6.9
60.5	44.4	5	.810	3.9	NW	.02	5.3
60.7	40.5	4	.750	2.1	W	.15	1.7
61.0	46.7	4	.835	2.4	NW	...	4.9
61.0	42.8	59.0	.961	2.0	WNW	...	1.9
64.5	48.1	58.8	.809	1.5	W	.03	3.2
59.3	46.7	6	.603	2.1	WSW	.10	0.3
59.0	43.9	4	.587	5.8	NW	...	3.5
63.0	47.8	1	.828	3.2	N	.13	5.7
61.1	43.0	58.0	29.993	1.8	N	...	6.2
62.2	41.7	57.8	30.225	0.1	Calm	...	4.9
67.5	39.1	7	.201	0.5	SW	...	9.7
65.9	40.1	6	30.024	2.0	S	...	10.7
67.4	50.4	5	29.752	1.5	SW	.15	1.2
66.6	48.1	57.2	.688	0.8	SSW	...	5.0
66.3	44.8	56.9	.764	1.7	WNW	...	8.2
64.7	43.6	5	.346	1.3	S	.26	...
62.2	48.6	56.2	.484	4.0	SW	.35	3.0
62.4	45.3	55.9	.466	6.4	SW	.08	7.8
61.0	45.1	6	.188	5.6	SSW	.41	0.3
60.6	45.0	4	.333	4.9	W	...	1.8
62.0	43.1	3	.707	1.4	W	...	6.2
63.3	38.2	2	.803	1.2	WSW	.08	4.6
59.1	47.9	2	29.800	9.7	NW	.12	6.8
62.5	45.2	55.1	30.124	2.4	NNW	...	5.3
60.0	41.1	54.9	.144	0.2	WSW	...	...
65.6	54.1	7	.063	0.2	Calm	.04	...
65.2	58.0	54.4	30.113	0.1	Calm	...	...
63.1	45.8	57.2	29.801	—	—	2.02	124.6

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
Day.		Lat.	Long.
		°	°
5	22.1 E	7.2 N	316.8
15	24.1	7.2	184.7
25	25.5 E	6.9 N	52.7

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

At Greenwich Midnight.

Day of M.	Hours.	Souths.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter.	Age.	D. H.	W. E.
1			6 49 23	22 37' 21"	55	6 15	1 24	10	1244
2	0 5	8 25 16	44	7 41 57	22	8 54	39 14	53	25 10
3	0 59	9 15 17	25	8 33 9	20	38 0	54 19	14	48 26
4	1 59	10 3 17	58	9 22 35	18	14 2	54 5 14	44	27 10
5	3 2	10 49 18	25	10 10 20	15	5 1	53 58 14	42	28 10
6	4 7	11 33 18	47	10 56 26	11	20 1	53 55 14	42	29 10
7	5 13	12 16 19	6	11 41 17	7	8 8	53 59 14	43	0 18
8	6 18	12 58 19	24	12 25 27	2	40 41	54 8 14	45	1 18
9	7 25	13 39 19	41	13 9 32	1	55 65	54 23 14	49	2 18
10	8 31	14 21 19	59	13 54 15	6	30 0	54 43 14	55	3 18
11	9 38	15 3 20	18	14 40 20	10	52 6	55 10 15	2 4	18
12	10 48	15 48 20	39	15 28 31	14	52 7	55 44 15	11	5 18
13	11 57	16 36 21	6	16 19 26	18	17 7	56 25 15	22	6 18
14	13	17 27 21	39	17 13 29	20	53 6	57 12 15	35	7 18
15	14 17	18 21 22	22	18 10 39	22	25 7	58 4 15	49	8 18
16	15 19	19 19 23	17	19 10 33	22	40 7	58 58 16	4 9	18
17	16 15	20 18 0	26	20 11 36	21	29 7	59 49 16	18	10 18
18	16 59	21 18 1	45	21 12 59	18	51 5	60 34 16	30	11 18
19	17 34	22 17 3	11	22 13 24	14	54 7	61 6 16	39	12 18
20	18 4	23 14 4	38	23 12 13	9	56 3	61 20 16	43	13 18
21	18 28	0 9 6	5	0 9 21	4	19 45	61 15 16	41	14 18
22	18 51	1 3 7	31	1 5 11	1	30 7	60 52 16	35	15 18
23	19 14	1 56 8	55	2 0 15	7	9 3	60 11 16	24	16 18
24	19 38	2 49 10	16	2 55 6	12	15 3	59 19 16	10	17 18
25	20 4	3 42 11	34	3 50 4	16	31 6	58 22 15	54	18 18
26	20 36	4 35 12	45	4 45 15	19	46 3	57 24 15	38	19 18
27	21 13	5 28 13	48	5 40 23	21	52 6	56 30 15	24	20 18
28	21 59	6 20 14	42	6 35 0	22	48 0	55 43 15	11	21 18
29	22 51	7 11 15	26	7 28 30	22	34 6	55 5 15	0 22	18
30	23 49	8 0 16	2	8 20 24	21	17 7	54 35 14	52	23 18

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
3 9 54 0	14 8 9N	9 30 29	15 41 1N	2 53 42	13 34 6N	3 10 29 39	11 18 9	9 54 43	13 48 9	2 59 31	14 2 6
3 11 5 30	7 46 7	10 18 35	11 47 1	3 4 15	14 26 4	11 39 56	3 54 3N	10 42 8	9 30 9	3 7 40	14 45 9
12 11 39 56	3 54 3N	10 42 8	9 30 9	3 7 40	14 45 9	12 12 35	0 2 8S	11 5 25	7 19 9	3 10 0	15 1 2
28 12 43 40	3 55 35	11 28 30	4 57 4N	3 10 48	15 12 21N						

♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.				♂ URANUS.			
R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.	R.A.	Dec.
3 21 30 38	15 55 6S	15 15 28	15 59 7S	23 54 28	1 24 0S	21 28 27	16 6 1	15 16 47	16 5 9	23 53 46	1 32 1
8 21 26 29	16 15 3	15 13 13	16 12 6	23 53 3	1 36 8	18 21 24 45	16 23 3	15 19 47	16 19 7	23 52 19	1 41 6
23 21 23 17	16 29 9	15 21 28	16 27 0	23 51 35	1 46 4	28 21 22 6	16 35 0S	15 23 15	16 34 7S	23 50 51	1 51 1S

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
5 8 73	7 3	5 6 14	2 1	0 9	15 53	2 8	5 3	7 6 22 4	7 3	15 56	2 5
15 8 75	6 5	5 5 15 4	2 1	0 8	15 59	2 4	5 2	8 2 22 1	7 2	15 59	2 4
25 8 77	6 3	5 4 16 6	2 1	0 8				8 8 21 6	7 1		

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, September 1, 103° 25'. 0'1 respectively.

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3h. 7m. Civil twilight ends at 19h. 33m. Night begins 20h. 53m. The length of the Day is 13h. 33m.

Sept. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 4'0s.

Sept. 5. Venus in conjunction with ♄, 8h. 33m. ♄ 2° 12' S.

Sept. 6. Mercury in conjunction with ♄, 0h. 47m. ♄ 2° 9' S.

Sept. 12. Saturn in conjunction with ♄, 18h. 52m. ♄ 2° 8' S.

Sept. 19. Jupiter in conjunction with ♄, 4h. 33m. ♄ 1° 48' N.

Sept. 19, 14h. Mercury in superior conjunction.

Sept. 21. Uranus in opposition. Distance 1,773,200,000 miles.

Sept. 21. Harvest Moon.

Sept. 23, 19h. 27m. The Sun enters the Sign Libra (Autumn Equinox).

Sept. 25. Mars in conjunction with ♄, 6h. 43m. ♄ 1° 33' N.

Sept. 28, aft. Mars at Stationary Point.

Uranus, Sept. 1, rises 19h. 18m.; sets 7h. 12m. Sept. 30, rises 17h. 22m.

Neptune rises Sept. 1, 3h. 57m.

In this month the Mornings decrease 46m.; the Afternoons, 1h. 6m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Lyra, Cygnus, Aquila, Delphinus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Equuleus, Pegasus, Pisces.

Stellar Magnitude. — The numerical magnitude of a star shows its order in a scale of brightness, the terms of which are, in geometrical progression. Stars just visible to the naked eye are of magnitude 6. A 5th mag. is about 2½ times as bright as a 6th. A 4th magnitude the same multiple of a 5th and so on, and from this it follows that a first magnitude star is a hundred times as bright as a 6th. The scheme may appear paradoxical because the faint stars have the larger numbers, but this is reasonable because the word "first" implies pre-eminence. It follows logically that a star 2½ times as bright as a 1st should be of magnitude 0, and a star 2½ times as bright as zero of negative magnitude, i.e. -1 and so on. The use of fractional magnitudes for the stars whose brightness falls between these integral multiples at once suggest itself. Capella and Vega, which are nearly but not quite 2½ times as bright as a star magnitude 1.0 are of about zero magnitude, or 0.0 and

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUNDEE.		G.M.T.	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	W	8 29	21 13	6 18	18 53	1 27	14 7	0 24	13 17	6 59	19 38	9 51	22 27	6 28	19 7		
2	Th	9 55	22 45	7 39	20 11	3 2	15 43	1 56	15 0	8 24	20 59	11 12	23 43	7 46	20 22		
3	F	11 20	...	8 53	21 16	4 28	16 58	3 25	16 19	9 38	22 4	...	12 23	8 56	21 27		
4	S	0 2	12 24	9 50	22 5	5 32	17 54	4 25	17 9	10 36	22 53	0 45	13 17	9 54	22 18		
5	Mo	0 58	13 9	10 33	22 43	6 21	18 39	5 7	17 48	11 22	23 34	1 30	13 57	10 38	22 55		
6	M	1 39	13 44	11 8	23 17	7 0	19 16	5 44	18 23	...	12 1	2 7	14 32	11 11	23 26		
7	Tu	2 14	14 16	11 40	23 50	7 34	19 48	6 19	18 54	0 11	12 36	2 47	15 4	11 41	23 56		
8	W	2 44	14 47	...	12 11	8 3	20 18	6 53	19 24	0 44	13 8	3 12	15 35	...	12 11		
9	Th	3 13	15 18	0 21	12 40	8 33	20 48	7 26	19 51	1 16	13 38	3 47	16 7	0 27	12 43		
10	F	3 42	15 48	0 51	13 9	9 2	21 17	7 55	20 14	2 18	14 7	4 20	16 39	0 58	13 14		
11	S	4 9	16 18	1 22	13 38	9 29	21 46	8 25	20 41	2 48	14 36	4 51	17 10	1 30	13 46		
12	Mo	4 36	16 50	1 53	14 9	9 58	22 15	8 56	21 11	2 51	15 7	5 24	17 43	2 2	14 19		
13	M	5 6	17 24	2 26	14 43	10 25	22 44	9 31	21 44	3 22	15 39	6 0	18 19	2 37	14 56		
14	Tu	5 40	18 3	3 5	15 26	10 57	23 21	10 12	22 23	3 59	16 19	6 41	19 3	3 17	15 41		
15	W	6 22	18 53	3 55	16 10	11 38	...	11 1	23 14	4 46	17 11	7 33	20 1	4 8	16 40		
16	Th	7 15	19 58	5 0	17 34	0 13	12 44	...	12 3	5 47	18 22	8 39	21 13	5 16	17 55		
17	F	8 31	21 28	6 23	19 1	1 34	14 21	0 24	13 34	7 10	19 48	10 0	22 37	6 36	19 17		
18	S	10 6	23 4	7 50	20 21	3 15	15 57	2 6	15 20	8 37	21 10	11 24	23 55	7 57	20 35		
19	Mo	11 30	...	9 3	21 25	4 39	17 10	3 33	16 31	9 53	22 15	...	12 36	9 9	21 40		
20	M	0 17	12 30	9 58	22 15	5 42	18 6	4 31	17 19	10 50	23 8	0 55	13 27	10 7	22 30		
21	Tu	1 10	13 18	10 43	23 0	6 33	18 57	5 18	18 2	11 41	23 57	1 43	14 11	11 51	23 12		
22	W	* 1 54	* 14 4	11 26	23 45	7 20	19 42	6 6	18 46	...	12 28	2 27	14 55	11 34	23 57		
23	Th	* 2 38	* 14 49	...	12 10	8 4	20 27	6 54	19 28	0 46	13 15	3 15	15 43	...	12 20		
24	F	* 3 21	* 15 33	0 31	12 52	8 46	21 9	7 40	20 2	1 32	13 58	4 4	16 29	0 42	13 5		
25	S	* 4 1	* 16 16	1 13	13 34	9 27	21 48	8 23	20 43	2 15	14 38	4 50	17 11	1 27	13 48		
26	Mo	4 38	16 56	1 57	14 15	10 4	22 24	9 2	21 21	2 56	15 17	5 33	17 52	2 9	14 30		
27	M	5 15	17 36	2 39	14 57	10 37	22 59	9 45	22 2	3 36	15 57	6 16	18 37	2 52	15 15		
28	Tu	5 56	18 24	3 25	15 47	11 15	23 44	10 33	22 49	4 21	16 44	7 7	19 31	3 40	16 8		
29	W	6 48	19 24	4 25	16 56	...	12 8	11 30	23 47	5 14	17 45	8 7	20 36	4 41	17 18		
30	Th	7 53	20 42	5 44	18 18	0 52	13 31	...	12 44	6 28	19 6	9 20	21 55	5 57	18 37		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

MERCURY ♀			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
3 58	11 13	18 25	3 21	10 45	18 7	20 44	3 59	11 14	17 54	22 32	3 11	11 41	16 20	20 59
4 46	11 35	18 23	3 43	10 51	17 58	20 20	3 38	10 57	17 25	22 2	2 40	11 17	15 54	20 33
5 35	11 56	18 15	4 5	10 56	17 47	19 56	3 16	10 36	16 56	21 32	2 9	10 52	15 29	20 6
6 20	12 13	18 5	4 26	11 1	17 34	19 28	2 50	10 14	16 27	21 3	1 38	10 28	15 4	19 40

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♂ MERCURY being at superior conjunction on the 19th is a morning star in the first part of the month, and an evening star at the end. It may possibly be visible in the early days.

♀ VENUS is a morning star rising later day by day. It moves eastward through Leo, and on the 6th will be a degree from the star Regulus.

♂ MARS rises E.N.E. in the evening, and will be in the East about 22h., and in the south in the early morning. It is rapidly approaching Jupiter in brightness. Mag. - 1.0 to - 1.6.

♃ JUPITER is low in the southern sky during the evening. It is decreasing in brightness. Magnitude - 2.4 to - 2.2.

♄ SATURN sets little more than two hours after sunset, and will be seen with difficulty.

Regnal Years.—The years of a king's reign are the regnal years, and each begins on the anniversary of his accession: e.g., Regnal year 16 of the present King began on May 6, 1925; regnal year 17 began on May 6, 1926. The system is used for dating Acts of Parliament. The Summer Time Act of 1925, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V. ch. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of these two regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII. began on January 22, so that acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of this series ended on May 6, 1910, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.

The Historical Year.—A date before 1752 written, for example, as February 25, 1650, implies a day in the first part of the year 1659 (Julian or Historical). It would have been in the year 1658 (Civil), because before 1752 the Civil and Legal year ended on March 25.

DAY OF



Fasts and Festivals.
Remarkable Days—Events.

SUN'S LONGITUDE $210^{\circ} 11' 24''$. 4h.

THE SUN

DAYS

M.	DAY	W.			Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	End of Year.
1		F		London University opened, 1828. St. Quentin, 1918.	6 1	17 38	274	91
2		S		Summer Time ends 2 A.M., Oct. 3.	6 2	17 36	275	90
3		S		18th Sun. after Trin. Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas b. 1878.	6 4	17 33	276	89
4		M		François Guizot, statesman and historian, b. 1787.	6 6	17 31	277	88
5		Tu		Rt. Hon. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., b. 1848. Salonica, 1915.	6 7	17 29	278	87
6		W		Jenny Lind, singer, b. 1820. Le Cateau II, 1918.	6 9	17 27	279	86
7		Th		Lepanto, 1571. Women admitted to Oxford Univ., 1920.	6 11	17 24	280	85
8		F		Owen's College, Manchester, opened, 1873. Loos, 1915.	6 12	17 22	281	84
9		S		Charles Mills, historical writer, d. 1826. Cambrai, 1918.	6 14	17 20	282	83
10		S		19th Sun. after Trinity. Peace Treaty ratified, 1919.	6 16	17 18	283	82
11		M		Camperdown, 1797. Archbishop Benson died, 1896.	6 17	17 16	284	81
12		Tu		MICH. LAW SITS. BEGIN. Rt. Hon. J. R. MacDonald	6 19	17 13	285	80
13		W		Germans entered Lille, 1914. (born, 1866.	6 21	17 11	286	79
14		Th		Senlac, 1066. Jena, 1806. Auerstadt, 1806.	6 23	17 9	287	78
15		F		Gregorian Calendar introduced, 1582.	6 24	17 7	288	77
16		S		Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain born, 1863.	6 26	17 5	289	76
17		S		20th Sunday after Trinity. Saratoga, 1777.	6 28	17 3	290	75
18		M		St. Luke. Last English Lottery, 1826.	6 29	17 0	291	74
19		Tu		Jonathan Swift d. 1745. Leipzig, 1813.	6 31	16 58	292	73
20		W		Navarino, 1827. First Battle of Ypres, 1914. 1772.	6 33	16 56	293	72
21		Th		TRAFALGAR DAY (1805). Geo. Combe, phrenologist, b.	6 35	16 54	294	71
22		F		Sarah Bernhardt born, 1845. Capt. Mayne Reid, d. 1883.	6 36	16 52	295	70
23		S		Robert S. Bridges, laureate, b. 1844. Malmaison, 1917.	6 38	16 50	296	69
24		S		21st Sunday after Trinity.	6 40	16 48	297	68
25		M		Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 42	16 46	298	67
26		Tu		William Hogarth died, 1764. Aleppo, 1918.	6 43	16 44	299	66
27		W		Jesse Foot, surgeon, died, 1826. Metz, 1870.	6 45	16 42	300	65
28		Th		St. Simon and St. Jude. Sir Andrew Clark b. 1826.	6 47	16 40	301	64
29		F		George Morland, painter, died, 1804.	6 49	16 38	302	63
30		S		Trial of Fauntleroy, banker and forger, 1824.	6 50	16 36	303	62
31		S		22nd Sunday after Trinity. John Evelyn b. 1620.	6 52	16 35	304	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon.....	6d. 22h.	13 ³³ m.
☾ First Quarter	14	27 ⁷
○ Full Moon.....	21	5 15 ²
☾ Last Quarter.....	28	10 57 ⁰
Apogee.....	4d. 1 ² h.	252,380 miles.
Perigee.....	19d. 15 ⁰ h.	224,120 "
Apogee.....	31d. 14 ⁸ h.	251,820 "

RAIN FELL IN OCTOBER, 1924,
on 15 days: total fall 3²⁷ inches; above the
average by 0⁷⁴ inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

October 1. Latest day for receiving corrections
for next year's "WHITAKER."—Quarter Sessions
to be held in the first whole week after Oct. 11.
—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-
houses to be whitewashed in the first week.

5. Dividends due.
9. Various Licences expire.
12. Fire Insurances must be paid.
15. Autumn Register of Voters in force.
24. Borough Councillors to be nominated.

Equation of Time		THE SUN (Mean Noon).										Sidereal Time at Mean Noon		Mean Time at 0h. S. d. creal Time.	
Day	Subt. from Ap. Time	Hourly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination	Hourly Var. of Dec.						Hourly			
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	° ' "	' "						H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	10 8	0'81	12 27 43	9'05	2 59'7 S	0'97	12 37 51	23 20 18							
2	10 27	0'79	12 31 20	9'06	3 23'0	0'97	12 41 47	23 16 22							
3	10 46	0'78	12 34 58	9'07	3 46'3	0'97	12 45 44	23 12 26							
4	11 4	0'77	12 38 36	9'09	4 9'5	0'97	12 49 40	23 8 30							
5	11 22	0'75	12 42 14	9'10	4 32'7	0'96	12 53 37	23 4 34							
6	11 40	0'74	12 45 53	9'12	4 55'8	0'96	12 57 33	23 0 38							
7	11 58	0'72	12 49 32	9'14	5 18'9	0'96	13 1 30	22 56 42							
8	12 15	0'70	12 53 12	9'15	5 41'8	0'96	13 5 27	22 52 46							
9	12 32	0'69	12 56 52	9'17	6 4'8	0'95	13 9 23	22 48 50							
10	12 48	0'67	13 0 32	9'19	6 27'6	0'95	13 13 20	22 44 54							
11	13 4	0'65	13 4 13	9'21	6 50'4	0'95	13 17 16	22 40 59							
12	13 19	0'63	13 7 54	9'23	7 13'0	0'94	13 21 13	22 37 3							
13	13 34	0'61	13 11 36	9'25	7 35'6	0'94	13 25 9	22 33 7							
14	13 48	0'59	13 15 18	9'27	7 58'0	0'93	13 29 6	22 29 11							
15	14 2	0'57	13 19 1	9'29	8 20'4	0'93	13 33 2	22 25 15							
16	14 15	0'54	13 22 44	9'31	8 42'6	0'92	13 36 59	22 21 19							
17	14 28	0'52	13 26 28	9'34	9 4'7	0'92	13 40 56	22 17 23							
18	14 40	0'50	13 30 12	9'36	9 26'6	0'91	13 44 52	22 13 27							
19	14 52	0'47	13 33 57	9'39	9 48'5	0'91	13 48 49	22 9 31							
20	15 3	0'45	13 37 42	9'41	10 10'1	0'90	13 52 45	22 5 35							
21	15 13	0'42	13 41 29	9'44	10 31'7	0'89	13 56 42	22 1 39							
22	15 23	0'39	13 45 16	9'47	10 53'0	0'89	14 0 38	21 57 44							
23	15 32	0'36	13 49 3	9'49	11 14'3	0'88	14 4 35	21 53 48							
24	15 40	0'33	13 52 51	9'52	11 35'3	0'87	14 8 31	21 49 52							
25	15 48	0'30	13 56 40	9'55	11 56'2	0'87	14 12 28	21 45 56							
26	15 55	0'27	14 0 30	9'58	12 16'9	0'86	14 16 24	21 42 0							
27	16 1	0'24	14 4 20	9'62	12 37'4	0'85	14 20 21	21 38 4							
28	16 6	0'21	14 8 11	9'65	12 57'7	0'84	14 24 18	21 34 8							
29	16 11	0'18	14 12 3	9'68	13 17'8	0'83	14 28 14	21 30 12							
30	16 15	0'14	14 15 56	9'71	13 37'7	0'82	14 32 11	21 26 16							
31	16 18	0'11	14 19 50	9'74	13 57'4 S	0'82	14 36 7	21 22 20							

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1924.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN.	SUN.
	Max.	Min.	Mo. 1841 1905					
				Mean.	(Pressure lb. to foot.)		inches.	hours.
				inches.	Directn.			
1	54'7	46'8	54'1	29'584	0'2	Calm	...	...
2	59'1	41'5	53'7	604	0'1	Calm	...	2'3
3	61'9	40'6	53'3	535	0'5	Calm	...	5'3
4	59'0	46'1	53'0	645	0'3	Calm	0'1	...
5	57'5	46'7	52'8	387	5'2	SW	17	0'1
6	58'9	43'1	5	542	8'0	SW	29	6'0
7	60'8	46'1	3	641	2'0	WSW	25	3'3
8	58'1	46'7	52'0	505	7'0	SW	18	2'0
9	60'7	48'9	51'6	873	3'0	SW	03	5'2
10	64'3	54'9	51'3	806	4'4	SW	...	5'5
11	60'5	53'7	50'9	29'828	1'7	SSW	...	...
12	68'7	51'0	6	30'028	0'2	SSW	...	5'0
13	68'7	47'1	3	260	0'1	Calm	...	7'9
14	65'6	49'4	50'1	251	1'3	E	...	5'1
15	56'5	52'3	49'9	184	1'4	ENE	...	...
16	55'6	50'0	8	096	0'4	Calm	...	...
17	56'1	42'6	6	131	0'4	Calm	...	...
18	59'8	35'9	3	30'017	0'3	Calm	...	5'4
19	56'6	47'1	49'1	29'641	2'2	SSW	13	...
20	57'0	46'2	48'8	649	1'0	WSW	...	...
21	55'3	46'3	6	591	1'7	ESE	66	...
22	55'1	41'1	3	29'925	7'5	N	01	0'4
23	54'2	33'1	48'1	30'252	1'2	ENE	...	6'8
24	50'0	33'1	47'9	29'942	3'2	E	...	7'8
25	47'6	35'1	7	636	0'8	Calm	...	...
26	54'1	41'3	6	399	2'3	ENE	13	...
27	58'1	49'1	5	466	4'6	SW	07	2'6
28	61'9	51'2	4	583	2'7	SW	10	3'8
29	63'0	52'1	2	504	3'1	SW	44	0'8
30	57'9	47'2	2	340	22'4	SW	48	2'2
31	53'9	48'6	29'1	47'403	2'0	SW	32	0'1
31	58'4	45'6	50'0	29'747	...	...	3'27	77'6

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
Day.			
5	26'3 E	6'5 N	280'8
15	26'3	5'8	148'9
25	25'6 E	5'0 N	17'0

[See Note, p. 4.]

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises			Sets			At Greenwich Midnight.										Age.	Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 20h 15m. (See p. 8.)
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter.	D. II.	W. E.							
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 10 24	19 4° 6' N	54 15 14	47 24 18	2 12 34	W. E.	2 12 34	2 12 34
2	0 52	8 47	16 29	.....	.....	9 58 29	16 4° 0'	54 3 14	44 25 18	2 13 34	W. E.	2 13 34	2 13 34			
3	1 57	9 32	16 53	.....	.....	10 44 51	12 25° 0'	53 59 14	43 26 18	2 14 34	W. E.	2 14 34	2 14 34			
4	3 3	10 15	17 13	.....	.....	11 29 57	8 16° 8'	54 2 14	43 27 18	2 15 34	W. E.	2 15 34	2 15 34			
5	4 9	10 57	17 31	.....	.....	12 14 17	3 48° 41' N	54 11 14	46 28 18	2 16 34	W. E.	2 16 34	2 16 34			
6	5 15	11 38	17 46	.....	.....	12 58 29	0 50° 75'	54 25 14	50 0 2	2 17 34	W. E.	2 17 34	2 17 34			
7	6 22	12 20	18 5	.....	.....	13 43 14	5 30° 9'	54 43 14	55 1 2	2 18 34	W. E.	2 18 34	2 18 34			
8	7 30	13 2	18 24	.....	.....	14 29 11	10 16° 55'	55 1 15	55 1 2	2 19 34	W. E.	2 19 34	2 19 34			
9	8 40	13 47	18 44	.....	.....	15 16 59	14 11° 3'	55 31 15	8 3 2	2 20 34	W. E.	2 20 34	2 20 34			
10	9 50	14 33	19 9	.....	.....	16 7 12	17 47° 4	56 1 15	16 4 2	2 21 34	W. E.	2 21 34	2 21 34			
11	11 1	15 23	19 39	.....	.....	17 0 8	20 36° 4	56 35 15	25 5 2	2 22 34	W. E.	2 22 34	2 22 34			
12	12 10	16 16	20 17	.....	.....	17 55 46	22 24° 8'	57 13 15	35 6 2	2 23 34	W. E.	2 23 34	2 23 34			
13	13 14	17 11	21 7	.....	.....	18 53 37	23 0° 7'	57 54 15	47 7 2	2 24 34	W. E.	2 24 34	2 24 34			
14	14 10	18 8	22 9	.....	.....	19 52 48	22 15° 9'	58 37 15	58 8 2	2 25 34	W. E.	2 25 34	2 25 34			
15	15 15	19 6	23 22	.....	.....	20 52 14	20 8° 3'	59 19 16	10 9 2	2 26 34	W. E.	2 26 34	2 26 34			
16	15 33	20 3	0 43	.....	.....	21 51 0	16 43° 1'	59 57 16	20 10 2	2 27 34	W. E.	2 27 34	2 27 34			
17	16 3	20 59	2 6	.....	.....	22 48 33	12 12° 1'	60 27 16	28 11 2	2 28 34	W. E.	2 28 34	2 28 34			
18	16 29	21 53	3 32	.....	.....	23 44 52	6 52° 9'	60 44 16	33 12 2	2 29 34	W. E.	2 29 34	2 29 34			
19	16 52	22 47	4 58	.....	.....	0 40 17	1 7° 15'	60 47 16	34 13 2	2 30 34	W. E.	2 30 34	2 30 34			
20	17 14	23 40	6 23	.....	.....	1 35 19	4 41° 9'	60 32 16	30 14 2	2 31 34	W. E.	2 31 34	2 31 34			
21	17 37	0 33	7 47	.....	.....	2 30 33	10 10° 9'	60 16 21	25 15 2	2 32 34	W. E.	2 32 34	2 32 34			
22	18 1	1 27	9 8	.....	.....	3 26 22	14 58° 7'	59 18 16	9 16 2	2 33 34	W. E.	2 33 34	2 33 34			
23	18 31	2 21	10 26	.....	.....	4 22 50	18 48° 2'	58 26 15	55 17 2	2 34 34	W. E.	2 34 34	2 34 34			
24	19 6	3 16	11 36	.....	.....	5 19 37	21 27° 9'	57 32 15	40 18 2	2 35 34	W. E.	2 35 34	2 35 34			
25	19 49	4 11	12 35	.....	.....	6 16 4	22 52° 3'	56 38 15	26 19 2	2 36 34	W. E.	2 36 34	2 36 34			
26	20 39	5 4	13 24	.....	.....	7 11 23	23 2° 3'	55 55 15	13 20 2	2 37 34	W. E.	2 37 34	2 37 34			
27	21 37	5 54	14 3	.....	.....	8 4 53	22 3° 2'	55 10 15	2 21 2	2 38 34	W. E.	2 38 34	2 38 34			
28	22 39	6 43	14 34	.....	.....	8 56 8	20 3° 7'	54 39 14	54 22 2	2 39 34	W. E.	2 39 34	2 39 34			
29	23 45	7 28	14 59	.....	.....	9 45 5	17 13° 5'	54 19 14	48 23 2	2 40 34	W. E.	2 40 34	2 40 34			
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 32 0	13 42° 4'	54 8 14	45 24 2	2 41 34	W. E.	2 41 34	2 41 34
31	0 51	8 12	15 19	.....	.....	11 17 21	9 39° 50'	54 7 14	45 25 2	2 42 34	W. E.	2 42 34	2 42 34			

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
D.	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.		
3	13 13 35	7 37' 55"		11 51 26	2 31' 11"			3 10 6	15 18' 6"		
8	13 42 39	11 57' 55"		12 14 19	0 24' 11"			3 7 53	15 20' 6"		
13	14 11 11	14 17' 6"		12 37 12	0 27' 25"			3 4 10	15 18' 2"		
18	14 39 17	17 10' 0"		13 0 12	4 56' 0"			2 59 9	15 11' 6"		
23	15 6 55	19 40' 1"		13 23 23	7 22' 5"			2 53 2	15 1' 3"		
28	15 33 42	21 44' 75"		13 46 49	9 45' 25"			2 46 9	14 48' 21"		
♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.				♂ URANUS.			
D.	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.		
1	21 21 13	16 38' 65"		15 25 9	16 42' 65"			23 50 8	1 55' 85"		
8	21 20 40	16 40' 6"		15 27 8	16 50' 7"			23 49 25	2 0' 2"		
13	21 20 26	16 41' 1"		15 29 12	16 59' 0"			23 48 45	2 4' 5"		
18	21 20 32	16 40' 0"		15 31 21	17 7' 4"			23 48 6	2 8' 6"		
23	21 20 59	16 37' 4"		15 33 34	17 15' 8"			23 47 30	2 12' 4"		
28	21 21 44	16 33' 25"		15 35 51	17 24' 35"			23 46 56	2 15' 95"		

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.						ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.					
D.	☉	☿	♀	♂	♂	☿	♀	♂	♂	♂	♂
15	8' 80"	6' 4"	5' 3"	17' 8"	2' 0"	0' 8"	16' 1"	2' 4"	5' 1"	9' 5"	21' 0"
15	8' 82"	6' 7"	5' 2"	18' 7"	1' 9"	0' 8"	16' 4"	2' 5"	5' 0"	9' 9"	20' 4"
25	8' 85"	7' 3"	5' 3"	19' 1"	1' 9"	0' 8"	16' 7"	2' 8"	5' 0"	10' 2"	20' 8"

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, October 1, 101° 49' 25".

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND

OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4h 8m.

Civil twilight ends at 18h. 23m.

Night begins, 19h. 32m. The length

of the Day is 11h. 37m.

Oct. 5. Mean time taken by

Sun's semidiameter in crossing

the meridian, 1m. 4' 38".

Oct. 5. Venus in conjunction

with ☿, 17h. 57m. ♀ 3° 42' S.

Oct. 7. Mercury in conjunction

with ☿, 21h. 54m. ♀ 5° 36' S.

Oct. 10. Saturn in conjunction

with ♃, 5h. 17m. ♂ 1° 57' S.

Oct. 14. noon. Jupiter at a

Stationary Point.

Oct. 16. Jupiter in conjunction

with ♃, 11h. 29m. ♀ 1° 59' N.

Oct. 22. Mars in conjunction

with ♃, 10h. 18m. ♂ 2° 43' N.

Oct. 25. Occultation of ♀ Gem-

inorum (mag. 3.2). See p. 59.

Oct. 25. Mean time taken by

Sun's semidiameter in crossing

the meridian 1m. 5' 9".

Uranus, Oct. 1, rises 17h. 18m.

sets 5h. 8m.; Oct. 31, sets 3h. 4m.

Neptune, Oct. 1, rises 1h. 51m.;

Oct. 31, rises 0h. 11m.

In this month the Mornings

decrease 51m., and the Afternoons

1h. 3m.

The Zodiacal light may be seen

before dawn in the middle of

this month, when the Moon is

absent.

Constellations near the S. meri-

dian at 22h.: Delphinus, Equi-

lus, Aquarius, Capricornus, Pega-

sus, Andromeda, Pisces, Piscis

Australis, Cetus.

The Companion of Sirius.

The star Sirius, otherwise known

as the Dog Star, the brightest

star in the heavens, which is

in view in the morning sky in

October, has a faint companion

which revolves round the primary

in about 50 years. It has long been

known that the faint star is very

massive in relation to its bright-

ness, its mass being approximately

that of our Sun, whilst the mass

of the bright star is little more

than twice that amount. From

its type of spectrum it is inferred

that its surface brightness per

unit area is large, and since it is

known to be one of the near stars,

its faintness, as seen, must be

due to its small size, from which

it follows that this body must be

extremely dense, and that the

force of gravity at its surface

must be large.

Recent examination of its

spectrum has shown that the dark

lines which cross it are consid-

erably displaced towards the red

end compared with those in a

spectrum from a terrestrial source.

This is an effect that, according

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places

Week.	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (BRIDGE)	
	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
F	9 19	22 17	7 8	19 40	2 27	15 11	1 14	14 29	7 55	20 31	10 44	23 16	7 18	19 57
S	10 50	23 40	8 26	20 52	3 59	16 33	2 54	15 56	9 14	21 38	11 59	...	8 32	21 2
M	11 57	...	9 29	21 45	5 7	17 30	4 1	16 48	10 13	22 28	0 22	12 54	9 29	21 52
Tu	0 36	12 43	10 10	22 21	5 55	18 13	4 44	17 22	10 56	23 7	1 8	13 32	10 12	22 30
W	1 14	13 19	10 43	22 53	6 34	18 49	5 19	17 52	11 33	23 43	1 43	14 4	10 46	23 0
Th	1 46	13 51	11 11	23 22	7 5	19 20	5 54	18 21	...	22 5	2 15	14 33	11 13	23 27
F	2 14	14 21	11 40	23 53	7 35	19 49	6 27	18 48	0 14	12 35	2 45	15 2	11 41	23 56
S	2 42	14 52	...	12 10	8 3	20 19	7 1	19 17	0 46	13 6	3 16	15 33	...	12 11
S	3 9	15 22	0 23	12 37	8 31	20 48	7 31	19 45	1 18	13 35	3 50	16 5	0 27	12 43
M	3 37	15 53	0 52	13 7	9 0	21 19	8 1	20 9	1 49	14 5	4 24	16 38	1 0	13 16
Tu	4 5	16 24	1 25	13 38	9 30	21 50	8 32	20 36	2 21	14 37	4 58	17 12	1 33	13 51
W	4 35	16 59	1 59	14 12	10 1	22 23	9 8	21 9	2 57	15 14	5 33	17 48	2 10	14 30
Th	5 10	17 40	2 38	14 54	10 34	22 59	9 52	21 54	3 37	15 55	6 17	18 37	2 52	15 16
F	5 53	18 33	3 29	15 53	11 16	23 52	10 46	22 49	4 25	16 51	7 13	19 38	3 44	16 19
S	6 52	19 44	4 42	17 15	...	12 26	11 51	...	5 32	18 5	8 24	20 57	4 59	17 41
S	8 11	21 15	6 9	18 45	1 16	14 5	0 3	13 20	6 56	19 34	9 47	22 22	6 23	19 3
M	9 49	22 50	7 36	20 7	3 1	15 44	1 50	15 4	8 24	20 54	11 10	23 41	7 42	20 18
Tu	11 15	23 59	8 48	21 10	4 24	16 53	3 21	16 13	9 37	21 56	...	12 18	8 51	21 21
W	...	12 13	9 39	21 57	5 23	17 48	4 18	16 57	10 30	22 47	0 38	13 6	9 47	22 10
Th	0 48	13 1	10 22	22 40	6 12	18 35	5 3	17 36	11 17	23 35	1 24	13 49	10 31	22 51
F	* 1 30	* 13 45	11 3	23 23	6 57	19 19	5 49	18 17	...	12 3	2 8	14 31	11 11	23 32
S	* 2 11	* 14 29	11 44	...	7 40	20 2	6 35	18 57	0 21	12 47	2 51	15 14	11 53	...
S	* 2 59	* 15 11	0 5	12 25	8 20	20 42	7 18	19 37	1 6	13 29	3 38	15 58	0 15	12 36
M	3 30	15 53	0 46	13 5	9 0	21 22	7 59	20 12	1 48	14 9	4 23	16 40	0 58	13 19
Tu	4 8	16 32	1 30	13 44	9 36	21 59	8 40	20 49	2 29	14 48	5 5	17 22	1 40	14 2
W	4 44	17 12	2 13	14 26	10 13	22 36	9 23	21 30	3 10	15 28	5 50	18 6	2 24	14 47
Th	5 25	18 0	3 1	15 15	10 49	23 16	10 11	22 15	3 54	16 13	6 39	18 58	3 11	15 38
F	6 14	18 56	3 57	16 17	11 36	...	11 5	23 9	4 46	17 10	7 37	20 0	4 9	16 44
S	7 14	20 9	5 9	17 36	0 15	12 52	...	12 9	5 54	18 25	8 47	21 17	5 22	18 1
S	8 35	21 38	6 34	19 2	1 44	14 27	0 27	13 44	7 16	19 46	10 7	22 35	6 39	19 16
S	10 4	23 1	7 52	20 14	3 15	15 51	2 6	15 12	8 33	20 57	11 19	23 42	7 51	20 2

SING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12h.)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
7 2	12 28	17 52	4 48	11 6	17 22	18 59	2 22	9 45	15 59	20 34	1 9	10 4	14 39	19 14
7 40	12 41	17 40	5 10	11 10	17 9	18 27	1 51	9 14	15 31	20 6	0 41	9 41	14 14	18 48
8 16	12 53	17 29	5 32	11 15	16 56	17 54	1 16	8 39	15 3	19 38	0 13	9 17	13 50	18 22
8 48	13 4	17 18	5 55	11 20	16 43	17 19	0 40	8 2	14 36	19 11	23 47	8 54	13 25	17 57
9 15	13 13	17 10	6 17	11 25	16 31	16 44	0 3	7 22	14 9	18 45	23 21	8 31	13 1	17 31

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY is an evening star but is above the horizon scarcely half-an-hour after sunset.

♀ VENUS as last month rises in the brightening sky, and will not be conspicuous.

♂ MARS, which is moving from left to right in the constellation Aries, rises nearly in the E.N.E. a long after sunset. Its brightness increases from magnitude -1.6 to -2.1, and at the end of the month Mars will be as bright as Jupiter. During the evening, it will be in the east and south, and the south-west at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning at an altitude of about 45°.

♃ JUPITER will be at a stationary point on the 14th, and begins its eastern journey among the stars. It will be in the south and south-west during the evening, setting more or less at midnight. Magnitude = -2.2 to -2.1.

♄ SATURN now sets in the twilight, and is not likely to be seen.

the theory associated with the name of Einstein, would appear in the spectrum of a body with the normal qualities above mentioned. Displacement of this kind had been before detected in the spectrum, but much less in amount and because of the difficulty in distinguishing from placements due to other causes these earlier observations were scarcely considered conclusive. It that made recently has been accepted as a successful application of the proposed third test the theory of Relativity, and it also fits a theory which claims that atoms, stripped of their outer electrons, may be packed so tightly that the stars which they form, while still remaining gaseous, have a density enormously greater than that of any terrestrial element. The theories and observations here offered seem to give one another mutual support.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN	DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.			Rise.	Set.
			SUN'S LONGITUDE $240^{\circ} 2' 23d. 2h.$			
1	M		All Saints. Caledonian Canal completed, 1822.	6 54	16 33	305 60
2	Tu		All Souls. Melton Prior, war artist, d. 1910.	6 56	16 31	306 59
3	W		Acre, 1840. Adm. Rawson d. 1910. Yarmouth bomb'd.	6 57	16 29	307 58
4	Th		Adm. Benbow d. 1702. Geo. Peabody d. 1869. [1914.	6 59	16 27	308 57
5	F		Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Inkerman, 1854.	7 1	16 26	309 56
6	S		Colley Cibber, dramatist, b. 1671. Passchendaele, 1917.	7 3	16 24	310 55
7	S		23rd Sunday after Trinity. Gaza, 1917.	7 4	16 22	311 54
8	M		Edmund Halley, astronomer, b. 1656; d. 14 Jan. 1742.	7 6	16 21	312 53
9	Tu		King Edward VII. born, 1841. Emden destroyed, 1914.	7 8	16 19	313 52
10	W		Joseph Arch. b. 1826. Abdication of Wilhelm II., 1918.	7 10	16 17	314 51
11	Th		ARMISTICE DAY (1918). Martinmas. Half Quarter Day.	7 12	16 16	315 50
12	F		First Mayor of Sydney, N.S.W., elected, 1842.	7 13	16 14	316 49
13	S		Battle of the Ancre, 1916. Beaumont-Hamel, 1916.	7 15	16 13	317 48
14	S		24th Sunday after Trinity. John Curwen b. 1816.	7 17	16 11	318 47
15	M		Colenso, 1899. League of Nations first met, 1920.	7 19	16 10	319 46
16	Tu		John Walter, founder of <i>The Times</i> , died, 1812.	7 20	16 9	320 45
17	W		Sir John Mandeville d. 1372. Suez Canal opened, 1869.	7 22	16 7	321 44
18	Th		St. Peter's, Rome, consec., 1626. Gen. Maude d. 1917.	7 24	16 6	322 43
19	F		Man in the Iron Mask died, 1703.	7 25	16 5	323 42
20	S		Quiberon Bay, 1759. 1st Battle of Cambrai, 1917.	7 27	16 4	324 41
21	S		25th Sun. after Trinity. German Fleet surr'd., 1918.	7 29	16 2	325 40
22	M		"George Eliot" born, 1819. Ctesiphon, 1915.	7 30	16 1	326 39
23	Tu		Richard Hakluyt (Voyages and Discoveries) died, 1616.	7 32	16 0	327 38
24	W		Old Martinmas. Tasmania discovered, 1642.	7 34	15 59	328 37
25	Th		Edward Alleyn, founder of Dulwich Coll., died, 1626.	7 35	15 58	329 36
26	F		J. Nichols, printer and author, d. 1826. Queen Maud	7 37	15 57	330 35
27	S		Two German airships destroyed, 1916. [b. 1869.	7 38	15 56	331 34
28	S		1st Sunday in Advent. Modder River, 1899.	7 40	15 55	332 33
29	M		Metropolitan School Board first elected, 1870.	7 41	15 55	333 32
30	Tu		St. Andrew. Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill b. 1874.	7 43	15 54	334 31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	5d. 14h. 34' 3m.
☾ First Quarter	12 23 1' 5
● Full Moon	19 16 21' 1
☾ Last Quarter	27 7 15' 2

Perigee 16d. 14' 1h. 227,430 miles.

Apogee 28d. 9' 9h. 251,370 "

RAIN FELL IN NOVEMBER, 1924.

on 13 days; total fall, 3' 15 inches; above the average by 0' 87 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends (with some local exceptions).

— Fox-hunting begins.

— Ordinary day of election of Borough Councillors.

— Holiday at London Stock Exchange.

9. Lord Mayor's Day. Mayors and Aldermen of Boroughs to be elected and Sheriffs appointed.

12. County Sheriffs for next year nominated.

15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

Equation of Time			THE SUN (Mean Noon).						MEMORANDA.	
Day.	Subst. from Ap. Time	Irly. Var.	Apparent Light Ascension.	Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.	Hourly Var. of Dec.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at 0h. Sidereal Time		
	H. M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.			H. M. S.	H. M. S.	1.	2.
1	16 20	0'08	14 23 44	9'78	14 16'8 S	0'81	14 40 4	21 18 24		
2	16 21	0'04	14 27 39	9'81	14 36'1	0'80	14 44 0	21 14 29		
3	16 22	0'01	14 31 35	9'85	14 55'1	0'79	14 47 57	21 10 33		
4	16 22	0'02	14 35 32	9'88	15 13'8	0'78	14 51 53	21 6 37		
5	16 21	0'06	14 39 29	9'92	15 32'3	0'77	14 55 50	21 2 41		
6	16 19	0'09	14 43 28	9'95	15 50'6	0'76	14 59 47	20 58 45		
7	16 16	0'13	14 47 27	9'98	16 8'6	0'74	15 3 43	20 54 49		
8	16 13	0'16	14 51 27	10'02	16 26'3	0'73	15 7 40	20 50 53		
9	16 9	0'20	14 55 28	10'05	16 43'8	0'72	15 11 36	20 46 57		
10	16 3	0'23	14 59 29	10'09	17 0'9	0'71	15 15 33	20 43 1		
11	15 57	0'27	15 3 32	10'12	17 17'8	0'70	15 19 29	20 39 5		
12	15 51	0'30	15 7 35	10'16	17 34'3	0'68	15 23 26	20 35 9		
13	15 43	0'34	15 11 40	10'19	17 50'6	0'67	15 27 22	20 31 14		
14	15 34	0'37	15 15 45	10'23	18 6'6	0'66	15 31 19	20 27 18		
15	15 25	0'40	15 19 50	10'26	18 22'2	0'65	15 35 16	20 23 22		
16	15 15	0'44	15 23 57	10'30	18 37'5	0'63	15 39 12	20 19 26		
17	15 4	0'47	15 28 5	10'33	18 52'5	0'62	15 43 9	20 15 30		
18	14 52	0'51	15 32 13	10'37	19 7'1	0'60	15 47 5	20 11 34		
19	14 40	0'54	15 36 22	10'40	19 21'4	0'59	15 51 2	20 7 38		
20	14 26	0'58	15 40 32	10'43	19 35'4	0'57	15 54 58	20 3 42		
21	14 12	0'61	15 44 43	10'47	19 49'0	0'56	15 58 55	19 59 46		
22	13 57	0'64	15 48 55	10'50	20 2'2	0'54	16 2 51	19 55 50		
23	13 41	0'68	15 53 7	10'54	20 15'1	0'53	16 6 48	19 51 54		
24	13 24	0'71	15 57 20	10'57	20 27'6	0'51	16 10 45	19 47 59		
25	13 7	0'74	16 1 34	10'60	20 39'7	0'50	16 14 41	19 44 3		
26	12 49	0'78	16 5 49	10'63	20 51'4	0'48	16 18 38	19 40 7		
27	12 30	0'81	16 10 5	10'67	21 2'8	0'47	16 22 34	19 36 11		
28	12 10	0'84	16 14 21	10'70	21 13'7	0'45	16 26 31	19 32 15		
29	11 50	0'87	16 18 38	10'73	21 24'3	0'43	16 30 27	19 28 19		
30	11 28	0'90	16 22 56	10'76	21 34'5	0'41	16 34 24	19 24 23		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1924.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean inches.	WIND. Pressure lbs. to foot		RAIN. FALL inch.	SUN. SHINE hours.	
	Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905.		Directn.				
1	60'0	47'1	47'0	29'454	7'0	SW	'35	...	19.
2	59'0	51'0	46'8	373	8'0	SW	...	0'6	20.
3	51'6	38'1	'6	29'661	2'6	N	...	1'8	21. S.
4	45'4	32'4	'4	30'067	1'0	N	...	6'2	22.
5	46'0	26'0	46'1	075	0'1	Calm	...	0'1	23.
6	53'4	41'6	45'8	233	2'5	NE	...	4'8	24.
7	51'8	42'9	'4	223	2'9	NE	...	0'3	25.
8	50'8	46'1	45'0	30'002	3'6	E	...	0'5	26.
9	50'7	36'9	44'6	29'749	0'8	SE	...	6'1	27.
10	57'0	40'5	'3	740	0'8	Calm	...	5'0	28. S.
11	55'6	40'7	44'0	29'983	1'0	Calm	'19	2'4	29.
12	51'0	47'9	43'7	30'131	2'0	N	'86	...	30.
13	48'1	44'7	'5	30'106	2'1	E	'15	...	
14	49'2	45'2	'3	29'985	0'5	E	'03	...	
15	46'1	36'6	43'1	29'990	0'8	E	...	0'3	
16	45'9	33'1	42'8	30'262	1'4	NE	...	3'4	
17	40'1	28'2	'6	370	1'5	E	...	2'5	
18	45'8	25'2	'5	308	0'1	Calm	'02	...	
19	47'1	32'5	'3	382	0'2	N	...	...
20	51'4	38'1	'2	339	0'6	SW	'01	...	
21	48'9	44'3	'1	335	1'3	SSW	...	...
22	52'2	45'1	'1	30'118	3'2	SSW	...	...
23	55'3	48'7	'0	29'905	2'5	SSW	...	0'1	
24	48'7	42'0	42'0	662	1'1	S	...	0'1	
25	52'0	43'4	41'9	498	1'5	E	'14	0'1	
26	52'7	47'1	'8	150	7'8	ESE	'21	...	
27	50'6	37'8	'7	239	22'0	SSW	'37	0'3	
28	47'3	37'8	'5	488	2'0	Calm	'13	0'3	
29	53'7	47'3	'2	29'516	3'3	S	'15	1'2	
30	51'8	38'4	41'0	30'169	6'5	S	'54	0'8	
Mn	50'6	40'2	43'5	29'917	—	—	3'15	36'9	

HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon. Day.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	
		Lat.	Long.
5	23'9 E	3'9 N	231'9
15	21'5	2'7	100'1
25	18'4 E	1'5 N	328'3

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

Day of M.	At Greenwich Midnight.										Age.
	Rises	Souths	Sets	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semi-diameter				
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	° ' "	"	"	D. W.	E.		
1	1 57	8 54	15 38	12 1	46	5 13' 8"	54	15 14	47 26	2	
2	3 3	9 36	15 55	12 45	55	0 33' 8"	54	29 14	51 27	2	
3	4 11	10 17	16 11	13 30	34	4 11' 15"	54	49 14	56 28	2	
4	5 18	11 0	16 29	14 16	26	8 50' 7"	55	14 15	3 29	2	
5	6 28	11 44	16 48	15 4	11	13 13' 1"	55	41 15	10 0	9	
6	7 39	12 30	17 11	15 54	23	17 4' 8"	56	9 15	18 1	9	
7	8 52	13 19	17 40	16 47	20	20 11' 3"	56	39 15	26 2	9	
8	10 3	14 12	18 16	17 42	55	22 18' 1"	57	8 15	34 3	9	
9	11 9	15 7	19 3	18 40	36	23 12' 9"	57	37 15	42 4	9	
10	12 8	16 4	20 0	19 39	21	22 47' 6"	58	6 15	50 5	9	
11	12 57	17 12	20 38	20 38	3	21 0' 9"	58	34 15	57 6	9	
12	13 36	17 52	22 26	21 35	44	17 58' 1"	59	0 16	5 7	9	
13	14 7	18 51	23 47	22 31	57	13 50' 1"	59	24 16	11 8	9	
14	14 32	19 44	1 9	23 26	42	8 52' 1"	59	42 16	16 9	9	
15	14 55	20 36	2 32	0 20	27	3 21' 8"	59	53 16	19 10	9	
16	15 16	21 27	3 55	1 13	51	2 21' 8"	59	54 16	19 11	9	
17	15 37	22 19	5 17	2 7	38	7 56' 4"	59	43 16	16 12	9	
18	16 0	23 12	6 40	3 2	23	13 3' 1"	59	21 16	10 13	9	
19	16 27	0 6	8 0	3 58	24	17 21' 7"	58	48 16	1 14	9	
20	16 58	1 1	9 15	4 55	30	20 36' 3"	58	7 15	50 15	9	
21	17 38	1 56	10 23	5 53	3	22 36' 3"	57	21 15	38 16	9	
22	18 25	2 51	11 17	6 50	3	23 18' 0"	56	35 15	25 17	9	
23	19 21	3 45	12 1	7 45	30	22 44' 6"	55	51 15	13 18	9	
24	20 23	4 35	12 36	8 38	38	21 4' 4"	55	13 15	3 19	9	
25	21 29	5 22	13 3	9 29	7	18 28' 1"	54	43 14	55 20	9	
26	22 36	6 7	13 25	10 17	7	15 7' 2"	54	23 14	49 21	9	
27	23 43	6 50	13 44	11 3	4	11 12' 0"	54	13 14	46 22	9	
28	.....	.....	.....	11 47	38	6 51' 9"	54	14 14	47 23	9
29	0 49	7 32	14 2	12 31	36	2 15' 21"	54	25 14	50 24	9	
30	1 55	8 13	14 18	13 15	47	2 29' 7"	54	45 14	55 25	9	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♂ MERCURY.					♀ VENUS.					♂ MARS.				
D.	H.	M.	S.	Dec.	H.	M.	S.	Dec.		H.	M.	S.	Dec.	
2	15	58	46	23 19° 25'	14	10	37	12 2° 35'		2	38	53	14 33' 11"	
7	16	20	18	24 18' 1"	14	34	49	14 12' 2"		2	31	41	14 17' 5"	
12	16	34	53	24 32' 7"	14	59	28	16 13' 3"		2	24	57	14 3' 1"	
17	16	37	11	23 49' 7"	15 24	37	18 3' 8"			2	19	5	13 51' 4"	
22	16	22	25	21 53' 0"	15 50	17	19 42' 1"			2	14	20	13 43' 5"	
27	15 56	14	25	19 2' 45"	16 16	26	21 6' 7"			2	10	50	13 40' 41"	
♂ JUPITER.					♂ SATURN.					♂ URANUS.				
D.	H.	M.	S.	Dec.	H.	M.	S.	Dec.		H.	M.	S.	Dec.	
2	21	22	49	16 27° 65'	15 38	10	17 32' 75"	23 46 26		2	19	05		
7	21	24	13	16 20' 4"	15 40	33	17 41' 2"	23 45 59		2	21	7		
12	21	25	54	16 11' 8"	15 42	57	17 49' 5"	23 45 36		2	42	0		
17	21	27	53	16 1' 9"	15 45	23	17 57' 7"	23 45 17		2	25	9		
22	21	30	7	15 50' 5"	15 47	49	18 5' 7"	23 45 33		2	27	2		
27	21	32	37	15 37' 98"	15 50	15	18 13' 58"	23 44 52		2	28	15		

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.										ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.									
♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀	♂	♀
D.																			
5	8' 88"	8' 7"	5' 2"	18' 8"	1' 8"	0' 8"	16 10	3' 3"	4' 9"	10' 0"	19' 1"	6' 8"							
15	8' 90"	11' 0"	5' 1"	17' 9"	1' 8"	0' 8"	16 12	4' 2"	4' 9"	9' 5"	18' 5"	6' 8"							
25	8' 03"	13' 0"	5' 1"	16' 5"	1' 7"	0' 8"	16 14	4' 9"	4' 9"	8' 8"	17' 9"	6' 8"							

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, November 1, 100° 11' E. and therefore very bright. Its

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5h. 0m. Civil twilight ends at 17h. 20m. Night begins 18h. 29m. The length of the Day is 9h. 39m.

Nov. 4, 9h. Mars in Opposition. Nearest to Earth on Oct. 27 Distance 42,620,000 miles.

Nov. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 1m. 7' 15".

Nov. 5. Venus in conjunction with ♄. 3h. 34m. ♄ 3' 41" S.

Nov. 5, 4h. Mercury at Greatest Elongation. 23° 22' E.

Nov. 6. Saturn in conjunction with ♄. 17h. 20m. ♄ 1° 36' S.

Nov. 7. Mercury in conjunction with ♄. 11h. 54m. ♄ 5° 34' S.

Nov. 12. Jupiter in conjunction with ♄. 19h. 55m. ♄ 2° 23' N.

Nov. 14-15. Meteors of the Leonid stream may be seen after midnight.

Nov. 15, 19h. Mercury at a Stationary Point.

Nov. 18. Mars in conjunction with ♄. 4h. 45m. ♄ 4' 50" N.

Nov. 21, 12h. Venus in Superior conjunction.

Nov. 21, 18h. Saturn in conjunction with Sun.

Nov. 21, 23h. 27m. Venus and Saturn in conjunction. ♄ 1° 27' S.

Nov. 25, 14h. 25m. Mercury and Venus in conjunction. ♄ 0' 28" N.

Nov. 26, 0h. Mercury at Inferior conjunction.

Nov. 28, 14h. 28m. Mercury and Saturn in conjunction. ♄ 0' 11" S.

Uranus sets Nov. 1. 3h. 0m. ; Nov. 30, 1h. 3m.

Neptune Nov. 1. R.A. 9h. 56' 5m. ; Dec. 12 59' 9" N. Rises 6h. 7m.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49 m. ; the Afternoons 39m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h. : Pegasus, Pisces, Cetus, Andromeda, Aries, Perseus, Taurus.

Mars in Opposition. Mars will be in Opposition on Nov. 4.

The last Opposition was on Aug. 23, 1924, and the interval, 803

days, is longer than the average synodic period (see note, p. 8).

Mars completes a revolution round the Sun in 687 days, and describes more than a revolution between Oppositions. The additional are described since last

opposition has been near perihelion, where the planet moves faster than average, so the Earth

has taken longer to overtake Mars, which accounts for the long

synodic interval. Mars passed through perihelion on Aug. 30,

1924, and therefore at Opposition on Aug. 23 it was near the Sun

and unusually near the Earth, and therefore very bright. Its

Day of

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Month.	Week.	LONDON BRIDGE				LIVERPOOL				BRISTOL				HULL				GREENOCK				LEITH				DUBLIN HAR. G.M.T.			
		MORN.		AFTER.		MORN.		AFTER.		MORN.		AFTER.		MORN.		AFTER.		MORN.		AFTER.		MORN.		AFTER.		MORN.		AFTER.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	11 16	23 59	8 53	21 8	4 27	16 52	3 22	16 9	9 35	21 50	.....	12 17	8 50	21 13														
2	Tu	.....	12 7	9 36	21 48	5 17	17 37	4 12	16 48	10 19	22 31	0 33	12 58	9 34	21 54														
3	W	0 40	12 46	10 9	22 20	5 56	18 14	4 50	17 18	10 55	23 7	1 11	13 31	10 12	22 28														
4	Th	1 13	13 29	10 38	22 52	6 31	18 47	5 24	17 45	11 28	23 42	1 43	14 0	10 43	22 57														
5	F	1 41	13 51	11 7	23 22	7 2	19 20	5 57	18 14	.....	12 1	2 14	14 29	11 12	23 27														
6	S	2 9	14 24	11 38	23 56	7 33	19 52	6 30	18 45	0 17	12 34	2 46	15 1	11 43	23 59														
7	S	2 39	14 58	.....	12 9	8 4	20 25	7 5	19 16	0 52	13 8	3 21	15 37	.....	12 16														
8	M	3 11	15 32	0 30	12 42	8 36	20 59	7 42	19 46	1 29	13 42	4 0	16 13	0 34	12 53														
9	Tu	3 42	16 7	1 6	13 16	9 10	21 35	8 18	20 18	2 5	14 18	4 38	15 52	1 12	13 32														
10	W	4 16	16 46	1 44	13 53	9 44	22 10	8 57	20 53	2 44	14 56	5 19	17 33	1 53	14 15														
11	Th	4 54	17 29	2 17	14 38	10 21	22 49	9 42	21 38	3 27	15 41	6 5	18 23	2 38	15 4														
12	F	5 39	18 24	3 29	15 38	11 7	23 42	10 37	22 36	4 19	16 38	7 3	19 27	3 34	16 6														
13	S	6 40	19 35	4 30	17 1	.....	12 14	11 42	23 50	5 25	17 51	8 14	20 44	4 48	17 26														
14	S	7 58	20 59	5 57	18 29	1 2	13 47	.....	13 3	6 43	19 13	9 33	22 5	6 8	18 40														
15	M	9 28	22 26	7 18	19 46	2 38	15 19	1 27	14 38	8 2	20 28	10 47	23 16	7 21	19 54														
16	Tu	10 50	23 33	8 24	20 47	3 58	16 28	2 54	15 44	9 9	21 30	11 51	.....	8 25	20 54														
17	W	11 50	.....	9 16	21 36	4 57	17 24	3 56	16 32	10 4	22 23	0 16	12 43	9 21	21 40														
18	Th	0 24	13 41	9 59	22 20	5 49	18 13	4 45	17 10	10 52	23 12	1 5	13 20	10 9	22 30														
19	F	* 1 6	13 26	10 40	23 4	6 36	18 59	5 31	17 53	11 39	.....	1 48	14 7	10 51	23 11														
20	S	* 1 48	14 10	11 21	23 48	7 18	19 41	6 16	18 35	0 0	12 24	2 30	14 49	11 32	23 53														
21	S	* 2 28	14 53	.....	12 2	7 59	20 24	7 3	19 14	0 46	13 7	3 16	15 34	.....	12 15														
22	M	3 9	15 36	0 32	12 43	8 40	21 4	7 47	19 48	1 30	13 47	4 3	16 19	0 37	12 26														
23	Tu	3 47	16 15	1 14	13 21	9 17	21 42	8 28	20 21	2 11	14 27	4 47	17 0	1 14	13 41														
24	W	4 23	16 54	1 55	14 1	9 53	22 19	9 10	20 59	2 53	15 5	5 29	17 42	2 2	14 24														
25	Th	5 1	17 38	2 39	14 45	10 29	22 56	9 56	21 42	3 34	15 47	6 15	18 29	2 47	15 11														
26	F	5 46	18 28	3 28	15 38	11 9	23 39	10 44	22 31	4 20	16 35	7 5	19 24	3 37	16 9														
27	S	6 36	19 26	4 28	16 46	.....	12 3	11 35	23 30	5 16	17 36	8 5	20 28	4 38	17 12														
28	S	7 39	20 35	5 40	18 3	0 44	13 21	.....	12 38	6 20	18 47	9 10	21 37	5 47	18 21														
29	M	8 57	21 53	6 54	19 16	2 7	14 45	0 50	14 1	7 30	19 57	10 19	22 45	6 54	19 25														
30	Tu	10 15	23 0	7 59	20 16	3 24	15 54	2 17	15 13	8 34	20 57	11 20	23 42	7 53	20 19														

RISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon - 12 M.)

MERCURY ☿				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♃				SATURN ♄			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.		D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.		D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.		D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.		D. h. m.	D. h. m.	D. h. m.	
7	9 30	13 16	17 3	6 40	11 31	16 21		16 8	23 25	6 42		13 43	18 19	22 57		8 8	12 37	17 6	
14	9 21	13 6	16 52	7 3	11 38	16 12		15 34	22 49	6 4		13 16	17 54	22 33		7 45	12 13	19 40	
21	8 29	12 28	16 27	7 26	11 46	16 5		15 0	22 14	5 28		12 50	17 30	22 10		7 22	11 48	16 15	
28	7 2	11 25	15 49	7 48	11 55	16 2		14 28	21 42	4 56		12 25	17 6	21 47		6 59	11 24	15 50	

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

☿ MERCURY sets half an hour after the Sun at the beginning of the month, and rises less than an hour before sunrise at the end. In neither case will it be visible.

♀ VENUS being in superior conjunction on the 21st rises and sets nearly with the Sun throughout the month.

♂ MARS at Opposition on the 4th is a conspicuous object throughout the night. Subject to changes with date it may be said that it will be in the East at altitude 25° an hour or two after sunset, and in the west at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. Magnitude - 2.1 to - 1.4.

♃ JUPITER sets in the late evening nearly in the W.S.W. It loses its brightness more slowly than Mars, so that it is again the brighter object at the end of the month. Magnitude - 1.9.

♄ SATURN being in conjunction during the month will not be visible.

distance from the Earth was then less than 35 million miles. This year perihelion passage was on July 18, and the distance at Opposition is therefore greater than in 1924 (see opp. page), but still its brightness is greater than the average at Opposition. The greatest brightness this year, compared with that in 1924, is in the ratio 3 to 5. The next bright Opposition of Mars will be on July 23, 1930.

The configuration of the planets in their orbits is rather remarkable this month. Saturn, Venus, Mercury and Mars will be nearly in line with the Sun and Earth, the two first named being on the side of the Sun remote from our globe, Mercury and Mars on the same side. The effect of this is an unusual number of planetary entries in the list on the opposite page, but nothing further.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals.		THE SUN		DAYS	
		Remarkable Days—Events.					
M.	W.	SUN'S LONGITUDE 270 $\frac{1}{2}$ 221. 15h.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	W	Queen Alexandra born, 1844.		7 44	15 53	335	30
2	Th	Gerard Mercator, geographer, died, 1594. Austerlitz,		7 46	15 52	336	29
3	F	Mauritius captured, 1810. R. Louis Stevenson d. 1894.		7 47	15 52	337	28
4	S	Thomas Carlyle born, 1795. John Tyndall died, 1893.		7 48	15 51	338	27
5	S	2nd Sunday in Advent. Earl Jellicoe born, 1859.		7 50	15 51	339	26
6	M	Lancing College founded, 1848. Cawnpore, 1857.		7 51	15 50	340	25
7	Tu	J. Flaxman, sculptor, d. 1826. R. Liston, surgeon, d. 1848.		7 52	15 50	341	24
8	W	German squadron destroyed off Falklands, 1914.		7 53	15 50	342	23
9	Th	John Milton born, 1608. Capture of Jerusalem, 1917.		7 55	15 49	343	22
10	F	Stormberg, 1899. Airflight, England to Australia, 1919.		7 56	15 49	344	21
11	S	W. H. Waddington, French statesman, b. 1826.		7 57	15 49	345	20
12	S	3rd Sunday in Advent. Robert Browning died, 1889.		7 58	15 49	346	19
13	M	Dr. Samuel Johnson, lexicographer, died, 1784.		7 59	15 49	347	18
14	Tu	Frances R. Havergal b. 1836. Duke of York b. 1895.		8 0	15 49	348	17
15	W	C. E. Minié, inventor of rifle, d. 1879. Colenso, 1899.		8 1	15 49	349	16
16	Th	Hartlepool, Whitby and Scarborough bombarded, 1914.		8 2	15 49	350	15
17	F	Bernard Quaritch, antiquarian bookseller, died, 1899.		8 2	15 49	351	14
18	S	Moodkee, 1845. Slavery abolished in U.S.A., 1865.		8 3	15 50	352	13
19	S	4th Sunday in Advent. Anzac withdrawn, 1915.		8 4	15 50	353	12
20	M	Suakim, 1888. Prince George b. 1902.		8 4	15 50	354	11
21	Tu	St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END.		8 5	15 51	355	10
22	W	Shortest Day. D. L. Moody, evangelist, died, 1899.		8 6	15 51	356	9
23	Th	Sir R. Arkwright (spinning frame), b. 1732. Magdhaba,		8 6	15 52	357	8
24	F	G. Crabbe, poet, b. 1754. Thackeray d. 1865. [1916.		8 7	15 52	358	7
25	S	Christmas Day. Quarter Day.		8 7	15 53	359	6
26	S	1st Sunday after Christmas. St. Stephen.		8 7	15 54	360	5
27	M	St. John, Ap. & Eb. Bank Holiday.		8 7	15 54	361	4
28	Tu	Innocents' Day. Tay Bridge disaster, 1879.		8 8	15 55	362	3
29	W	W. E. Gladstone born, 1809; died, 19 May, 1898.		8 8	15 56	363	2
30	Th	Royal Society estab. 1660. Rudyard Kipling b. 1865.		8 8	15 57	364	1
31	F	William Gifford, editor of <i>Quarterly Review</i> , d. 1826.		8 8	15 58	365	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	5d.	6h. 11' 5m
☾ First Quarter	12	6 47 1
☾ Full Moon	19	6 3 3
☾ Last Quarter	27	4 58 3
Perigee	12d. 13' 8h.	230,060 miles.
Apogee	26d. 7' 1h.	251,400 "

RAIN FELL IN DECEMBER, 1924,

on 15 days; total fall 2' 73 inches; above the average by 0' 47 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- Dec. 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
 15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.
 Six months qualifying period for Spring Register of Voters ends.
 Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
 25. Quarter Day.
 27. Bank and General Holiday.
 31. Various Licences expire.

Day.	Equation of Time.		THE SUN (Mean Noon).						Sidereal Time at Mean Noon	Mean Time at which Sidereal Time	
	Subst. from Ap Time	Hrly Var.	Apparent Right Ascension.		Hourly Var. of R. A.	Apparent Declination.		Hourly Var. of Dec.		H. M. S.	
			H. M. S.	S.		° ' "	"			H. M. S.	H. M. S.
1	11 6	0'93	16 27 14	10'79	21 44'28	0'40	16 38 20	19 20 27	1.		
2	10 44	0'95	16 31 33	10'81	21 53'5	0'38	16 42 17	19 16 31	2.		
3	10 21	0'98	16 35 53	10'84	22 2'4	0'36	16 46 14	19 12 35	3.		
4	9 57	1'01	16 40 13	10'86	22 10'9	0'34	16 50 10	19 8 39	4.		
5	9 32	1'03	16 44 34	10'89	22 19'0	0'33	16 54 7	19 4 44	5.		
6	9 8	1'05	16 48 56	10'91	22 26'6	0'31	16 58 3	19 0 48	6.		
7	8 42	1'07	16 53 18	10'93	22 33'8	0'29	17 2 0	18 56 52	7.		
8	8 16	1'09	16 57 40	10'95	22 40'5	0'27	17 5 56	18 52 56	8.		
9	7 50	1'11	17 2 3	10'97	22 46'8	0'25	17 9 53	18 49 0	9.		
10	7 23	1'13	17 6 27	10'99	22 52'7	0'23	17 13 50	18 45 4	10.		
11	6 55	1'15	17 10 51	11'01	22 58'1	0'22	17 17 46	18 41 8	11.		
12	6 28	1'16	17 15 15	11'02	23 3'0	0'20	17 21 43	18 37 12	12.		
13	6 0	1'18	17 19 40	11'04	23 7'5	0'18	17 25 39	18 33 16	13.		
14	5 31	1'19	17 24 4	11'05	23 11'5	0'16	17 29 36	18 29 20	14.		
15	5 3	1'20	17 28 30	11'06	23 15'1	0'14	17 33 32	18 25 24	15.		
16	4 34	1'21	17 32 55	11'07	23 18'1	0'12	17 37 29	18 21 28	16.		
17	4 5	1'22	17 37 21	11'08	23 20'8	0'10	17 41 25	18 17 33	17.		
18	3 35	1'23	17 41 47	11'09	23 22'9	0'08	17 45 22	18 13 37	18.		
19	3 6	1'23	17 46 13	11'09	23 24'6	0'06	17 49 19	18 9 41	19.		
20	2 36	1'24	17 50 39	11'10	23 25'9	0'04	17 53 15	18 5 45	20.		
21	2 7	1'24	17 55 5	11'10	23 26'6	0'02	17 57 12	18 1 49	21.		
22	1 37	1'24	17 59 32	11'10	23 26'9	0'00	18 1 8	17 57 53	22.		
23	1 7	1'24	18 3 58	11'10	23 26'7	0'02	18 5 5	17 53 57	23.		
24	0 37	1'24	18 8 24	11'10	23 26'1	0'04	18 9 1	17 50 1	24.		
25	0 7	1'24	18 12 51	11'10	23 24'9	0'06	18 12 58	17 46 5	25.		
26	Add	1'24	18 17 17	11'10	23 23'3	0'08	18 16 54	17 42 9	26.		
27	0 52	1'24	18 21 43	11'10	23 21'3	0'10	18 20 51	17 38 13	27.		
28	1 22	1'23	18 26 10	11'09	23 18'7	0'12	18 24 48	17 34 18	28.		
29	1 51	1'22	18 30 36	11'08	23 15'7	0'14	18 28 44	17 30 22	29.		
30	2 21	1'22	18 35 1	11'08	23 12'2	0'15	18 32 41	17 26 26	30.		
31	2 50	1'21	18 39 27	11'07	23 8'3 S	0'17	18 36 37	17 22 30	31.		

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1924.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	WIND.		RAIN.	SUN.
	Max.	Min.	Mn. 1841-1905	Mean.	(Pressure lbs. to foot.)		FALL.	SHINE
				inches.		Directn.	inch.	hours.
1	55°6	45°3	40°9	29°377	2°0	SSE	°01	4°5
2	50°9	44°0	40°9	°017	0°2	Calm	°16	...
3	48°4	43°9	41°1	°284	0°6	NW	...	...
4	50°1	40°2	°3	°607	5°3	SSE	°08	...
5	55°4	48°3	°5	29°724	4°7	SSW	°03	5°2
6	51°8	38°4	°5	30°169	4°0	SW	°03	5°0
7	50°1	36°2	°3	°266	1°3	S	...	2°8
8	45°9	38°2	41°0	°118	1°1	SSE	...	...
9	46°9	30°2	40°6	°170	0°8	Calm	...	1°4
10	35°6	29°2	°4	°211	0°0	Calm	...	...
11	33°9	29°0	°2	°144	0°0	Calm	...	...
12	38°9	33°9	°3	30°186	0°1	SW	...	...
13	42°1	35°5	°5	29°881	1°7	SSW	°15	...
14	45°0	36°8	°7	°739	0°8	SW	...	4°0
15	47°4	32°7	°8	°513	3°9	S	°17	...
16	50°2	44°4	°7	29°598	1°3	S	°12	...
17	44°4	37°5	°4	30°111	0°3	Calm	...	...
18	49°0	42°0	40°0	°078	2°1	SSW	...	0°5
19	51°9	46°3	39°5	°188	1°5	SSW	...	...
20	50°1	37°7	39°0	°355	0°3	SSW	...	3°7
21	44°0	38°1	38°7	°248	0°2	Calm	...	...
22	42°3	36°6	°4	30°048	1°6	SSW	...	1°5
23	51°4	42°3	°2	29°756	8°0	SSW	°47	0°6
24	52°8	46°5	°2	°728	11°5	SSW	°16	1°2
25	50°8	45°7	°4	°738	2°7	SSW	°08	1°7
26	50°2	44°1	°6	°552	4°1	SSW	...	1°4
27	50°3	45°6	°2	°084	14°0	SSW	°69	...
28	47°1	36°8	38°9	°264	3°2	SW	°08	4°3
29	47°4	35°1	39°0	°825	6°8	SW	...	5°3
30	50°7	37°8	38°9	°375	12°3	SSW	°42	...
31	45°4	36°4	38°7	29°479	19°5	SW	°08	1°8
Mn	47°6	39°2	39°9	29°801	—	—	2°73	44°9

MEMORANDA

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HELIOGRAPHIC ELEMENTS.

At Noon.	Sun's Axis.	Centre of Disc.	Lat.	Long.
Day				
5	14'6 E	0'3 N	196'5	
15	10'3	1'0 S	64'7	
25	5'6 E	2'3 S	293'0	

[See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.

At Greenwich Midnight.										Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 18h om. (See p. 8.)	
Class	Souths	Sets	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Horizontal Parallax.	Semidiameter	Age.				
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M. S.	° ' "	"	"	D. H.	W. E.			
3 3	8 55	74 35	14 1	7 13' 68"	55 12	15	2 26	9	4321	○	
4 12	9 38	14 53	14 48	9 11 45' 8"	55 45	15	11 27	9	43	12	
5 23	10 23	15 14	15 37	51 15 53' 3"	56 20	15	21 28	9	413	2	
6 35	11 12	15 41	16 30	37 19 20' 8"	56 56	15	31 29	9	2	1413	
7 49	12 4	16 14	17 26	29 21 51' 8"	57 30	15	40	0 28	12	043	
9 1	13 6	16 55	18 24	54 23 11' 8"	58 0	15	48	1 18	0	1342	
10 3	13 57	17 52	19 24	44 23 8' 6"	58 25	15	55	2 18	1	3104	
10 57	14 56	18 57	20 24	35 21 40' 9"	58 45	16	0	3 18	321	04	
11 39	15 53	20 15	21 23	9 18 53' 6"	58 59	16	4	4 18	30	124	
12 13	16 48	21 35	22 19	44 14 59' 0"	59 8	16	7	5 18	13	024	
12 39	17 41	22 56	23 14	15 10 13' 5"	59 13	16	8	6 18	2	0134	
13 1	18 32	0 17	0 7	8 4 54' 8"	59 13	16	8	7 18	12	031	
13 22	19 22	1 33	0 59	8 0 39' 11"	59 16	7	8	8 18	4	0123	
13 42	20 12	2 57	1 51	7 6 10' 2"	59 16	4	9	9 18	14	1 2	
14 3	21 2	4 18	2 43	54 11 20' 6"	58 45	16	0	10 18	4321	1	
14 27	21 54	5 37	3 38	2 15 52' 8"	58 24	15	55	11 18	43	012	
14 56	22 48	6 53	4 33	42 19 30' 3"	57 57	15	47	12 18	431	02	
15 31	23 43	8 4	5 30	34 21 59' 9"	57 25	15	39	13 18	42	013	
16 14	0 38	9 5	6 27	49 23 13' 5"	56 49	15	29	14 18	421	03	
16 6	1 32	9 55	7 24	17 23 9' 7"	56 12	15	19	15 18	4	0123	
16 6	2 25	10 34	8 18	56 21 53' 9"	55 37	15	9	16 18	1	0324	
19 11	3 14	11 5	9 11	4 19 36' 0"	55 5	15	0	17 18	32	014	
20 19	4 11	12 29	10 0	20 16 28' 0"	54 39	14	53	18	03	04	
21 26	4 45	11 49	10 47	29 12 41' 9"	54 21	14	49	19 18	31	24	
22 33	5 27	12 7	11 32	34 8 28' 5"	54 13	14	40	20 18	2	0314	
23 39	6 8	12 24	12 16	32 3 56' 9"	54 15	14	47	21 18	21	034	
23 9	6 49	12 40	13 0	12 0 44' 4"	54 28	14	50	22 18	1	0234	
0 45	7 31	12 57	13 44	29 5 27' 4"	54 51	14	57	23 18	1	0324	
1 53	8 14	13 16	14 30	16 2 8' 5"	55 23	15	6	24 18	234	01	
3 2	8 14	13 16	15 18	28 14 19' 8"	56 3	15	16	25 18	3412	0	
4 14	9 1	13 40	16 9	47 18 4' 4"	56 47	15	28	26 18	7	43	02

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♿ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.		
H. M. S.	Dec.		H. M. S.	Dec.		H. M. S.	Dec.	
15 37	6	16 53' 4 S	16 43	3	23 16' 0 S	2 8 40	13 42' 4 N	
15 35	26	16 31' 6	17 10	4	23 9' 0	2 7 51	13 49' 8	
15 48	8	17 31' 8	17 37	22	23 44' 4	2 8 22	14 2' 6	
16 9	32	19 8' 0	18 4	52	24 1' 7	2 10 8	14 20' 4	
16 35	55	20 49' 1	18 32	24	24 0' 3	2 13 2	14 42' 7	
17 5	18	22 18' 1 S	18 59	51	23 40' 4 S	2 16 59	15 9' 0 N	
♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.			♅ NEPTUNE.		
H. M. S.	Dec.		H. M. S.	Dec.		H. M. S.	Dec.	
21 35	21	15 24' 1 S	15 52	42	18 21' 2 S	9 57 26	12 55' 0 N	
21 38	18	15 9' 0	15 55	7	18 28' 5	9 57 23	12 56' 4	
21 42	28	14 52' 7	15 57	31	18 35' 6	9 57 17	12 57' 1	
21 44	49	14 35' 3	15 59	52	18 42' 4	9 57 7	12 58' 0	
21 48	21	14 16' 9	16 2	11	18 48' 8	9 56 55	12 59' 3	
21 52	1	13 57' 4 S	16 4	26	18 55' 0 S	9 56 39	13 0' 8 N	

THE SUN AND PLANETS.

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.					ANGULAR SEMIDIAMETER.				
♄	♃	♂	♀	♂	♄	♃	♂	♀	♂
8' 93"	10' 8"	5' 2	14' 9"	1' 7"	0' 8"	16' 15"	4' 1"	4' 9"	7' 9"
8' 94"	8' 4"	5' 2	13' 4"	1' 6"	0' 8"	16' 17"	3' 2"	4' 9"	7' 1"
8' 95"	7' 2"	5' 2	11' 9"	1' 6"	0' 8"	16' 17"	2' 7"	5' 0"	6' 4"

Mean Longitude of Moon's Ascending Node, December 1, 98° 36' 25".

CONJUNCTIONS, ECLIPSES, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5h. 40m. Civil twilight ends 16h. 45m. Night begins 17h. 57m. The length of the Day is 8h. 9m.

From Dec. 18 to 25 the length of the Day is about 7h. 46m.

Dec. 3. Mercury in conjunction with ♄, 22h. 37m. ☿ 0° 57' S.

Dec. 4. Saturn in conjunction with ♄, 7h. 18m. ♄ 1° 22' S.

Dec. 5, 10h. Mercury at a Stationary Point.

Dec. 5. Venus in conjunction with ♄, 12h. 30m. ♀ 2° 3' S.

Dec. 5. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 17m. 10' 38".

Dec. 8, oh. Mars at a Stationary Point.

Dec. 10. Jupiter in conjunction with ♄, 7h. 4m. ♃ 2° 51' S.

Dec. 14, oh. Mercury at Greatest Elongation, 21° 13' W.

Dec. 15, 3h. 54m. Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. ☿ 0° 18' N.

Dec. 15. Mars in conjunction with ♄, 8h. 18m. ♄ 6° 11' S.

Dec. 19, aft. Occultation of μ Geminorum (mag. 3.2). See p. 59.

Dec. 22, 14h. 34m. The Sun enters the sign Capricornus. (Winter Solstice.)

Dec. 25. Mean time taken by Sun's semidiameter in crossing the meridian, 17m. 11' 08".

Dec. 31. Saturn in conjunction with ♄, 22h. 27m. ♄ 1° 9' S.

Uranus, Dec. 1, R.A. 23h. 44' 8m.; Dec. 2, 28' 5" S. Sets, Dec. 1, oh. 59m.; Dec. 31, 23h. 0m.

Neptune rises, Dec. 1, 22h. 6m.; Dec. 31, 20h. 11m.

In this month the Mornings decrease 23m., the decrease being continuous throughout the month. The Afternoons decrease 4m. up to the 13th, and then increase 9m.

Constellations near the S. meridian at 22h.: Andromeda, Triangulum, Aries, Cetus, Perseus, Taurus, Eridanus, Auriga, Orion.

Precession.—In the table of Fixed Stars on page 60 two columns give respectively the Precession in R.A. and in Declination, and the accompanying notes state that this is caused by movement of the lines of reference on the Celestial Sphere. In explanation of that movement we must visualize the Earth moving round the Sun with its centre in the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's axis is inclined to that plane always at the same angle, appreciably, so that the plane of the Earth's Equator which marks the Equator on the Celestial Sphere makes a (nearly) constant angle with the plane of the Ecliptic. But the Earth's axis without altering its inclination to the fundamental plane, has a slow

Day of Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places

Month	Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		DUBLIN (Bay of Dublin)			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	W	11 15	23 49	8 50	21 3	4 23	16 47	3 23	16 1	9 26	21 46	...	12 10	8 44	21 7		
2	Th	...	12 6	9 30	21 44	5 9	17 30	4 12	16 37	10 9	22 29	0 29	12 51	9 29	21 50		
3	F	0 29	12 47	10 5	22 21	5 50	18 12	4 53	17 9	10 49	23 10	1 8	13 26	10 10	22 38		
4	S	1 5	13 24	10 38	22 55	6 30	18 52	5 29	17 41	11 28	23 50	1 45	14 1	10 45	23 2		
5	S	1 39	14 1	11 11	23 32	7 6	19 28	6 9	18 15	...	12 6	2 21	14 35	11 19	23 37		
6	M	*2 13	*14 39	11 47	...	7 43	20 7	6 51	18 51	0 31	12 45	2 58	15 14	11 56	...		
7	Tu	2 50	15 18	0 12	12 24	8 20	20 47	7 35	19 27	1 13	13 26	3 42	15 57	0 16	12 37		
8	W	3 26	15 58	0 52	13 4	8 58	21 26	8 15	20 0	1 56	14 7	4 27	16 41	0 59	13 22		
9	Th	4 6	16 42	1 36	13 46	9 39	22 9	8 58	20 43	2 40	14 51	5 13	17 27	1 46	14 11		
10	F	4 48	17 29	2 23	14 35	10 23	22 51	9 46	21 35	3 27	15 40	6 3	18 21	2 36	15 2		
11	S	5 36	18 24	3 18	15 33	11 8	23 39	10 36	22 34	4 18	16 33	6 59	19 22	3 30	16 1		
12	S	6 33	19 23	4 23	16 45	...	12 3	11 31	23 39	5 14	17 37	8 2	20 30	4 35	17 12		
1	M	7 39	20 34	5 38	18 4	0 43	13 20	...	12 34	6 21	18 48	9 11	21 40	5 48	18 22		
2	Tu	8 59	21 51	6 52	19 17	2 5	14 44	0 56	13 52	7 29	19 56	10 17	22 45	6 54	19 24		
3	W	10 16	22 59	7 57	20 19	3 22	15 56	2 22	15 7	8 34	21 2	11 19	23 47	7 53	20 23		
4	Th	11 23	23 56	8 51	21 13	4 27	16 56	3 24	16 4	9 35	22 1	...	12 16	8 53	21 22		
5	F	...	12 21	9 38	22 1	5 24	17 51	4 28	16 50	10 28	22 53	0 42	13 5	9 49	22 14		
6	S	*0 45	*13 9	10 23	22 46	6 14	18 40	5 14	17 32	11 17	23 44	1 30	13 50	10 37	22 58		
7	S	*1 29	*13 57	11 6	23 32	7 1	19 28	6 5	18 13	...	12 5	2 17	14 35	11 19	23 40		
8	M	*2 13	*14 42	11 49	...	7 46	20 12	6 54	18 54	0 32	12 49	3 2	15 18	...	12 1		
9	Tu	2 54	15 24	0 17	12 29	8 26	20 52	7 41	19 32	1 17	13 31	3 47	16 2	0 22	12 44		
10	W	3 33	16 5	0 59	13 8	9 4	21 31	8 22	20 8	2 0	14 11	4 31	16 43	1 5	13 25		
11	Th	4 10	16 43	1 40	13 46	9 41	22 6	8 57	20 43	2 40	14 48	5 13	17 24	1 46	14 6		
12	F	4 44	17 21	2 20	14 26	10 16	22 40	9 33	21 23	3 19	15 26	5 55	18 6	2 27	14 48		
1	S	5 22	18 3	3 1	15 10	10 51	23 14	10 13	22 8	3 57	16 7	6 36	18 50	3 9	15 31		
2	S	6 5	18 45	3 46	16 1	11 27	23 52	10 54	22 53	4 37	16 51	7 21	19 39	3 54	16 19		
3	M	6 52	19 32	4 39	17 0	...	12 13	11 27	23 44	5 22	17 42	8 11	20 33	4 46	17 14		
4	Tu	7 47	20 28	5 39	18 4	0 45	13 16	...	12 27	6 15	18 40	9 7	21 32	5 43	18 12		
5	W	8 51	21 32	6 42	19 8	1 53	14 28	0 46	13 32	7 13	19 42	10 4	22 32	6 41	19 11		
6	Th	10 2	22 40	7 42	20 8	3 5	15 40	2 5	14 48	8 15	20 47	11 4	23 34	7 41	20 10		
7	F	11 12	23 40	8 38	21 3	4 12	16 42	3 21	15 50	9 16	21 46	...	12 1	8 38	21 5		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days. (Noon = 12 h.)

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets	Rises	Souths	Sets
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 4	4 40	4 56	8 8	12 5 16	2 13 58	21 12	4 27	11 59	16 42	21 26	6 36	11 0	15 25	
5 55	10 26	14 57	8 25	12 16 16	6 13 29	20 45	4 2	11 34	16 19	21 5	6 12	10 36	15 0	
6 13	10 30	14 47	8 38	12 27 16	15 13 2	20 21	3 40	11 8	15 56	20 44	5 49	10 12	14 34	
6 39	10 42	14 45	8 47	12 37 16	28 12 36	19 58	3 21	10 44	15 34	20 24	5 25	9 47	14 9	

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

MERCURY is a morning star and may be seen at 7 o'clock or earlier a few degrees above the north-east by east horizon in the first part of the month.

♀ VENUS is above the horizon almost wholly with the Sun. It sets half-an-hour after sunset at the end of the month. Magnitude - 3.4.

♂ MARS will be in the south in the first part of the evening and in the west later. Its brightness decreases from magnitude - 1.4 to - 0.4 during December.

JUPITER may still be seen in the south and south-west during the early evening at an altitude of 20 degrees or less. Magnitude - 1.8.

♄ SATURN, now in the constellation Scorpius, rises in the two hours before sunrise S.E. by E.

ical movement about an axis at right angles to the plane of the Ecliptic, which it completes in 5,800 years. The effect of this motion, transferred to the Celestial Sphere, is first, that the points at which the Equator intersects the Ecliptic move round the Ecliptic in that period, and secondly, that the Equator moves among the stars, and their distances from that line, i.e., their declinations change. A star, for instance, if there were one at the intersection of the Equator and Ecliptic, one whose R.A. was *oh. om.*, and declination zero, would after a time, though it had not itself moved, be off the Equator, and since the point of intersection of the two circles would have removed itself, its R.A. as well as its declination would have changed. Similarly for other stars. The movement of the Earth's axis happens because the Earth is not exactly spherical, and the attractions of the Sun and Moon act on the equatorial ring of matter which projects above the true sphere.

50] NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1927.

BEING THE THIRD YEAR AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND 17 AND 18 OF KING GEORGE V.

Calendar Elements and Dates for the Year.

Golden Number	IX	Union Day, South Africa	May 31
Epaet	27	Birth of King George V. (1865)	June 3
Solar Cycle... ..	4	Whit Sunday	" 5
Roman Indiction... ..	10	Trinity Sunday	" 12
Dominical Letter	B	Corpus Christi	" 16
Julian Period (Year of)	6640	Birth of Prince of Wales (1894)	" 23
New Year's Day (Saturday)	Jan. 1	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 13	Independence Day, U.S.A.	" 4
Ash Wednesday	March 2	Jewish New Year	Sept. 27
Good Friday	April 15	Armistice Day (1918)	Nov. 11
Easter Day	" 17	Sundays after Trinity	" 23
St. George's Day	" 23	First Sunday in Advent	Nov. 27
Accession of King George V. (1910)	May 6	St. Andrew's Day	" 30
Ascension Day	" 26	Birth of Queen Alexandra (1844)	Dec. 1
Birth of Queen Mary (1867)	" 26	CHRISTMAS DAY - Sunday	" 25

The Tropical Year 1927-1928.

Spring Equinox (1927)	Sun enters Sign Aries	March 21d. 15 ^h 0 ^m .
Summer Solstice	" " " Cancer	June 22d. 10 ^h 4 ^m .
Autumn Equinox	" " " Libra	Sept. 24d. 1 ^h 3 ^m .
Winter Solstice	" " " Capricornus	Dec. 22d. 20 ^h 3 ^m .
Spring Equinox (1928)	" " " Aries	March 20d. 20 ^h 8 ^m .

Phases of the Moon, 1927.

January.			May.			September.		
New Moon	3d. 20 ^h 28 ^m .		New Moon	17. 12 ^h 40 ^m .		First Quarter	4d. 10 ^h 45 ^m .	
First Quarter	10 14 43		First Quarter	8 15 27		Full Moon	11 12 54	
Full Moon	17 22 27		Full Moon	16 19 3		Last Quarter	18 3 30	
Last Quarter	26 2 5		Last Quarter	24 5 34		New Moon	25 22 11	
February.			June.			October.		
New Moon	2d. 8 ^h 54 ^m .		New Moon	30 21 6		First Quarter	4d. 2 ^h 21 ^m .	
First Quarter	8 23 54		First Quarter	7d. 7 ^h 49 ^m .		Full Moon	10 21 15	
Full Moon	16 16 18		Full Moon	15 8 19		Last Quarter	17 14 32	
Last Quarter	24 20 42		Last Quarter	22 10 29		New Moon	25 15 37	
March.			July.			November.		
New Moon	3 ^d . 19 ^h 25 ^m .		New Moon	29 6 32		First Quarter	2d. 15 ^h 16 ^m .	
First Quarter	10 11 3		First Quarter	7d. 0 ^h 53 ^m .		Full Moon	9 6 36	
Full Moon	18 10 24		Full Moon	14 19 23		Last Quarter	16 5 28	
Last Quarter	26 11 35		Last Quarter	21 14 43		New Moon	24 10 9	
April.			August.			December.		
New Moon	2d. 4 ^h 24 ^m .		New Moon	28 17 36		First Quarter	2d. 2 ^h 15 ^m .	
First Quarter	9 0 21		First Quarter	5d. 18 ^h 5 ^m .		Full Moon	8 17 32	
Full Moon	17 3 35		Full Moon	13 4 37		Last Quarter	16 0 4	
Last Quarter	24 22 21		Last Quarter	19 19 55		New Moon	24 4 13	
			New Moon	27 6 46		First Quarter	31 11 22	

Calendar for the Year 1927.

January.					February.					March.					April.										
Su.	...	2	9	16	23	30	Su.	...	6	13	20	27	Su.	...	6	13	20	27	Su.	...	3	10	17	24	
M.	...	3	10	17	24	31	M.	...	7	14	21	28	M.	...	7	14	21	28	M.	...	4	11	18	25	
Tu.	...	4	11	18	25	—	Tu.	...	8	15	22	—	Tu.	...	8	15	22	29	Tu.	...	5	12	19	26	
W.	...	5	12	19	26	—	W.	...	9	16	23	—	W.	...	9	16	23	30	W.	...	6	13	20	27	
Th.	...	6	13	20	27	—	Th.	...	10	17	24	—	Th.	...	10	17	24	31	Th.	...	7	14	21	28	
F.	...	7	14	21	28	—	F.	...	4	11	18	25	F.	...	4	11	18	25	F.	...	1	8	15	22	
S.	...	8	15	22	29	—	S.	...	5	12	19	26	S.	...	5	12	19	26	S.	...	2	9	16	23	
May.					June.					July.					August.										
Su.	...	1	8	15	22	29	Su.	...	5	12	19	26	Su.	...	3	10	17	24	31	Su.	...	7	14	21	28
M.	...	2	9	16	23	30	M.	...	6	13	20	27	M.	...	4	11	18	25	M.	...	1	8	15	22	
Tu.	...	3	10	17	24	31	Tu.	...	7	14	21	28	Tu.	...	5	12	19	26	Tu.	...	2	9	16	23	
W.	...	4	11	18	25	—	W.	...	8	15	22	29	W.	...	6	13	20	27	W.	...	3	10	17	24	
Th.	...	5	12	19	26	—	Th.	...	9	16	23	30	Th.	...	7	14	21	28	Th.	...	4	11	18	25	
F.	...	6	13	20	27	—	F.	...	10	17	24	—	F.	...	8	15	22	29	F.	...	5	12	19	26	
S.	...	7	14	21	28	—	S.	...	4	11	18	25	S.	...	2	9	16	23	S.	...	6	13	20	27	
September.					October.					November.					December.										
Su.	...	4	11	18	25	Su.	...	2	9	16	23	30	Su.	...	6	13	20	27	Su.	...	4	11	18	25	
M.	...	5	12	19	26	M.	...	3	10	17	24	31	M.	...	7	14	21	28	M.	...	5	12	19	26	
Tu.	...	6	13	20	27	Tu.	...	4	11	18	25	—	Tu.	...	1	8	15	22	Tu.	...	6	13	20	27	
W.	...	7	14	21	28	W.	...	5	12	19	26	—	W.	...	2	9	16	23	W.	...	7	14	21	28	
Th.	...	1	8	15	22	29	Th.	...	6	13	20	27	Th.	...	3	10	17	24	Th.	...	1	8	15	22	
F.	...	2	9	16	23	30	F.	...	7	14	21	28	F.	...	4	11	18	25	F.	...	2	9	16	23	
S.	...	3	10	17	24	—	S.	...	1	8	15	22	29	S.	...	5	12	19	26	S.	...	3	10	17	24

SUN				SUN (Mean Noon).				See Note, p. 4.] THE MOON.				At Midnight.					
Day.	Rises.	Sets.	Add to App. Time.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Apparent Declination.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.	Mean Time at oh. Sidereal T.	Rises.	Souths.	Sets.	Right Ascension.	Declination.	Age.				
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
18	8 15	59	3 19	18 43	52	23 3' 9 S	18 40 34	17 18 34	5 27	9 52	14 10	17 4 38	21 0' 55 S	27 18			
2	8 16	0	3 47	18 48	17	22 59' 1	18 44 30	17 14 38	6 40	10 46	14 48	18 2 51	22 50' 55 S	28 18			
3	8 16	1	4 15	18 52	42	22 53' 7	18 48 27	17 10 42	7 49	11 44	15 39	19 3 29	23 19' 6	0 4			
4	8 16	2	4 43	18 57	7	22 48' 0	18 52 23	17 6 46	8 48	12 44	16 42	20 5 3	22 19' 6	1 4			
5	8 16	3	5 11	19 1	31	22 41' 7	18 56 20	17 2 50	9 36	13 43	17 57	21 5 52	19 52' 2	2 4			
6	8 16	4	5 38	19 5	54	22 35' 1	19 0 17	16 58 54	10 14	14 41	19 19	22 4 43	16 9' 1	3 4			
7	8 16	6	6 4	19 10	17	22 27' 9	19 4 13	16 54 58	10 43	15 37	20 42	23 1 4	11 28' 4	4 4			
8	8 16	7	6 30	19 14	40	22 20' 4	19 8 10	16 51 3	11 8	16 29	22 5	23 55 8	6 10' 8	5 4			
9	8 16	8	6 56	19 19	2	22 12' 4	19 12 6	16 47 7	11 29	17 20	23 26	0 47 35	0 36' 55 S	6 4			
10	8 16	10	7 21	19 23	23	22 3' 9	19 16 3	16 43 11	11 50	18 10	0 46	1 39 17	4 55' 6 S	7 4			
11	8 16	11	7 45	19 27	44	21 55' 0	19 19 59	16 39 15	12 10	18 59	2 5	2 31 8	10 8' 6	8 4			
12	8 16	13	8 9	19 32	5	21 45' 7	19 23 56	16 35 19	12 32	19 49	3 23	3 23 51	14 46' 7	9 4			
13	8 16	14	8 32	19 36	25	21 36' 0	19 27 52	16 31 23	12 58	20 41	4 39	4 17 54	18 35' 4	10 4			
14	8 16	16	8 55	19 40	44	21 25' 9	19 31 49	16 27 27	13 29	21 34	5 50	5 13 15	21 22' 2	11 4			
15	8 16	17	9 16	19 45	2	21 15' 3	19 35 46	16 23 31	14 8	22 28	6 54	6 9 25	22 58' 0	12 4			
16	8 16	19	9 38	19 49	20	21 4' 4	19 39 42	16 19 35	14 56	23 22	7 48	7 5 30	23 18' 9	13 4			
17	8 16	20	9 58	19 53	37	20 53' 0	19 43 39	16 15 39	15 53	0 15	8 31	8 0 27	22 26' 6	14 4			
18	8 16	22	10 18	19 57	53	20 41' 2	19 47 35	16 11 43	16 56	1 6	9 5	8 53 24	20 28' 4	15 4			
19	8 16	23	10 37	20 2	9	20 29' 1	19 51 32	16 7 47	18 3	1 54	9 31	9 43 52	17 35' 3	16 4			
20	8 16	25	10 56	20 6	24	20 16' 5	19 55 28	16 3 52	19 11	2 39	9 53	10 31 51	13 59' 4	17 4			
21	8 16	27	11 13	20 10	38	20 3' 6	19 59 25	15 59 56	20 18	3 22	10 12	11 17 41	9 52' 4	18 4			
22	8 16	28	11 30	20 14	52	19 50' 3	20 3 21	15 56 0	21 25	4 3	10 29	12 2 0	5 25' 0	19 4			
23	8 16	30	11 46	20 19	4	19 36' 7	20 7 18	15 52 4	22 31	4 44	10 45	12 45 31	0 46' 5 N	20 4			
24	8 16	32	12 2	20 16	19	19 22' 6	20 11 15	15 48 8	23 37	5 25	11 2	13 29 6	3 54' 7 S	21 4			
25	8 16	34	12 16	20 27	28	19 8' 3	20 15 11	15 44 12	.....	.....	.....	14 13 37	8 30' 1	22 4			
26	8 16	35	12 30	20 31	38	18 53' 5	20 19 8	15 40 16	0 44	6 7	11 19	15 0 0	12 50' 5	23 4			
27	8 16	37	12 43	20 35	48	18 38' 4	20 23 4	15 36 20	1 53	6 51	11 40	15 49 4	16 44' 5	24 6			
28	8 16	39	12 56	20 39	56	18 23' 0	20 27 1	15 32 24	3 4	7 39	12 6	16 41 30	19 58' 1	25 4			
29	8 16	41	13 7	20 44	5	18 7' 3	20 30 57	15 28 28	4 16	8 31	12 39	17 37 35	22 15' 3	26 4			
30	8 16	42	13 18	20 48	12	17 51' 2	20 34 54	15 24 32	5 27	9 26	13 23	18 36 58	23 19' 3	27 4			
31	8 16	43	13 28	20 52	18	17 34' 8 S	20 38 51	15 20 37	6 30	10 25	14 20	19 38 33	22 56' 8 S	28 4			

APPARENT RIGHT ASCEN. AND DECLIN. OF THE PLANETS AT NOON.

♂ MERCURY.				♀ VENUS.				♂ MARS.			
D.	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.		
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	17 36	39	23 25' 4 S	19 27 5	23 2' 2 S			2 21 51	15 38' 5 N		
6	18 9	24	24 5' 6	19 54 0	22 6' 4			2 27 36	10 10' 9		
11	18 43	9	24 14' 9	20 20 29	20 54' 0			2 34 7	16 45' 6		
16	19 17	38	23 50' 7	20 46 28	19 26' 2			2 41 19	17 21' 9		
21	19 52	36	22 50' 9	21 11 56	17 44' 5			2 49 9	17 59' 3		
26	20 27	50	21 13' 9	21 36 50	15 50' 3			2 57 33	18 37' 3		
31	21 3 9	18 58' 9 S		22 1 14	13 45' 2 S			3 6 27	19 15' 4 S		
♂ JUPITER.				♂ SATURN.				♂ NEPTUNE.			
D.	R.A.	Dec.		R.A.	Dec.			R.A.	Dec.		
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	21 55	51	13 37' 0 S	16 6 37	19 0' 7 S			9 56 20	13 2' 6 N		
6	21 59	48	13 15' 7	16 8 43	19 6' 1			9 55 59	13 4' 5		
11	22 3 52	12 53' 6		16 10 44	19 11' 0			9 55 36	13 6' 7		
16	22 8 2	12 30' 6		16 12 40	19 15' 6			9 55 10	13 9' 1		
21	22 12 17	12 7' 0		16 14 28	19 19' 8			9 54 43	13 11' 6		
26	22 16 37	11 42' 7		16 16 10	19 23' 5			9 54 14	13 14' 3		
31	22 21 0	11 17' 8 S		16 17 44	19 26' 8 S			9 53 44	13 17' 0 N		

RISING, SOUTHING, AND SETTING OF PLANETS AT INTERVALS OF SEVEN DAYS. (Noon = 12 h.)

MERCURY ♀				VENUS ♀				MARS ♂				JUPITER ♀				SATURN ♀			
Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets		Rises	Souths	Sets	
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	7 6	10 58	14 50	8 51	12 48	16 45		12 11	19 37	3 4		10 19	15 12	20 5		5 2	9 23	13 44	
2	7 30	11 17	15 5	8 52	12 58	17 5		11 48	19 18	2 50		9 54	14 50	19 45		4 38	8 58	13 18	
9	7 48	11 38	15 28	8 48	13 7	17 27		11 25	19 1	2 37		9 29	14 28	19 27		4 14	8 33	12 53	
23	7 59	11 59	16 1	8 41	13 15	17 49		11 3	18 44	2 26		9 5	14 6	19 8		3 49	8 8	12 27	
30	8 18	12 21	16 25	8 32	13 21	18 12		10 42	18 29	2 17		8 40	13 45	18 50		3 25	7 43	12 2	

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at the Standard Port (as shown on pp. 5, 9, &c.) and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, Irish, French and Belgian Ports, and Amsterdam Time for Netherlands Ports. The rise of the tide at Springs and Neaps is given in the last two columns.

PORT OR PLACE.		CONSTANTS.			SPRINGS.	NEAPS.		PORT OR PLACE.		CONSTANTS.			SPRINGS.	NEAPS.
		h. m.	ft.	ft.						h. m.	ft.	ft.		
Aberdeen	Leith sub.	1 33	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$				Cromer	Hull add	0 35	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11		
Aberdovey	Lpl sub.	3 28	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10				Dartmouth	Lon sub.	4 32	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Aberystwyth	Lpl sub.	3 42	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10				Deal	Lon sub.	2 49	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Air Point	Lpl sub.	0 28	25	19				Devonport Dock	Lon add	4 2	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12		
Aldinburgh	Lon sub.	3 19	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$				Dieppe	Lon sub.	2 59	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	21		
Alderney	Lon add	4 57	20	15 $\frac{1}{2}$				Dingle Bay	Lpl add	4 57	10	7		
Allon	Leith add	0 49	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15				Donegal Harbour	Lpl sub.	5 44	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Amblew	Lpl sub.	1 3	20	15 $\frac{1}{2}$				Douglas	Lpl sub.	0 5	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Antwerp	Lon add	1 59	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$				Dover	Lon sub.	2 51	18	14		
Appledon	Btol sub.	1 13	23	16 $\frac{1}{2}$				Dunbarton	Grnk sub.	0 2	4	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Arasaig	Grnk add	5 37	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10				Dumfries	Lpl add	0 39	6			
Arbroath	Leith sub.	0 59	14	11				Dunbar	Leith sub.	0 23	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11		
Ardisshai	Grnk sub.	0 9	9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				Dundalk	Lpl sub.	0 13	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Ardrrossan	Grnk sub.	0 16	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				Dundee	Leith add	0 3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Arundel	Lon sub.	1 31	10	7				Dungeness	Lon sub.	3 17	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	19		
Ayr	Grnk sub.	0 15	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$				Dunquerque	Lon sub.	1 43	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13		
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man)	Lpl sub.	0 11	20	16				Exmouth	Lon add	4 43	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Avonmouth	Btol sub.	0 2	41 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$				Eyemouth	Leith sub.	0 18	15	11		
Ballycotton	Btol sub.	2 2	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$				Falmouth	Lon add	3 19	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Baill	Leith sub.	2 3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8				Fareham	Lon sub.	2 5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Bantry Harbour	Lpl add	4 50	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				Fifeness	Leith sub.	0 21	15	12		
Bardey Island	Lpl sub.	3 36	15	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				Filey Bay	Leith add	1 36	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Barnmouth	Lpl sub.	3 33	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$				Fishguard	Lpl sub.	4 17	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Barnstaple Bridge	Lpl sub.	0 44	10 $\frac{1}{2}$					Flamborough	Leith add	1 49	16	12		
Barrow-in-War	Lpl sub.	0 8	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$				Fleetwood	Lpl sub.	0 12	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Barry Island	Btol sub.	0 37	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	28 $\frac{1}{2}$				Flushing	Lon sub.	0 17	13	10		
Beachy Head	Lon sub.	2 39	20	15				Folkestone	Lon sub.	2 56	20	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Beaumaris	Lpl sub.	0 49	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$				Forbury Point	Lpl sub.	0 48	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Belfast	Dub sub.	0 58	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$				Fowey	Lon add	3 35	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Berwick	Leith sub.	0 18	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$				Fraserburgh	Leith sub.	1 56	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Bideford	Btol sub.	1 4	16					Galway Bay	Lpl add	5 36	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Blakeney	Hull add	0 26	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				Glasgow	Grnk add	0 23	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Blyth	Leith add	0 37	15	11				Glasgow Dock	Lpl sub.	0 8	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Boh Head	Lon add	4 2	15	11				Goole	Hull add	1 9	13			
Boscath	Btol sub.	1 54	22	17				Granton Pier	Leith add	0 3	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Boulogne	Lon sub.	2 42	26	21				Granville	Lon add	4 17	37	27 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Brest	Lon add	2 6	20	14 $\frac{1}{2}$				Gravesend	Lon sub.	1 4	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16		
Bridgewater Bar	Btol sub.	0 26	35	26 $\frac{1}{2}$				Greenwich	Lon sub.	0 16	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Bridlington	Leith add	1 50	20	12				Grimsby	Hull sub.	0 37	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Bridport	Lon add	4 18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$				Hartlepool	Leith add	0 52	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Brielle	Lon add	1 35	5					Harwich	Lon sub.	2 4	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Brighton	Lon sub.	2 42	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16				Hastings	Lon sub.	3 7	24	17 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Broughty Ferry	Leith sub.	0 8	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11				Haverfordwest	Lpl sub.	4 23	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Budehaven	Btol sub.	1 25	23	17				Hayre	Lon sub.	4 49	22	17 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Burheadland	Leith add	0 6	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$				Hilbre Island	Lpl sub.	0 22	27	23 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Burysport	Btol sub.	1 8	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$				Holyhead	Lpl sub.	1 6	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Caen	Lon sub.	3 0						Honfleur Harbour	Lon sub.	4 30	23	18		
Calais	Lon sub.	2 21	21	17 $\frac{1}{2}$				Hook of Holland	Lon add	0 46	6	5		
Campbellton	Grnk sub.	0 17	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6				Hurst Camher	Lon sub.	3 52	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6		
Cape Cornwall Lizard	Btol sub.	2 7	17	13 $\frac{1}{2}$				Hythe (Hants)	Lon sub.	2 42	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Cardiff	Btol sub.	0 15	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	27				Itfracombe	Btol sub.	1 30	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Cardigan	Lpl sub.	4 15	12	9				Immingham	Hull sub.	0 26	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Carmarthen Bar	Btol sub.	1 1	26	19 $\frac{1}{2}$				Inverary	Grnk sub.	0 4	10			
Carnarvon	Lpl sub.	1 48	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12				Ipswich	Lon sub.	1 28	13 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Chatham (N. Lock)	Lon sub.	1 15	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	15				Kew Bridge	Lon add	0 53				
Chelsea	Lon add	0 8						Kingsbridge	Lon add	4 3	10			
Chesestow	Btol add	0 13	38	28 $\frac{1}{2}$				Kingstown Harbour	Dub sub.	0 20	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9		
Cherbourg	Lon sub.	5 56	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$				Kinsale Harbour	Lpl add	5 42	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9		
Chester	Lpl add	0 53	10					Kirkcudbright	Lpl sub.	0 9	23	17		
Chesilton	Lon add	4 25	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7				Kirkwall	Leith sub.	4 12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6		
Chichester Harbour	Lon sub.	2 24	14	11				Lamlash	Grnk sub.	0 15	10	7		
Christchurch Harbour	Lon sub.	4 51	5					Lancaster	Lpl sub.	0 8	28	23		
Ciowes (West)	Lon sub.	3 43	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$				Langston Harbour	Lon sub.	2 14	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		
Cromarty	Leith sub.	2 36	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11				Lerwick Harbour	Leith sub.	3 31	5	4		

PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRINGS.	NEAPS.	PORT OR PLACE.	CONSTANTS.	SPRINGS.	NEAPS.	
	h. m.	ft.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	ft.	
Limerick	Lpl sub.	5 50	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Rosslare Point.	Lpl sub.	4 40 5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Littlehampton Bar	Lon sub.	2 36	16	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ryde	Lon sub.	2 33 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Lizard	Btol sub.	2 7	17	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Agnes	Btol sub.	2 33 16	12
Llanelli Bar	Btol sub.	0 55	25	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Helier	Lon add.	4 35 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
Loch Long	Grnk sub.	0 12	12	9	St. Ives	Btol sub.	2 37 23	17
Loe	Lon add.	3 46	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Malo	Lon add.	4 10 35 $\frac{1}{2}$	26
Lossiemouth	Leith sub.	2 18	12	9	St. Mary	Btol sub.	2 45 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lowestoft	Lon sub.	4 8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	St. Peter Port	Lon add.	4 49 26	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lundy Island	Btol sub.	1 54	27	20	Salcombe	Lon add.	3 58 15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lyme Regis	Lon add.	4 35	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Saltash	Lon add.	4 4 15	11
Lymington	Lon sub.	3 27	8	6	Scarborough	Leith add.	1 32 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lynmouth	Btol sub.	1 11	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Seaham	Leith add.	0 48 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lynn Deep	Hull sub.	0 21	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Selsea Bill	Lon sub.	2 10 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Margate Pier	Lon sub.	2 19	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	Sharpness	Btol add.	0 40 28	15
Maryport	Lpl add.	0 5	25	19	Sheerness Dockyard	Lon sub.	1 21 17	14
Mevagissey	Lon add.	3 26	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	Shoreham Harbour	Lon sub.	2 23 18	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middlesbrough	Leith add.	1 11	17	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Silloth	Lpl add.	0 19 26	20
Milford Haven	Lpl sub.	5 15	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Southampton	Lon sub.	2 56 13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Minhead Pier	Btol sub.	0 50	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	Southend	Lon sub.	1 33 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Montrose	Leith sub.	0 14	14	11	Southwold	Lon sub.	3 45 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Morecambe	Lpl add.	0 2	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spurn Head	Hull sub.	0 54 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Nash Point	Btol sub.	0 49	33	25	Start Point	Lon add.	3 58 15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Naze	Lon sub.	2 13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Stirling	Leith add.	1 27 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
Neath	Btol sub.	0 57	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Stockton	Leith add.	1 4 11	
Needles Point	Lon sub.	4 6	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	Stonelaven	Leith sub.	1 22 14	11
New castle-on-Tyne	Leith add.	0 42	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Stornoway	Lpl sub.	4 23 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newhaven	Lon sub.	2 44	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Stranraer	Grnk sub.	0 21 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newport (Mon.)	Btol sub.	0 6	38	29	Stranraer	Leith sub.	5 19 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newquay (Towan)	Btol sub.	1 26	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sunderland	Leith add.	0 46 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Newquay (Cardigan)	Lpl sub.	3 48	13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sutton Bridge	Hull add.	0 9 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	15
Nore Light	Lon sub.	1 31	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Swanage	Lon sub.	5 30 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Shields	Leith add.	0 45	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	Swansea Bay	Btol sub.	1 12 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$
North Sunderland	Leith sub.	0 4	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tees River Bar	Leith add.	1 9 16 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohan	Grnk add.	5 32	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tay River Bar	Leith sub.	0 24 16	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Orfordness	Lon sub.	2 49	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Teddington Lock	Lon add.	1 27	
Ostende	Lon sub.	1 45	15	12	Teignmouth	Lon add.	4 16 13	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Padstow	Btol sub.	1 55	23	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tenby	Btol sub.	1 31 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pembroke Dockyard	Lpl sub.	5 9	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	17	Thurso	Leith sub.	5 59 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Penzance	Btol sub.	2 36	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tobermory	Lpl sub.	5 40 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Peterhead	Leith sub.	2 0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Torbay	Lon add.	4 16 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Plymouth Breakwater	Lon add.	3 56	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	Troon	Grnk sub.	0 15 9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Poole	Lon sub.	5 0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Truro	Lon add.	3 27 10	6
Port Carlisle	Lpl add.	0 48	20	14	Tynemouth Bar	Leith add.	0 57 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Port Hamilton	Lpl sub.	0 6	25	19	Ushant	Lon add.	2 8 20	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Port Madoc	Lpl sub.	3 43	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Valencia Harbour	Lpl add.	5 48 11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Port Patrick	Lpl sub.	0 5	15	12	Waterford Harbour	Lpl sub.	5 47 13	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Port Talbot	Btol sub.	1 10	29	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weston-super-Mare	Btol sub.	0 22 37	28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portishead	Btol sub.	0 6	42	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wexford	Lpl sub.	3 48 5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portland Bill	Lon add.	4 47	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Whitby	Leith add.	1 6 15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portland Breakwater	Lon add.	5 13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Whitehaven	Lpl sub.	0 7 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Portsmouth Dockyard	Lon sub.	2 13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Wick	Leith sub.	3 7 10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Preston	Lpl sub.	0 4	17	10	Wisbech	Hull add.	1 9 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Putney Bridge	Lon add.	0 33			Woolwich	Lon sub.	0 28 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pwllheli Bar	Lpl sub.	3 26	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Workington	Lpl sub.	0 1 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	20
Quinniserry	Leith add.	0 10	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Worm's Head	Btol sub.	1 10 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Queenstown	Lpl add.	5 58	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yarmouth Road	Lon sub.	4 50 6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	Lpl sub.	0 6	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	Yarmouth (I. of W.)	Lon sub.	3 52 7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ramsgate Harbour	Lon sub.	2 20	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ymuden	Lon add.	2 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Renfrew	Grnk add.	0 44	11		Youghal	Lpl sub.	6 0 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ribble Lighthouse	Lpl sub.	0 32	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	19				

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at

Aberdeen on January 9th, 1926:—

Time of high water at LEITH 9h. 58m. Morn.

Subtract tide interval 2 33

Time of high water at Aberdeen .. 8 25 Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at

Chepstow on January 16th, 1926:—

Time of high water at BRISTOL 8h. 38m. Morn.

Add tide interval 0 13

Time of high water at Chepstow 8 51 Morn.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be

taken, in which case 24 hours must be added to the Standard Port time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the Standard Port morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at Standard Port" + "tide interval" will exceed 24 hours; in this case, the excess will be the time of high water after the midnight following.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at

Aberdeen, January 25th, 1926, aft.

Time of high water at LEITH on

January 25th 1h. 4m. Morn.

(+ 24 hours =) 25 4

Subtract tide interval 2 33

Time of high water at Aberdeen on 25th 23 31 After.

54 Tables for Finding the Times of Sunrise and Sunset.

THIS double entry table provides the means for finding, with sufficient accuracy for practical purposes, the times of sunrise and sunset at any place situated between latitude 60° N. and 60° S.

To use the table: In the horizontal line with the Sun's declination in the first column, and under the required latitude in the heading, there will be found figures which added to 12h. give the local apparent time of sunset. Subtracting these quantities from 12h. will give the local apparent time of sunrise. To obtain from this the local mean time, the equation of time for the day in question which is given on the second page of each month, must be added to or subtracted from the apparent times of sunrise and sunset, as shown in the heading.

To find the corresponding Greenwich mean time, the difference of longitude of the place from Greenwich must be added if the place be West, subtracted if East.

The table is arranged for northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for places south of the Equator, if the declination North in the first column be considered South, and *vice versa*.

If the times of sunrise or sunset are required for any declination or latitude falling between the arguments in the table, they may be found by simple proportion.

THE TIME OF SUNSET.

The times of sunrise and sunset given in this Almanack are the times when the centre of the Sun's disc is seen on the horizon from sea-level at Greenwich, computed on the assumption that the horizontal refraction is 34". It is doubtful whether there is a precise legal definition of sunrise and sunset. The above has generally been adopted as a correct statement, though in some Tables the instant when the upper limb, or edge, of the Sun is on the visible horizon is given as

DECLINATION.	LATITUDE.														
	1	14	25	35	45	53	58	59	60	62	63	64	65	66	
24 N	6 4	6 28	6 53	7 16	7 42	8 7	8 30	8 51	9 8	9 29	9 57	10 15	10 38	11 13	...
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 55	10 13	10 36	11 14
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 38	9 53	10 12	10 35
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 19
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 33	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 5	7 10
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 33
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23
1 N	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14	6 15
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 58	5 58	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	5 56
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 32	5 32	5 31	5 29
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	4 59	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 46	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 45	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	52	2 41	2 28	2 12
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	...

the time when the Sun rises and sets. The legal question has been more concerned with the distinction between local sunset and Greenwich sunset, rather than with a precise definition. It has been held by a legal tribunal, as would be expected, that the words "sunset" in laws and regulations must be taken to mean the time when the sun sets at the place in question, whether it be stated in local or Greenwich time.

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNRISE AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

The Table gives the number of minutes to be added to or subtracted from the time of sunrise at Greenwich, to find the Greenwich time of sunrise at the place named in the first column, for the first day of each month. The corrections to be applied on other dates and for other places in the neighbourhood of these may be inferred approximately by interpolation.

The sign + means that the time required is later than that at Greenwich. The sign - that it is earlier.

	Jan. x.	Feb. x.	Mar. x.	April x.	May x.	June x.	July x.	Aug. x.	Sept. x.	Oct. x.	Nov. x.	Dec. x.	Jan. x.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	+66	+50	+32	+13	-7	-26	-30	-14	+6	-24	+43	+52	+66
Wick	+57	+41	+23	+5	-14	-32	-36	-21	+1	+16	+35	+53	+57
Inverness	+54	+41	+26	+11	-5	-20	-23	-10	+6	+20	+36	+50	+54
Aberdeen	+43	+31	+17	+2	-12	-26	-29	-17	-2	-11	+26	+40	+43
Glasgow	+43	+34	+23	+13	+2	-8	-10	-2	+9	+20	+30	+40	+43
Newcastle	+26	+20	+12	+3	-5	-13	-15	-8	0	-8	+17	+24	+26
Belfast	+42	+36	+28	+21	+13	+6	+4	-10	-18	-25	+33	+40	+42
Liverpool	+23	+19	+15	+10	+6	+2	+1	+4	+9	+13	+18	+22	+23
Dublin	+35	+32	+25	+23	+19	+15	+14	+18	+22	+26	+31	+34	+35
Hull	+14	+10	+5	-1	-6	-11	-12	-8	-3	+3	+8	+13	+14
Holyhead	+28	+25	+21	+17	+13	+9	+8	+11	+16	+20	+24	+27	+28
Birmingham	+13	+11	+9	+7	+5	+2	+2	+4	+6	+8	+10	+12	+13
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	+3	0	-3	-7	-10	-13	-14	-11	-8	-4	-1	+2	+3
Colchester	-2	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-6	-5	-4	-3	-3	-2	-2
Dover	-7	-6	-6	-5	-4	-4	-4	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7
Southampton	+3	+4	+5	+6	+7	+8	+9	+8	+7	+5	+4	+3	+3
Plymouth	+11	+13	+15	+18	+20	+22	+22	+21	+18	+16	+14	+12	+11
Penzance	+16	+18	+21	+23	+26	+29	+29	+27	+24	+22	+19	+16	+16
Killarney	+41	+40	+39	+37	+36	+35	+35	+36	+37	+38	+40	+41	+41

TO FIND THE GREENWICH TIME OF SUNSET AT CERTAIN PLACES IN THE BRITISH ISLES IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR.

This Table, similar to the preceding, can be used in the same way to find the approximate time of sunset at places other than Greenwich.

	Jan. x.	Feb. x.	Mar. x.	April x.	May x.	June x.	July x.	Aug. x.	Sept. x.	Oct. x.	Nov. x.	Dec. x.	Jan. x.
	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.	m.
Cape Wrath...	-26	-10	+8	+27	+46	+65	+70	+54	+34	+16	-3	-22	-26
Wick	-32	-16	+1	+20	+39	+57	+61	+45	+26	-8	-10	-28	-32
Inverness	-20	-7	+8	+23	+39	+54	+57	+44	+28	-14	-2	-17	-20
Aberdeen	-26	-14	0	+14	+29	+43	+46	+34	+19	+5	-9	-23	-26
Glasgow	-8	0	+11	+22	+32	+43	+44	+36	+25	+15	+4	-6	-8
Newcastle	-13	-7	+2	+10	+18	+26	+28	+21	+13	+5	-4	-11	-13
Belfast	+6	+12	+19	+27	+34	+41	+43	+37	+29	+22	+14	+8	+6
Liverpool	+2	+5	+10	+14	+19	+23	+24	+20	+16	+11	-7	+3	+2
Dublin	+15	+18	+23	+27	+31	+35	+36	+33	+28	+24	+20	+15	+15
Hull	-11	-7	-2	+4	+9	+14	+15	+11	+5	0	-5	-10	-11
Holyhead	+9	+12	+16	+20	+24	+28	+29	+26	+22	+18	+14	+10	+9
Birmingham	+2	+4	+6	+9	+11	+13	+13	+11	+9	+7	+5	+3	+2
Bristol	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10	+10
Norwich	-13	-11	-7	-4	0	+3	+3	+1	-3	-6	-10	-12	-13
Colchester	-6	-5	-4	-3	-2	-2	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-5	-6
Dover	-4	-4	-5	-6	-6	-7	-7	-7	-6	-5	-4	-4	-4
Southampton	+8	+7	+6	+5	+4	+3	+2	+3	+5	+6	+7	+8	+8
Plymouth	+22	+20	+18	+16	+13	+11	+11	+13	+15	+17	+20	+22	+22
Penzance	+29	+27	+24	+21	+18	+16	+15	+17	+20	+23	+26	+28	+29
Killarney	+35	+36	+37	+39	+40	+41	+41	+40	+39	+38	+36	+35	+35

If these Tables be considered in conjunction with a map it will be seen that the places at which the Sun rises at the same moment lie in a nearly straight line across the map, the lines for different moments being parallel. The lines change their inclination to the meridian throughout the year. Similarly for the setting.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR
OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.	Local Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Local Sidereal Time.
H. M.	" "	H. M.	H. M.	" "	H. M.	H. M.	" "	H. M.
0	-1 0 32+	12 0	4 0	-0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28-	20 0
10	-1 1 37+	12 10	4 10	-0 51 18+	16 10	8 10	+0 10 19-	20 10
20	-1 2 35+	12 20	4 20	-0 49 26+	16 20	8 20	+0 13 10-	20 20
30	-1 3 26+	12 30	4 30	-0 47 29+	16 30	8 30	+0 15 58-	20 30
40	-1 4 11+	12 40	4 40	-0 45 26+	16 40	8 40	+0 18 45-	20 40
50	-1 4 47+	12 50	4 50	-0 43 18+	16 50	8 50	+0 21 30-	20 50
0	-1 5 17+	13 0	5 0	-0 41 5+	17 0	9 0	+0 24 11-	21 0
10	-1 5 38+	13 10	5 10	-0 38 48+	17 10	9 10	+0 26 51-	21 10
20	-1 5 53+	13 20	5 20	-0 36 26+	17 20	9 20	+0 29 27-	21 20
30	-1 6 0+	13 30	5 30	-0 34 0+	17 30	9 30	+0 32 0-	21 30
40	-1 5 59+	13 40	5 40	-0 31 30+	17 40	9 40	+0 34 29-	21 40
50	-1 5 51+	13 50	5 50	-0 28 56+	17 50	9 50	+0 36 55-	21 50
0	-1 5 35-	14 0	6 0	-0 26 19+	18 0	10 0	+0 39 16-	22 0
10	-1 5 12+	14 10	6 10	-0 23 39+	18 10	10 10	+0 41 32-	22 10
20	-1 4 41+	14 20	6 20	-0 20 57+	18 20	10 20	+0 43 44-	22 20
30	-1 4 3+	14 30	6 30	-0 18 12+	18 30	10 30	+0 45 51-	22 30
40	-1 3 17+	14 40	6 40	-0 15 25+	18 40	10 40	+0 47 53-	22 40
50	-1 2 25+	14 50	6 50	-0 12 36+	18 50	10 50	+0 49 49-	22 50
0	-1 1 25-	15 0	7 0	-0 9 45+	19 0	11 0	+0 51 39-	23 0
10	-1 0 18+	15 10	7 10	-0 6 54+	19 10	11 10	+0 53 24-	23 10
20	-0 59 4+	15 20	7 20	-0 4 2+	19 20	11 20	+0 55 2-	23 20
30	-0 57 44+	15 30	7 30	-0 1 10+	19 30	11 30	+0 56 35-	23 30
40	-0 56 17+	15 40	7 40	+0 1 44-	19 40	11 40	+0 58 0-	23 40
50	-0 54 43+	15 50	7 50	+0 4 37-	19 50	11 50	+0 59 19-	23 50
0	-0 53 3+	16 0	8 0	+0 7 28-	20 0	12 0	+1 0 32-	0 0

The sign on the left hand side of the correction is to be used when the argument is on the left.
+ means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and - that it
is to be subtracted.

TABLE II.

ALTITUDE.

ALTITUDE.																	Local Sidereal Time.
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70		
M.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	H. M.	
0	00	01	01	02	02	03	04	04	05	06	07	09	011	013	017	12	
30	00	00	01	01	01	01	02	02	02	03	03	04	05	06	08	12 30	
0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02	13 00	
30	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	13 30	
0	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	01	01	01	01	14 00	
30	00	00	00	00	01	01	01	02	02	02	03	03	04	05	06	14 30	
0	00	00	01	01	02	02	03	04	04	05	06	07	09	011	014	15 00	
30	00	01	02	02	03	04	05	06	08	09	011	013	015	019	025	15 30	
0	00	01	02	04	05	06	08	09	011	014	016	019	023	029	037	16 00	
30	00	02	03	05	07	09	011	013	015	018	022	026	032	039	050	16 30	
0	00	02	04	06	09	011	013	016	020	023	028	033	040	050	1	17 00	
30	00	03	05	08	010	013	016	020	024	028	033	040	048	1	17	17 30	
0	00	03	06	09	012	015	019	023	027	032	038	046	056	1	19	18 00	
30	00	03	06	09	013	016	020	025	030	035	042	050	1	1	15	18 30	
0	00	03	07	010	014	017	021	026	031	037	044	053	1	5	120	19 00	
30	00	03	07	010	014	018	022	027	032	038	045	054	1	6	122	19 30	
0	00	03	07	010	014	018	022	026	032	038	045	054	1	5	121	1 43	20 00
30	00	03	06	010	013	017	021	025	030	036	043	051	1	2	117	1 38	20 30
0	00	03	06	09	012	015	019	023	028	033	039	047	057	1	11	131	21 00
30	00	03	05	08	011	014	017	020	024	029	035	042	051	1	2	120	21 30
0	00	02	04	07	09	012	014	017	021	025	029	035	043	053	1	8	22 00
30	00	02	04	05	07	09	011	014	017	020	023	028	034	042	054	22 30	
0	00	01	03	04	05	07	09	010	012	015	018	021	026	032	041	23 00	
30	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	09	010	012	014	018	022	028	23 30	
0	00	01	01	02	02	03	04	04	05	06	07	09	011	013	017	24 00	

The corrections from the above Table are always additive to the corrected altitude.

TABLE III. (1926.)

Local Sidereal Time	Jan. I.	Feb. I.	Mar. I.	April I.	May I.	June I.	July I.	Aug. I.	Sept. I.	Oct. I.	Nov. I.	Dec. I.	Dec. 31.
H.													
0	1 47	1 44	1 36	1 26	1 18	1 14	1 16	1 22	1 31	1 43	1 55	2 4	2 6
2	1 40	1 42	1 39	1 30	1 21	1 14	1 11	1 12	1 18	1 27	1 39	1 49	1 57
4	1 22	1 29	1 30	1 26	1 19	1 9	1 3	0 58	0 59	1 4	1 12	1 23	1 33
6	0 59	1 9	1 15	1 16	1 11	1 3	0 54	0 46	0 39	0 39	0 43	0 51	1 0
8	0 35	0 46	0 53	1 1	1 1	0 55	0 47	0 36	0 27	0 21	0 18	0 20	0 27
10	0 19	0 28	0 36	0 45	0 50	0 50	0 43	0 34	0 23	0 13	0 5	0 1	0
12	0 13	0 26	0 24	0 34	0 42	0 46	0 44	0 38	0 29	0 17	0 5	(0 4)	0 3
14	0 20	0 18	0 21	0 30	0 39	0 46	0 49	0 48	0 42	0 33	0 21	0 11	0 1
16	0 38	0 31	0 30	0 34	0 41	0 51	0 57	1 2	1 1	0 56	0 48	0 37	0 27
18	1 1	0 51	0 45	0 44	0 49	0 57	1 6	1 14	1 21	1 21	1 17	1 9	1 0
20	1 25	1 14	1 5	0 59	0 59	1 5	1 13	1 24	1 33	1 39	1 42	1 40	1 33
22	1 41	1 32	1 24	1 15	1 10	1 10	1 17	1 26	1 37	1 47	1 55	1 59	1 56
24	1 47	1 44	1 36	1 26	1 18	1 14	1 16	1 22	1 31	1 43	1 55	2 4	2 6

The corrections in Tables II. and III. are always to be added (with the exception of the figures in italic in the last two columns of Table III.); 1' is to be subtracted from the final result because the quantities in Table III. above have been increased by that amount.

Solar and Sidereal Time.

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME AND VICE VERSA.

THE length of a Sidereal day is 23h. 56m. 4⁹/₁₀s. of Mean Time. One hour of Sidereal Time is therefore, equivalent to 59m. 50¹/₁₀s. of Mean Time, and one hour of mean solar time is equivalent to 1h. 0m. 9⁸/₁₀s. of Sidereal Time. This may be expressed otherwise by saying that the Mean Time clock loses or retards 9⁸/₁₀s. per hour on the sidereal clock, and that the sidereal clock gains or accelerates 9⁸/₁₀s. per hour on the Mean Time clock. These quantities—"acceleration" and "retardation"—are tabulated below for the argument (common to both) in the middle columns. If the argument be considered as Mean Time, its equivalent in Sidereal Time is obtained by adding the acceleration. On the other hand, if it is considered to be Sidereal Time, its equivalent in Mean Time is found by subtracting the retardation.

Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Acceleration.	Argument.	Retardation.	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation.	Argument.	Acceleration or Retardation.
n. s.	hours	m. s.	s.	mins.	s.	s.	mins.	s.	secs.	s.	secs.	s.
0 9 ⁸ / ₁₀	1	0 9 ⁸ / ₁₀	0 ¹⁶ / ₁₀	1	0 ¹⁶ / ₁₀	5 ⁰⁹ / ₁₀	31	5 ⁰⁸ / ₁₀	1	0 ⁰⁰ / ₁₀	31	0 ⁰⁸ / ₁₀
0 19 ⁷ / ₁₀	2	0 19 ⁶ / ₁₀	0 ³³ / ₁₀	2	0 ³³ / ₁₀	5 ²⁶ / ₁₀	32	5 ²⁴ / ₁₀	2	0 ⁰¹ / ₁₀	32	0 ⁰⁹ / ₁₀
0 29 ⁵ / ₁₀	3	0 29 ⁴ / ₁₀	0 ⁴⁹ / ₁₀	3	0 ⁴⁹ / ₁₀	5 ⁴² / ₁₀	33	5 ⁴¹ / ₁₀	3	0 ⁰¹ / ₁₀	33	0 ⁰⁹ / ₁₀
0 39 ⁴ / ₁₀	4	0 39 ³ / ₁₀	0 ⁶⁶ / ₁₀	4	0 ⁶⁶ / ₁₀	5 ⁵⁹ / ₁₀	34	5 ⁵⁷ / ₁₀	4	0 ⁰¹ / ₁₀	34	0 ⁰⁹ / ₁₀
0 49 ² / ₁₀	5	0 49 ¹ / ₁₀	0 ⁸² / ₁₀	5	0 ⁸² / ₁₀	5 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀	35	5 ⁷³ / ₁₀	5	0 ⁰¹ / ₁₀	35	0 ¹⁰ / ₁₀
0 59 ¹ / ₁₀	6	0 58 ⁹ / ₁₀	0 ⁹⁹ / ₁₀	6	0 ⁹⁸ / ₁₀	5 ⁹¹ / ₁₀	36	5 ⁹⁰ / ₁₀	6	0 ⁰² / ₁₀	36	0 ¹⁰ / ₁₀
1 9 ⁰ / ₁₀	7	1 8 ⁸ / ₁₀	1 ¹⁵ / ₁₀	7	1 ¹⁵ / ₁₀	6 ⁰⁸ / ₁₀	37	6 ⁰⁶ / ₁₀	7	0 ⁰² / ₁₀	37	0 ¹⁰ / ₁₀
1 18 ⁸ / ₁₀	8	1 18 ⁶ / ₁₀	1 ³¹ / ₁₀	8	1 ³¹ / ₁₀	6 ²⁴ / ₁₀	38	6 ²³ / ₁₀	8	0 ⁰² / ₁₀	38	0 ¹⁰ / ₁₀
1 28 ⁷ / ₁₀	9	1 28 ⁴ / ₁₀	1 ⁴⁸ / ₁₀	9	1 ⁴⁷ / ₁₀	6 ⁴¹ / ₁₀	39	6 ³⁹ / ₁₀	9	0 ⁰² / ₁₀	39	0 ¹¹ / ₁₀
1 38 ⁵ / ₁₀	10	1 38 ³ / ₁₀	1 ⁶⁴ / ₁₀	10	1 ⁶⁴ / ₁₀	6 ⁵⁷ / ₁₀	40	6 ⁵⁵ / ₁₀	10	0 ⁰³ / ₁₀	40	0 ¹¹ / ₁₀
1 48 ⁴ / ₁₀	11	1 48 ¹ / ₁₀	1 ⁸¹ / ₁₀	11	1 ⁸⁰ / ₁₀	6 ⁷⁴ / ₁₀	41	6 ⁷² / ₁₀	11	0 ⁰³ / ₁₀	41	0 ¹¹ / ₁₀
1 58 ² / ₁₀	12	1 57 ⁹ / ₁₀	1 ⁹⁷ / ₁₀	12	1 ⁹⁷ / ₁₀	6 ⁹⁰ / ₁₀	42	6 ⁸⁸ / ₁₀	12	0 ⁰³ / ₁₀	42	0 ¹¹ / ₁₀
2 8 ¹³ / ₁₀	13	2 7 ⁷ / ₁₀	2 ¹⁴ / ₁₀	13	2 ¹³ / ₁₀	7 ⁰⁶ / ₁₀	43	7 ⁰⁴ / ₁₀	13	0 ⁰⁴ / ₁₀	43	0 ¹² / ₁₀
2 17 ⁹ / ₁₀	14	2 17 ⁶ / ₁₀	2 ³⁰ / ₁₀	14	2 ²⁹ / ₁₀	7 ²³ / ₁₀	44	7 ²¹ / ₁₀	14	0 ⁰⁴ / ₁₀	44	0 ¹² / ₁₀
2 27 ⁸ / ₁₀	15	2 27 ⁴ / ₁₀	2 ⁴⁶ / ₁₀	15	2 ⁴⁶ / ₁₀	7 ³⁹ / ₁₀	45	7 ³⁷ / ₁₀	15	0 ⁰⁴ / ₁₀	45	0 ¹² / ₁₀
2 37 ⁷ / ₁₀	16	2 37 ² / ₁₀	2 ⁶³ / ₁₀	16	2 ⁶² / ₁₀	7 ⁵⁶ / ₁₀	46	7 ⁵⁴ / ₁₀	16	0 ⁰⁴ / ₁₀	46	0 ¹³ / ₁₀
2 47 ⁵ / ₁₀	17	2 47 ¹ / ₁₀	2 ⁷⁹ / ₁₀	17	2 ⁷⁸ / ₁₀	7 ⁷² / ₁₀	47	7 ⁷⁰ / ₁₀	17	0 ⁰⁵ / ₁₀	47	0 ¹³ / ₁₀
2 57 ⁴ / ₁₀	18	2 56 ⁹ / ₁₀	2 ⁹⁶ / ₁₀	18	2 ⁹⁵ / ₁₀	7 ⁸⁹ / ₁₀	48	7 ⁸⁶ / ₁₀	18	0 ⁰⁵ / ₁₀	48	0 ¹³ / ₁₀
3 7 ²⁷ / ₁₀	19	3 6 ⁷ / ₁₀	3 ¹² / ₁₀	19	3 ¹¹ / ₁₀	8 ⁰⁵ / ₁₀	49	8 ⁰³ / ₁₀	19	0 ⁰⁵ / ₁₀	49	0 ¹³ / ₁₀
3 17 ¹³ / ₁₀	20	3 16 ⁵ / ₁₀	3 ²⁹ / ₁₀	20	3 ²⁸ / ₁₀	8 ²¹ / ₁₀	50	8 ¹⁹ / ₁₀	20	0 ⁰⁵ / ₁₀	50	0 ¹⁴ / ₁₀
3 26 ⁹ / ₁₀	21	3 26 ⁴ / ₁₀	3 ⁴⁵ / ₁₀	21	3 ⁴⁴ / ₁₀	8 ³⁸ / ₁₀	51	8 ³⁶ / ₁₀	21	0 ⁰⁶ / ₁₀	51	0 ¹⁴ / ₁₀
3 36 ⁸ / ₁₀	22	3 36 ² / ₁₀	3 ⁶¹ / ₁₀	22	3 ⁶⁰ / ₁₀	8 ⁵⁴ / ₁₀	52	8 ⁵² / ₁₀	22	0 ⁰⁶ / ₁₀	52	0 ¹⁴ / ₁₀
3 46 ⁷ / ₁₀	23	3 46 ⁰ / ₁₀	3 ⁷⁸ / ₁₀	23	3 ⁷⁷ / ₁₀	8 ⁷¹ / ₁₀	53	8 ⁶⁸ / ₁₀	23	0 ⁰⁶ / ₁₀	53	0 ¹⁵ / ₁₀
3 56 ⁵ / ₁₀	24	3 55 ⁹ / ₁₀	3 ⁹⁴ / ₁₀	24	3 ⁹³ / ₁₀	8 ⁸⁷ / ₁₀	54	8 ⁸⁵ / ₁₀	24	0 ⁰⁷ / ₁₀	54	0 ¹⁵ / ₁₀
			4 ¹¹ / ₁₀	25	4 ¹⁰ / ₁₀	9 ⁰⁴ / ₁₀	55	9 ⁰¹ / ₁₀	25	0 ⁰⁷ / ₁₀	55	0 ¹⁵ / ₁₀
			4 ²⁷ / ₁₀	26	4 ²⁶ / ₁₀	9 ²⁰ / ₁₀	56	9 ¹⁷ / ₁₀	26	0 ⁰⁷ / ₁₀	56	0 ¹⁵ / ₁₀
			4 ⁴⁴ / ₁₀	27	4 ⁴² / ₁₀	9 ³⁶ / ₁₀	57	9 ³⁴ / ₁₀	27	0 ⁰⁷ / ₁₀	57	0 ¹⁶ / ₁₀
			4 ⁶⁰ / ₁₀	28	4 ⁵⁹ / ₁₀	9 ⁵³ / ₁₀	58	9 ⁵⁰ / ₁₀	28	0 ⁰⁸ / ₁₀	58	0 ¹⁶ / ₁₀
			4 ⁷⁶ / ₁₀	29	4 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀	9 ⁶⁹ / ₁₀	59	9 ⁶⁷ / ₁₀	29	0 ⁰⁸ / ₁₀	59	0 ¹⁶ / ₁₀
			4 ⁹³ / ₁₀	30	4 ⁹¹ / ₁₀	9 ⁸⁶ / ₁₀	60	9 ⁸³ / ₁₀	30	0 ⁰⁸ / ₁₀	60	0 ¹⁶ / ₁₀

See p. 77.

ECLIPSES IN 1926.

In the year 1926 there will be two Eclipses, both of the Sun.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Sun on January 14. Visible at Greenwich and throughout Europe. The path of totality begins its course in Central Africa, leaves that Continent not far south of the Equator and, when at a point in the Indian Ocean due south of India in latitude 10° S., turns northward, and crosses the islands of Sumatra (Benkoolen being within the track), Borneo and Mindanao in the Philippines. The Greatest duration of Total Phase on the central line will be 4m. 10s. in longitude 82° E., latitude 10° S. The duration in Sumatra will be about 3 minutes. A Partial Eclipse will be seen from Mauritius (mag. 0.61); Johannesburg (mag. 0.13); Bombay (mag. 0.16); Madras (mag. 0.32); Hong Kong (mag. 0.43); and Perth (mag. 0.03). The Greenwich Time of Greatest Phase at these places being between 5h. and 8h., according to position.

Eclipse begins January 14, 3h. 58.6m. Central Eclipse begins 4h. 55.1m. Central Eclipse happens at Local Mean Noon at a place in longitude 82° 45' E., latitude 10° 5' S. at 6h. 37.9m. Central Eclipse ends 8h. 17.8m., Eclipse ends, 9h. 14.3m. by Greenwich Mean Time in all cases.

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun about midnight of July 9. Invisible at Greenwich. The path from which the Annular Eclipse may be seen lies wholly in the South Pacific Ocean, beginning its course in longitude about 147° E., latitude 11° N., at 21h. 15m. G.M.T., and ending in longitude 111° W., latitude 5° N. an hour after midnight. The middle of the path lies in the neighbourhood of the Hawaii or Sandwich Islands, longitude 170° W., latitude 25° N., approximately, but the larger of these islands are south of the path. It is possible that the Annulus may be seen from Gardner Island and from some others of the group. The duration of Annular Phase on the central line in this longitude is about 3m. 50s. At Hong Kong the Sun will rise with about a quarter of its diameter eclipsed, and the Eclipse will end for that place 20 minutes later.

Two Eclipses, both of the Sun, is the minimum

number that can happen in any calendar year. The greatest number is seven, five of the Sun and two of the Moon, or four of the Sun and three of the Moon. In the year 1927 there will be five Eclipses, and one of them, on June 29, is remarkable, for it will be a Total Eclipse of the Sun visible in England, an event which has not occurred since the year 1724. The duration of Totality will be short, and the central line of the path from which totality may be seen runs in a north-easterly direction across the North of England, passing just south and east of Richmond in Yorkshire, where it will last about 25 seconds. Totality, seen from the north of Norway, will last about 45 seconds.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The following Table gives the times of Disappearance (D.) and of Reappearance (R.) of the Satellites of Jupiter at Eclipse that will be visible from Greenwich in the year 1926, with a few additional just beyond that limit, and the times of some occultations as mentioned below. The local mean time of the phase for any place other than Greenwich may be found by applying the longitude (in time) to the times given in the Table, adding if the place is East of Greenwich, and subtracting if it is West. If Standard Time be required the zone difference is to be treated in the same way; or, in other words, the phenomena of Jupiter's Satellites are seen simultaneously from all places where the planet is above the horizon at the time.

From March to the Opposition of Jupiter (August 15) the Eclipses take place on the Western side. In this period I., and sometimes II. and III., disappear by Eclipse and reappear at the Eastern edge. The times of these reappearances from occultation (Oc. R.) are given, the satellite referred to being that of the preceding line. From Aug. 15 to December, these Satellites disappear in some cases by occultation at the Western edge, and reappear after Eclipse on the Eastern side. The times of these disappearances by occultation are given (Oc. D.), the reappearance after Eclipse being in the following line. The times of the phases of an occultation of IV. on July 23, which happens soon after an Eclipse, are specially added.

Date.	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date.	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date.	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date.	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date.	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.	Date.	G.M.T.	Satellite and Phase.
Mar.	n. m.		July	n. m.		Aug.	n. m.		Sept.	n. m.		Oct.	n. m.				
26	4 25	I. D.	6	3 14	II. D.	13	2 23	Oc. R.	18	21 23	Oc. R.	29	23 24	I. R.			
28	5 13	III. D.	6	22 22	IV. D.	17	21 38	II. R.	20	21 42	II. R.	31	17 53	I. R.			
Apr.			7	3 12	IV. R.	20	1 49	Oc. D.	21	0 50	I. R.	Nov.					
1	4 37	II. D.	12	3 25	I. D.	20	4 13	I. R.	23	19 19	I. R.	7	19 48	I. R.			
14	3 52	IV. D.	13	21 53	I. D.	21	20 14	Oc. D.	25	19 13	Oc. D.	14	18 27	II. R.			
18	4 35	I. D.	14	0 59	Oc. R.	21	22 41	I. R.	26	0 0	II. R.	14	21 43	I. R.			
May			20	21 11	III. D.	24	20 53	Oc. D.	28	17 12	IV. D.	19	17 33	III. D.			
1	2 42	IV. R.	20	23 47	I. D.	25	0 14	II. R.	28	21 59	IV. R.	19	21 6	III. R.			
3	4 9	II. R.	23	21 20	IV. R.	25	20 52	III. R.	29	17 56	Oc. D.	21	21 6	II. R.			
4	2 52	I. D.	23	21 52	Oc. D.	28	21 59	Oc. D.	29	21 14	I. R.	23	18 7	I. R.			
20	1 8	I. D.	24	2 35	Oc. R.	29	0 36	I. R.	Oct.			26	21 35	III. D.			
27	3 3	I. D.	23	21 41	II. D.	31	23 8	Oc. D.	6	19 45	Oc. D.	30	16 30	Oc. D.			
28	1 7	II. D.	24	1 41	Oc. R.	Sept.			6	23 9	I. R.	30	20 2	I. R.			
June			28	1 11	III. D.	1	2 51	II. R.	7	17 23	III. D.	Dec.					
12	1 19	I. D.	28	1 42	I. D.	1	19 31	Oc. D.	7	20 58	III. R.	4	18 7	IV. D.			
15	1 11	III. D.	31	0 16	II. D.	2	0 52	III. R.	13	18 35	II. R.	4	22 44	IV. R.			
19	3 13	I. D.	Aug.			4	23 43	Oc. D.	14	21 24	III. D.	16	18 22	I. R.			
27	23 36	I. D.	4	3 36	I. D.	5	2 31	I. R.	15	0 59	III. R.	16	18 22	II. R.			
28	2 59	Oc. R.	5	22 5	I. D.	6	21 0	I. R.	15	19 33	I. R.	21	16 55	IV. R.			
29	0 40	II. D.	6	0 39	Oc. R.	11	23 0	IV. D.	20	21 13	II. R.	23	20 17	I. R.			
July			7	2 51	II. D.	13	19 55	Oc. D.	22	21 28	I. R.	23	21 0	II. R.			
5	1 30	I. D.	13	0 0	I. D.	13	22 55	I. R.	29	19 48	Oc. D.	25	17 11	III. R.			

Day.	Star.	Mag.	Dis- appear- ance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Re- appear- ance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Day.	Star.	Mag.	Dis- appear- ance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.	Re- appear- ance. G.M.T.	Angle from N. Point.
Jan.			H. M.	°	H. M.	°	July.			H. M.	°	H. M.	°
4	γ Leonis ...5.3	4 27	175	4 57	213	29	-6° 11' .....6.0	1 35	51	2 44	252		
17	ψ^2 Aquarii ...5.2	19 18	91	20 11	220	31	μ Ceti .....4.4	23 52	44	24 44	271		
21	μ Ceti .....4.4	17 53	29	18 58	277								
26	15 Geminor 6.5	3 59	98	4 56	269	3	+17° 750 ...6.2	1 46	44	2 37	280		
27	56 Geminor 5.2	5 37	171	5 52	203	7	ξ^2 Ceti .....4.3	23 26	114	24 6	195		
Feb.						30	δ Tauri .....3.9	3 22	94	4 28	223		
14	-7° 6086 ...6.3	19 9	339	19 12	332	30	68 Tauri .....4.3	4 58	62	6 16	260		
17	ξ^2 Ceti .....4.3	17 46	115	18 33	195	30	107 Tauri ...6.5	23 42	29	24 18	303		
20	63 Tauri ...5.7	0 32	151	0 53	194	31	+19° 893 ...6.2	4 43	127	...	...
21	X1 Orionis ...4.5	16 39	133	17 22	203	Sept.							
25	+17° 2078 ...6.3	21 24	141	22 31	250	10	88 Virginis 6.5	19 28	114	...	...
Mar.						14	-21° 4512 ...6.3	18 56	124	20 5	255		
4	13 Librae ...5.7	...	...	23 5	359	17	-22° 5318 ...6.5	...	...	19 29	265		
6	θ Librae .....4.4	3 16	100	4 31	304	20	-11° 6032 ...6.3	22 52	88	23 54	217		
9	28 Sagittar 5.6	...	...	4 16	320	21	33 Piscium ...4.7	19 17	56	20 15	256		
19	γ Tauri .....5.1	20 59	44	21 51	302	21	-6° 11' .....6.0	21 43	77	22 48	227		
26	γ Leonis .....5.3	23 33	161	24 30	253	26	+18° 719 ...6.1	21 5	105	21 50	224		
Apr.						27	312 B. Tauri 6.2	1 1	76	2 9	247		
15	δ Tauri .....3.9	17 9	73	18 21	262	28	Lal. 12712 ...6.2	...	...	23 15	277		
15	64 Tauri .....4.9	...	...	18 48	228	Oct.							
15	+17° 750 ...6.2	22 17	58	...	...	1	η Canceri .....5.5	2 25	30	2 53	337		
16	+19° 893 ...6.2	...	...	19 14	284	15	17 Capricorn 5.8	19 45	148	20 5	179		
18	120 B. Gem. 6.5	20 13	172	20 30	200	22	85 Ceti .....6.3	3 50	65	4 53	253		
30	139 B. Canceri 6.1	...	...	19 32	274	23	30 B. Tauri ...6.4	3 20	37	4 19	284		
26	80 Virginis ...5.6	20 48	158	21 46	261	23	68 Tauri .....4.3	21 55	115	22 39	204		
29	-17° 4502 ...6.4	22 34	195	22 42	208	25	μ Geminor 3.2	23 58	14	24 25	326		
30	-18° 4249 ...6.4	0 35	118	1 50	282	Nov.							
May.						10	49 Sagittar 5.5	...	...	17 16	239		
3	Cord. 26199 6.5	...	...	0 55	232	11	-22° 5442 6.2	19 6	158	19 21	166		
8	30 Piscium 4.7	...	...	3 59	240	13	56 Aquarii ...6.1	21 56	63	22 58	247		
15	δ Geminor 5.2	20 19	76	21 16	296	14	-10° 6120 ...6.3	23 49	78	24 47	229		
17	ϵ Canceri .....6.3	22 49	17	22 53	9	15	-6° 11' .....6.0	16 36	25	17 26	284		
19	17 Leonis ...5.5	21 59	93	23 2	315	15	+16° 560 ...6.1	2 25	93	3 30	236		
28	-20° 4572 ...5.9	1 32	49	2 16	335	20	γ Tauri .....5.2	3 34	117	4 31	226		
30	Cord. 25895 5.9	2 16	57	3 19	301	21	141 Tauri ...6.3	1 15	43	2 16	301		
June						22	+22° 1198 ...6.0	5 29	119	6 27	242		
12	149 B. Gem. 6.4	20 28	76	21 19	301	22	η Geminor 3.2	8 8	29	8 34	335		
12	63 Geminor 5.3	20 50	89	21 42	287	23	44 Geminor 5.9	4 39	105	5 52	266		
July.						Dec.							
1	-10° 6120 ...6.3	...	...	0 23	289	9	27 Capricorn 6.1	16 15	89	17 25	234		
21	-20° 4572 ...5.9	20 9	71	21 11	321	12	30 Piscium 4.7	20 3	35	21 6	264		
23	-22° 4503 ...5.7	0 42	85	...	...	12	33 Piscium 4.7	21 50	69	22 53	235		
23	Cord. 25895 5.9	20 18	59	21 15	309	15	85 Ceti .....6.3	21 30	26	22 29	279		
24	Cord. 27406 6.1	21 10	159	21 30	194	16	30 B. Tauri ...6.4	21 56	22	22 49	290		
24	-22° 5318 ...6.5	22 0	122	22 56	227	16	68 Tauri .....4.3	17 12	121	17 49	200		
25	η Capricorn 4.8	20 50	26	21 26	316	17	μ Geminor 3.2	18 31	49	19 32	287		
28	-11° 6032 ...6.3	1 38	67	2 49	240	19	107 B. Leonis 6.3	23 3	55	23 47	335		
28	30 Piscium 4.7	...	...	22 12	299	23	ν Virginis 4.2	4 19	116	5 41	306		
28	33 Piscium 4.7	23 7	27	23 54	287	26							

The above is a list of the stars of the 6th magnitude (to mag. 6.5) and brighter that will be seen occulted from Greenwich during the year, with the times of disappearance and reappearance. The occultations if seen from other places will be *in general*, earlier if the place is West, later if it is East, but an occultation visible from one place is not necessarily to be seen from some other. Disappearances usually happen on the East or left-hand side of the Moon, reappearances on the West, so that before Full Moon the star disappears at the dark edge, and reappears at the bright, these circumstances being reversed in the latter half of the lunation. The exact position is shown by the angle from N. Point, or the point of the Moon's disc nearest the Pole of the heavens, counting towards the East from 0° to 360°. The stars B. D. + 17° 750 and B. D. + 19° 893 are double stars. B. D. - 22° 5403 have faint companions, which may not be visible except in large telescopes. When Disappearance and Reappearance occur on opposite sides of midnight, the hour of the latter is printed 24.

Alternative names of stars (see next page)—Polaris = α Ursae Minoris; Aldebaran = α Tauri; Rigel = β Orionis; Capella = α Aurigae; Betelgeuse = α Orionis; Sirius = α Canis Majoris; Castor = α Geminorum; Procyon = α Canis Majoris; Pollux = β Geminorum; Regulus = α Leonis; Spica = α Virginis; Arcturus = α Boötis; Antares = α Scorpii; Vega = α Lyrae; Fomalhaut = α Piscis Australis; Altair = α Aquilae; Markab = α Pegasi; Achernar = α Eridani; Canopus = α Argus.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1926, with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.			Ann. Pre-cess.	Declination.			An. Pre-cess.	Spec. trum.	Annual Proper Motion.		Paral. lxx.	Distance in Parsecs.
		h	m	s.		+	°	'			R.A.	Dec.		
Andromeda	2.2	0	4	33.5	3.09	+28	40	55.20	0	Aop	+0.11	-0.16	0.28	35.7
Pegasi	2.9	0	9	25.4	3.09	+14	46	23.20	0	Bz	0.00	-0.01	0.82	12.2
Ceti	2.2	0	39	52.6	3.00	-18	23	39.7	0	Ko	+0.16	+0.04	0.00	...
Ceti	3.8	1	20	19.4	3.00	-8	33	53.18	0	Ko	-0.06	-0.22	0.00	...
Piscium	3.7	1	27	31.2	3.21	+14	57	54.18	6	G5	+0.02	0.00	0.20	50.0
Polaris	2.1	1	34	44.8	3.24	+88	54	29.18	4	F8	+0.53	0.00	0.07	143
Arctis	2.7	1	50	32.8	3.30	+20	26	49.17	8	A5	+0.06	-0.11	0.57	17.5
Arctis	2.2	2	59	8	3.36	+23	5	48.17	2	K2	+0.14	-0.14	0.34	29.4
Ceti	3.6	2	39	27.8	3.12	+2	55	29.15	4	Ao	-0.10	-0.15	0.00	...
Ceti	2.8	2	58	24.5	3.14	+3	48	14.3	3	Ma	-0.01	-0.08	0.13	76.9
Persel	1.9	3	19	1.8	4.27	+49	35	57.12	9	F5	+0.03	-0.03	0.17	58.8
Persel	3.1	3	37	38.9	4.25	+47	33	9.11	7	B5	+0.04	-0.04	...	...
Tauri	3.0	3	43	4.9	3.56	+23	52	39.11	3	B5	+0.02	-0.05	...	...
Persel	2.9	3	49	28.5	3.77	+31	39	55.10	8	B1	+0.01	-0.01	...	...
Aldebaran	1.1	4	31	40.3	3.44	+16	21	43	7.5	K5	+0.05	-0.19	0.52	19.2
Antigae	2.9	4	52	10.3	3.50	+33	3	5	8	K2	+0.01	-0.02	0.21	47.6
Rigel	0.3	5	10	58.8	2.88	-8	17	9	4.3	B8p	0.00	0.00	0.07	143
Capella	0.2	5	11	13.2	4.42	+45	55	28.4	2	G0	+0.09	-0.43	0.67	14.9
Orionis	1.7	5	21	9.7	3.22	+6	17	2	3.4	B2	0.00	-0.02	0.05	200
Tauri	1.8	5	21	36.8	3.79	+28	32	47	3.3	B8	+0.03	-0.18	0.00	...
Orionis	2.5	5	28	13.5	3.06	-0	21	10	2.8	Po	0.00	0.00	0.00	...
Leoporis	2.7	5	29	28.0	2.65	-17	52	27	2.7	Fo	0.00	0.00	0.14	71.4
Orionis	1.7	5	32	27.5	3.04	-1	14	52	2.4	Po	0.00	0.00	0.08	125
Orionis	2.0	5	37	1.5	3.03	-1	58	50	2.0	Po	+0.01	-0.01	0.06	167
Betelgeuse ear.	5.51	5	51	9.9	3.25	+7	23	41	0.8	Ma	+0.02	+0.01	0.17	58.8
Geminorum	3.2	6	18	29.1	3.63	+22	33	11	1.6	Ma	+0.05	-0.11	0.26	38.5
Geminorum	1.9	6	33	26.3	3.46	+16	27	50	2.9	Ao	+0.03	-0.05	0.72	13.9
Sirius	1.0	6	41	53.2	2.68	-16	36	49	3.6	Ao	-0.37	-1.21	3.66	2.72
H. Cephei	5.3	7	6	25.4	28.96	+87	10	5	5.7	Ma	-0.58	-0.03	0.27	37.0
Geminorum	3.5	7	15	42.4	3.59	+22	7	12	6.5	Fo	-0.01	-0.02	0.62	16.1
Castor (α ²)	2.0	7	29	52.9	3.85	+32	3	10	7.7	Ao	-0.14	-0.08	0.58	17.2
Procyon	0.5	7	35	25.8	3.19	+5	24	56	8.1	F5	-0.47	-1.04	3.07	3.26
Pollux	1.2	7	40	47.4	3.72	+28	12	23	8.5	Ko	-0.47	-0.05	0.64	15.5
Hydre	3.5	8	42	51.3	3.19	+6	41	29	13.1	F8	-0.13	-0.05	0.17	58.8
Urs. Maj.	3.1	8	54	9.0	4.16	+48	20	0.13	8	A5	-0.44	-0.25	0.90	11.1
Hydre	2.2	9	23	57.1	2.95	-8	20	13	15.6	K2	-0.01	+0.03	0.04	25.0
Urs. Maj.	3.3	9	27	55.2	4.13	+52	0	56	15.8	F8	-0.103	-0.54	0.05	15.4
Leonis	3.1	9	41	39.3	3.41	+24	6	56	16.5	Gop	-0.03	-0.02	...	...
Regulus	1.3	10	4	26.0	3.21	+12	19	46	17.5	P8	-0.17	0.00	0.33	30.3
Leonis	2.6	10	15	53.7	3.29	+20	12	59	18.0	Ko	+0.21	-0.15	0.06	167
Urs. Maj.	2.4	10	57	23.3	3.62	+56	46	46	19.3	Ao	+0.11	+0.03	0.74	13.5
Urs. Maj.	2.0	10	59	10.6	3.74	+62	9	3	19.3	Ko	-0.16	-0.07	0.37	27.0
Leonis	2.6	11	10	10.6	3.18	+20	55	46	19.6	Az	+0.11	-0.14	...	...
Leonis	2.2	11	45	17.2	3.10	+14	59	9	20.0	Az	-0.34	-0.12	0.85	11.8
Urs. Maj.	2.5	11	49	59.9	3.15	+54	6	22	20.0	Ao	+0.12	0.00	0.43	23.3
Corvi	2.8	12	11	59.9	3.09	-17	7	52	20.0	B8	-0.11	+0.02	...	...
Virginis	2.0	12	16	7.2	3.07	-0	15	21	20.0	Ao	-0.04	-0.03	...	...
Virg. (mean)	2.9	12	37	54.6	3.08	-1	2	38	19.8	Fo	-0.38	+0.01	0.63	15.9
Urs. Maj.	1.7	12	50	46.8	2.63	+56	21	40	19.6	Aop	+0.14	-0.01	0.47	21.3
Can. Ven.	2.9	12	52	34.1	2.83	+38	43	4	19.5	Aop	-0.20	+0.05	...	...

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

		H. M. S.			+	+									
		H.	M.	S.	S.	°	'	''	+	°	'	''	S.	''	''
2	Hydri	2	9	0 21 53.3	2.49	-77	40	16	20.0	Go	+	0.694	+0.32	2.01	5.0
	Achernar...	0	6	1 34 57.6	2.22	-57	36	45	18.4	B5	+	0.10	-0.04	0.96	10.4
7	Hydri	3	2	3 48 21.9	-90	-74	27	58	10.9	Ma	+	0.10	+0.12	...	...
					+										
	Canopus ...	2	9	6 22 18.6	1.33	-52	39	17	1.9	Fo	+	0.02	+0.01	0.07	143
	Argus	2	3	9 15 6.5	1.61	-58	57	51	15.1	Fo	-	0.04	0.00	...	...
	Argus	7	0	10 42 11.1	2.32	-59	17	43	18.9	Pec	0.00	-0.01	...	...	...
η	Chamael. ...	4	4	12 13 58.0	3.49	-78	54	5	20.0	B5	-	0.19	+0.02	...	...

The position of a star is defined by its Right Ascension and Declination, which are analogous to longitude and latitude on the terrestrial sphere. For reasons known by the word Precession (see page 48), the lines of reference on the celestial sphere are continually changing, hence these co-ordinates, Right Ascension and Declination of each star change, each by the annual amount shown in the Table. Observations of position of the stars show that they do not conform precisely to this change by precession, and the outstanding amount for individual stars, which is known as Proper Motion (see page 64) is also shown. The angular parallax of a star is inversely proportional to its distance, it being the angle that the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend at the distance of the star. The determination of a star's parallax is attended with some difficulty, and the results by different observers and methods are to be considered possibly of unequal value. The parallaxes in the adjoining table have been collected from various sources, preference being given to the more recent adoptions. The entry 0.00 indicates that the parallax to find the parallax have shown that the star is very distant. For some few stars no value is available. The last column shows the distance from the Sun corresponding to this parallax in parsecs. A parsec is equivalent to about twenty billion miles.

There are in the list certain stars which are double,

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF BRIGHT STARS, VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1926, with spectral type, P.M. and Parallax—*contd.*

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.			Ann. Pre-cess.	Declination.	An. Pre-cess.	Spec. trum.	Annual Proper Motion.		Paral. in V.	Dis- tance P. sec.
		H.	M.	S.					R.A.	Dec.		
					+	-			+	-		
Urs. Maj.	2.4	13	20	57.0	2.41	+55 18	41	18.8	Aop	+0.015	-0.03	0.37 27.0
Spica	1.2	13	21	17.5	3.16	-10 46	32	18.8	Bz	-0.003	-0.03	0.00 ...
Virginis	3.4	13	30	55.2	3.07	-0 13	5	18.5	Az	-0.020	+0.04	...
Urs. Maj.	1.9	13	44	37.6	2.38	+49 40	55	18.0	B3	-0.012	-0.03	0.20 50.0
Bootis	2.8	13	51	9.7	2.86	+18 46	5	17.7	Go	-0.004	+0.36	1.11 9.0
Arcturus...	0.2	14	12	17.1	2.21	+19 34	1	16.8	Ko	-0.078	-2.00	1.21 8.2
Bootis	2.7	14	41	45.3	2.62	+27 23	7	15.3	Kop	-0.004	+0.01	0.14 71.4
Librae	2.9	14	46	46.8	3.32	-15 44	7	15.0	Az	-0.008	-0.08	...
Urs. Min....	2.2	14	50	54.3	-0.19	+74 27	28	14.7	K5	-0.007	...	0.14 71.4
Librae	2.7	15	13	1.3	3.23	-9 6	39	13.3	B8	-0.007	-0.02	...
					+	-						
Urs. Min....	3.1	15	20	50.1	-0.11	+72 5	50	12.8	Az	-0.002	+0.01	...
Coronae	2.3	15	31	33.2	2.53	+26 57	46	12.1	Ao	+0.009	-0.10	0.54 18.5
Serpentis...	2.8	15	40	37.3	2.94	+6 39	27	11.5	Ko	+0.009	+0.04	0.46 21.7
Scorpii	2.9	16	1 7.8	3.49	-19 36	15	9.9	Br	-0.001	-0.03	0.00 ...	
Ophiuchi ...	3.0	16	10	27.9	3.15	-3 50	18	9.2	Ma	-0.003	-0.14	0.45 22.2
Draconis ...	2.9	16	22	59.2	0.81	+61 40	53	8.2	G5	-0.002	+0.06	0.07 143
Antares ...	2.1	16	24	52.0	3.68	-26 16	9	8.1	Map	-0.001	-0.03	0.26 38.5
Herculis ...	2.8	16	27	2.2	2.59	+21 38	59	7.9	Ko	-0.008	-0.03	0.36 27.8
Herculis ...	3.0	16	38	29.8	2.30	+31 44	9	7.0	Go	-0.036	+0.39	1.12 8.93
Ophiuchi ...	3.4	16	54	9.9	2.86	+9 29	20	5.7	Ko	-0.020	-0.01	...
					+	-						
Herculis ...	var	17	11	16.3	2.74	+14 28	25	4.2	Mb	-0.001	+0.03	0.00 ...
Draconis ...	3.0	17	28	45.6	1.36	+52 21	20	2.7	Go	-0.002	+0.01	0.04 25.0
Ophiuchi ...	2.1	17	31	29.9	2.97	+12 36	45	2.5	A5	+0.008	-0.24	0.88 11.4
Ophiuchi ...	2.9	17	39	49.0	2.77	+4 35	49	1.8	Ko	-0.003	+0.16	0.25 40.0
Herculis ...	3.5	17	43	33.7	2.37	+27 45	47	1.4	G5	-0.024	-0.75	1.07 9.35
Draconis ...	2.4	17	54	53.3	1.39	+51 29	49	0.4	K5	-0.001	-0.02	0.17 58.8
Urs. Min....	4.4	17	56	5.8	-19.5	+86 36	50	0.3	Ao	+0.017	+0.05	0.68 14.7
					+	-						
Vega	0.1	18	34	26.0	2.01	+38 42	50	3.0	Ao	+0.018	+0.28	1.23 8.13
Lyrae	var	18	47	20.9	2.21	+33 16	33	4.1	Bzp	0.00	-0.01	...
Urs. Min....	6.6	18	51	42.5	-73.3	+29 1	47	4.5	Mb	-0.114	0.0	...
					+	-						
Aquila	3.0	19	2	0.5	2.76	+13 45	8	5.4	Ao	-0.001	-0.10	...
Aquila	3.4	19	21	46.0	3.01	+2 57	58	7.0	Fo	+0.017	+0.08	0.57 17.5
Cygni	3.2	19	27	44.2	2.42	+27 48	12	7.5	Kop	0.00	-0.01	0.02 500
Aquila	2.8	19	42	44.5	2.85	+10 25	55	8.7	Kz	+0.001	0.00	0.20 5.0
Altair	0.9	19	47	10.4	2.89	+8 40	18	9.0	A5	+0.036	+0.38	2.04 4.90
Aquila	3.9	19	51	40.7	2.94	+6 13	15	9.4	Ko	+0.003	-0.48	0.76 13.2
Aquila	3.4	20	7	29.2	3.09	-1 25	31	10.6	Ao	+0.002	+0.01	...
Capricorni...	3.8	20	13	57.0	3.32	-12 46	31	11.1	Ko	+0.004	+0.01	0.00 ...
Cygni	2.3	20	19	34.3	2.15	+40 1	9	11.5	F8p	0.00	0.00	0.00 ...
Cygni	1.3	20	38	54.5	2.04	+45 0	55	12.8	Azp	0.00	0.00	0.00 ...
					+	-						
Cygni	2.6	20	43	13.0	2.40	+33 41	32	13.1	Ko	+0.029	+0.33	0.37 27.0
Cygni	3.4	21	9	47.1	2.55	+29 55	21	14.8	Ko	0.00	-0.06	0.26 38.5
Cephei	2.6	21	16	48.9	1.41	+62 16	18	15.2	A5	+0.022	+0.05	0.85 11.8
Pegasi	2.5	21	40	33.1	2.94	+9 32	6	16.4	Ko	+0.002	0.00	0.03 333
Aquarii ...	3.2	22	1	59.0	3.08	-0 40	48	17.4	Go	+0.001	0.00	0.09 111
Pegasi	3.1	22	39	31.9	2.81	+29 50	1	18.8	Go	+0.001	-0.04	0.00 ...
Fomalhaut...	1.3	22	53	33.9	3.29	-30 0	54	19.2	A3	+0.025	-0.17	1.11 9.00
Markab ...	2.6	23	1	4.4	2.96	+14 48	24	19.4	Go	+0.004	-0.04	0.36 27.8
Piscium ...	3.9	23	13	19.7	3.07	+2 52	39	19.6	Ko	+0.050	+0.02	0.21 47.6
Piscium ...	4.0	23	55	30.6	3.07	+6 27	13	20.0	F5	+0.010	-0.11	0.13 76.9

STARS VISIBLE FROM THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE—*continued.*

		+				-										
		S.				"				S.						
γ	Crucis	1.6	12	27	3.0	3.31	-56	41	57	19.9	Mb	+	.003	-0.28	"	...
β	Centauri ...	0.9	13	58	35.1	4.22	-60	1	17.4	Br	-	.003	-0.03	.037	27.0	"
	Centauri ...	0.3	14	34	33.6	4.55	-60	31	51	15.7	Go	-	.487	+0.72	7.58	1.32
α	Tri. Aust. .	1.9	16	40	48.7	6.33	-68	53	39	6.8	Kz	+	.003	-0.05	.030	33.3
		+				+										
σ	Octantis ...	5.5	19	41	34.5	90.0	-89	12	16	8.6	Fo	+	.105	0.00	"	...
	Pavonis ...	2.1	20	19	48.2	4.76	-56	58	26	11.5	B3	0.00	-0.09	"	...	...
α	Gruis	2.2	22	3	34.6	3.78	-47	19	13	17.5	B5	+	.011	-0.17	.024	41.7

and in general the Mean place given for these is that of the brighter star. In the case of Castor (α² Gemini) the second of the components is the brighter, and the place of this is given. Sirius, Procyon, which have faint companions, and α Centauri are binary stars, and of these the Mean place given is that of the centre of the orbit.

These tables give Mean places. The position on any day of the year differs from this because of Precession, Nutation, Aberration and Proper Motion. The Mean place with these effects added is called the Apparent place, and for the purposes of navigation and surveying it is the Apparent place that is required.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF POLARIS AT INTERVALS OF 20 DAYS.

	R.A. Dec. h. m.
	1 34 88
Jan. 1.....	67.5 54.7
Jan. 21.....	44.4 54.7
Feb. 10.....	22.2 54.7
Mar. 2.....	2.4 54.6
	1 33
Mar. 22.....	50.4 54.6
April 11.....	45.3 54.5
May 1.....	49.7 54.4
May 21.....	61.0 54.3
June 10.....	78.8 54.2
June 30.....	99.8 54.2
	1 35
July 20.....	2.2 54.2
Aug. 9.....	24.3 54.3
Aug. 29.....	43.3 54.3
Sept. 18.....	58.4 54.4
Oct. 8.....	67.1 54.6
Oct. 28.....	70.2 54.7
Nov. 17.....	64.5 54.8
Dec. 7.....	52.8 54.9
Dec. 27.....	33.7 55.0

Magnitudes.

Sirius	-1.6
Betelgeuse	Irreg.
	0.2 to 1.5
α Herculis	Irreg.
	3.1 to 3.9
β Lyrae	3.4 to 4.1

For note on Stellar Magnitude see p. 36.

The Stellar System.

THE objects of the sky, Sun, Moon, Planets, Stars, appear to us to be fixed on the interior surface of a hemisphere of which the observer is the centre. Actually the different classes of objects are at very different distances. The stars are the farthest away, and individual stars are at great and very various distances from us, and are themselves separated from one another by equally large distances. The nearest star to the Sun is nearly ten thousand times as far from it as is the planet Neptune. It is the purpose of modern astronomy to investigate the method of distribution of these bodies in space, their movements, their sizes, their physical condition as to temperature and density, the methods of mathematical physics being invoked to show how these conditions have been brought about. There are about 10,000 stars visible to the naked eye in the whole celestial sphere, the cases where two or more faint stars close together combine to form one which is so visible being included. The number actually seen naturally depends on the efficiency of the observing eye and the clearness of the atmosphere, and the estimate will be less generous if the stars to magnitude 6.0 and no fainter, which is sometimes taken as the limit of naked-eye visibility are counted. The whole number of stars down to this limit of magnitude is 4,300, of which more than 3,000 are visible during the year from latitude 60°. By the aid of the photographic plate objects are detected and recorded which no eye can see, even with the best optical aid. One hundred millions is an under-estimate of the number of stars already photographed, and it may be supposed that this number would be much increased with increased exposure, though 2,000,000,000 has been assigned as a limit to their number. The Yerkes telescope, whose object glass has 40 inches diameter, will just show stars of the 17th magnitude. A star of magnitude 21 has been photographed.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.

The stars are divided according to their apparent brightness into series known as magnitudes (*see* page 36), and down to the 9th or 10th magnitude the number of each magnitude is known, for all to this order have been catalogued. For fainter stars the numbers have been derived from counts in sample areas. If the Universe be supposed to be an aggregation of stars in which the individuals of each of the varying degrees of intrinsic brightness are distributed uniformly throughout an endless space, it is to be expected that the number of stars brighter than the 4th magnitude would be about four times as great as the number brighter than the 3rd; the number brighter than the 5th magnitude greater than the number of those brighter than the 4th in the same ratio, and so on indefinitely. When the numbers of stars of different magnitudes obtained by counts are compared, it is found that the ratio decreases continually as the stars are fainter, until at the 26th magnitude it is only about two. The explanation of this observed fact is that the universe of stars accessible to vision is limited; either there are few or no stars beyond a somewhat indefinite boundary, or we are prevented from seeing them by absorbing material distributed throughout interstellar space.

To a casual glance it is clear that the stars are not uniformly distributed over the sky, but have a tendency to congregate near the great belt of cloud-like forms which encircle the heavens,

known as the Milky Way or Galaxy. Applying the method of sounding by "star ratios" above outlined it is found that the stars appear to thin out less rapidly as we go out in the plane of the Milky Way than they do in the direction of the galactic poles. The deduction is apparent; the boundaries of the stellar systems are more distant in the plane of the Galaxy than they are at the poles. In other words, the stellar system is an extremely flattened organisation, whose general form is, roughly, that of a double convex lens or of a watch. Looking along the galactic plane we find, as we should expect, the stars crowding together, since this is the direction of greatest extension, and the Milky Way is therefore largely a depth effect. But examination of its prominent features, the great star-clouds, the irregularities in its form, and the deep rifts in its structure shows that its appearance is not wholly due to depth, and that the region is the home of bodies and masses other than uniformly distributed stars.

Statistical study of the distribution of the brighter stars shows that they, too, are arranged in a flattened spheroidal system in which the star-density, more or less uniform at its centre, diminishes as we go outward. It was formerly a general belief that the Milky Way surrounded this Universe of bright stars as a girdle, whether continuous with it or not was an open question. A more modern view pictures the total Universe as a number of local clusters, such as the aforesaid Universe of bright stars of which our own Sun is a unit, all lying more or less in the Galactic plane. The greatest condensation of stars as we see them occurs in the bright galactic clouds in Sagittarius, while the opposite portion of the Milky Way is a region of low concentration and brilliancy, from which it is inferred that we are not precisely at the centre of the whole Universe, but that its boundaries are more remote in Sagittarius than elsewhere. The fact that the central line of the Milky Way deviates slightly from a great circle and that the southern Galactic hemisphere is slightly richer in stars than the northern, is generally assumed to indicate that the position of our Sun is a little north of the Galactic plane.

Attempts have been made to estimate the probable dimensions of this Universe of stars. The diameter of our own local system is generally regarded as about 3,000, or 4,000 light years. As to the larger system comprehending all the faint stars we know of, Newcomb derived a diameter of about 30,000 light-years in the Galactic plane, the shorter diameter at right-angles to this plane being about $\frac{1}{4}$ th of this amount, and there have been other estimates of the same order, whilst more recently, Shapley approaching the question from an entirely different point of view has given 300,000 light-years as the larger diameter of the Stellar Universe, the dimension at right-angles to the Galactic plane being one twentieth of this. It will be gathered from this that the matter is highly conjectural. There is a type of body called Spiral Nebulae (*see* p. 65) which do not inhabit the region of space about the central Galactic plane, and are supposed by some to be Island Universes, not forming part of the Galactic system, but this again is a point still under discussion. It is recognised that in the space which comprises the Universe of stars there is dark obscuring matter which it is suggested is the cause of some of the dark patches in the

THE FIFTEEN BRIGHTEST STARS.

FIFTEEN NEAR STARS.

STAR.	Mag.	Light Received.	Spectrum.	Distance in Parsecs.	Luminosity.	STAR.	Mag.	Spectrum.	Distance in Parsecs.	Absolute Mag.	Luminosity.
Sirius	-1.6	100	A	2.73	32	α Centauri*.....	0.3	G	1.32	4.7	1.3
Canopus	-0.9	52	F	143.0	47,000	Munich I. 15040	9.7	M	1.84	13.4	0.0004
α Centauri	0.3	17	G	1.32	1.3	ϵ Indi	4.7	K	2.22	8.0	0.064
Vega	0.1	21	A	8.1	65	Lalande 21185	7.6	M	2.44	10.7	0.006
Capella	0.2	19	G	14.9	180	Sirius*	-1.6	A	2.73	1.2	31.9
Arcturus.....	0.2	19	K	8.3	60	Innes' Star	11.7	—	2.96	14.3	0.0002
Rigel	0.3	17	B	143.0	15,500	Lacaille 9352	7.4	M	3.03	10.0	0.010
Procyon*.....	0.5	14	F	3.26	6.6	γ Ceti	3.6	K	3.04	6.2	0.33
Achernar	0.6	13	B	10.4	62	ϵ Eridani	3.8	K	3.17	6.3	0.30
β Centauri	0.9	10	B	27.0	320	Lacaille 8760	6.6	M	3.22	9.1	0.23
Altair	0.9	10	A	4.9	11	Cord. Z. 51. 243	9.2	K	3.24	11.7	0.002
Betelgeuse	0.9	10	Ma	58.8	1,500	Procyon*.....	0.5	F	3.26	2.9	6.6
Aldebaran	1.1	9	K	19.2	134	61 Cygni*.....	5.6	K	3.33	8.0	0.06
Spica	1.2	8	B	200.0	3,300	Struve 2164*.....	8.8	—	3.40	11.5	0.003
Antares ...	1.2	8	Map	38.5	490	Groombridge 34*	8.1	M	3.55	10.4	0.007

The last column of each table shows the brightness, irrespective of distance, compared with that of our Sun, which is taken as a star of apparent magnitude -26.57 on the stellar scale. A star marked thus * is the brightest component of a binary or multiple system; a small star of the Centaurus group is the nearest star to us so far known.

Milky Way. As seen in the sky the Galaxy always passes through the same constellations, sharing with them the diurnal motion, but its direction bears no special relation to the direction of the Ecliptic, Equator, or horizon. Such a relation is not to be expected, for these three planes pertain only to our Sun and Earth, which are minor bodies of the Cosmos of which the Galaxy is a main outstanding feature.

STAR SPECTRA.

Most of the bright stars and many of the fainter have been examined with a spectroscope, and have been divided into classes according to their type of spectrum as indicated by the lines which cross them, the spectral types being named by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. The stars of the first two classes, O and B, have spectra characteristic of helium and hydrogen, and have some affinity to planetary nebulae. Stars whose spectra range between A and F—and it is to be remarked that there is no rigorous line of division between the classes—are white or blue stars, and in their spectra broad absorption lines of hydrogen are conspicuous. In the next groups—F to G, and G to K—lines characteristic of metals appear, fine but numerous, and the stars of this class are yellow. The spectrum of our Sun falls within the group F to G. The characteristic of the spectra of the remaining classes, M (and N), is the existence of a considerable number of flutings, and the stars are red. Antares, Betelgeuse, and α Herculis are notable stars in sub-classes of this type. (See Table above.)

STELLAR EVOLUTION.

The classification of the stars according to their type of spectrum is purely empirical, but there is strong evidence that the principal differences in stellar spectra arise in the main from the variation in a simple physical condition in the stellar atmosphere. It is now generally agreed that this dominant physical condition is temperature, and there is definite knowledge from observation that the intense white Class B stars are the hottest, the red Class M, the coolest

in our series. These facts point to a genetic or evolutionary relationship between the stars of the different spectral classes, and the question arises as to how, and in which direction, the evolution proceeds. Formerly, the idea obtained, perhaps rather vaguely, that each star passed through stages from hot to cold, its spectrum changing in type in the order above indicated. The system of evolution which is now proposed assumes that in the beginning of their stellar stage, all stars are of Class M. They are then bodies of gas of extraordinarily low density, and of low temperature and surface brightness. They contract, grow continually hotter, and pass through the successive spectral classes towards B, but only the more massive stars can generate enough heat to reach the white hot state required to produce spectra of that class, the others reach their critical density at spectral Class A, F, G, or even K. After this critical point in their contraction is reached the stars begin to fall off in temperature and in luminosity, and gradually pass through the spectral classes in the reverse order until they have again become red stars of Class M before they finally sink to invisibility. The stars on the ascending branch are, according to the adopted terminology, chiefly "giants," those on the descending branch "dwarfs," the words referring to intensive brightness rather than to mass, though they involve difference in volume. This theory, so far as its fundamental principle goes, was conceived by Sir Norman Lockyer from general physical considerations, but it emerged about twelve years ago from a research by Prof. H. N. Russell of Princeton, U.S.A., correlating absolute magnitude with spectral type, and is generally associated with his name.

The question is being attacked on the theoretical side by analysing on general physical principles the constitution of a mass of gravitating matter and the probable sequence of its changes, and some modification of this new theory is being found necessary. That the low surface temperature of the denser dwarf stars is to be ascribed not to low internal temperature, but to increase of opacity, which prevents the heat from passing outwards to the surface, is one point of theory

that modifies the views derived from observation; but in its main features the scheme of stellar evolution above outlined still stands, and is, in fact, supported by the physical theory.

SIZE OF THE STARS.

The stars are too remote for even the largest to show an appreciable disc in any telescope as do the planets, and obviously the size of a star is not proportional to its brightness as we see it, for this depends on its distance, and on its surface brightness, which may depend on its temperature or other physical condition. It is found that the colour-index of a star, which is the name given to the difference of its magnitude determined photographically and visually, is independent of its size and distance, and depends, assuming ideal radiation only, on its temperature. Consequently a determination of the colour-index is equivalent to determining the temperature and hence the surface-brightness, and with this the angular diameter of a star is to be found by dividing its total brightness by the surface brightness per unit area. A more direct way of measuring stellar diameters has lately been found by utilizing an optical principle as proposed by Fizeau, and elaborated more recently by Michelson, and an apparatus known as an "interferometer," has been invented and constructed for the purpose. It is satisfactory that the angular diameters, as measured with this instrument, agree closely with the values derived from consideration of the surface brightness. Since the distances of these large stars that have been thus measured are known approximately, the following values of their diameters in miles have been deduced:—

Betelgeuse	240 million miles
Antares	120 " "
Aldebaran	32 " "
Arcturus	17 " "

The distance of Antares being somewhat uncertain, a larger value of its diameter than the above is sometimes given. Measures with the interferometer have shown that Mira Ceti at maximum is as large as Betelgeuse.

ABSOLUTE MAGNITUDE.

This phrase is much in use in the astronomy of the present day, and implies the luminosity of a star irrespective of its distance. The precise definition of absolute magnitude is that it is the number that expresses, according to the usual system of stellar magnitude (see p. 36), the brightness of the star as it would be seen at the distance of 10 parsecs (parallax 0.1"). It is clear that if the distance of a star is known, its absolute magnitude can be computed from its apparent, or by reversing the formula, if the absolute and the apparent magnitudes are known, the distance of the star can be determined.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

The distance of the stars from us is so immense that its determination is perhaps the most difficult problem of astronomy, and not until comparatively recent years has it been effected in any quantity and with much certainty. The direct method of determination of a star's parallax, as this quantity is called, consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite points of the Earth's orbit, which is now usually done by photographing the star and its surroundings at

appropriate epochs and finding by measurement the change of position of the star with relation to its neighbours. A spectroscopic method of finding parallax through the absolute magnitude has been evolved. It has been found that in the spectra of stars of like type the ratio of the intensity of the two components of certain pairs of lines is a function of the absolute magnitude of the star. In stars intrinsically brilliant, for example, a certain Calcium line is very strong whilst a line due to Iron is very weak, but in an intrinsically faint star the case is exactly contrary. This principle has been adopted, and by help of the spectra of stars whose distance has been found trigonometrically it is found possible to infer the absolute magnitude of a star from examination of its spectrum, and hence its distance.

The distances of some stars or groups of stars are found by indirect methods such as the following. If by any means it is possible to know the mean parallax movement (see *Stellar Motion*) of a group of stars the mean parallax or distance of this group follows from a simple computation. In other words the space through which our Sun travels, which is about twice the diameter of the Earth's orbit in a year, is taken as the base-line with which to measure the distance of the stars.

The distances of many of the stars are given in the lists on pages 60 and 61. To express these large distances a large unit is required. One of these is the space that light moves through in one year, which in miles is 6 followed by 12 zeros; another unit is the *parsec*, or the distance at which the mean radius of the Earth's orbit would subtend an angle of 1" (parallax = one second). This is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the light year and is represented roughly by 2 followed by 13 zeros. There is also a unit little used called the *Siriometer*, which is equivalent to a million times the distance of the Earth from the Sun.

Within the sphere of 10 parsecs radius about the Sun as centre, there are rather more than a hundred stars whose distance has been measured. It is estimated from knowledge of the general density of stars in space that there are nearly twice that number. The others remain to be discovered.

STELLAR MOTION.

Many, if not all, of the so-called Fixed Stars are gradually changing their positions relative to one another, the movement of each star being called its Proper Motion. Consideration of these proper motions has led to the conclusion that they are in part due to an actual movement in space of the star itself, but in part to the movement of our own Sun, which causes an apparent motion of the star in the opposite direction, this latter being called the star's parallax motion. In this way, it has been found fairly conclusively that the Sun, and with it the Earth and planets, is moving through space with a speed of 19.5 kilometres per second towards a point on the celestial sphere not far from the bright star Vega, speaking roughly, but there are differences in the determinations of the position of this point. The Proper Motions of Stars of spectral type F and G are found to be much larger on the whole than those of other types, and it is therefore to be supposed that these classes are nearest to us. It has already been mentioned that our Sun is of this spectral type. By an optical principle

known as Doppler's, it is possible to find by the spectroscope the rate at which a star is approaching or receding from us from certain

peculiarities of the lines in its spectrum. The "line of sight" or "radial" velocities of many stars have been found in this way.

STAR CLUSTERS AND NEBULÆ.

Among the other apparently solitary stars we may notice groups of stars gathered close together, sometimes easily separable into individual stars, others that can only be separated in the most powerful telescopes, and some that appear as unresolvable patches of light; the latter are called nebulae, and were aptly described by Sir William Herschel as "shining fluid." A short list of the more interesting of these various objects is given herewith.

No. in New General Catalogue.	Messier's or Herschel's Number.	R.A. 1920.	Declination 1920.	Constellation.	Appearance.
224	M 31	h. m. s.	° ' "	Andromeda ...	Very brilliant oval nebula, visible to naked eye.
598	M 33	0 38 +40 50		Andromeda ...	A large nebula.
369 & 884	H VI. 33, 34	1 29 +29 38		Perseus ...	Fine double cluster, visible to naked eye.
1952	M 1	2 15 +56 45		Taurus ...	The well-known "Crab Nebula" of Lord Rosse.
1976	M 42	5 30 +22 0		Orion ...	Large and splendid nebula, visible to naked eye.
2070	.....	5 39 -69 19		Dorado ...	Great "Looped" nebula—visible to naked eye.
2099	M 37	5 47 +32 30		Auriga ...	A fine cluster of stars.
2168	M 35	6 4 +24 20		Gemini ...	Magnificent cluster of stars.
2632	M 44	8 35 +20 15		Cancer ...	Called "Praesepe," or the "Bee Hive"—visible to naked eye.
3372	.....	10 42 -59 16		Argo ...	Great nebula surrounding η Argus.
5194	M 51	13 26 +47 35		Canes Venatici	Brilliant spiral nebula.
5272	M 3	13 38 +28 45		Canes Venatici	Splendid cluster of stars.
6205	M 13	16 39 +36 35		Hercules ...	Very fine cluster of stars, visible to naked eye.
6494	M 23	17 52 -19 0		Ophiuchus ...	Fine cluster of stars.
6543	H IV. 37	17 59 +66 35		Draco ...	Bright planetary nebula.
6720	M 57	18 51 +32 55		Lyra ...	Beautiful ring of bright nebulosity.
6853	M 27	19 56 +22 30		Aquila ...	Large nebula formed like a "Dumb-Bell" or "Hour-Glass."
7089	M 2	21 29 -1 10		Aquarius ...	Splendid globular cluster of stars.
7078	M 15	21 26 +11 49		Pegasus ...	Magnificent cluster of stars.

There are nebulae called planetary that are small, regular in outline, and show a uniform disc. Analogous to these are some which are dark in the centre called annular or ring nebulae. Beyond this the spectroscope divides the nebulae into two great classes. The first spectroscopic observation of a nebula, made by Huggins in 1864, showed a spectrum of one bright line only, which indicated that these bodies, or at least some of them, are constituted of glowing gas. Later investigation showed that the spectra of some nebulae are continuous, from which it may be inferred that these are in a later stage of progress, assuming the evolution of celestial bodies from a primitive nebula. The nebulae with continuous spectrum are called "white"

nebulae, in distinction to those with bright line spectra, which are "green" or gaseous. Photography has brought the means of studying the number and form of these objects in great detail, and it is found that the white nebulae are as a rule of a spiral form, and that there are many thousands of them. The larger gaseous nebulae lie mostly in the Milky Way, and the smaller, the so-called planetary and stellar nebulae, do not markedly avoid it as do the spirals which lie in a zone of the sky, roughly at right angles to the Galaxy. Globular star clusters also lie outside the Milky Way, but irregular clusters are within its limits. The gaseous green nebulae are in a small minority. There are also masses of Dark nebulae in space.

MINIMA OF ALGOL (β PERSEI) IN 1926.

JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.	D. H.
2 10	2 23	3 15	1 8	2 2	2 15	3 4	1 20	2 9	1 1
5 7	5 20	6 12	4 4	4 23	5 11	6 0	4 16	5 5	3 22
8 4	8 17	9 9	7 1	7 20	8 8	8 21	7 13	8 2	6 18
11 1	11 14	12 6	9 22	10 17	11 5	11 18	10 10	10 23	9 15
13 21	14 11	15 3	12 19	13 13	14 2	14 15	13 7	13 20	12 12
16 18	17 7	17 23	15 16	16 10	16 23	17 12	16 4	16 17	15 9
19 15	20 4	20 20	18 13	19 7	19 20	20 8	19 1	19 13	18 6
22 12	23 1	23 17	21 9	22 4	22 16	23 5	21 21	22 10	21 2
25 9	25 22	26 14	24 6	24 1	25 13	26 2	24 18	25 7	23 23
28 6	28 19	29 11	27 3	27 21	28 10	28 23	27 15	28 4	26 20
31 2	...	...	30 0	30 18	31 7	...	30 12	...	29 17

These are approximate times of the middle of minimum phase.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the stars generally shine with unchanging brightness, there are some among them which are exceptions to this rule, and of these Algol, the star β of the constellation Perseus, is

the best known. In general this star is of about the second magnitude, but at regular intervals of something less than 69 hours it fades away to between third and fourth magnitude, remains so for about 20 minutes, and then regains

its light. The whole eclipse occupies about 9½ hours. The approximate times when this star will be at minimum in the months when it is suitably placed for observation are given in the table above. The position of Algol is given by R.A. 3h. 3m., Declination 40° 39' N.

There are variable stars of types other than those like Algol. The Cepheid variables have an average period of about 7 days, and the rise from minimum to maximum takes only about one-third of the whole period, so that the decrease of light is more gradual than the increase. Stars of the β Lyre type pass from minimum to minimum in about 6½ days, but are not of the same brightness at all minima, the alternate being equal. There are variable stars of a class with periods varying from 30 to over 500 days, a large proportion of which, however, are in the neighbourhood of 330 days, whose range of apparent brightness during a light-cycle may be as great as 9 or 10 magnitudes. The spectra of most of these long-period variables show bright emission as well as dark absorption lines, and a periodic outflow of incandescent gases and vapours is suggested as the cause of the light variation. Mira Ceti (R.A. 2h. 16m., Declination 3° 19' S.) is the most famous of these. It will be at maximum in the month of October, 1926, and again in September, 1927. Its magnitude at maximum may be anything between 2 and 5.

The variation of stars of the Algol type is believed to be caused by the partial eclipse of the bright star by a dark companion which moves in an orbit round it. A secondary minimum that has been noted in the period of variation of Algol can be accounted for by this theory. The variation of the Cepheid variables, on the other hand, is not caused by eclipse, though many of them have been found to be binary stars. It has been suggested that it may be due to a pulsation or periodic swelling and contraction of the star. A curious relation has been found between the absolute magnitude and the period of variation of Cepheids, those of longer period being the brighter.

NEW OR TEMPORARY STARS.

The phenomena known as "Novae" or "New" Stars can scarcely be classed as variable stars, for the rise to maximum, so far as is known, occurs only once in their history. Generally the Nova appears in the place of a star of faint magnitude which may have blazed out into conflagration, but on the other hand the juxta-position may be merely fortuitous and the phenomenon may be the sudden visibility of a mass of dark nebulous gas which by some means has become igneous. The great brilliancy which occurs very suddenly, is short-lived, for there follows a rapid fall, and in a few months the object emits, perhaps, 1 per cent. of its light, whilst in a decade it has fallen to its original condition and luminosity. A few observations made during the increase of brightness have shown a spectrum of the ordinary type crossed by dark lines which are much displaced from their normal position. Just as the maximum light is reached the spectrum is full of bright bands flanked by dark lines on the side of the shorter wave length towards the violet. The lines of hydrogen are most conspicuous, but helium is present, and other bands can be identified with enhanced lines or lines which are produced in the laboratory when metallic vapours are very strongly excited to luminosity by a powerful electric spark. Later on as the light

begins to fall the characteristic nebular lines in the green and violet make their appearance and become the most conspicuous feature of the spectrum while the other lines fade away. At a still later stage the spectrum resembles that of the nucleus of a planetary nebula or of one of the Wolf-Rayet stars which are found here and there in the Milky Way. Below will be found a list of the Novae (13 in number) that have been visible to the naked eye since 1848. Several of these are still visible as faint stars of tenth to fifteenth magnitude and are being systematically observed. Their light generally shows some trace of variability. The Nova that appeared in Pictor last year differed from the majority of the others in the list, in that it was placed at a distance of several degrees outside the Milky Way. Its maximum brightness was not reached until 15 days after discovery, during which interval (May 25 to June 6), it brightened from magnitude 2.4 to 1.2. It then declined rapidly, and on June 25 its magnitude was about 3.3, which was followed by a temporary brightening. Its spectrum appeared in the main according to the above description, but differed in several respects from that of the average Nova.

Discoverer.	Date.	Magn. at Max.	Constellation.
1. Hind	1848, April 28	5.0	Serpentarius.
2. Birmingham	1866, May 12	2.0	Corona
			Borealis.
3. Schmidt	1876, Nov. 24	3.0	Cygnus.
4. Anderson	1892, Jan. 24	4.0	Auriga.
5. Fleming	1898, March	4.7	Sagittarius.
6. Anderson	1901, Feb. 21	0.8	Perseus.
7. Turner	1903, Mar. 16	5.1	Gemini.
8. Espin	1910, Dec. 30	5.0	Lacerta.
9. Enebo	1912, Mar. 13	3.9	Gemini.
10. Wolf	1918, Jan. 1	5.4	Monoceros.
11. Luizet	1918, June 8	1.0	Aquila.
12. Deuning	1920, Aug. 20	1.8	Cygnus.
13. Watson	1925, May 25	1.1	Pictor.

ASTRONOMICAL AND OTHER CONSTANTS.

Solar Parallax	8.80"
Precession for the year 1926	50.262
Constant of Nutation	9.21
Constant of Aberration	20.47
Mean Obliquity of Ecliptic (1926)	23° 26' 56.08"
Moon's Eq. Hor. Parallax (Mean)	57' 2.70"
Earth's Orbital speed per sec.	29.766 km.
	18.496 miles.
Velocity of Light in vacuo per sec.	299.860 km.
	186.325 miles.
Solar motion per sec. (Campbell)	19.5 km. = 12.1 miles.
Pole of Galactic Plane (R.A. 192° 1' (or 12h. 44 m.) (Newcomb)	Dec. 26° 8' N.
Solar Apex (Boss)	R.A. 270° Dec. 34° N.
Vertex of Star-streaming	R.A. 90°, Dec. 12° N. (Eddington)
The Angstrom, or tenth-metre, the unit of wave-length is the length of a metre divided by 10 ¹⁰ .	

Ultra-red light waves have been measured as long as 15,000 tenth-metres.

Length of light waves at different parts of the spectrum, in tenth-metres.

Red (A)	7594	Blue (F)	4861
Red (C)	6563	Violet (G)	4308
Yellow (D ₁)	5896	Ultra-Violet (H)	3968
Green (E)	5270	" (K)	3933
Green (b)	5184	"	

X rays are as short as 200 tenth-metres.

THE Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe, and, so far as human knowledge goes, in magnitude and constitution, is not unlike the stars of the night sky. It is surrounded by a family of smaller bodies of which our Earth is one, and the Solar system, which is only a minute detail in the structure of the Universe, is the observing station from which we look out in all directions across the great distances which separate us from the other members of the stellar system.

The Solar or Planetary system consists of the Sun, with eight major and more than a thousand minor planets, or as teroids, circulating round it at varying distances in oval-shaped orbits. Six of the major planets have smaller bodies circulating around them, so that each forms a separate system, but all the bodies receive their light and heat from the Sun.

The periodic comets which return to perihelion at regular intervals, since they move in elongated elliptical orbits of which the Sun is at one focus are also members of the Solar system, but perhaps shine partly by their own light.

The plane of the Ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun (see p. 75) is used as a fundamental plane of reference. The other planets move, at varying distances from the Sun, in planes inclined but little to the plane of the Ecliptic, and describe orbits in periodic times which are connected with the distances by a certain relation known as Kepler's 3rd law. The squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. Following are given brief notes on each of the bodies which make up the Solar system, with details of their sizes, distances from their primary, and periodic times in tabular form. The time of rotation about the axis, or the length of the day of the planet, is added where this is known.

THE SUN.

The surface of the Sun, seen in a telescope, presents a mottled appearance formed by a darkish background on which small brilliant patches are scattered, the shape of these being such that they have been called alternatively rice-grains or willow leaves. On this surface or amid the material forming it, black spots appear sporadically, and around them are brilliant streaks called faculae, which are conspicuous when the spots are near the edge of the Sun. The bright streaks are also seen unassociated with spots and when these are scattered over the disc are generally called flocculi. There are also seen pervading the solar surface brilliant clouds of calcium vapour that are revealed by the spectrohelograph, an instrument by means of which the whole of the Sun's disc may be photographed by the light of any element, and of that element only. The nature of the spots is not known with certainty. Formerly they were thought to be saucer-shaped depressions at a lower level than the surrounding surface, which is called the photosphere; modern views describe them as columnar vortices which have a deep-seated origin far below the photosphere, and assume that a sun-spot is a vast tornado in which electrified particles are rapidly whirled. This view is confirmed by the invariable presence of a magnetic field in the neighbourhood. There is apparently a connection between the solar activity, as shown by the spots, and terrestrial magnetism for the coincidence in time, between certain exhibitions of its

variations and the appearance of sun-spots is too marked to be fortuitous. It is suggested that the connection is made by stream-like emanations of corpuscles from the Sun which envelop the earth. The spots vary in size and number, which increase and decrease somewhat uniformly and arrive at a maximum about every eleven years. They increase at a rather more rapid rate than they decrease. From measures of their position on the disc and by help of the elements given on page 2 of each month the latitude and longitude (heliographic) of the spots can be computed. It is seldom that spots appear in latitudes greater than 30° from the solar equator, but about the time of spot minimum or rather earlier small spots appear in these extreme latitudes, and during the succeeding eleven years or more the spot regions converge towards the solar equator, and at time of maximum the spots are largely in solar latitude 12° to 14° N. and S. The Sun rotates on its axis in about 25 days 9 hours, which is shown by the apparent movement of the spots since they cross the visible disc. But the rate of angular rotation is not the same in all latitudes. According to Carrington's investigations made in the middle of last century the rotation periods found from spots in different latitudes are:—

	d.	h.		d.	h.
Lat. 35 N.	26	19	Lat. 35 S.	26	20
" 30 "	26	5	" 30 "	26	13
" 25 "	26	0	" 25 "	26	3
" 20 "	25	17	" 20 "	25	18
" 15 "	25	8	" 15 "	25	13
" 10 "	25	4	" 10 "	25	6
" 5 N.	25	1	" 5 S.	24	23
Equator 24d. 22h.					

DATES OF SUN-SPOT MAXIMA AND MINIMA.

Maxima.		Minima.	
1805.2	1870.6	1810.6	1878.9
1816.4	1883.9	1823.3	1889.6
1829.9	1894.1	1833.9	1901.7
1837.2	1906.1	1843.5	1913.1
1848.1	1917.7	1856.0	1923.6
1860.1		1867.2	

When the intense light of the Sun is shut off by the interposition of the dark body of the Moon in a total solar eclipse, certain red prominences are seen projecting from the Sun's edge, which consist of masses of glowing hydrogen gas arising from the chromosphere. Sometimes these are of remarkable shape and extend to enormous heights, occasionally being detached from the body of the Sun. In the lower strata of the Sun's envelope are found the vapours of many metals, known by their characteristic lines shown in the spectroscope. Another appendage to the Sun outside the chromosphere, called the Corona, can only be seen during total eclipses. The lower portion of the corona consists of a pale green light containing hydrogen, the upper is a beautiful mass of silvery white light, in form of feather-like plumes, with dark spaces between, which have been traced from the Sun's edge to a distance as great as twice the Sun's diameter. The corona appears to vary in shape and extension according as the eclipse occurs at the period of maximum or minimum of Sun-spots. Solar eclipses are only seen total at places where the shadow of the Moon falls, and an eclipse is partial at localities off this path of totality, because the change in the observer's position places him out of the direct line joining the Moon to the Sun. Total eclipses

of the Sun visible from any given place are rare. The last total solar eclipse, visible in England, was on May 23, 1724. There will be an eclipse of the Sun on June 29 of next year, which will be seen total for a few seconds from the north of England (see page 58).

MERCURY.

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and the smallest in the system. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth this planet can never be seen far from the former body, and is sometimes to the West, sometimes to the East of the Sun. In the former case Mercury appears as a morning star and in the latter as an evening star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are technically known as Elongations, and the times and distances, measured by the angle included between the lines which join the Earth to the Sun and the planet respectively, are given in the third page of each month. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these Elongations to vary considerably, and they may be as small as 16° or as large as 28° . The period of revolution round the Sun—in other words, Mercury's year—comprises 88 solar days, and he turns on his axis either in the same time, and therefore always presents the same face to the Sun, like the Moon with respect to the Earth, or in about 25 hours. Mercury shows phases to the Earth—like the Moon in her first quarter if the elongation be in the East, and like her last quarter if in the West. (See p. 72.)

This planet will be visible to the naked eye in the evenings in the middle of March and possibly at the end of June and in the mornings of the last week in August.

VENUS.

Venus, which is nearly twice as far from the Sun as Mercury, is almost exactly the same size as the Earth. Her apparent movement with respect to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, except that, being farther from the Sun, and nearer to the Earth than her smaller neighbour, the angles of Elongation exceed those of Mercury, and extend to 47° . The disc of Venus is not telescopically interesting, for owing to her dense cloud-laden atmosphere very few markings are visible, and this renders a determination of her axial rotation uncertain. By some astronomers her day is believed to be very nearly equal to that of the Earth, whilst others have concluded that it is equal to the year of Venus, or, in other words, that the planet always presents the same face to the Sun. Venus has epochs of great brilliancy when she is seen in the telescope as a crescent like the Moon about 5 days from or before New. She will be presented to good effect in 1926 at the opening of the year, when she will be seen as an evening star.

MARS.

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury and considerably smaller than Venus and the Earth. Details of his distance and period will be found in the table. Mars is in opposition at intervals of about two years, because it moves at a rate not greatly different from that of the Earth, and will be favourably placed for observation in the autumnal months of 1926, being in opposition to the Sun on November 4. Mars, like Mercury and Venus, exhibits phases, but in a much less

degree than those planets. His disc departs from exact circular form, or is gibbous only to the extent of one-eighth of its diameter. The other superior planets are too far away to show any very appreciable phase, though traces of it are sometimes to be detected in the disc of Jupiter.

Unlike Mercury and Venus, Mars exhibits many well-defined markings, which enable his rotation period to be well ascertained; there are, besides, white spots at the poles of rotation. These are supposed to consist of snow, and when it is summer to the Martians in the northern hemisphere, the white spot about that pole dwindles considerably in extent, if it does not disappear entirely, which it does rarely. The remainder of the disc is divided into greyish and ruddy areas, which have been called seas and lands. The dark grey patches are now not considered to be oceans, but are usually regarded as marshes or areas covered with some sort of vegetation. These areas are seen to change their colour and intensity with the Martian seasons very much as our vegetation would appear to do if viewed from a celestial neighbour. Certain fine, dark, straight markings seen across the ruddy areas have been named "canals," perhaps a little unfortunately, as it has been taken to imply that they are of manual construction, but for this there is no sufficient evidence or proof.

MINOR PLANETS.

Between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter a large number of small planets have been discovered, and every year considerable additions are made to the list. At present the total number known is more than a thousand, and there may still be thousands awaiting detection. The four largest, found in the early years of the 19th century, are—Ceres, 485 miles; Pallas, 304 miles; Juno, 118 miles; and Vesta, 243 miles in diameter. Vesta is the brightest though not the largest. In recent years the discoveries have been of much smaller objects, and it is probable that some of them are not more than from 10 to 20 miles in diameter, and are perhaps nothing more than great masses of rock flying round the Sun.

The periodic times of their revolutions vary considerably, and an average may be taken as 1,600 days, or $4\frac{1}{2}$ years. Some of the orbits are very oval, and the inclination of their planes to the Ecliptic has considerably different values. The inclination of Pallas is 35° , whilst that of Juno is only 13° . Many are smaller, the mean of all being about 8° . One of these small bodies, named Eros, at some oppositions approaches nearer to the Earth than Mars does at any time, and this affords a good opportunity for determination of the solar parallax. Oppositions happen at intervals of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, the circumstances being very different at the different occasions. Eros will be in Opposition in the middle of 1926, when it will be not far from aphelion and therefore distant, but there will be a very close approach in 1931, when the minimum distance will be about 16 million miles.

JUPITER.

The next planet in order from the Sun, Jupiter, is the largest in the system, and has a diameter eleven times that of the Earth. Its density, however, is only $\frac{1}{4}$ th that of the latter. On viewing Jupiter through a telescope it will be seen that the disc is not circular, but its form, an oblate spheroid, is believed to be due to the rapid axial rotation, which causes a flattening at

the poles and bulging outwards at the equator. The same effect is produced on all the planets in more or less degree. Jupiter has four principal satellites about the same size as our moon, which were the first celestial objects discovered with the telescope, Galileo having observed them in the year 1610. The planes of their orbits are but slightly inclined to that of Jupiter about the Sun, and in consequence these bodies which shine by the light of the Sun, are eclipsed every Jovian lunation, except Satellite IV., which escapes under some circumstances.

The five fainter satellites are far beyond the powers of small telescopes. One of them was discovered with the 36 inch refractor at the Lick Observatory in 1892, the remaining four, which are extremely faint, were detected by means of photography and may be regarded as among the most difficult to see of celestial objects.

The surface of Jupiter presents features of interest because of their varying changes, though at the same time they possess considerable permanence. Of these the best known is the Great Red Spot and its surroundings. There are records of an observation of a spot by Hook in 1664, which may have been an early appearance of this, but the first modern observation was by the Rev. W. R. Dawes when he figured it in the form of an ellipse resting on the south equatorial belt of Jupiter on Nov. 27, 1857. It was subsequently seen by several others, and in 1878 it came under general observation. A curious bay or hollow in the above-named belt has been visible since 1831, when it was seen by Schwabe, and if we conclude that the one now perceptible is identical with it then the mean rotation of the object and of the red spot near it has been $9^h. 55^m. 37^s$. during the last 95 years.

Early in 1901 a series of dark spots were detected in the same latitude as the red spot, but moving with greater velocity. These markings are still visible, and they have had the effect of causing considerable irregularities in the motion of the red spot. As they overtake the latter formation they push it forward, and its rate of rotation is accelerated. In 1923 and 1924 this peculiarity was exhibited in striking fashion, and the rotation period of the red spot was quickened to the extent of 3 seconds. The effect of the recurring conjunctions of the red spot and south tropical disturbance has been to nearly equalize the rates of motion as will be seen by the following comparison :—

Object.	1901.	1924.
	Period of Rotation. H. M. S.	Period of Rotation. H. M. S.
Red spot and Hollow ...	= 9 55 40.6	9 55 36.6
South Tropical Disturbance	= 9 55 18.5	9 55 32.0
Difference in rate.....	= 22.1 secs.	4.6 secs.

From recent observations it appears that the South Tropical Disturbance is now moving at a slower rate than the Red Spot.

At the opening of the year 1926 the longitude of the great red spot will be approximately 13 degrees, and will follow the zero meridian system II.) in 96 minutes of time. There are frequent irregularities, however, in the rate of motion of the spot, and these render it impossible to predict its exact position. As a guide to the probable place of the object, the following times are given when it may be expected to be either near or on the central meridian of the planet. It is to be hoped that observers will

obtain a number of good transit times of the spot during the summer months :—

1926.	Red spot follows Zero meridian in degrees.	Red spot follows Zero meridian in time.	Transit time of spot H. M.
			10 G.M.T.
May 1.....	28	46 min.	14 10
June 1.....	22	36 "	14 40 "
Sept. 1.....	4	7 "	9 58 "

The middle of the red spot will nearly correspond with the zero meridian in Sept.-Oct. 1926, should its recent rate of movement be prolonged, and it will be interesting to determine the exact time of conjunction. The last two conjunctions occurred in the spring of 1919 (March) and in the summer of 1913. The more rapid motion of the spot (mean period $9^h. 55^m. 36^s$.) has enabled it to complete 7 revolutions of Jupiter relatively to the zero meridian ($9^h. 55^m. 40^s$.) in about $16\frac{1}{2}$ years.

The following are a few computed times for the passage of the zero meridian system II. :—

1926.	H. M.	1926.	H. M.
May 3.....	15 3	Aug. 27.....	10 46
June 1.....	14 4	Sept. 25.....	9 40
July 30.....	13 1	Oct. 26.....	10 16
July 29.....	11 55	Nov. 22.....	7 39

Note.—Two systems are in use for defining the positions of markings on Jupiter. In System I., which pertains to the rapidly moving Equatorial Zone of the planet, the period of rotation is taken as $9^h. 50^m. 30^s$. System II. applies to the Temperate Zones, and in this the time of rotation is $9^h. 55^m. 40^s$.

SATURN.

The sixth major planet in order from the Sun is unique in appearance because of its encircling ring-system, which renders it magnificent as a spectacle and an interesting object for telescopic observation. The system consists of two bright rings and an inner dusky ring through which the body of the planet can be seen. A marking on the outer ring known as Encke's division is sometimes seen, but it is doubtful whether this is a real separation. The rings appear to be flat annular discs of extreme thinness, inclined at an angle of 28° to the plane of the Equiptic, and it is shown that neither of them can be a coherent mass or in one piece, either solid or liquid, as in that case it would be difficult to account for their stability. They probably consist of an immense number of minute bodies revolving like satellites round the body of the planet. Belts like those on Jupiter, but of not so pronounced a character, are seen on Saturn. His figure shows a bulging at his equator, the ratio of the polar to the equatorial diameter being as $13\frac{1}{2}$ to 15. This planet will be favourably placed for observation in the early months of summer, being in opposition to the Sun at the middle of May, and will be visible in the clear evening skies of the ensuing months.

Saturn has ten satellites, situated outside the rings; some of the former are visible in telescopes of low power. Titan, the largest, is about one and a half times the size of our moon, whilst Iapetus is about the same size as our satellite.

Titan was discovered by Huyghens in 1655, Tethys, Dione, Rhea and Iapetus (see table p. 72) by J. D. Cassini towards the end of the 17th century. Sir Wm. Herschel discovered Mimas and Enceladus in 1789, and Hyperion was observed for the first time, almost simultaneously by Bond and Lassell in September, 1848. The

most distant, Phœbe, which was first seen in 1898 (photographically by W. H. Pickering), moves in its orbit in retrograde direction like the two exterior satellites of Jupiter, VIII. and IX. Themis, which is called the tenth satellite, though it appears not to be the farthest from Saturn, has been observed once only since its discovery in 1900, and its reality is doubtful.

URANUS.

This planet, discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, is only just visible to the naked eye. In 1926 it will be in opposition to the Sun on September 21, and may be favourably viewed in the evenings of autumn. In a telescope Uranus may be distinguished from the stars around by his disc, which is obvious though less than 4" in diameter, and by the quality of his light, which is less piercing than that of the stars. The two outer and brighter of his four satellites were discovered by Wm. Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. All four move in a plane which is almost at right angles to the ecliptic and their motion is considered to be retrograde.

NEPTUNE.

This planet, placed on the confines of the Solar system, is a small telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude. The motion of its single satellite, which was discovered by Lassell in 1846, is retrograde. He will be in a good position for telescopic scrutiny in February and March amongst the stars on the western region of Leo.

THE MOON.

Neither Mercury nor Venus, so far as is known, has a satellite; the one satellite of the Earth is the Moon, which is quite familiar to us. The mean distance of the Moon from the Earth is about 239,000 miles—near enough for us to get a more complete knowledge of its surface conditions than we can of any other member of the Solar system. Only one side of the Moon is seen from the earth, but every region of the Moon is presented to the Sun in turn and as there is no sign of water or vapour on the disc, and consequently no atmosphere, the surface must be exposed to the most violent changes of temperature: in the lunar day of half a month it must be heated to a very high temperature, and in the other half subjected to cold equal to that of interstellar space. Her diameter is rather more than 2,160 miles, and her rate of motion through the firmament $13^{\circ} 10' 35''$ per day, which implies that she travels over a space slightly exceeding her own diameter in one hour. The average time she takes to move around

the sky is 27d. 7h. 43m. 11⁵⁵/₁₀₀, and the average time from a New Moon to the next is 29d. 12h. 44m. 38¹/₁₀₀. When seen through a telescope the surface of the Moon presents many objects of great beauty and interest. A small instrument will show the chief "seas," plains, mountain ranges, ring-plains, and crater-pits. The question as to the origin of these formations, whether they may have been caused by volcanic action, or, on the other hand, by the impact of meteors forms an interesting subject for discussion.

When the Earth passes between the Sun and Moon, the Earth's shadow sweeps across the Moon and causes a lunar eclipse, which may be either total or partial as in the case of solar eclipses, but there is the difference that the phase of a lunar eclipse is seen the same from all places where the Moon is above the horizon at the time. The obscuration of the Moon's disc is hardly ever complete, but because the Sun's light is scattered by the clouds in the Earth's atmosphere, the Moon appears usually as a copper-coloured disc, the precise shade being different at different eclipses. It will be understood that solar eclipses can take place only at New Moon, and lunar eclipses only at Full Moon.

The Full Moon, which occurs near the Autumnal Equinox, rises at nearly the same time, about sunset, on several consecutive evenings. Because in earlier times it was thought that this was specially ordained to facilitate the ingathering of the crops the phenomenon was called the Harvest Moon. The Full Moon which follows is called the Hunter's Moon.

A FEW OF THE CHIEF LUNAR FORMATIONS.

Wedge-shaped Valley of the Alps.—Near the central line of disc, towards the north, a cleft 83 miles long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ –5 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad.

Apennines.—An extensive mountain range somewhat similar to terrestrial features. Visible to naked eye when projecting into the dark part of the disc. Length, 460 miles; highest summit (Huyghens) reaches 18,000 feet.

Aristarchus.—A lunar crater in N.E. quadrant. The brightest object on the Moon. This crater is visible as a luminous spot when all the surrounding region is involved in shadow.

Mare Crisium.—A dark grey oval plain visible to naked eye near W.N.W. limb of Moon. Extends 280 miles N. to S. and 354 miles E. to W. Well seen five days after new or a few days after full.

Mare Serenitatis.—Lies S. of the Moon's centre,

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Orb.	Mean Distance from Sun.		Sidereal Period.	Synodic Period.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.	Diameter.	Mass compared with Earth.	Period of Rotation on Axis.
	Radii of Earth's Orbit.	Millions of Miles.						
Sun	—	—	Yrs. Days.	Days.	° ' "	Miles.		d. h. m.
Mercury ☿	0' 39	36' 0	0 88	116	7 0	864,000	333.432	25 9 7
Venus ♀	0' 72	67' 2	0 225	584	3 24	3,000	0' 04	25 42 ?
Earth ⊕	1' 00	92' 9	1 0	—	0 0	7,927 eq.	1' 00	23 21 ?
Mars ♂	1' 52	141' 5	1 32	780	1 51	4,200	0' 11	24 37 1/2
Jupiter ♃	5' 20	483' 3	11 314	399	1 19	88,700 eq.	318	9 50
						82,800 p.		9 56
Saturn ♄	9' 54	886' 1	29 167	378	2 30	75,100 eq.	95	10 14 1/2
						67,200 p.		
Uranus ♅	19' 19	1,782' 8	84 6	370	0 46	30,900	15	10 40
Neptune ♆	30' 07	2,793' 5	164 280	367 1/2	1 47	33,000	17	?

and extends over 428 miles. A nearly circular dark plain. Contains a crater, Linne, formerly suspected of change. This mare is visible to naked eye.

Javrus.—One of the finest craters on the Moon, and about 142 miles in diameter. Situated on S. limb.

Tycho.—Towards S. limb. Has been called "the metropolitan crater of the Moon." A fine crater 54 miles in diameter and 16,600 feet deep. Central hill nearly a mile high. Tycho is the centre of a remarkable system of bright rays radiating from it, and they are very conspicuous at the time of full moon. In its region (S. limb) the Moon's surface is so studded with craters that it resembles an immense honeycomb.

COMETS.

In addition to the planets, there are other interesting objects belonging to the Solar system, called comets. Some of these revolve in elliptical orbits, and return at intervals which, in the case of those that have confirmed the periods computed for them returning, range from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 80 years, whilst a few other computed orbits show periods as large as a million years. Other comets move in parabolic courses and apparently do not repeat their visits to the Sun.

Comets revolving around the Sun in comparatively limited times are not very numerous, but our knowledge of them is constantly becoming more comprehensive and accurate. These small returning comets revolve in periods from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 years, and deserve special notice, as their orbits are well known and predictions of their reappearances can be accurately made in many cases. Their paths extend outwards to the position where Jupiter performs his revolution, and from his circumstance they are termed Jovian comets.

The comets in the following list have already been seen at least once since discovery, and are expected to return in 1926 or 1927. The month of perihelion passage given in the second column is to be considered as approximate:—

Name.	Last Appearance.	Period in Years.
Kopff	1926 Jan.	1919..... 6'58
Finlay	" Apr.	1906..... 6'54
Tempel-Swift	" Mar.	1908..... 5'84
Teichmayer-Tuttle	" May....	1912..... 13'6
Holmes	" Oct.	1906..... 6'86
Jacobini	" Oct.	1913..... 6'5
Neujmin	1927 Jan.	—..... 5'4
Pons-Winnecke	" June....	1921..... 6'01

Four of the expected periodic comets were observed in the year 1925 (up to Oct. 1) and three others that are believed to be non-periodic.

There are other families of comets, none so numerous as the Jovian, named respectively from the planets Saturn, Uranus and Neptune, for a reason similar to that given above. Halley's comet belongs to the Neptunian family, while the comet of the November meteors (Leonids) belongs to the Uranian family.

METEORS.

Another class of objects which belong to the solar system are the meteoric streams, giving rise to occasional showers of meteors, falling stars, or fire-balls, which are all the same class of object, the distinction being only one of size. They are visible in varying number on every night of the year, and are sometimes so abundant as to form striking phenomena. The year 1926 was notable because of a remarkably abundant and previously unknown stream on

No.	Epoch 1923.	Radiant Point. R.A. Dec.	Name of Shower.
1	January 2-4 ...	230° 53'	Quadrantids.
2	January 25	331° 56'	ζ Cepheids.
3	Feb. 19-Mar. 1 ...	155° 14'	α Leonids.
4	March 1-4	166° 4'	τ Leonids.
5	March 11-12 ...	218° 12'	ζ Bootids.
6	March 17-18 ...	310° 78'	γ Cepheids.
7	April 20-22	272° 33'	Lyrids.
8	April 30	291° 59'	ο Draconids.
9	May 1-6	338° -2'	γ Aquarids.
10	May 18-26	246° 29'	ζ Herculis.
11	May 29-June 1 ...	353° 39'	α Andromedids.
12	June 2-10	253° -22'	α Scorpiids.
13	June 8-29	282° -26'	δ Sagittarids.
14	June 27-30	228° 58'	ι Draconids.
15	June 27-30	245° 64'	η Draconids.
16	July 7-11	343° 12'	α Pegasids.
17	July 19-Aug. 10 ...	302° -10'	α Capricornids.
18	July 25-30	339° -11'	δ Aquarids.
19	August 10-12 ...	45° 57'	Perseids.
20	August 20-25 ...	291° 60'	ο Draconids.
21	Aug. 21-Sept. 2 ...	262° 63'	ζ Draconids.
22	August 25	6° 11'	γ Pegasids.
23	September 3-16 ...	61° 36'	ε Perseids.
24	September 4-14 ...	348° 2'	γ Piscids.
25	Sept. 19-27	272° 23'	η Herculis.
26	October 11-24 ...	42° 21'	ε Arietids.
27	October 13	14° 7'	ε Piscids.
28	October 14-21 ...	33° 19'	α Arietids.
29	October 17-24 ...	92° 15'	Orionids.
30	Oct. 30-Nov. 14 ...	55° 12'	ε Taurids.
31	Nov. 1-10	61° 34'	ε Perseids.
32	Nov. 13-15	150° 23'	Leonids.
33	Nov. 14-25	64° 22'	ε Taurids.
34	Nov. 17-23	25° 43'	Andromedids.
35	Nov. 25-Dec. 4 ...	155° 39'	μ Ursids Maj.
36	Dec. 1-14	108° 33'	Geminids.
37	Dec. 18-21	161° 58'	β Ursids Maj.
38	Dec. 18-23	218° 76'	β Ursids Min.
39	Dec. 18-28	194° 68'	κ Draconids.
40	Dec. 25-31	103° 34'	θ Geminids.

June 28, which had a distinct connexion with Pons-Winnecke's periodical comet, the orbits being nearly the same. This comet returned to perihelion on June 12, 1921, but the expectation of a fine meteoric shower was not realized. There seems, however, a good prospect that one may occur at the comet's next return in June 1927. Meteorites are composed of terrestrial elements, iron, chromium, magnesium, and nickel being in large proportion.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

This is an appearance which is little understood, and therefore deserves the attention of observers. It shows, when the moon is absent, as a band of faint light which stretches up slantingly from the Sun before sunrise in the autumn months and after sunset in Spring. It may be the manifestation of a widely scattered appendage of the Sun or a vast concourse of slightly reflective meteoric systems. It has been asserted that it is a mere atmospheric effect, but this is not consistent with some of the chief features of its appearance. That it has a celestial origin seems certain, but its true nature is not easily explained on the evidence before us. We may, however, easily conclude that we should observe a decided shimmering E. and W. of the Sun resulting from this reflected light upon the host of minor planets, comets and cometary debris revolving around him, chiefly in orbits of little inclination.

THE AURORA BOREALIS.

This phenomenon may be considered more terrestrial than celestial. It sometimes happens that an unusual luminosity is seen in the northern sky in the form of streamers, arches, and condensations. A feature of special note is the prominent bright line in the green in its spectrum which is identified with a faint yellow-green line to be observed in the background of the sky on nights when no auroral display is visible. Its chief manifestations recur at fairly regular intervals of about eleven years, and seem to be associated with magnetic disturbances and Sun-spots, which have similar periods. The aurora is sometimes

regarded as showing the outer limit of our atmosphere, and its height has been determined. The general result is that the elevation of an aurora is between 50 and 200 miles. The great majority are about 60 miles high, and there are few above 100 miles. There is some suggestion that, with magnetic storms, the period of their appearance follows that of the Sun's synodic rotation (27 $\frac{1}{4}$ days). On March 22, 1920, there was a very extended group of spots at the middle of the Sun's disc, a magnetic storm, and splendid display of aurora during the night. A similar coincidence occurred in 1921 (May 14).

THE SATELLITES.

NAME.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary. Miles.	Period of Sidereal Revolution. D. H. M.	NAME.	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary. Miles.	Period of Sidereal Revolution. D. H. M.
<i>The Earth.</i>				<i>Saturn.</i>			
Luna .....	...	238,840	27 7 43	Mimas	12	117,000	0 22 37
<i>Mars.</i>				Enceladus	12	157,000	1 21 53
Phobos	14	5,850	0 7 39	Tethys	11	186,000	1 21 18
Deimos	13	14,650	1 6 18	Dione	11	238,000	2 17 41
<i>Jupiter.</i>				Rhea	10	332,000	4 12 25
V. Unnamed ...	13	112,500	0 11 57 $\frac{1}{2}$	Titan	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	771,000	15 22 41
I. Io	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	261,000	1 18 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Themis	17	906,000	20 20 24
II. Europa ...	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	415,000	3 13 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hyperion	16	934,000	21 6 39
III. Ganymede...	5	664,000	7 3 42 $\frac{1}{2}$	Iapetus	11	2,225,000	79 7 54
IV. Callisto ...	6	1,167,000	16 16 32	Phœbe	14	8,000,000	546 12 0
VI. Unnamed ...	14	7,110,000	250 14 40	<i>Uranus.</i>			
VII. Unnamed ...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,390,000	260 1 24	Ariel	16	120,000	2 12 29
VIII. Unnamed ...	17	14,940,000	738 21 36	Umbriel	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	167,000	4 3 28
IX. Unnamed ...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,940,000	745 0 0	Titania	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	273,000	8 16 56
				Oberon	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	365,000	13 11 7
				<i>Neptune.</i>			
				Unnamed	13	221,500	5 21 3

APPARENT DIMENSIONS OF SATURN'S OUTER RING, 1926.

Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.	Date.	Major Axis.	Minor Axis.
Jan. 11	36" 05	+14" 22	April 9	41" 25	+16" 31	July 14	39" 90	+15" 05	Oct. 10	35" 01	+13" 95
Feb. 12	37" 87	+15" 13	May 11	42" 09	+16" 32	Aug. 7	38" 35	+14" 53	Nov. 11	34" 34	+14" 10
Mar. 16	39" 93	+15" 94	June 12	41" 54	+15" 8c	Sept. 8	36" 43	+14" 08	Dec. 13	34" 48	+14" 52



This table gives the angular dimensions of the outer limit of Saturn's outer Ring as seen from the Earth. The + sign shows that the North side of the Ring is presented to the Earth throughout the year.

ILLUMINATED PORTIONS OF THE DISCS OF MERCURY AND VENUS, 1926.

Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.	Date.	Mercury.	Venus.
Jan. 11	0° 8' 16	0° 19'	April 11	0° 128	0° 452	July 10	0° 436	0° 811	Oct. 8	0° 935	0° 981
Feb. 10	0° 990	0° 012	May 11	0° 639	0° 601	Aug. 9	0° 013	0° 887	Nov. 7	0° 590	0° 998
Mar. 12	0° 543	0° 237	June 10	0° 064	0° 717	Sept. 8	0° 906	0° 944	Dec. 7	0° 372	0° 998

When the above numbers are less than 0° 500 the planet is *horned*, when greater than 0° 500 it is *gibbous* until unity is reached, when it is full.

Duration of Light and Darkness.—The second column of the first page of Calendar for every month contains a small diagram showing the amount of Darkness, or the period of moonlight and sunlight during the twelve hours from 12h. to 6h. These small diagrams have four divisions, each representing three hours, and a division is left unblacked if the moon or the sun is above the horizon for at least half of the period it represents. The diagrams for the greater part of the year

are  one of each pair being used according as it is light or dark during the periods named. In the summer, when the sun is above the horizon for more than half the first and last intervals, these reduce to .

Wireless Time-Signals.—In accordance with resolutions passed at the meeting of the International Astronomical Union at Cambridge in 1925, the wireless time-signals that are issued under the auspices of that organisation are under revision as to their time and method of sending at the time of preparation of this Almanack. No list is, therefore, included this year.

Meteorological Summary (British Isles), 1924-1925.

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THE results in the table below are for London (Westminster and Kew)—barometer readings reduced to Mean Sea Level, from October 1924 to September 1925 inclusive.

MONTH.	TEMPERATURE		RAINFALL			PRESSURE (Sea Level.)		WIND. Prevalent Direction.	SUNSHINE. Percent- age.
	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Days.	Amount.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.	Mean.	Diff. from normal, 1881-1915.		
	° F.	° F.		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	inch.		
1924 October.....	53.1	1.9 above	16	3.63	1.22 above	29.92	0.02 below	SW	19
" November.....	46.9	1.9 "	13	2.22	0.11 "	30.07	0.11 above	SW	8
" December.....	45.3	4.0 "	15	2.88	0.74 "	29.98	0.04 "	S	14
" Year .....	...	...					
1925 January	42.9	3.3 "	11	1.64	0.02 "	30.25	0.20 "	SW	11
" February	43.3	2.6 "	15	2.68	1.22 "	29.68	0.32 below	SW	20
" March	42.3	0.8 below	10	0.73	0.90 below	30.18	0.25 above	N	19
" April	48.0	0.2 "	16	1.75	0.38 above	29.86	0.10 below	WSW	28
" May	56.1	2.0 above	17	1.44	0.17 below	29.81	0.19 "	SW	42
" June	62.4	2.7 "	11	0.08	1.82 "	30.13	0.11 "	N	52
" July	65.7	2.5 "	11	3.22	1.03 above	29.94	0.06 "	SW	35
" August	62.6	0.1 "	13	2.26	0.02 below	29.99	0.01 above	SW	31
" September.....	55.6	2.6 below	18	1.99	0.34 above	29.98	0.06 below	SW	31

Temperature and Rainfall Records.

YEAR.	TEMPERATURE.				RAINFALL.					
	HOTTEST AND COLDEST DAYS (as recorded at Greenwich Observatory).				BRITISH ISLES.			LONDON. (Camden Square.)		
	Shade Max. (Fahr.)		Shade Min. (Fahr.)		Max. in 24 hours ending at 9 a.m.			Total for the Year.	No. of Rain- days, 0.01 and up- wards.	Total Dura- tion in Hours.
	Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.	Amt.	Date.	Place.			
					Inch.			Inch.		
1903	87.5	July 11	23.6	Jan. 16	4.78	Jan. 29	Ben Nevis	38.10	179	689
1904	91.0	Aug. 4	23.2	Nov. 26	5.62	Nov. 8	Ambleside	20.66	160	492
1905	87.2	July 26	19.5	Jan. 1	5.71	Aug. 25	Glen-na-Smoel	22.97	162	456
1906	94.3	Aug. 31	19.8	Dec. 30	6.15	Jan. 28	Borrowdale	24.26	163	420
1907	82.7	Sept. 25	22.4	Jan. 24	4.86	Oct. 16	Kingsbridge	23.01	175	419
1908	84.0	July 3	12.1	Dec. 30	4.80	Oct. 19	Treharris	23.67	157	501
1909	86.2	Aug. 12	13.6	Mar. 5	6.46	Feb. 2	Loch Quoich	26.75	190	577
1910	82.2	June 20	20.3	Jan. 27	4.51	Aug. 26	Borrowdale	25.36	186	491
1911	100.0	Aug. 9	21.6	Feb. 1	7.00	Oct. 29	Borrowdale	24.79	155	473
1912	90.0	July 12	19.1	Jan. 29	7.31	Aug. 26	Brundall	27.88	180	516
1913	87.1	June 17	24.2	Feb. 23	6.06	Sept. 17	Doncaster	22.41	163	453
1914	92.1	July 1	19.9	Jan. 24	6.35	Aug. 8	Snowdon	25.72	168	514
1915	87.2	June 8	22.3	Jan. 23	7.06	Sept. 25	Dalcross	32.18	152	569
1916	83.9	July 31	23.4	Dec. 19	8.20	Oct. 11	Kinlochquoich	34.01	192	628
1917	93.2	June 17	17.2	Dec. 19	9.56	June 28	Bruton	30.05	175	476
1918	86.8	Aug. 22	18.5	Jan. 9	4.95	Sept. 15	Douglas	26.69	195	520
1919	87.5	Aug. 12	15.5	Feb. 9	4.50	April 10	Corran	26.21	182	611
1920	86.5	May 25	15.7	Dec. 13	6.81	Feb. 9	Dunoon Ghyll	23.59	175	520
1921	94.0	July 11	25.3	Nov. 13	6.10	Jan. 8	Dunoon Ghyll	14.60	115	269
1922	90.6	May 24	24.4	Jan. 24	4.70	Aug. 7	Doncaster (Carr House Hos.)	25.60	177	593.4
1923	92.2	July 11	22.7	Nov. 26	5.57	Nov. 12	Llechweidd Q'arries	27.03	182	479
1924	88.8	July 12	21.2	Feb. 15	9.40	Aug. 18	Can'gton Brymore	30.08	188	540
1925	89.5	July 22								

BRITISH ISLANDS: The maximum temperature of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is 100° Fahr. This was observed at Wilton House, Salisbury, on July 15, 1881, and at Greenwich Observatory on Aug. 9, 1911.

The lowest temperature of the air recorded in the shade at 4 feet above the ground is -23° Fahr., or 55° below freezing point, at Blackadder, Berwickshire, on Dec. 4, 1879.

The greatest rainfall in a day was at Bruton, Somerset, when 9.56 inches fell in the 24 hours ended 9 a.m., June 29, 1917. This rainfall is equal to 965 tons of water per acre.

The total rainfall for a year at Stations in the British Islands during the 55 years 1870 to 1924 ranged from 246.92 inches at Llyn Llydaw

(Copper Mill), Carnarvon, and 247.30 inches at the Sty, Cumberland in 1923, to 9.29 inches at Margate in 1921.

The maximum wind-velocity on record in the British Islands was recorded at Quilty, west coast of Ireland, on Jan. 27, 1920, when a gust exceeded the rate of 110 miles per hour.

GENERAL: The maximum temperature on record of the air in shade is 134° Fahr., observed at Greenland Ranch, California, on July 10, 1913.

The wettest station in the world is generally allowed to be Cherra Poonjee in Assam, where the total fall for the year has exceeded 551½ inches. From June 12 to 16, 1876, 114.14 inches was collected, or an average daily fall of 22.83 inches. On one of these days, June 14, 40.80 inches fell in 24 hours.

For any starting Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the present time of the New Style, 1752, to 1952 inclusive.

HUNDRED YEARS 1753 to 1952										Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	4	7	7	3	6	1	3	6	2	4	7	10
1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	5	1	1	4	6	6	4	7	8	5	1	3
1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	6	2	2	5	7	5	5	1	4	6	1	4
1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	4	7	1	5	7
1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	2	4	4	2	4	4	2	5	1	2	4	6
1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	3	5	5	3	5	5	3	6	2	3	5	7
1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	4	6	6	4	6	6	4	7	3	4	6	8
1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	5	7	7	5	7	7	5	8	4	5	7	9
1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	6	8	8	6	8	8	6	9	5	6	8	10
1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	7	9	9	7	9	9	7	10	6	7	9	11
1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	8	10	10	8	10	10	8	11	7	8	10	12
1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	9	11	11	9	11	11	9	12	8	9	11	13
1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	10	12	12	10	12	12	10	1	9	10	12	14
1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	11	1	1	11	1	1	11	2	10	11	13	15
1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	12	2	2	12	2	2	12	3	11	12	14	16
1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1	3	3	1	3	3	1	4	12	1	15	17
1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	2	4	4	2	4	4	2	5	1	2	16	18
1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	3	5	5	3	5	5	3	6	2	3	17	19
1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	4	6	6	4	6	6	4	7	3	4	18	20
1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	5	7	7	5	7	7	5	8	4	5	19	21

LEAP YEARS 1756 to 1952										29												
1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE—To determine	1	2	3	4	5	6*	7
Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the present time of the New Style, 1752, to 1952 inclusive.	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1753	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1754	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
1755	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
1756	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1757	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1758	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1759	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1760	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1761	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
1762	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
1763	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1764	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1765	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1766	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1767	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1768	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
1769	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
1770	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1771	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1772	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1773	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1774	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1775	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
1776	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
1777	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1778	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1779	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1780	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1781	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1782	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
1783	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
1784	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1785	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1786	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1787	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1788	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1789	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
1790	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
1791	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1792	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1793	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1794	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1795	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1796	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
1797	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
1798	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1799	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1800	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1801	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1802	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1803	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
1804	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
1805	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1806	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1807	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1808	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1809	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1810	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
1811	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
1812	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1813	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1814	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1815	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1816	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1817	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
1818	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
1819	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1820	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1821	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1822	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1823	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1824	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
1825	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
1826	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1827	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1828	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1829	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1830	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1831	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
1832	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
1833	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1834	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1835	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1836	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1837	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1838	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
1839	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
1840	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1841	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1842	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1843	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1844	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1845	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday
1846	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday
1847	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
1848	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday
1849	Saturday	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
1850	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1851	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
1852	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Monday

THE shape of our Earth is that of an oblate spheroid, or a solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles to these are circles. The length of the Polar axis, according to a recently accepted determination (Hayford) is 7,900.0 miles and the diameter of the Equatorial circle 7,926.7 miles. The suggestion has been made that the Equator is not an exact circle, but the supposed deviation from circularity was small, and the fact has not been proved. The mean density of the Earth is 5.5 times that of water. The Earth moves round the Sun in a plane which passes through the Sun's centre, or, to write with more precision, the centre of gravity of the Earth and Moon moves in this plane, and both revolve round the centre of gravity but not precisely in the plane. The plane is called the plane of the Ecliptic. The Earth's Equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, and because of this inclination the Sun is high in the sky in the Summer months and low in the Winter. It is this tilt which causes the seasons, for not only does the high altitude in Summer cause the days to be longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface and make it hotter. The periods of Summer and Winter are opposed in the two hemispheres, the time of Summer in the Northern coinciding with Winter in the Southern, and *vice versa*. Since the axis of the Earth is inclined always in the same direction, the line of intersection of the Equator with the Ecliptic moves parallel to itself as the Earth travels round the Sun (approx. see p. 48). The instants when this line passes through the Sun are called the Equinoxes. The Sun and Earth are surrounded on all sides by the stars, and because the Earth moves round the Sun, the latter changes its position with respect to the stars during the year, and different sets of stars are seen in the sky at midnight in Summer and Winter. The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles a second, and it moves more slowly in July than in January. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about 23 hours 56 minutes of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of the movement of the Earth in its orbit the length of the solar day is more than this by about four minutes (see p. 77). It has been shown almost conclusively in recent years that the axis of rotation is not a fixed line in the Earth, but that its extremity, or the North Pole of the Earth, moves in a curve, roughly spiral, about the pole of figure as centre at a distance of a few feet from it.

THE TIDES.

The Tides of the Ocean are rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the Moon on the Oceans, modified by a similar influence of the Sun, which is less in amount because of the much greater distance of the attracting body. If the Earth were a globe uniformly covered with water it would be possible to account for the observed phenomena and predict them by simple mathematical consideration of these attractive influences, but these are very greatly modified by the land formations of our globe, and the prediction of the tides for any port depends mainly on the results of observation. A series of observed times and heights of the tide having been compiled and analysed, the analysis will show that the complete tidal movement can be represented by the combination of a

series of periodic terms, and when these terms are each carried forward to some future date their recombination gives the predicted tide. The mean level of the sea remains practically constant, but small changes have been detected which may be assigned to various causes. Taking the mean sea-level as datum, high water is at its highest (springs) at or near New and Full Moon, whilst low water falls an equal amount below at those times. At or near the time of the first and last quarters of the Moon (neaps) the high water rises only about half as much above the mean level as it does at springs, and the low water falls about half as little below it. These phenomena do not usually coincide exactly with the times of these phases of the Moon, but occur later, the interval being known as the *age* of the tide—thus, at London Bridge, the highest or spring tide occurs $2\frac{1}{2}$ days after New or Full Moon, and the neap tide is similarly delayed. The difference of height of spring and neap tides is the most apparent of the periodic differences which make up the whole tidal variation. Besides this there are differences due to the varying distance of the Moon from the Earth, and when the Moon is at or near perigee at New or Full the tide is specially high. There is a slight difference in the heights of the spring tide at New and Full Moon, and also in the height of the neap tide at the respective quarters, but these and other small periodicities are not appreciably noticeable at some ports.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

A phenomenon of the Earth, the origin of which is obscure, but on which some light has been thrown by recent investigations, is known as Earth magnetism. Its best known manifestation is its effect on the needle of a mariner's compass, which, except for the variations to be immediately described, points continually northward. The north point indicated by a compass needle is not, except in particular cases, the north point shown by astronomical observations; in other words, the needle does not point to the North Pole of the axis of rotation of the Earth, but makes an angle with the terrestrial meridian. This angle is called the Magnetic Variation, or, more generally, Magnetic Declination, and differs in different parts of the world and even over limited tracts of country. Along a line from the north of Norfolk through Greenwich to Chichester the declination is the same as at Greenwich. Along a line parallel to this through Dover the West declination is now about a degree less; from Newcastle to Plymouth it is about $1\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ greater; whilst at Dublin the declination is 3° or 4° greater than at Greenwich. Observations of magnetic declination are made and charted to show the amount of this magnetic element over our globe, and from such charts it appears that there are two points or regions which may be considered as directive centres, and are known as the Magnetic Poles. At these places a freely suspended magnetised needle would stand vertically. They do not coincide with the terrestrial Poles, nor are they exactly antipodal. Their positions apparently undergo secular change, and for the epoch 1912 the position of the North Magnetic Pole was about lat. 71° , long. 96° W., that of the South, lat. 73° , long. 156° E. The magnetic declination at any place changes gradually year by year, and its amount observed in or near London at certain epochs is given in the table on p. 76. That the compass needle does not in general point true north and south,

but that it is inclined a certain amount east or west, and that the amount varies with the locality was recognised among western nations by the end of the 15th century, Columbus being credited with the discovery. That there is a secular change in the magnetic declination, or that the amount at any place changes slowly year by year, was discovered by Gellibrand in 1634.

Magnetic Declination at London.

Year.		
1580	11	15 East.
1665	1	30 West.
1765	20	0 West.
1800	24	0 West.

In 1819 the westerly declination at Greenwich was about $24^{\circ} 25'$, which was probably its maximum. The needle has been since moving slowly eastward. The following table of mean magnetic elements is derived from the observations made at Greenwich in the respective years, and applies to Greenwich only. The figures for 1925 are provisional only, and for 1926 are inferred.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Horizontal Magnetic Force in C. G. S. Units at Greenwich.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.
1900	16 29 0	1846	67 8 5
1910	15 41 2	1855	66 52 6
1920	14 8 6	18454	66 53 6
1922	13 46 7	18447	66 52 3
1923	13 35 1	18431	66 51 9
1924	13 22 8	1843	66 51 6
1925	13 9 5	1843	66 51 5
1926	12 56	1842	66 51

The dip is the angle that a delicately poised needle constrained to move in a vertical plane under the action of magnetism only will make with the horizontal plane.

The declination varies during the 24 hours, for the needle makes a small excursion in the morning from East to West, and returns, the range at Greenwich being about $12'$ in summer and $7'$ in winter. The needle occupies its mean position in the morning about $10\frac{1}{2}$, and again about $18\frac{1}{2}$, throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position about $14\frac{1}{2}$, and its most easterly position at an hour of the night which varies with the season of the year. The inclination or dip also varies in a similar manner to the declination. Since these variations of the magnetic elements are mainly confined to the hours of daylight, are much greater in summer than in winter, and are evidently affected by changes in the solar activity—for the variation is larger at times of Sun-spot maximum than at minimum—it may be concluded that they are dependent on solar radiation and perhaps on the ionisation of the upper atmosphere by the Sun, which causes it to be highly conducting.

MAGNETIC STORMS.

Besides these diurnal movements and their periodic variations, the magnets recording the three elements sometimes make sudden and violent oscillations which may continue for several hours. Such an occurrence is known as a Magnetic Storm, and is accompanied by spontaneous electric earth-currents, which may, if violent, interfere with telegraph working. When these storms occur there is frequently a large spot on the Sun, which leads to the suggestion of a solar emanation, perhaps a direct stream, which affects the Earth.

GRAVITY.

It is deduced as a consequence of Newton's laws that two bodies exert on one another an attraction directly proportional to their masses and in inverse ratio to the square of the distance between them, and since this is so the terrestrial mass exerts an attraction upon all the bodies at its surface. The combination of this attraction with the (so-called) centrifugal force due to the rotation of the earth produces a resultant force which is known as gravity. The direction of this force is the vertical.

It is found by experiment that the force of gravity (generally indicated by the letter g) is different in different latitudes. At the Pole the force exceeds that at the Equator by rather more than a two-hundredth part, or, in other words, a person who weighs 200 lbs. at the Equator by a spring balance would weigh by the same balance 201 lbs. at the Pole.

The experiments consist in finding the time of oscillation of the same pendulum in different latitudes, the time being smaller as g is larger. A pendulum which makes a swing in exactly one second is longer at places where g is large. Because this variation of gravity is due to the shape of the Earth as well as to the so-called centrifugal force, it is possible to deduce the ellipticity of meridians from these determined values of g .

The following table gives the relative values of the force of gravity and the length of the seconds pendulum at various places— g is the acceleration due to gravity in centimetre-seconds, l is given in centimetres.

	g .	l .
Equator	978.05	99.097
Latitude 45°	980.63	99.359
Greenwich	981.21	99.418
Edinburgh	981.60	99.457
Pole	983.23	99.622

EARTHQUAKES.

Earthquakes, or earth tremors, are believed to be due to some form of fracture caused by the breakage of the Earth's substance under a growing strain, when the strain has passed the breaking point. This gives rise to waves which are propagated through the solid substance to distant parts of the Earth, and vertically upwards to the surface, sometimes with disastrous effects. The point where the fracture occurs and the earthquake originates is called the seismic centre, or origin, or focus. That part of the Earth which is vertically above this centre is called the epicentre. The waves transmitted through the Earth may come to the surface hundreds, or even thousands, of miles from the epicentre, and the times of arrival are recorded. The first indications on the seismograph are made by longitudinal waves (P), which are followed after an interval by direct transverse waves (S) in approximately the same path, but which travel at a different rate. From the length of the interval of time between the arrival of the (P) and the (S) waves, the distance of the epicentre from the recording station may be inferred, and from three or more such distances it is possible to make an estimate of the position of the epicentre on the earth's surface. There is no very certain method for determining the depth of the focus, but judging from particular cases for which estimates have been made, this may range from 50 to 450 km.

Greenwich Mean Time.

APART from abstract and philosophical considerations, Time, in actual practice, is measured by the rotation of the Earth, and a solar day is the duration of a complete rotation of our sphere round its axis with respect to the Sun, which is rather longer than a rotation with respect to the stars. The speed of the Earth's rotation is itself uniform, but the length of the solar day is affected, first by the movement of the Earth in its orbit round the Sun, which is not constant because of the ellipticity of the orbit, and also by the circumstance that the axis about which the Earth rotates is not perpendicular to the plane of its orbit. Clocks are adjusted to an average or mean solar day which is of uniform length and is divided into 24 equal hours. This is the basis of Mean Solar Time. The length of the Mean Solar day is constant, but that of the apparent, or the interval from one transit of the Sun across the meridian to the next, varies for the reasons above given, and it happens that the longest apparent solar day is about December 22, which is 30 seconds longer than the mean. The shortest solar day as thus defined is about September 16, and falls short of the mean by 21 or 22 seconds.

A unit and method of measurement having been established, it is necessary to choose a zero. The zero adopted is the instant when a fictitious body known as the Mean Sun, which is sometimes before, sometimes behind the real Sun in its apparent annual journey round the Earth, is on some chosen meridian. The time is called the Local Mean Time of any place through which the meridian passes. Usually some standard meridian, such as that of Greenwich, is chosen, and the time of that meridian is used throughout a whole country, and hence the expression Greenwich Mean Solar Time, or, more usually, Greenwich Mean Time, arises (see Zone Standard Time p. 76).

Apparent Solar Time.

The time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time, and is affected by the two causes mentioned, which make the length of a solar day not uniform. It differs from Mean Solar Time by the Equation of Time which is given in the second column of page 2 for each month, with a precept for its use.

The Astronomical Day.

For purposes of Astronomy the day formerly began at noon, and the hours following noon were numbered successively from 0 to 23. A change was made in 1925, and the Astronomical Day now begins at midnight, the hours being numbered from 0 to 23 as has been the practice in this Almanack since 1921. The letters G.M.T. now specify Time of this system, but the letters U.T. (Universal Time) are sometimes added to distinguish from the earlier system. (See p. 4.)

Sidereal Time.

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth round its axis with reference to the stars and begins at any place when the First Point of Aries is on that meridian (see p. 57). In observatory practice time is measured, and the standard clock is regulated, by this rotation of the Earth with respect to the stars, and Mean Solar Time is derived from Sidereal Time by computation. The error and rate of the sidereal clock are found by observing the instant it shows when certain stars, known as Clock Stars, cross the meridian, and comparison of this with

the known time of transit (star's R.A.) will give the error of the sidereal clock. Comparison of the mean solar clock with the sidereal clock will show the error of the former. The same result might be arrived at directly by observing the instant by the Mean Time clock when the stars cross the meridian.

The rule for finding the Mean Time of transit of any object from its Right Ascension, or, what is the same thing, of converting Sidereal into Mean Time may be stated thus:—*From the given Right Ascension or Sidereal Time subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of 10 secs. per hour, or by the Table on p. 57. If the R.A. should be smaller than the S.T. at noon, 24h. must be added. The final result will be the mean time reckoned from noon, to which 12h. must be added to convert into G.M.T. as now used.*

Ex.—At what time will Sirius cross the meridian on March 15?

R.A. of Sirius + 24h.	H. M. S.
Sid. Time at Mean Noon (subt.)	30 41 53
	23 29 20
	7 12 33
Retardation from p. 57	1 11

	7 11 22
G.M.T. (U.T.) of Southing	19 11 22

It will be noted that it might have been necessary to use the Sidereal Time at Noon for March 14.

Mean Time may be converted into Sidereal Time by reversing this process, or otherwise by taking out the G.M.T. of the zero of the Sidereal clock which precedes that to be converted, making use of col. 9 on page 2 of the month; e.g. :—

G.M.T. (U.T.) March 15	H. M. S.
From Col. 9, p. 11	19 11 22
	12 30 35

Interval of Mean Time	6 40 47
Acceleration from p. 57 (add) ...	0 1 6

Corresponding Sidereal Time ...	6 41 53
---------------------------------	---------

Summer Time.

Following are the periods in which Summer Time has been used since its adoption. (See note, p. 17.)

1916.	May 21d. 2h. to Oct. 1d. 2h.
1917.	April 8d. 2h. to Sept. 17d. 2h.
1918.	Mar. 24d. 2h. to Sept. 30d. 2h.
1919.	Mar. 30d. 2h. to Sept. 29d. 2h.
1920.	Mar. 28d. 2h. to Oct. 25d. 2h.
1921.	April 3d. 2h. to Oct. 3d. 2h.
1922.	Mar. 26d. 2h. to Oct. 8d. 2h.
1923.	April 22d. 2h. to Sept. 16d. 2h.
1924.	April 13d. 2h. to Sept. 21d. 2h.
1925.	April 19d. 2h. to Oct. 4d. 2h.

The hour being Greenwich Mean in each case.

The Act now in force applies to Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man. (See p. 78, note.)

The scheme has been adopted in other countries. In France the dates of the beginning of the period in the successive years 1916 to 1925 have been June 15, March 25, March 10, March 2, Feb. 15, March 15, March 26, May 27, March 30 and April 5 (inclusive); the dates of ending, October 1, 7, 6, 5, 25, 26, 8, 7, 5 and 4, these not being included in the period. In 1923 a law was passed on May 24, fixing the period for France and Algeria as from 23h. on the last Saturday in March to 24h. on the first Saturday in October, subject to future alteration.

In the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time," when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now nearly all the countries of the world use as Standard the Time of some meridian which differs from that of Greenwich by a multiple of 15°, and therefore differs from Greenwich Mean Solar Time by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow. In a few cases differences including a half hour have been adopted.

The Standard Time adopted in various countries is given below. In the United States and Canada five different standard times are used, these large territories being divided into zones approximately 7½° on either side of five central meridians, the towns and cities near the dividing lines adopting which of the times is the more suitable to railway or local requirements. Brazil is divided into three zones in which the times 3, 4, and 5 hours slow on Greenwich are standard respectively.

Fast or Slow on Greenwich Time.

- | | | |
|-----|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12 | hrs. F.... | Fiji Islands. |
| 11½ | " F.... | New Zealand. |
| 11 | " F.... | New Caledonia and dependencies,
Caroline Is., east of 154° E.,
Marshall Is., Nauru. |
| 10 | " F.... | Victoria, New South Wales, Queens-
land, Tasmania, New Guinea,
Lord Howe Is., Caroline Is., west
of 154° E., Marianne Is. (except
Guam). |
| 9½ | " F.... | South Australia, Northern Terri-
tory of Australia. |
| 9 | " F.... | Japan, Corea, Yap (Caroline Is.). |
| 8 | " F.... | Port Arthur, East China, Hong
Kong, Philippine Is., Formosa and
Pescadores Is., North Borneo and
Labuan, Macao, Portuguese Timor,
West Australia. |
| 7 | " F.... | French Indo-China, Hoi-hau and
Pakhoi, Siam, Federated Malay
States, Straits Settlements. |
| 6½ | " F.... | Burma, Andaman & Nicobar Is. |
| 5½ | " F.... | India (except Calcutta and Portu-
guese India), Ceylon, Laccadive Is. |
| 5 | " F.... | Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese
India. |
| 4 | " F.... | Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion. |
| 3 | " F.... | French Somaliland, Madagascar,
Italian Somaliland, Eritrea, Russia. |
| 2½ | " F.... | British East Africa, Uganda. |
| 2 | " F.... | Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Rou-
mania, Latvia (except Reval),
Estonia, Egypt, Rhodesia and
Union of South Africa, Portu-
guese East Africa, Cyprus, Fin-
land, Palestine. |
| 1 | hr. F.... | Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Ger-
many, Luxembourg, Austria,
Hungary, Switzerland, Italy,
Bosnia, Servia, Malta, Czecho-
Slovakia, Tunis, Nigeria, French
Equatorial Africa, Cameroons,
Belgian Congo, Portuguese West
Africa, South-West Africa, Angola,
Libya, Sardinia, Lithuania. |

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained. (See p. 27.)

Greenwich ... Great Britain, Ireland, France,
Time Channel Is., Belgium, Spain,
Portugal, Faroe Is., Gibraltar,
Algeria, Balearic Is., Corsica,
St. Thomas and Princes Is., Ivory
Coast, Dahomey, Morocco, Gold
Coast (Jan.-Aug.).

- | | | |
|-----|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | hr. S.... | Iceland, Madeira, French Guinea,
Senegal, Portuguese Guinea, Li-
beria, Sierra Leone, Ascension Is.,
Canary Is., Mauretania. |
| 2 | hrs. S.... | Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando
and Trindad Is. (Brazil). |
| 3 | " S.... | Eastern Brazil. |
| 4 | " S.... | New Brunswick (East), Nova Scotia,
Quebec (East), Prince Edward
Is., Porto Rico, Trinidad, the
Leeward Is., Grenada, Guade-
loupe, Tobago, Martinique, St.
Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Pierre,
Central Brazil, the Argentine
Republic, Uruguay, French Guiana. |
| 4½ | " S.... | Venezuela. |
| 5 | " S.... | Quebec (Western), Ontario to 82° 30'
W., New Brunswick (Western),
Eastern Zone of the United
States, Jamaica, Bahama Is.,
Peru, Panama, Western Brazil. |
| 6 | " S.... | Central Zones of Canada and United
States and Florida, Costa Rica,
Salvador, Honduras. |
| 7 | " S.... | Mountain Zones of Canada and the
United States. |
| 8 | " S.... | British Columbia, California,
Nevada, Oregon, Washington. |
| 9 | " S.... | Yukon, Sitka. |
| 10 | " S.... | Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Aus-
tral and Society Is., Alaska. |
| 10½ | " S.... | Hawaiian or Sandwich Is. |
| 11 | " S.... | Tutuila (Samoa). |
| 11½ | " S.... | Apia (Samoa). |

In the Tonga or Friendly Islands the time 12h. 20m. fast on Greenwich is used: though the longitude of these islands is about 17h. 40m. West of Greenwich, the Date line (see below) passes to the East of them. The time of Aden 2h. 59m. 54s. fast on Greenwich is standard in Aden and British Somaliland.

The time 2 hours fast on Greenwich is called East-European, that 1 hour fast is called Mid-European. The time, 4 hours slow on Greenwich, has been called Maritime, Inter-Colonial, or Atlantic Time. The times used in the other zones of the North American continent are called respectively Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific Time.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE.

The line where the change of date occurs as adopted by the British Admiralty is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. The line is indicated by joining up the following eight points:—

- | | |
|-----|--------------------------|
| (1) | Lat. 60° S., long. 180°. |
| (2) | 51½° S., long. 180°. |
| (3) | 45½° S., long. 172½° W. |
| (4) | 15½° S., long. 172½° W. |
| (5) | 5° S., long. 180°. |
| (6) | 48° N., long. 180°. |
| (7) | 52½° N., long. 170° E. |
| (8) | 65° N., long. 169° W. |

Then through the centre of Bering Strait to a point lat. 70° N., long. 180°.

THE AGE OF THE EARTH.

VARIOUS estimates have been made of the Age of the Earth, but scientific investigation shows that dates for the "Creation of the World," such as the year 4004 B.C. as adopted by Archbishop Ussher from scriptural chronology, or 3760 B.C. as is said by the Jews, are quite untenable. From the assumption that the Sun's heat is sustained solely by contraction of its bulk Lord Kelvin deduced 20,000,000 years as the time during which it has existed, but this period is too short to be accepted by geologists as the age of the Earth. The discovery of radio-active substances brought a new factor into consideration, and it has been lately estimated that as *the abode of life* (Lord Rayleigh, *Brit. Assoc.*, 1921) a moderate multiple of 1,000,000,000 years is the possible and probable duration of the earth's crust.

GEOLOGICAL PERIODS.

- I. AZOIC ("Without Life"), containing no trace of life in any form. The duration of this period probably far exceeded that of all the remaining divisions together.
 - II. Eozoic ("Dawn of Life"), characterized by the first appearance of animal life.
 - III. PALÆOZOIC ("Old Life") or PRIMARY, containing traces of extinct animal life :—
 - i. *Cambrian*, exemplified in Wales (Cambria), Cumberland, etc.—the earliest group which possesses a connected suite of fossils.
 - ii. *Ordovician*, exemplified in North Wales and named after the ancient British tribe (Ordovices) inhabiting the region.
 - iii. *Silurian*, named after the ancient British inhabitants (Silures) of S.E. Wales.
 - iv. *Devonian* or *Old Red Sandstone*, from the prevalence of the system as a marine formation in Devonshire.
 - v. *Carboniferous*, including *Coal Measures*, *Millstone Grit* and *Mountain Limestone*.
 - vi. *Permian*, from the Russian province of *Perm*, where these strata are widespread.
 - IV. MESOZOIC ("Middle Life") or SECONDARY, with intermediate forms of animal life :—
 - i. *Triassic*, from the three (tri-) divisions of the type formation in Germany.
 - ii. *Jurassic*, typically displayed in the *Jura Mountains*.
 - iii. *Cretaceous*, from the *chalky* nature of its representatives where first studied.
 - V. CAINOZOIC ("New Life") or TERTIARY, containing forms of existing life :—
 - i. *Eocene*, the dawn or beginning of new forms of life, i.e., existing species.
 - ii. *Oligocene*, containing a few still existing species.
 - iii. *Miocene*, containing a minority of existing species—less than 50 per cent.
 - iv. *Pliocene*, the fossil remains show a majority of still existing species.
 - VI. QUATERNARY ("Fourth in Order") or POST-TERTIARY :—
 - i. *Pleistocene* or *Glacial*, the greatest number of the remains are those of still existing species. Period of last Great Ice Age.
 - ii. *Recent* or *Post-Glacial*.
- Definite dates cannot be assigned to most periods, but G. de Geer has shown that scarcely 9,000 years ago the site of Stockholm was beneath the ice-sheet (VI. i.). Traces of human life are first found in V. iv. (See also col. ii.)

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

Pithecanthropus erectus (Erect Ape-man).—Remains of a skull and of a thigh bone were found in 1891 and 1892 by Professor Dubois, at Trinil, Java. These are held to be remains of a creature of Pliocene times (see Geological Period, col. i.), about midway between the Orangutan and Man in development.

Australopithecus Africanus (Erect Man-ape).—A skull was discovered in a limestone deposit at Taungs (Western Cape Colony), in 1925, by Professors Dart and Young of Witwatersrand University. In connexion with this discovery, Sir A. Keith, F.R.S., has declared that traces of human life may yet be discovered in Miocene times (see col. i., v., iii.).

Homo Heidelbergensis (The Heidelberg Man).—A lower jaw was discovered near Mauer, Heidelberg, in 1907. This is held to be that of a primitive man of the earliest Pliocene Period. The difficulty of assigning dates to the Heidelberg or Trinil remains is shown in the conflict of authority, as one estimate gives 140,000 years (Rutot) for the whole, and another gives 700,000 years (Sturge) for a portion only of the Pliocene Period.

The Piltdown Skull (Eo anthropos, or Primitive Man).—Discovered in 1912 at Piltdown, Sussex, and ascribed to primitive man of early Paleolithic times.

Neanderthal Man.—Remains of a skull and parts of a skeleton found in 1859 in the Neanderthal Ravine, near Düsseldorf, Rhenish Prussia, and others found at Spy, Belgium, in 1884, are held to represent the oldest known dolichocephalic (long-headed) race in Europe, living about 50,000 years before the Christian Era. In 1925 a similar skull was found near Tagbha, Palestine.

Homo Primigenius.—Discoveries of interred human remains at Combe Capelle, Dordogne, France (1909), at Brix and Brunn, Moravia, and at Galle Hill, Northfleet, Kent (1895) are held to be those of human beings of late Paleolithic times, from 35,000 to 15,000 B.C.

STAGES OF CIVILIZATION.

The terms employed by ethnologists refer to periods, not of time, but of culture, and are of local application only, there being no universal synchronous sequence in all parts of the world. Races of Europe, Asia and America had reached the Iron Age of development long before the 18th century, A.D., while races in Oceania were still in the Paleolithic (or at least Neolithic) stage at the time of Cook's voyages.

The Stone Age.—The ancestors of primitive man are held to have adopted the use of stones of a suitable size for defence, while primitive man made such instruments more effective by sharpening them to a rough point. The earliest period is known as *Eolithio* (or Dawn of the Stone Age), and this period may have extended to 600,000 years B.C. Weapons of a later period, known as *Paleolithic* (or Old Stone Age), show gradual developments, from the chipped, leaf-shape forms, known as *Chellean* (from Chelles, Seine et Marne, France), and employed, perhaps, from 400,000 to 100,000 B.C., to later and more effective flint points, arrow heads and spear-heads, flat on one side, known as *Mousterian* (from Le Moustier, where many such implements and other remains were

found). The Mousterian period is held to have lasted until about 10,000 B.C., when *Neolithic* (or New Stone Age) weapons, polished and less crudely fashioned, were brought into use for a further period of about 5,000 years. In the Stone Age the burial of the dead was influenced by the primitive nature of the implements available for digging, the graves being only large enough to contain a body huddled together in a cramped position.

Cultivation of the Soil.—Cultivation is believed to have followed the interment of the dead about 10,000 B.C., and rendered possible the political (*polis* = city) organisation of mankind. There appears to have been a definite centre of Western Civilization at *Nippur* (and elsewhere in Iraq) no later than 6,000 B.C., and in *Egypt*, under the first of the Pharaohs (Menes), about 5,000 B.C. It is not yet known if a similar degree of Eastern civilization had been reached in China, or elsewhere, during (or before) that of Iraq and Egypt.

The Bronze Age.—Intercommunication of races introduced a knowledge of the malleable properties of copper, while the spread of commerce distributed tin from Saxony and Cornwall among the races of Europe and Asia. Implements and utensils of cast bronze superseded those of stone, wood, horn or bone. The designs and decorations suggest that this stage of culture was introduced into Europe from Asia, and it must therefore be dated for the East far earlier than for the West, over a period ranging from 5,000 to 2,000 B.C. The Bronze Age appears to have been marked by the cremation of human remains, in place of mere burial in a constricted position.

The Iron Age.—Implements of cast bronze were in turn superseded by those of hammered iron at varying dates—in China, Chaldaea, Assyria and Egypt about 4000 B.C.; in South-Eastern Europe about 2000 B.C., spreading over the rest of Europe from 1000 B.C. to 100 A.D., by which time the use of hammered iron was known throughout Scandinavia and in Ireland. It is possible that the Eastern civilization discarded the use of bronze and adopted that of iron even before the West had reached the Bronze Age, and while the remoter parts were still in the Palaeolithic Age. With the Iron Age was re-introduced interment of human remains, in place of Bronze Age cremation, but the bodies were laid at full length in the ground and not huddled up as in the Stone Age.

EPOCHS AND CALENDARS.

Abyssinian.—The Ethiopians have a chronological system which starts from the first day of the reign of the Roman Emperor Diocletian and proceeds in cycles of 532 years, commencing at 1 again upon the completion of each cycle. Their first year began on 29th August, 284 A.D. (See also "Coptic," *post*.)

Armenian.—The Armenians marked their secession from the Greek Church by adopting it as their epoch. This corresponds to 9th July, 552 A.D.

Assyrian or Babylonian.—In the eighth century B.C. the Babylonians commenced a chronology with the era of the founder of their Empire. Their epoch corresponds to 26th February, 747 B.C.

Biblical.—The Christians of Western Europe made many calculations concerning the date of

the Creation of the World, based upon the genealogical tables in the Old Testament. In the seventeenth century (1650) James Ussher, Archbishop of Armagh, published his *Annales Veteris Testamenti*, and *Ussher's Notation* was afterwards printed in marginal notes to the Authorised Version of the English Bible. Ussher's Notation placed the Creation of the World in 4004 B.C.

Christian.—In the chronological system known as the Christian, now in use, the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Annus Domini*), the conventional abbreviation A.D. signifying *Anno Domini*, "in the year of the Lord." The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, 3761 A.M. (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 816. The actual date of the birth of Christ is said to have been 4th April of the year 4 B.C.

Coptic.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Ethiopia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year, and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, August 29 (Julian date). A Coptic Calendar for the year 1642 and part of 1643 is appended:—

Year 1642.	A.D. 1925.	Year 1642.	A.D. 1926.
Tūt	Sept. 11	Būnah	June 8
Bābah	Oct. 11	Abīb	July 8
Hātur	Nov. 10	Masrī	August 7
Kihak	Dec. 10	Complement-	
	A.D. 1926.	ary days ...	Sept. 6-10
Tubah	Jan. 9	Year 1642.	
Amshir	Feb. 8	Tūt	Sept. 11
Barmahāt	March 10	Bābah	Oct. 11
Barmūdāh	April 9	Hātur	Nov. 10
Bashuns	May 9	Kihak	Dec. 10

Hindu.—In addition to the Muhammadan reckoning there are four eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga-ga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on 18 February, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on 23 February, 57 B.C. The year 1926 A.D. is, therefore, the year 1983 of the Vikrama Era. In Southern India, the *Saka Era*, with its epoch of 3 March, A.D. 78, was probably founded by Kanishka (whose sway was widely extended), and is in general use. The year 1926 A.D. is 1848 of the Saka Era. In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

There are many obsolete eras in the history of the Indian Peninsula. The principal religious systems of chronology were those of the Buddhists and the Jains. The Buddhists reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the Jains was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Jewish.—The Jews hold that the world was created at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year 3760 B.C. or year 554 of the Julian Period, and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to October 7 B.C. 3761. Thus the year 1926 A.D. is *Annus Mundi* 5686-7 in the Jewish Calendar. A calendar for 5686-5687 is appended:—

(A.M. 5686 and part of A.M. 5687.)

A.M. 5686.		A.D. 1925.
Tishri	1 Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept. 19
"	2 " and day ...	" 20
"	3 Fast of Gedaliah	" 21
"	10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atone- ment).	" 28
"	15 Feast of Tabernacles	Oct. 3
"	16 " and day	" 4
"	21 Hoshana Rabba	" 9
"	22 Feast of Solemn Assembly	" 10
"	23 Rejoicing of the Law	" 11
Marheshvan	1 New Moon	" 19*
Kislev	1 New Moon	Nov. 18*
"	25 Hanukah, Dedication of the Temple.	Dec. 12
Tebet	1 New Moon	" 18*
"	10 Fast of Tebet	" 27
		A.D. 1926.
Shebat	1 New Moon	Jan. 16
Adar	1 New Moon	Feb. 15*
"	11 Fast of Esther	" 25
"	14 Purim	" 28
"	15 Shushan Purim	Mar. 1
Nisan	1 New Moon	" 16
"	15 Festival of the Passover	" 30
"	16 " and day	" 31
"	21 " 7th day	April 5
"	22 " 8th day	" 6
Iyar	1 New Moon	" 15*
Sivan	1 New Moon	May 14
"	6 Pentecost, Feast of Weeks	" 19
"	7 " and day	" 20
Tammuz	1 New Moon	June 13*
"	17 Fast of Tammuz	" 29
Ab	1 New Moon	July 12
"	9 Fast of Ab	" 20
Ellul	1 New Moon	Aug. 11*
A.M. 5687.		
Tishri	1 Rosh Hashanah (New Year)	Sept. 9
"	2 " and day...	" 10
"	4 Fast of Gedaliah	" 12
"	10 Yom Kippur (Day of Atone- ment).	" 18
"	15 Feast of Tabernacles	" 23
"	16 " and day	" 24
"	21 Hoshana Rabba	" 29
"	22 Feast of Solemn Assembly	" 30
"	23 Rejoicing of the Law	Oct. 1
Marheshvan	1 New Moon	" 9*
Kislev	1 New Moon	Nov. 7
"	25 Hanukah, Dedication of the Temple.	Dec. 1
Tebet	1 New Moon	" 6*
"	10 Fast of Tebet	" 15

* The previous day is also observed as the New Moon.

Note.—All Jewish Sabbaths and Festivals begin the previous evening at Sunset.

Muhammadian.—The Muhammadan Epoch is based on the Hegira or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina. The first day of the Era is not the actual day of the Flight but is 16th July, 622 A.D. This Calendar is purely lunar. The year consists of 12 months of 30 or 29 days alternately, the last being sometimes 30, and is therefore either 354 or 355 days in length. It follows that the Muhammadan year begins earlier year by year, according to Gregorian dates, by 10, 11 or 12 days. The year 1926 is therefore 1344-5 of the Hegira, a calendar for which year is appended:—

Year of Hegira	A.D. 1925.
1344.	
Muharram	July 22
Saphar	August 21
Rabia I.	September 19
Rabia II.	October 17
Jomada I.	November 19
Jomada II.	December 17
	A.D. 1926.
Rajab	January 15
Shaaban	February 14
Ramadan	March 15
Shawall	April 14
Dulkaada	May 13
Dulheggia	June 12

1345.	
Muharram	July 12
Saphar	August 11
Rabia I.	September 9
Rabia II.	October 9
Jomada I.	November 7
Jomada II.	December 7

Olympiads.—Greek chronology was reckoned in cycles of four years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia, in Elis, once in four years; the intervening years being the first, second, &c., of the Olympiad, which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

Persian.—The chronology of Persia, which is still followed by the Parsees of India, dates from the accession of Yazdegerd III. to the throne on 10th June, 632 A.D. The year 1926 is, therefore, 1295 of the Parsees. The New Year begins on 21st March.

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the year in Roman reckoning followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Anno Urbis Condite*). The Calendar as we know it is a Roman institution, established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of ten months of varying length, which developed into the famous Julian Calendar, and by a slight alteration became the Gregorian now in general use. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were not counted onward from the beginning, as with us, but three fixed points were taken, and the intervening days were said to be so many days before the next coming point. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones (nine days before the Ides, the first and last being counted) which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and (3) the Ides, which fell either on the 13th or 15th, and thus divided the month nearly equally. The Latin equivalent of Dec. 31, for example, was *Prædie Kalendas Januariæ*, and the day before that *ante diem tertium Kalendas*.

CHRONOLOGICAL TERMS.

The Day, Week and Month.—Measurements of time are based on the times taken by the earth to rotate on its axis; by the moon to revolve round the earth; and by the earth to revolve round the sun. From these which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon, and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

For the *Astronomical Day* see p. 77.

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary.

The *Equinoctial or Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, which is 365.2422 mean days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (e.g. the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar the centennial years were all leap years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years (see above). In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that every fourth end-century year only should be a leap year (see above). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583; Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700–1740, the British Dominions (which included the then North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This “Gregorian” Calendar was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugo-Slavia and Rumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Rumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The difference between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1700, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year on the 25th March, which practice was also adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland) began with “Lady Day” until 1751. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Certain dividends are payable at the Bank of England on the Old Style Quarter Days, and the “Financial Year” is still reckoned as beginning on “Old Lady Day,” April 5.

Scotland in 1600 changed New Year's Day from Mar. 25 to Jan. 1. On the Continent, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556, Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

Golden Number.—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and hence that after 19 years the Phases of the Moon will recur on the same days of the month. This discovery was held to be of so great importance that the dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in figures of gold on public monuments in Athens. The Cycle of nineteen years is called the *Metonic Lunar Cycle*, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the *Golden Number* of that Year.

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter-day is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23, p. 751), and further explanation is given in the preamble to the Act which speaks of “Tables and rules for finding the times of the Full Moon on which this dependeth that have been prepared.” These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose “Full” the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this “Calendar” Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the Moon of the heavens. The artificial Moon is accounted to be full on the fourteenth day, i.e., thirteen days after the New Moon, in order to be consistent with an early Jewish practice, but this point is immaterial. The Full Moon of the Calendar on which Easter depends is called the *Paschal Full Moon*.

A proposed reform of the calendar that would cause Easter-day to fall on a fixed date has received strong support. (See p. 12.)

Epact.—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

Solar Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—“A period of 7980 Julian years, proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582 as a universal standard of comparison of chronology, consisting of the product of the number of years in the solar and lunar cycles and the cycle of the indiction $28 \times 19 \times 15$.”

The day of the Julian Period is used in astronomy, and begins at noon.

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted by the Emperor Constantine in A.D. 313 for fiscal purposes.

The *Dominical Letter* is one of the letters A–G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Day) in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1–Feb. 29, the second from March 1–Dec. 31.

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,550,000 square miles, of which 55,500,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,901·8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69·17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continent.	Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
Europe	3,750,000	475,000,000
Asia	17,000,000	1,013,000,000
Africa	11,500,000	143,000,000
North America...	8,000,000	146,000,000
South America...	6,800,000	64,000,000
Oceania	3,450,000	8,500,000
Polar Regions ...	5,000,000	...
	55,500,000	1,849,500,000

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,220,000 sq. miles); Russia is the second largest country (8,000,000 sq. miles); France is third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles; China extends over 4,300,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., covers 3,750,000 sq. miles, and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE RACES OF MANKIND.†

The Races of Mankind are divisible according to Stock or, less scientifically, according to Colour. The Dominant Colour is Yellow—the numerical order being (1) Yellow, (2) White, (3) Black, (4) Brown, (5) Red. The main Divisions of the Races are as follows:—

Division.	Area.	Estimated Number.
Mongolian	Asia	680,000,000
Caucasian	Europe & Orient	725,000,000
Negro	Africa	210,000,000
Semitic	North Africa ...	100,000,000
Malayan	Oceania, &c. ...	104,500,000
Red Indian, &c.	America	30,000,000
		1,849,500,000

* The Earth is a *Sphere*, with a Northern and Southern *Hemisphere*; the Ocean surface is the *Hydrosphere*, and the gaseous envelope the *Atmosphere*, of which the lower layers are the *Troposphere* and the upper the *Stratosphere*. The science concerned with the study of the Earth's crust is *Geology*, with the measurement of its surface *Geodesy*; the study of its surface is *Geography*, and of its superficial features *Physiography*. The study of the hydrosphere is *Oceanography*, of the lakes *Limnology*, and of the mountains *Orography*, of the Races of Mankind *Ethnology*, of their location *Ethnography*, of extinct organic life *Paleontology*, and of existing life *Biology*.

An airship with a constant speed of 100 miles an hour would take nearly 105 years to reach the Sun. The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901·8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes).

† It has been estimated that the Earth can maintain a population of 6,000,000,000, a total which will be reached about A.D. 2100, at the present rate of increase.

THE LARGEST CITIES.

(500,000 inhabitants.)

LONDON (Greater), England (1921) ...	7,476,168
New York (Greater), U.S.A. (1925) ...	6,103,384
BERLIN, Prussia (1925)	4,000,000
PARIS, France (1921)	3,000,000
Chicago, U.S.A. (1920)	2,701,705
TOKIO, Japan (1917)	2,270,000
MOSCOW, Russia (1913)	2,000,000
VIENNA, Austria (1914)	1,842,000
Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1920)	1,823,779
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1918)	1,722,000
Osaka, Japan (1917)	1,633,000
PEKING, China (1917)	1,300,000
Calcutta, India (1921)	1,263,292
Canton, China	1,250,000
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1910)	1,200,000
WARSAW, Poland (1913)	1,000,000
Bombay, India (1921)	1,172,953
RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1910)	1,160,000
Glasgow, Scotland (1921)	1,034,069
Constantinople, Turkey (1912)	1,000,000
Detroit, U.S.A. (1920)	992,678
Hamburg, Germany (1910)	931,000
SYDNEY, New South Wales (1911)	926,400
Birmingham, England (1921)	919,438
BRUSSELS, Belgium (1920) ..	808,000
Liverpool, England (1921)	803,118
CAIRO, Egypt (1917)	800,000
Cleveland, U.S.A. (1920)	796,836
St. Louis, U.S.A. (1920)	772,897
MADRID, Spain (1920)	750,000
Boston, U.S.A. (1920)	748,060
Baltimore, U.S.A. (1920)	733,826
Manchester, England (1921)	730,551
MELBOURNE, Victoria (1917) ..	708,000
ROME, Italy (1921)	700,000
Naples, Italy (1915)	698,000
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1922) ..	680,000
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1922) ..	670,000
Milan, Italy (1915)	663,000
Amsterdam, Netherlands (1918) ..	644,000
Shanghai (China)	639,000
Kobe, Japan (1922)	637,000
Montreal, Canada (1921)	618,506
Munich, Bavaria (1910)	596,000
Kioto, Japan (1922)	591,000
Leipsic, Saxony (1910)	590,090
Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1920)	588,343
Barcelona, Spain (1910)	587,000
Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1920)	576,673
Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
DRESDEN, Saxony (1910)	548,000
Lyons, France (1911)	524,000
Madras, India (1921)	522,951
Toronto, Canada (1921)	521,893
Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Buffalo, U.S.A. (1920)	506,775
San Francisco, U.S.A. (1920) ..	506,676
Rotterdam, Netherlands (1918) ..	501,281
LISBON, Portugal (1920)	500,000
BANGKOK, Siam (1909)	450,000

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS.

The greatest ocean depth is the Trench of the Marianas, 32,089 feet in the Pacific Ocean. The second deepest is the Porto Rico Trench, 31,366 feet in the Atlantic Ocean. The third deepest is the Sunda Trench, 28,550 feet in the Indian Ocean. The fourth deepest is the North Polar Trench, 22,968 feet in the Arctic Ocean. The fifth deepest is the Kailash Trench, 13,422 feet in the Indian Ocean. The sixth deepest is the Kailash Trench, 13,422 feet in the Indian Ocean. The seventh deepest is the Kailash Trench, 13,422 feet in the Indian Ocean. The eighth deepest is the Kailash Trench, 13,422 feet in the Indian Ocean. The ninth deepest is the Kailash Trench, 13,422 feet in the Indian Ocean. The tenth deepest is the Kailash Trench, 13,422 feet in the Indian Ocean.

Ocean	Area, sq. miles	Depth, feet
Arctic	5,956,000	32,089
Atlantic	31,366,000	31,366
Indian	28,550,000	28,550
Pacific	22,968,000	22,968
South Atlantic	13,422,000	13,422
Caribbean	1,990,000	1,990
Pola Deep	1,245,000	1,245
Kailash Trench	852,000	852
Kailash Trench	480,000	480
Kailash Trench	472,000	472
Kailash Trench	405,000	405
Kailash Trench	365,000	365
Kailash Trench	221,000	221
Kailash Trench	178,000	178
Kailash Trench	158,000	158

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS.

The highest mountain peaks are the Himalayas, the Andes, and the Alps. The Himalayas are the highest mountains in the world, with peaks over 29,000 feet high. The Andes are the second highest mountains in the world, with peaks over 28,000 feet high. The Alps are the third highest mountains in the world, with peaks over 28,000 feet high.

Mountain	Height, feet
Himalayas	29,000
Andes	28,250
Alps	28,166
Himalayas	27,803
Andes	27,790
Alps	25,248
Himalayas	24,633
Andes	23,025
Alps	21,480
Himalayas	20,498
Andes	20,244
Alps	20,300
Himalayas	19,720
Andes	19,612
Alps	19,539
Himalayas	19,500
Andes	18,525
Alps	18,454
Himalayas	18,320
Andes	18,000
Alps	17,540
Himalayas	17,350
Andes	17,124
Alps	17,096
Himalayas	17,040
Andes	16,616
Alps	16,500
Himalayas	16,546
Andes	15,781

THE LARGEST ISLANDS.

Name of Island	Ocean	Area, sq. miles
Greenland (Danish)	Arctic	827,300
New Guinea (Dutch-Neth.)	Pacific	330,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	280,000
Java (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	236,000
Madagascar (French)	Indian	228,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	160,000
Great Britain	Atlantic	88,603
Holland (Dutch)	Pacific	87,500
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	72,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	60,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	58,500
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	48,400
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	44,500
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	44,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	41,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	40,200
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	40,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	40,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	37,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	36,500
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	32,600
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	30,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	29,100
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	28,200
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	26,215
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	25,400
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	25,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	24,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	20,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	20,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	18,500
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	17,800
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	15,260
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	15,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	13,500
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	12,000
Sumatra (Dutch-Neth.)	Indian	10,000

THE LONGEST RIVERS.†

River	Ocean	Length, in miles
Amazon	Atlantic	4,000
Nile	Mediterranean	3,600
Yangtze	North Pacific	3,400
Yellow	Arctic Sea	3,300
Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	3,160
Missouri	Mississippi River	3,000
Yangtze	Arctic	3,000
Lena	Arctic Sea	3,000
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	3,000
Ob	Arctic Sea	2,700
Hoangho	North Pacific	2,600
Amur	Arctic	2,500
Parana	Atlantic	2,450
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,400
Macenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300
La Plata	South Atlantic	2,300
Yukon	Beaufort Sea	2,000
Amazon	Mississippi	2,000
Macenzie	Amazon	2,000
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	1,800
Rio de la Plata	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,725
Eufrates	Persian Gulf	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680
Zambesi	Indian Ocean	1,600
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500

† The most famous river falls are Niagara, between the Province of Ontario and New York state; the Niagara River; the Victoria Falls on the Zambesi River; Iguaçu, between Argentina and Brazil; and the series of falls in the Yosemite Valley in California.

THE LARGEST SHIPS.

Ship.	Tons.	Dimensions (ft.)
(a) <i>Majestic</i> (r)	56,551	915 × 100 × 58
(a) <i>Leviathan</i> (2)	59,957	907 × 100 × 58
<i>Berengaria</i> (r)	52,226	883 × 98 × 57
<i>Olympic</i> (r)	46,439	852 × 92 × 59
<i>Aquitania</i> (r)	45,647	868 × 97 × 49
<i>Paris</i> (3)	34,569	735 × 85 × 59
<i>Homeric</i> (r)	34,351	751 × 83 × 48
<i>Columbus</i> (6)	32,354	749 × 83 × 49
<i>Mauretania</i> (1)	30,696	762 × 88 × 57
<i>Statendam</i> (4)	28,150	670 × 81 × 49
<i>Belgenland</i> (r)	27,132	670 × 78 × 44
<i>Empress of Scotland</i> (r)	25,128	677 × 77 × 50
<i>Adriatic</i> (r)	24,541	709 × 75 × 52
<i>Duilio</i> (5)	24,281	602 × 76 × 46
<i>Rotterdam</i> (4)	24,149	650 × 77 × 43
<i>Baltic</i> (r)	23,884	709 × 75 × 52
<i>George Washington</i> (2)	23,788	699 × 78 × 50
<i>France</i> (3)	23,769	690 × 75 × 48
<i>Carnarvon Castle</i> (r)	22,000	600 × 73 × 40
<i>Minnetonka</i> (r)	21,998	600 × 80 × 49
<i>Empress of Australia</i> (r)	21,861	589 × 75 × 41
<i>Minnewaska</i> (r)	21,716	600 × 80 × 49
<i>Giulio Cesare</i> (5)	21,657	602 × 76 × 46
<i>Empress of Canada</i> (r)	21,517	627 × 77 × 42
<i>America</i> (2)	21,144	668 × 74 × 47
<i>Cedric</i> (r)	21,073	680 × 75 × 44
<i>Celtic</i> (r)	21,026	680 × 75 × 44
<i>Mooltan</i> (r)	20,847	600 × 73 × 48
<i>Maloja</i> (r)	20,837	600 × 73 × 48
<i>Albert Ballin</i> (6)	20,815	602 × 78 × 41
<i>Deutschland</i> (6)	20,602	602 × 78 × 51
<i>Cap Polonio</i> (6)	20,576	637 × 72 × 39

NOTES: (a) The *Leviathan* is 8 ft. shorter than the *Majestic*, and if measured according to the rules adopted by British Lines her tonnage would be 55,282; the *Majestic*, measured according to the rules adopted by the U.S. Shipping Board would be 61,206 tons. (1) Brit. (2) U.S. (3) France. (4) Neth. (5) Italy. (6) Germ.

THE LONGEST BRIDGES.

(With length, in metres, between main abutments—i.e., length of *waterway*.)

Name.	Metres.
Tay Bridge, Scotland	3,136
Forth Bridge, Scotland	2,530
Rio Salado, Argentina	2,043
Rio Dulce, Argentina	1,788
Hardinge, India	1,641
Victoria, Canada	1,623
Queensborough, U.S.A.	1,134
Brooklyn, U.S.A.	1,052
Manhattan, U.S.A.	890
Ohio, U.S.A.	452

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS.

	Feet.
Woolworth's, New York, U.S.A.	792
Metropolitan Life, New York, U.S.A.	700
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt	450
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross), England	365

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD.

Canal.	Opened, year.	Length, miles.	Depth, feet.	Width, feet.	Cost.
Amsterdam (Netherlands)	1876	16½	23	88	£2,600,000
Corinth (Greece)	1893	4	26½	72	1,000,000
Elbe and Trave (Germany)	1900	41	10	72	1,170,000
Kiel (Germany)†	1895	61	45	150	19,000,000
Kronstadt-Petrograd (Russia)	1890	16	20½	220	2,000,000
Manchester (England)	1894	35½	26	120	15,500,000
Panama (U.S.A.)	1914	50½	25	300	75,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.)	1855	1½	43	100	2,000,000
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada)	1895	1½	20½	142	560,000
Suez (Egypt)	1869	100	30	147	29,725,000
Welland (Canada)	1887	26.75	14	100	5,000,000

† Reconstructed 1914.

‡ At the bottom.

THE GREATEST SEAPORTS.

	Entered Tons.	Cleared Tons.	Trade £
New York ...	18,280,975	18,858,693	641,038,000
London ...	17,288,195	9,324,907	*677,342,399
Liverpool ...	11,194,192	10,494,338	*582,463,696
Hamburg ...	11,591,340	9,867,945	...
Antwerp ...	15,047,634	...	...
Manchester ...	2,370,601	2,024,735	*114,556,561
Hull ...	4,898,678	4,498,216	*121,186,397
Marseilles ...	8,638,113	7,452,750	...
Glasgow ...	3,309,395	4,152,645	*84,324,816
Montreal ...	1,898,000	1,961,000	125,000,000
Philadelphia ...	3,126,399	2,601,711	68,140,000
Hong Kong ...	14,910,026	14,922,232	*167,613,388
Colombo ...	8,943,786	8,885,964	...
Genoa ...	4,038,246	4,054,278	101,707,000
Kobe ...	5,335,000	5,182,000	100,668,000
New Orleans ...	4,831,422	5,066,258	102,560,000
Calcutta ...	2,941,846	2,650,040	96,262,000
San Francisco ...	1,493,836	1,538,741	68,870,000
Yokohama ...	3,456,000	3,359,000	95,052,000
Singapore ...	6,602,009	6,612,000	101,686,212
Buenos Aires ...	3,909,000	...	90,956,000
Shanghai ...	7,810,000	7,906,000	83,009,800
Bombay ...	3,888,272	3,826,177	79,733,000
Southampton ...	6,690,785	6,638,421	*81,226,133
Bristol ...	1,878,528	1,716,312	*71,486,779
Sydney, N.S.W. ...	2,361,883	...	78,910,000
Newcastle ...	7,228,799	8,141,750	*69,445,161
Grimsby ...	2,463,433	2,450,855	*58,835,505
Alexandria ...	3,107,066	3,103,481	56,840,000
Rangoon ...	2,295,153	2,337,386	50,907,533
Rio de Janeiro ...	3,067,000	3,031,000	32,657,800
Cardiff ...	6,891,293	8,857,550	*57,871,170
Leith ...	1,419,045	1,494,668	*45,714,250
Monte Video ...	6,489,000	6,473,000	19,527,000

* 1924 figures, others 1922 or latest available.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

These are generally enumerated as follows:—

- The Pyramids.
- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
- The Tomb of Mausolus.
- The Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
- The Colossus of Rhodes.
- The Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
- The Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria.

LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.

Language.	People.
English	160,000,000
German	100,000,000
Russian	100,000,000
French	70,000,000
Spanish	50,000,000
Italian	50,000,000
Portuguese	25,000,000

Merchant Shipping Owned in each Country.—(Extracted from "Lloyd's Register Book," 1925-1926.)

COUNTRY.	STEAMERS AND MOTOR VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).										SAILING VESSELS (100 tons and upwards).										STAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS (Grand Totals).									
	STEEL.					WOOD & COMP.					TOTAL.					STEEL.					WOOD AND COMP.					TOTAL.				
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	7,441	19,099,858	546	173,878	174	30,934	8,161	19,304,570	238	105,706	43	10,487	117	13,874	398	136,041	8,559	19,440,711	523	178,333	2,430	2,781,487	117	13,874	398	136,041	8,559	19,440,711	523	178,333
Dominions	1,367	2,410,746	143	74,480	397	118,028	1,907	2,603,254	41	35,615	47	8,744	465	130,874	465	130,874	2,430	2,781,487	582	153,722	921	314,274	10,989	2,222,128	582	153,722	921	314,274	10,989	2,222,128
Total British	8,808	21,510,604	689	248,358	571	148,962	10,068	21,907,824	279	141,321	60	19,231	600	244,748	930	247,915	10,989	2,222,128	1,169	307,444	1,412	525,607	11,081	2,334,355	1,169	307,444	1,412	525,607	11,081	2,334,355
U.S.A.: Sea	2,707	11,442,109	88	108,424	534	381,029	3,359	11,931,502	97	184,661	33	50,270	800	782,139	936	1,017,070	4,265	12,948,634	1,017	1,017,070	1,412	525,607	11,081	2,334,355	1,017	1,017,070	1,412	525,607	11,081	2,334,355
N'thern Lakes	492	2,267,723	8	0,116	38	9,679	92	63,928	25	88,081	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	32	34,473	22	19,776	572	390,708	3,921	14,272,349	122	372,742	33	50,270	806	782,139	961	1,105,151	4,882	15,377,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total U.S.A.	3,231	13,744,305	118	137,316	6	4,028	102	202,692	25	15,592	4	2,449	5	2,026	34	20,067	226	232,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	168	191,912	18	6,752	6	4,028	102	202,692	25	15,592	4	2,449	5	2,026	34	20,067	226	232,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	232	535,245	3	2,401	2	547	237	538,193	1	2,738	1	1,423	1	229	3	4,390	240	542,583	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	298	414,702	26	27,348	6	4,504	330	447,554	9	3,772	3	4,751	32	9,566	44	19,869	374	405,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	82	138,602	17	26,141	24	7,157	123	165,900	5	12,039	3	4,183	13	3,636	21	19,868	144	185,758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	137	234,370	17	24,605	19	8,325	173	267,300	3	864	...	...	...	...	5	2,637	178	269,937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danzig	27	88,655	6	4,661	...	...	33	93,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	580	996,517	27	11,921	45	13,179	652	1,021,617	8	7,809	5	6,581	107	23,839	120	38,229	772	1,059,846	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Finland	90	102,026	26	7,569	69	19,299	185	128,894	21	39,622	...	...	...	...	139	81,935	324	210,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	1,362	3,209,717	100	51,864	65	18,064	1,597	3,319,645	68	117,883	2	1,992	231	72,407	301	192,339	1,828	3,511,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	1,830	2,941,679	90	51,297	27	13,294	1,947	3,006,270	57	58,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greece	328	822,452	106	7,424	60	17,850	2,037	3,019,807	42	10,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	877,878	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	846	3,814,563	103	79,650	61	17,850	2,037	3,019,807	42	10,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	1,415	3,641,612	71	99,690	60	17,850	2,037	3,019,807	42	10,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	998	2,571,025	115	64,358	222	63,064	1,745	2,618,445	30	15,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	1,408	2,491,023	115	64,358	222	63,064	1,745	2,618,445	30	15,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	156	252,111	9	9,488	15	5,711	180	267,310	19	15,247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	248	272,930	103	39,113	102	1,811	361	313,854	42	10,709	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	539	1,025,008	108	95,336	102	22,580	789	1,142,924	5	4,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	742	1,047,864	263	166,859	198	36,186	1,203	1,253,900	10	5,222	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey	120	88,648	49	39,538	4	3,268	173	131,754	5	4,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yugo-Slavia	116	162,724	10	3,426	3	393	129	167,513	28	21,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	441	637,548	73	54,564	59	24,282	573	716,394	3	6,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Country not Recorded	27	48,784	11	3,324	...	...	48	63,044	3	6,203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,073,773	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	24,223	59,985,926	2,245	1,331,415	2,737	1,063,935	29,205	62,380,376	744	786,496	175	167,485	2,792	1,307,061	3,711	2,261,042	32,916	64,641,418	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Steamers of less than 100 tons gross, and Sailing vessels of less than 100 tons net, are not included.
 Vessels trading on the Caspian Sea, and Wood vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America, are not included.
 Japanese Sailing vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.
 In the absence of satisfactory information most of the sailing vessels belonging to Greece, Turkey and Southern Russia are also omitted.

The League of Nations.

THE League of Nations came into being when the Treaty of Peace with Germany was ratified on January 10, 1920. Its Charter, containing 26 Articles, is known as the *Covenant*, which begins with the following words:—

"The High Contracting Parties, in order to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security by the acceptance of obligations not to resort to war, by the prescription of open, just and honourable relations between nations, by the firm establishment of the understanding of international law as the actual rule of conduct among Governments, and by the maintenance of justice and a scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another, agree to this Covenant of the League of Nations."

The Covenant of the League contains fundamental clauses on the prevention and settlement of disputes. These clauses bind nations who are members of the League not to employ force for the settlement of a dispute until they have first submitted it to the League of Nations (or to arbitrators or to judges), waited at least 6 months for the award or decision, and then allowed at least three more months to elapse. "They are debarred," said the Right Hon. Herbert Fisher, "from the tiger's spring."

The *Membership* of the League comprises at present 55 nations, the British Empire and the Dominions (including the Irish Free State, together with India) being each an independent member, with separate voting power and representation. The only three great countries which hold aloof are America, Germany and Russia; and they, particularly America, are co-operating with the League in a number of beneficent activities.

ORGANISATION OF THE LEAGUE.

The *Assembly* meets annually at Geneva on the first Monday in September, and consists of 3 representatives from every Member State, each State having one vote.

The *Council* meets normally four times a year. Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan are permanent members, and at present 6 other States are annually elected as temporary members. In September, 1924, Belgium, Brazil, Czecho-Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay, were elected.

The *Secretariat* is the permanent Civil Service of the League, at Geneva, and is composed of nationals of nearly all Member States.

Secretary-General, Hon. Sir Eric Drummond, K.C.M.G., C.B. (*British*).

Under Secretaries-General, J. Avenot (*French*), B. D. Attolico (*Italian*), Inazo Nitobé (*Japanese*).

Political Section, D. Joseph Mantoux (*French*), *Director*.

Information Section, Pierre Comert (*French*), *Director*; Arthur Sweetzer (*American*), *Assistant Director*.

Legal Section, J. A. Van Hamel (*Netherlands*), *Director*.

Financial Administration, Sir Herbert B. Ames (*Canadian*), *Director*.

The *Technical Organisations and Commissions*, which act as expert advisers to the Council and Assembly, are continually handling questions concerning International Communication and Transit, Economics and Finance, Health, Mandates, and the Reduction of Armaments.

The *Permanent Court of International Justice*, consisting of eleven Judges and four Deputy Judges, chosen for their high legal and moral authority, sits at the Hague and deals by means of opinions and judgments with all disputes regarding International Law, breaches of International obligations, and the interpretation of treaties. The usual annual session begins on June 15.

The *International Labour Office* is closely connected with the League, but has a parallel organisation of its own at Geneva, which was also set up by the Peace Treaty. The International Labour Organisation contains delegates from employers and workers as well as from Governments. The Governing body represents twelve States, of which eight (including Great Britain, Canada and India) are chosen as being of chief industrial importance in the world. The main object in view is to bring up the standard of labour in the less advanced States to the level of the standard in countries where greater progress has been made. It is being attained by means of Conventions and Recommendations. There have already been over 120 ratifications by Governments of these labour Conventions. The Director of the International Labour Office is Albert Thomas (*French*), the Deputy-Director H. B. Butler (*British*). There is a London office at 26 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Cost.—At present the League costs about £900,000 annually; to which Great Britain contributes in round figures £87,000.

WHAT THE LEAGUE HAS DONE.

The work of the League is many-sided. It includes the prevention of a number of wars, the creation of the Permanent Court at the Hague as an alternative for war, positive reconstruction as in the case of the financial restoration of Austria and Hungary, improvements in international traffic and health, progress in real control of the traffic in drugs and in women and children. After four years' continuous study of the problem of the Reduction of Armaments the League has produced a comprehensive plan resting on the three principles of Arbitration, Security and Disarmament. This plan is now before the Governments for ratification.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION, 15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1.—*Joint Presidents*, Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G., and Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C.; *Chairman of Executive Committee*, Prof. Gilbert Murray, LL.D.; *General Sec.*, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, C.B.E., sc.D.

COUNTRY.	RULER.	Born	Acceded.
Abyssinia	Walzeru Zauditu, <i>Empress</i> ...	1876	Sept. 27, 1916
Afghanistan	Amanulla Khan, <i>Amir</i> ...	June 1, 1892	Feb. 20, 1919
Albania	Ahmed Zogu, <i>President</i>...	...	Jan. 31, 1925
Argentine Republic	Dr. Marcelo de Alvear, <i>President</i>...	...	Oct. 12, 1922
Austria	Dr. M. Hainisch, <i>President</i>...	...	Nov. 20, 1920
Belgium	Albert, <i>King</i> ...	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Bolivia	Bautista Saavedra, <i>President</i>...	...	1921
Brazil	Arthur da Silva Bernardes, <i>President</i>...	...	Nov. 15, 1922
British Dominions	George V., <i>King-Empereur</i> ...	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Bulgaria	Boris III., <i>Tsar</i> ...	Jan. 30, 1894	Oct. 4, 1918
Chile	Emilio Figueroa Larrain, <i>President</i>...	...	Oct. 24, 1925
China	Tuan Chi-wei, <i>President</i>...	...	Nov. 24, 1924
Colombia	General Pedro Nel Ospina, <i>President</i>...	...	Aug. 7, 1922
Congo Free State	Albert (King of the Belgians), <i>Sovereign</i> ...	April 8, 1875	Dec. 17, 1909
Costa Rica	Ricardo Jimenez, <i>President</i>...	...	May 8, 1924
Cuba	General Gerardo Machado, <i>President</i>...	...	May 20, 1925
Czechoslovakia	Thomas G. Masaryk, <i>President</i> ...	1850	Nov. 14, 1918
Denmark	Christian X., <i>King</i> ...	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
Dominican Republic	Horacio Vasquez, <i>President</i>...	...	Jan. 1, 1924
Ecuador	Gonzalo Cordova, <i>President</i>...	...	Sept. 1, 1924
Egypt	Ahmed Fuad, G.C.B., <i>King</i> ...	Mar. 26, 1868	Mar. 16, 1922
Estonia	Dr. Juri Jaakson, <i>President</i>...	...	1925
Finland	Lauri Kristian Relander, <i>President</i> ...	1883	April 1925
France	Gaston Doumergue, <i>President</i> ...	1863	June 13, 1924
Germany	Field Marshal von Hindenberg, <i>President</i> ...	Oct. 2, 1847	May 12, 1925
Greece	Admiral Paul Coundouriotis, <i>President</i>...	...	Mar. 25, 1924
Guatemala	José Maria Orellana, <i>President</i>...	...	Dec. 9, 1921
Haiti	Louis Borno, <i>President</i>...	...	May 15, 1922
Hejaz	Ali ibn Hussein, <i>King</i>...	...	Oct. 1924
Honduras	Dr. M. Paz Barahona, <i>President</i>...	...	1924
Hungary	Nicholas von Horthy, <i>Regent</i> ...	1867	Mar. 1, 1920
Iceland	Christian X., <i>King of Denmark & Iceland</i> ...	Sept. 26, 1870	May 14, 1912
India	George, <i>Emperor</i> ...	June 3, 1865	May 6, 1910
Italy	Victor Emmanuel III., <i>King</i> ...	Nov. 11, 1869	July 29, 1900
Japan	Yoshihito, <i>Emperor</i> (Pr. Hirohito, <i>Reg.</i>)...	Aug. 31, 1879	July 30, 1912
Kerak	Abdullah, <i>Emir</i>...	...	April 1921
Koweit	Salim ibn Mubarak, <i>Sultan</i>...	...	...
Latvia	Jahnis Tschakste, <i>President</i>...	...	...
Liberia	C. D. B. King, <i>President</i>...	...	Jan. 1, 1920
Liechtenstein	John II, <i>Prince</i> ...	Oct. 5, 1840	Nov. 12, 1858
Lithuania	A. Stulginskis, <i>President</i>...	...	May 15, 1920
Luxemburg	Charlotte, <i>Grand Duchess</i> ...	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 15, 1919
Mesopotamia (Iraq)	Faisal, <i>King</i>...	...	Aug. 23, 1921
Mexico	General P. E. Calles, <i>President</i>...	...	Dec. 1, 1924
Monaco	Louis, <i>Prince</i> ...	July 12, 1870	June 25, 1922
Morocco	Mulai Yusef, G.C.M.G., <i>Sultan</i>...	...	Aug. 18, 1912
Najd	Abd-el-Aziz al Saud, <i>Sultan</i>...	...	...
Nepal	Bir Bikram, <i>Maharaja</i> ...	June 30, 1906	Dec. 11, 1911
Netherlands	Wilhelmina, <i>Queen</i> ...	Aug. 31, 1880	Nov. 23, 1890
Nicaragua	Carlos Solozano, <i>President</i>...	...	1923
Norway	Haakon VII., <i>King</i> ...	Aug. 3, 1872	Nov. 18, 1905
Oman	Seyyid Taimur, <i>Sultan</i> ...	1886	Oct. 5, 1913
Panama	Rodolfo Chiari, <i>President</i>...	...	Oct. 1, 1924
Paraguay	Eligio Ayala, <i>President</i>...	...	1924
Persia	Reza Khan Pahlevi, <i>King</i>...	...	Oct. 31, 1925
Peru	Augusto B. Leguia, G.B.E., <i>President</i>...	...	Aug. 9, 1919
Poland	M. Wojciechowski, <i>President</i> ...	1865	Dec. 20, 1922
Portugal	Manoel Teixeira Gomez, G.B.E., <i>President</i>...	...	Oct. 6, 1923
Rome, See of	Pius XI., <i>Pope</i> ...	Mar. 31, 1857	Feb. 6, 1922
Rumania	Ferdinand, <i>King</i> ...	Aug. 24, 1865	Oct. 10, 1914
Russia	Alexei Ivanovitch Rykoff, <i>President</i>...	...	1924
Salvador	Alfonso Quiñonez Molina, <i>President</i>...	...	Mar. 1, 1923
Sarawak	H. H. Charles Vyner Brooke, <i>Raja</i> ...	Sept. 26, 1874	May 17, 1917
Siam	Rama VI., <i>King</i> ...	Jan. 1, 1880	Oct. 23, 1910
Spain	Alfonso XIII., <i>King</i> ...	May 17, 1886	May 17, 1886
Sweden	Gustaf V., <i>King</i> ...	June 16, 1858	Dec. 8, 1907
Switzerland	M. H. Häberlin, <i>President</i>...	...	Jan. 1, 1925
Turkey	Gluzi Mustapha Kemal, <i>President</i>...	...	1923
United States of America	Calvin Coolidge, <i>President</i> ...	July 4, 1872	Aug. 3, 1923
Uruguay	José Serrato, <i>President</i>...	...	Mar. 1, 1923
Venezuela	Juan Vicente Gomez, <i>President</i>...	...	May 3, 1919
Yemen	Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed Din, <i>Imam</i>...	...	...
Yugo-Slavia	Alexander II., <i>King</i> ...	Dec. 17, 1888	Aug. 16, 1921

COUNTRY.	Sq. Miles.	POPULATION.		VITAL STATISTICS.		Capital.	Population of Capital.
		Total.	Per Sq. Mile.	Births per 1,000.	Deaths per 1,000.		
Abyssinia	350,000	11,000,000	20	...	...	Adis Ababa	50,000
Afghanistan	246,000	6,000,000	21	...	...	Kabul	180,000
Albania	20,000	1,000,000	50	...	...	Tirana	12,000
Argentina	1,132,000	10,000,000	8	42.1	21.6	Buenos Aires	1,722,000
Armenia	15,000	1,300,000	97	...	...	Erivan	90,000
Australia	3,153,041	5,500,000	2	24.9	9.9	Canberra .....	...
Austria	31,760	6,100,000	192	31.4	21.9	Vienna	1,842,000
Belgium	11,400	7,700,000	658	23.7	15.2	Brussels	808,000
Bolivia	600,000	2,800,000	4	...	...	La Paz	111,000
Brazil	3,300,000	30,650,000	9	...	...	Rio de Janeiro	1,160,000
Bulgaria	40,000	5,000,000	125	40.3	26.4	Sofia	154,000
Canada	3,730,000	8,800,000	2	25.1	10.1	Ottawa	108,000
Chile	290,000	4,000,000	13	37.2	31.1	Santiago	550,000
China	4,300,000	450,000,000	97	...	...	Peking	1,300,000
Colombia	462,000	6,000,000	12	...	...	Bogotá	160,000
Costa Rica	23,000	507,000	21	43.8	26.1	San José	52,000
Cuba	44,178	3,000,000	49	34.4	11.2	Havana	364,000
Czechoslovakia	54,900	13,600,000	244	38.43	25.65	Prague	677,000
Denmark	15,000	3,300,000	220	25.8	12.9	Copenhagen	666,000
Dominica	19,300	900,000	46	...	...	San Domingo	31,000
Ecuador	276,000	2,000,000	7	37.1	20.5	Quito	80,000
Egypt	363,181	14,000,000	31	...	...	Cairo	800,000
England	50,874	35,678,300	701	23.1	13.7	London	8,000,000
Estonia	18,000	1,000,000	70	26.5	18.5	Reval	125,000
Finland	150,000	3,100,000	21	28.5	16.2	Helsinki	202,000
France	213,000	40,000,000	187	18.7	18.4	Paris	3,000,000
Germany	182,200	63,000,000	348	29.8	16.2	Berlin	4,000,000
Greece	49,000	7,000,000	167	...	...	Athens	550,000
Guatemala	42,500	1,600,000	37	...	...	Guatemala	116,000
Haiti	10,200	2,500,000	245	...	...	Port-au-Prince	125,000
Honduras	44,275	674,000	13	26.7	17.6	Tegucigalpa	40,000
Hungary	36,179	8,000,000	206	...	...	Budapest	1,200,000
India	1,805,000	320,000,000	158	...	30.9	Delhi	304,000
Ireland	32,586	4,390,219	134	20.0	17.6	See page 523	
Italy	120,450	39,000,000	319	31.3	19.2	Rome	692,000
Japan	260,800	81,000,000	339	34.2	21.9	Tokio	2,270,000
Latvia	41,000	2,000,000	48	...	...	Riga	338,000
Liberia	48,000	2,000,000	40	...	...	Monrovia	6,000
Lithuania	20,000	2,000,000	100	...	...	Kovno	91,000
Luxemburg	1,000	270,000	270	...	...	Luxemburg	46,000
Mexico	769,000	16,000,000	21	...	...	Mexico	470,000
Netherlands	12,761	7,213,000	550	27.8	12.8	The Hague	366,000
New Zealand	105,000	1,350,000	11	23.3	8.7	Wellington	120,000
Newfoundland	162,750	270,000	2	28.8	10.6	St. John's	40,000
Nicaragua	51,700	640,000	12	...	...	Managua	28,000
Norway	125,000	2,700,000	21	25.9	13.2	Oslo	260,000
Panama	31,890	440,000	13	29.1	14.2	Panama	60,000
Paraguay	62,000	700,000	11	37.5	10.3	Asuncion	70,000
Persia	630,000	10,000,000	16	...	...	Tehran	210,000
Peru	532,000	5,500,000	13	...	...	Lima	180,000
Poland	150,000	27,000,000	180	30.1	13.3	Warsaw	1,000,000
Portugal	35,500	6,000,000	155	30.7	19.4	Lisbon	500,000
Rumania	160,000	18,000,000	112	46.2	22.4	Bucharest	800,000
Russia	8,000,000	140,000,000	17	...	...	Moscow	2,000,000
Salvador	13,176	1,600,000	130	41.5	23.7	San Salvador	80,000
Scotland	30,405	4,882,288	160	21.7	15.4	Edinburgh	420,000
Siam	200,000	9,000,000	45	...	...	Bangkok	450,000
South Africa	795,300	8,000,000	10	28.3	11.1	Pretoria	74,000
Spain	196,700	21,750,000	110	21.4	12.5	Madrid	750,000
Sweden	173,000	6,000,000	34	23.8	13.8	Stockholm	439,000
Switzerland	15,950	4,000,000	236	22.7	14.3	Berne	105,000
Tibet	500,000	8,000,000	16	...	...	Lhasa	30,000
Turkey	210,000	13,000,000	61	...	...	Angora	65,000
United States	3,027,000	106,000,000	35	...	...	Washington	440,000
Extra U.S.	717,100	10,000,000	14	...	...
Uruguay	72,200	1,700,000	23	31.7	14.5	Monte Video	450,000
Venezuela	363,728	2,420,000	6	32.8	22.1	Caracas	92,000
Wales	7,466	2,206,712	296	22.7	12.8	Cardiff	200,262
Yugo-Slavia	87,000	12,000,000	137	...	...	Belgrade	120,000

Embassies:	Ambassadors.	Address of Embassy.
Belgium	Rt. Hon. Sir George D. Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920)	2 Rue de Spa, Brussels.
Brazil	Sir Beilby F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1925)	64, Rua Marquis de Olinda, Rio de Janeiro. [Paris.]
France	Rt. Hon. Marquess of Crewe, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O. (1922)	39, Faubourg St. Honoré.
Germany	Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1920)	70, Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.
Italy	Rt. Hon. Sir R.W. Graham, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921)	84, Via Venti Settembre, Porta Pia, Rome.
Japan	Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1925)	No. 1, Goban-cho Kojimanchi-Ku, Tokyo.
Portugal	Rt. Hon. Sir L. D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913)	63, Rua de São Francisco de Borja, Lisbon. [Cov.]
Russia	(Sir R. M. Hodgson, K.B.E., C.M.G., <i>Chargé d'Affaires</i>)	Ulitsa Vorovskovo, 45, Moscow.
Spain	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Rumbold, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1924)	16, Calle Fernando el Santo, Madrid.
Turkey	Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Lindsay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (1924)	Pera, Constantinople.
United States	Rt. Hon. Sir Esme Howard, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O. (1924)	1301-19th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Envoys, Ministers, &c.		
	E. E., <i>Envoys Extraordinary</i> ; M. P., <i>Minister Plenipotentiary</i> ; Ch. d'Aff., <i>Chargé d'Affaires</i> ; C. G., <i>Consul General</i> .	Address of Legation.
Legations:		Adis Ababa.
Abyssinia	C. H. Bentinck, M. P. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1925)	Kabul.
Afghanistan	Lt. Col. Sir F. H. Humphrys, K.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1922)	Kabul.
Albania	W. E. O'Reilly (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1925)	Kragua Tomorica, Duvazzo.
Argentina	Sir Malcolm A. Robertson, K.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1925)	314 Reconquista, Buenos Aires
Austria	Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921)	6, Metternichgasse, Vienna.
Bolivia	Richard S. Seymour, M.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1924)	202, Avenida, 6, de Agosto Sopocachi, La Paz.
Bulgaria	Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1921)	Boulevard Christe Boteff 79.
Chile	Sir T. B. Hühler, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1924)	Alonso Ovalle No. 1637, Santiago.
China	Sir J. W. Macleay, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1922)	Peking. [tiago.]
Colombia	E. St. J. D. Monson (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1925)	Apartado de Correo No. 17, See Panama. [Bogotá.]
Costa Rica	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1923)	San Pedro No. 4, Havana.
Cuba	T. J. Morris (<i>Chargé d'Affaires</i> & C.-G., 1924)	Thunovska 12, Prague, III.
Czechoslovakia	Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1919)	Bredgade 26, Copenhagen.
Denmark	Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921)	Calle Mercedes 4, Santo Domingo.
Dominica	J. Bowering (<i>Chargé d'Affaires</i> , 1922)	See Peru. [Domingo.]
Ecuador	Lord Herbert Hervey (E.-E. & M.-P., 1923)	The Residency, Kasr el Doubara, Cairo.
Egypt	Rt. Hon. Sir G. A. Lloyd, G.C.S.I. (1925) (<i>High Commissioner</i>)	Lai Tanav 17, Tallin. Reral.
Estonia	Sir John C. T. Vaughan, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1922)	Norra Kajen, 4, Helsingfors.
Finland	Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921)	8, Odos Dragatsaniou, Athens.
Greece	Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1924)	11A, Calle Poniente, No. 24, Guatemala.
Guatemala	A. J. K. Clark Kerr (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1925)	133, Rue Verneot, Port au Prince.
Haiti	J. E. M. Carvell (<i>Chargé d'Affaires</i> , 1923)	Verboczy, 1, Budapest.
Honduras	William E. O'Reilly (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1924)	71, Valdemara iela, Riga.
Hungary	Sir C. A. de R. Barclay, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1924)	Monrovia.
Latvia	Sir John C. T. Vaughan, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1922)	-Keistuschia gatve, 19, Kaunas (Kovno).
Liberia	Francis O'Meara (<i>Cons. Gen. & Charge d'Affaires</i> , 1923)	See Belgium. [Mexico.]
Lithuania	Sir J. C. T. Vaughan, K.C.M.G. (<i>British Commissioner</i> , 1922)	44, Calle de Lerma, No. 71, 12, Hooge Westeinde, The Hague.
Luxemburg	Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Grahame, G.C.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1922)	Drammenveien, 79, Oslo.
Mexico	E. Ovey, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1925)	Panama.
Netherlands	Sir C. M. Marling, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921)	See Argentina.
Nicaragua	William E. O'Reilly (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1924)	Tehran.
Norway	Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1923)	Lima.
Panama	Maj. C. Braithwaite Wallis (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1923)	28, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.
Paraguay		
Persia	Sir P. L. Lorraine, Bart., K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1921)	
Peru	Lord Herbert Hervey (E.-E. & M.-P., 1923)	
Poland	Sir Wm. G. Max Muller, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1921)	
Rhineland	Lord Kilmarnock, C.M.G. (<i>High Commissioner</i> , 1921)	
Rumania	Sir H. G. Derinc, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1920)	
Salvador	William E. O'Reilly (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1924)	
Siam	Robert Hyde Greg (E.-E. & M.-P., 1922)	
Sweden	Sir A. C. Grant-Duff, K.C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1924)	
Switzerland	R. A. C. Sperling, C.B. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1924)	
Uruguay	Hon. B. S. Scott, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P. & C.-G., 1925)	
Vatican	Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.V.O. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1922)	
Venezuela	William Seeds (E.-E. & M.-P., 1925)	
Yugo-Slavia	H. W. Kennard, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1925)	

Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London. 91

Embassies:		Ambassadors and Embassies.		Consulate-General.	
American	Mr. A. B. Houghton, 4, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1.	Baron Moncheur, 20, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.	18, Cavendish Square, W. 1.	37, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.	20, South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.
Belgian	senhor Dr. Regis de Oliveira, 19, Up. Brook St. W. 1.	Monsieur de Fleuriau, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W. 2. [S.W. 1.]	51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.	21A, Bedford Place, W.C. 1.	144, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.
Brazilian	Dr. Friedrich Schamer, 9, Carlton House Terrace, Marchesi della Torretta, 20, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	Baron Keishiro Matsui, 37, Portman Square, W. 1.	1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.	12, Taviton St., Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.	
French	General J. M. R. Norton de Mattos, G.C.M.G., 12, Gloucester Place, W. 1.	L. B. Krassin, Agent, Chesham House, S.W. 1. ...			
German	Marchesi della Torretta, 20, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.	Marqués de Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.	47, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 2.		
Italian	Baron Keishiro Matsui, 37, Portman Square, W. 1.	Almed Ferid Bey, 69, Portland Place, W. 1. ...			
Japanese	General J. M. R. Norton de Mattos, G.C.M.G., 12, Gloucester Place, W. 1.				
Portuguese	L. B. Krassin, Agent, Chesham House, S.W. 1. ...				
Russian	Marqués de Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.				
Spanish	Almed Ferid Bey, 69, Portland Place, W. 1. ...				
Turkish					
Legations:		Ministers, &c., and Legations.			
Abyssinian	Shuja Ud Daula, 31, Princes Gate, S.W. 1.	Mehmed Konitza, 137, Beaufort St., S.W. 3.	(None.)		
Afghan	Señor Don Evaristo Uriburu, 30, Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1.		7, Gower Street, W.C. 1.		
Albanian	Baron Georg Franckenstein, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. [W. 1.]		9, George Yd., Lombard St., E.C. 3.		
Argentine	Señor Don Albert Gutierrez, 19, Gloucester Place, Monsieur H. Micheff, 24, Queen's Gate Gdns., S.W. 7.		20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2.		
Austrian	Señor Don C. Tocornal, 22, Grosvenor Sq., W. 1.		(None.)		
Bolivian	(Vacant) 49, Portland Place, W. 1.		2 York Gate, Regent's Pk., N.W. 1.		
Bulgarian	Señor Dr. Don L. C. Marquez, 10, De Vere Gardens, W. 8.		31, Eaton Square, S.W. 1.		
Chilean	(P. G. Harrison, Consul-General)		7, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.		
Chinese	Don Guillermo Patterson, 30, York Terrace, N.W. 1.		7, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.		
Colombian	M. Jan Masaryk, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.		46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.		
Costa Rican	Count Preben Ahlefeldt Laurvig, 29, Pont Street, S.W. 1.		18, Bedford Square, W. 1.		
Cuban	Señor Don E. Caseaux, Cons.-Gen.		7, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.		
Czechoslovak	Señor Don Gonzalo Zaldumbide		19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.		
Danish	Aziz Izzet Pasha		23, College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.		
Dominican	Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.		167, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.		
Ecuadorian	Monsieur O. Donner, 2, Moreton Gdns., S.W. 5.		57, Gordon Square, W.C. 1.		
Egyptian	Monsieur D. Caclamanos, 51, Up. Brook St. W. 1.		36, Gordon Square, W.C. 2.		
Estonian	Señor Don Francisco Sánchez Latour		11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.		
Finnish	M. Auguste Magloire		76, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.		
Greek	Dr. Nogi el Ossil		(None.)		
Guatemalan	(Señor Don H. Blanco Fombona, Consul)		Craven House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.		
Haitian	Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy, 53, Chester Sq., S.W. 1.		(None.)		
Hejaz	M. Fridricks Vesmans, 87, Eaton Place, S.W. 1.		329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.		
Honduras	Hon. C. W. Dresselhuys, 9, Gloucester Square, W. 2.		10, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.		
Hungarian	Monsieur Galvanaskas, 10, Palace Gate, W. 8.		10, Palace Gate, W. 8.		
Latvian	(Vacant)		37, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.		
Liberian	Offices, 48, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. [S.W. 7.]				
Lithuanian	(P. Cremieu-Javal, Cons.-Gen., 39, Ennismore Gdns.,		37, Conduit Street, W. 1.		
Luxemburg	Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W. 1.		28, Langham Street, W. 1.		
Mexican	Señor Don E. Perez-Triana, 90, Holland Park, W. 11.		16, Wormwood Street, E.C. 2.		
Monaco	M. B. Vogt, Norway H'se, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.		36, King Street, E.C. 2.		
Netherlands	Señor Dr. Don Belisario Porras		232, Finsbury Pavement H'se, E.C. 2.		
Nicaraguan	(Vacant)		14, Chiswell H'se, Fins. Pave., E.C. 2.		
Norwegian	Mirza Davood Khan Miftahes e Saltaneh, K.C.M.G., 47, Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.		4, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.		
Panama	Señor Don Dr. Agustin G. Ganoza, 28, Holland Park, W. 11.		36-37, Queen St., Cheapside, E.C. 4.		
Paraguayan	Monsieur Konstanty Skirmunt, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.		2, Upper Montague Street, W.C. 1.		
Persian	Monsieur N. Titulescu, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.		4, Cromwell Place, S.W. 7.		
Peruvian	Señor Dr. Don A. Arguello Loucel		7, Union Court, E.C. 2.		
Polish	(Commandatore M. A. Jamieson, Cons.-Gen.)		17-19, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.		
Rumanian	See Yugo-Slavian.				
Salvadorian	Phya Prabha Karavong, 23, Ashburn Pl., S.W. 7.		23, Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.		
San Marino	Baron E. K. Palmstierna, 27, Portland Pl., W. 1.		329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.		
Serbian	Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32, Queen Anne St., W. 1.		32, Queen Anne Street, W. 1.		
Siamese	Dr. N. Stakhowsky, 8, Kensington Mans., S.W. 5.		3, Portland Place, W. 1.		
Swedish	Señor Don Federico Vidiella, 3, Elvaston Place, S. Kensington, S.W. 7.		Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C. 4.		
Swiss	Señor Dr. Don Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel		104, High Holborn, W.C. 1.		
Ukranian	Monsieur G. Diouritch, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.		195, Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.		
Uruguayan					
Venezuelan					
Yugo-Slavian					

London Representatives of British Dominions.

NOTE.—High Commissioners in London take precedence, on ceremonial occasions, immediately after British or Dominion Ministers, when the latter are present; and when no members of British or Dominion Cabinets are present, the High Commissioners take precedence immediately after that accorded by the Table of Precedence to Secretaries of State.

<i>Dominion.</i>	<i>High Commissioner, &c.</i>	<i>Address in London.</i>
Dominion of Canada	Hon. P. C. Larkin, <i>High Commissioner</i>	Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.
British Columbia	Hon. Frederick A. Pauline, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.
Nova Scotia	J. Howard, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	33 St. James's Square, S.W. 1.
Ontario	William C. Noxon, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	163 Strand, W.C. 2.
Quebec	Hon. L. J. Lemieux, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	38 Kingsway, W.C. 2.
Australian Commonwealth	Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G., <i>High Commissioner</i>	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New South Wales	Hon. Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., I.S.O., <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Queensland	Hon. J. Huxham, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	409 Strand, W.C. 2.
South Australia	Hon. John Lloyd Price, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Tasmania	Lt.-Col. Hon. R. Eccles Snowden, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.
Victoria	Hon. George Fairbairn, <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.
Western Australia	Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G., <i>Agent-Gen.</i>	Savoy House, Strand, W.C. 2.
New Zealand	Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., <i>High Commissioner.</i>	413 Strand, W.C. 2.
Union of South Africa	Hon. J. S. Smit, <i>High Commissioner</i>	South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.
Newfoundland	Capt. V. Gordon, <i>High Commissioner</i>	58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
British India	Sir A. C. Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., <i>High Commissioner.</i>	42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Irish Free State	James MacNeill, <i>High Commissioner</i>	York House, Regent St., S.W. 1.
Southern Rhodesia	Sir F. J. Newton, K.C.M.C., C.V.O., <i>High Commissioner.</i>	Crown House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
British North Borneo	The Secretary, Court of Directors.	37 Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2.
Malay States	Malay States Agency	88 Cannon Street, E.C. 4.
Sarawak	Advisory Council	Millbank House, S.W. 1.
Sudan Government	Sudan Govt. Agency	5 Northumberland Av., W.C. 2.
Colonies & Protectorates...	Crown Agents for the Colonies	4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

H.M. Trade Commissioners in British Dominions.

<i>Dominion or Colony.</i>	<i>Trade Commissioner.</i>	<i>Address.</i>
Canada	<i>Grade I</i> F. W. Field	285, Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.
	<i>Grade II</i> G. F. Braddock	901-902, Bank of Hamilton Building, 67, Yonge Street, Toronto.
	<i>Grade II</i> L. B. G. S. Beale	18, Commerce Bldg., Vancouver.
	A. M. Wiseman, M.C. (<i>Officer in Charge</i>)	703, Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg.
Newfoundland	<i>Grade I</i> F. W. Field	(See Canada).
Australia	<i>Grade I</i> R. W. Dalton	Henty House, Little Collins St., Melbourne.
	<i>Grade II</i> A. Simpson	89 Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand	<i>Grade II</i> N. Elmslie	(P.O. Box 369), 11, Grey Street, Wellington.
South Africa	<i>Grade I</i> W. G. Wickham	(P.O. Box 839) Goldfield's Buildings, Eloff Street, Johannesburg.
	<i>Grade II</i> Maj. G. Fetherston, D.S.O., M.C.	(P.O. Box 1346) Norwich Union Buildings, Cape Town.
East Africa	<i>Grade II</i> Col. W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O.	(P.O. Box 220) Memorial Hall, Sixth Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya.
India and Ceylon	<i>Grade I</i> T. M. Ainscough, C.B.E.	(P.O. Box 683) Fairlie House, Fairlie Place, Calcutta.
	<i>Grade II</i> W. D. Montgomery Clarke,	(P.O. Box 815) Exchange Bldgs., Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
British West Indies	<i>Grade II</i> J. L. Wilson Goode	(P.O. Box 225) Broadway House, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

NOTE.—H.M. Trade Commissioners *Grade I* receive £1,200 to £1,500 per annum (except Calcutta, £1,700 fixed), *Grade II* receive £800 to £1,000. There are also paid Imperial Trade Correspondents in NEWFOUNDLAND (at St John's); in AUSTRALIA (at Perth, W.A.); in SOUTH AFRICA (at Port Elizabeth, Cape, Durban, Natal, and at Bulawayo, Rhodesia). There are, in addition, Honorary Trade Correspondents in each of the Dominions, Colonies or Protectorates.

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
<i>Saxons and Danes.</i>					
ECGBERT	King of Wessex and all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Ecgbert	839	858	—	19
(ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT	Fourth son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred the Great	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
EDWY	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	17	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	—
CANUTE THE DANE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	24	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor	1066	1066	44	0
<i>The House of Normandy.</i>					
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	43	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I.	1135	1154	50	19
<i>The House of Plantagenet.</i>					
HENRY II.	(Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I.; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred the Great and of Ecgbert.)	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	50	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edw. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
<i>The House of Lancaster.</i>					
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
<i>The House of York.</i>					
EDWARD IV.	(His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edw. III.)	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
<i>The House of Tudor.</i>					
HENRY VII.	(Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt.)	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn	1558	1603	70	44

Scottish Kings and Queens, A.D. 1057 to 1603.

Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm Ceann-mór	Apr. 1057	Alexander III.	July 8, 1249	James IV.	June 11, 1488
Donald Bàn	Nov. 1093	Margaret of Norway	Mar. 19, 1286	James V.	Sept. 9, 1513
Duncan	May, 1094	John Balliol	Nov. 17, 1292	Mary	Dec. 16, 1542
Donald Bàn	rest. Nov. 1095	Robert I. (Bruce)	Mar. 27, 1306	Francis and Mary	Apr. 24, 1558
Edgar	Sept. 1097	David II.	June 7, 1329	Mary	Dec. 5, 1560
Alexander I.	Jan. 8, 1107	Robert II. (Stewart)	Feb. 22, 1371	Henry and Mary	July 29, 1565
David I.	April 27, 1124	Robert III.	April 12, 1390	Mary	Feb. 10, 1567
Malcolm (Maiden)	May 24, 1153	James I.	April 4, 1406	James VI.	July 29, 1567
William (The Lion)	Dec. 9, 1165	James II.	Feb. 20, 1437	(Ascended English throne as James I., March 24, 1603.)	
Alexander II.	Dec. 4, 1214	James III.	Aug. 3, 1460		

Name.	DYNASTY.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgn'd.
<i>The House of Stuart.</i>					
JAMES I. (VI. of Scot.) {	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddaug. of James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
<i>Commonwealth declared May 19, 1649.</i>					
Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8.	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.				
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I. (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II. (VII. of Scot.) {	Second son of Charles I. (died Sept. 16, 1701) {	1685	Dep. 1688	68	3
	Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689) {		Dec. 1701		
WILLIAM III.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	{ 1702	51	13
and			{ 1694	33	6
MARY II.	Eldest daughter of James II.				
ANNE.	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
<i>The House of Hanover.</i>					
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III. (Regent from February 5, 1811)	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA.	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837	1901	81	63
<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg.</i>					
EDWARD VII.	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
<i>The House of Windsor.</i>					
GEORGE V.	Surviving son of Edward VII.	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE		

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Egbert, King of Wessex (*see p. 93*), Alfred the Great (*see p. 93*) and William the Conqueror (*see p. 93*); also from the Emperor Charlemagne (*b. 742, d. 814*), Rodrigo the Cid (*b. 1030, d. 1099*), the Emperor Barbarossa (*b. 1123, d. 1190*) and St. Louis, King of France (*b. 1215, d. 1270*).

The Presidents of the United States of America.

The President of the United States of America is elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires.

Name.	State.	Party.	Born.	Years of Office.	Died.	Age.
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON.....	Va.	Fed.	1732	1789-1797	1799	67
2. John Adams.....	Mass.	"	1735	1797-1801	1826	90
3. Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Dem.-Rep.	1743	1801-1809	1826	83
4. James Madison	Va.	"	1751	1809-1817	1836	85
5. James Monroe.....	Va.	"	1758	1817-1825	1831	73
6. John Quincy Adams.....	Mass.	"	1767	1825-1829	1848	80
7. Andrew Jackson.....	Tenn.	Dem.	1767	1829-1837	1845	78
8. Martin Van Buren.....	N.Y.	"	1782	1837-1841	1862	79
9. William Henry Harrison†	Ohio	Whig	1773	March-April, 1841	1841	68
10. John Tyler (a).....	Va.	"	1790	1841-1845	1862	71
11. James Knox Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1795	1845-1849	1849	53
12. Zachary Taylor†	La.	Whig	1784	1849-1850	1850	65
13. Millard Fillmore (a).....	N.Y.	"	1800	1850-1853	1874	74
14. Franklin Pierce.....	N.H.	Dem.	1804	1853-1857	1869	64
15. James Buchanan.....	Pa.	"	1791	1857-1861	1868	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†§	Ill.	Rep.	1809	1861-1865	1865	56
17. Andrew Johnson (a).....	Tenn.	"	1808	1865-1869	1875	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant	Ill.	"	1822	1869-1877	1885	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes ...	Ohio	"	1822	1877-1881	1893	70
20. James Abram Garfield†§	Ohio	"	1831	March Sept., 1881	1881	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (a).....	N.Y.	"	1830	1881-1885	1886	56
22. Grover Cleveland.....	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1885-1889	1908	71
23. Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1833	1889-1893	1901	67
24. Grover Cleveland.....	N.Y.	Dem.	1837	1893-1897	1908	71
25. William McKinley†§.....	Ohio	Rep.	1843	1897-1901	1901	58
26. Theodore Roosevelt (a).....	N.Y.	"	1858	1901-1909	1919	60
27. William Howard Taft	Ohio	"	1857	1909-1913	...	...
28. Woodrow Wilson.....	N.J.	Dem.	1856	1913-1921	1924	67
29. Warren Gamaliel Harding† ...	Ohio	Rep.	1865	1921-1923	1923	57
30. Calvin Coolidge (a).....	Mass.	Rep.	1872	{ 1923-1925 1925-1929	...	...

NOTES.—† Died in office. § Assassinated. (a) Elected as Vice-President.

GEORGE III. was the eldest son of Frederick, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II.), and of Princess Augusta (youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha Altenburg). His Majesty was born at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, June 4, 1738; succeeded to the Throne Oct. 25, 1760; married Princess Charlotte (daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz); and was crowned with her on Sept. 22, 1761. The government was carried on, from Feb. 5, 1811, until the death of King George III., by his eldest son George, under the title of *Prince Regent*. King George III. died at Windsor, Jan. 29, 1820, his issue being:—

1. GEORGE IV. George Augustus Frederick, *Prince of Wales*, born Aug. 12, 1762, married Princess Caroline of Brunswick, succeeded to the Throne, Jan. 29, 1820, and died without surviving issue June 26, 1830.

2. Frederick, *Duke of York and Albany*, born Aug. 16, 1763, married Princess Frederica of Prussia, was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and died without issue Jan. 5, 1827.

3. WILLIAM IV. William, *Duke of Clarence*, born Aug. 21, 1765; was Lord High Admiral of England; married July 11, 1818, Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, by whom he had two daughters, who predeceased him; succeeded to the Throne, June 26, 1830, and died June 20, 1837.

4. Charlotte, *Princess Royal*, born Sept. 29, 1766, married Frederick, King of Württemberg, and died without issue.

5. Edward, *Duke of Kent*, born Nov. 2, 1767, married Princess Victoria (daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen), died Jan. 23, 1820. Their Royal Highnesses had issue a daughter, Princess Victoria, born May 24, 1819, who succeeded to the Throne as QUEEN VICTORIA, June 20, 1837.

6. Augusta, born Nov. 8, 1768, died unmarried Sept. 22, 1840.

7. Elizabeth, born May 22, 1770, married Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse, and died without issue Jan. 10, 1840.

8. KING OF HANOVER. Ernest, *Duke of Cumberland*, born June 5, 1771, married Frederica (daughter of Frederick V., Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz), succeeded as King of Hanover June 20, 1837 (on death of William IV., owing to the exclusion of Queen Victoria by the provisions of the Salic Law), died Nov. 28, 1851.

9. Augustus, *Duke of Sussex*, born Jan. 27, 1773, died without succession April 24, 1843.

10. Adolphus, *Duke of Cambridge*, born Feb. 24, 1774, married Princess Augusta (daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse), see below.

11. Mary, born April 25, 1776, married William Frederick, *Duke of Gloucester*, died without issue April 30, 1857.

12. Sophia, born Nov. 3, 1777, died unmarried May 27, 1848.

13. Octavius, born Feb. 23, 1779, died May 3, 1783.

14. Alfred, born Sept. 22, 1780, died Aug. 26, 1782.

15. Amelia, born Aug. 7, 1783, died unmarried Nov. 2, 1810.

DESCENDANTS OF H.R.H. ADOLPHUS, DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, born Feb. 24, 1774, died July 8, 1850.

1. H.R.H. Prince George, *Duke of Cambridge*, born March 26, 1819, Field-Marshal, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, 1856-1895, died without succession March 17, 1904.

2. H.R.H. Princess Augusta, born July 19, 1822, married the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg-Strelitz.

3. H.R.H. Princess Marie Adelaide, born Nov. 27, 1833, married H.H. Francis, Duke of Teck, died Oct. 27, 1897, her issue being:—

(1) H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (QUEEN MARY), Col.-in-Ch. 13th/18th Hrs., born at Kensington Palace, May 26, 1867, married July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, *Duke of York*, who succeeded to the Throne, May 6, 1910, as KING GEORGE V. (see "House of Windsor," p. 97), crowned with His Majesty at Westminster Abbey, June 23, 1911.

(2) Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, *Marquess of Cambridge*, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., born Aug. 13, 1868, married Lady Margaret Grosvenor, daughter of the Duke of Westminster, their issue being (a) George Francis Hugh Cambridge, *Earl of Eltham*, born 1895, married (1923) Miss Dorothy Hastings; (b) Lady Victoria Constance Mary Cambridge, born 1897, married (1923) the Duke of Beaufort (see p. 101); (c) Lady Helena Frances Augusta Cambridge, born 1899, married (1919) Lt.-Col. J. E. Gibbs, M.C.; (d) Lord Frederick Charles Edward Cambridge, born 1907.

(3) H.S.H. Prince Francis, born Jan. 7, 1870, died Oct. 22, 1910.

(4) Alexander Augustus Frederick George, *Earl of Athlone*, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 7th Hussars, *Governor-General of the Union of South Africa*, born April 14, 1874, married H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (see "Queen Victoria's Family," p. 96), their issue being (a) Lady May Helen Emma Cambridge, born 1906; (b) Rupert Alexander George Augustus Cambridge, *Viscount Trematon*, born 1907.

CHILDREN OF H.M. KING CHRISTIAN IX.

OF DENMARK,

born April 8, 1818; died Jan. 29, 1906.

1. H.M. KING FREDERICK VIII. OF DENMARK, born June 3, 1843, married H.R.H. Princess Louise of Sweden and Norway, died May 14, 1912.

2. H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK (QUEEN ALEXANDRA), Col.-in-Ch. 15th/19th Hrs., born Dec. 1, 1844, married March 10, 1863, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), crowned with King Edward VII. at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902 (see p. 96).

3. H.R.H. PRINCE WILHELM OF DENMARK (GEORGE I., KING OF THE HELLENES, from June 6, 1863), born Dec. 24, 1845, married Oct. 27, 1867, H.R. & I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia, died at Salonika, March 18, 1913.

4. H.R.H. PRINCESS DAGMAR OF DENMARK, born Nov. 26, 1847, married Nov. 9, 1866, Alexander III., *Emperor of All the Russias*.

5. H.R.H. PRINCESS THYRA OF DENMARK, born Sept. 23, 1853, married Dec. 21, 1878, the Duke of Cumberland.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE VLADIMAR OF DENMARK, born Oct. 27, 1858, married Oct. 20, 1885, Princess Marie of Orleans.

The Family of Queen Victoria.

QUEEN VICTORIA, the only child of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, son of George III., was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; crowned June 28, 1838; married Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840; married Jan. 25, 1858, Frederic, Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901.

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria, born April 5, 1863, married the late Admiral of the Fleet the Marquess of Milford Haven, P.C., G.C.B. (m. and c.), G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Personal A.D.C. to King George V. (died Sept. 11, 1921); having issue:—

(a) Alice (*Princess Andrew of Greece*), born Feb. 25, 1885;

(b) Lady Louis Mountbatten (*Crown Princess of Sweden*), born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden.

(c) George, *Marquess of Milford Haven*, K.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Lieutenant, R.N. (*see p. 107*);

(d) Lord Louis Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., born June 25, 1900, Sub-Lieut., R.N.; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia Annette, daughter of Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Wilfrid Ashley, M.P. (and has issue a daughter, born Feb. 14, 1924).

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (*Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia*), born Nov. 1, 1864.

(iii) Irene (*Princess Henry of Prussia*), born July 11, 1866.

(iv) Ernest Louis of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868.

(v) Alix (*Tsaritsa of Russia*), born June 6, 1872, died July 16, 1918.

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1878.

4. Admiral of the Fleet, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Victoria, G.B.E., born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, to the late General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869.

(iii) H.H. Princess Victoria, born May 3, 1870.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise Augusta, born Aug. 12, 1872.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 6th Duke of Argyll, K.G.

7. Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O. (*see also p. 239*), born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. the late Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917). Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret (born Jan. 15, 1882, died May 1, 1920), married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., leaving issue.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., Personal A.D.C. to King George V., born Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife, having issue *Earl of Macduff*, born Aug. 9, 1914.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (*Lady Patricia Ramsay*), born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Capt. Hon. Alexander Ramsay, D.S.O., R.N., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, DUKE OF ALBANY, K.G., P.C., K.T., &c., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) Alice Mary, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck (*Earl of Athlone*), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*see p. 95*).

(ii) Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born July 19, 1884.

9. H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1858, died Jan. 20, 1896). Issue:—

(i) Alexander, *Marquess of Carisbrooke*, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison.

(ii) Victoria Eugénie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII., KING OF SPAIN.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1922.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

The Family of King Edward VII.

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra Caroline Marie Charlotte Louise Julia, born December 1, 1844 (QUEEN ALEXANDRA, *see also p. 95*), eldest daughter of His late Majesty King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne January 22, 1901; crowned at Westminster Abbey, August 9, 1902; died May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence, born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., *q.v.*

3. H.R.H. LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *Princess Royal*, Col.-in-Ch. 4th-7th D.G., born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, to the late Duke of Fife. Issue:—

(i.) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (*H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught*), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. Prince Arthur (*see above*).

(ii.) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893; married Nov. 12, 1923 Lord Carnegie (*see Earl of Southesk*, p. 107).

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD Charlotte Mary Victoria (*H.M. Queen of Norway*), born Nov. 26, 1869, married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., KING OF NORWAY. Issue:—

H.R.H. Olav, *Crown Prince of Norway*, born July 2, 1903.

6. H.R.H. Prince Alexander JOHN Charles Albert, born April 6, died April 7, 1871.

His Most Excellent Majesty **George the Fifth**, by the Grace of God King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India; only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII. and of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra; born at Marlborough House, June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes, (QUEEN MARY, born May 26, 1867 (see "Family of King George III.," p. 95); succeeded to the Throne May 6, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911. Their Majesties have issue:—

1. H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E. G.C.V.O., G.M.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, Col. Welsh Guards, Col.-in-Chief Middlesex Regt., D.C.L.I., Seaforth Highrs., R. Scots. Fus., S. Wales Borderers, Leinster Regt., Royal Wilts. Yeomanry, and Cadet Corps of U.K., Captain R.N., Group Captain, Royal Air Force, born June 23, 1894.

2. H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK (ALBERT Frederick Arthur George), Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief 11th Hussars, Somerset L.I., East Yorks Regt. and R.A.O.C., Hon. Col. 4th Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, a

Captain R.N. and Group Captain R.A.F., Personal A.D.C. to H.M. the King, born Dec. 14, 1895, married April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (H.R.H. Duchess of York).

3. H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), VISCOUNTESS LASCELLES, Col.-in-Chief Royal Scots, born April 25, 1897, married Feb. 28, 1922, Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., and has issue:

(1) Hon. George Henry Hubert Lascelles, b. Feb. 7, 1923.

(2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, born Aug. 21, 1924.

4. H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY (Henry William Frederick Albert), K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Lieut. 10th Hussars, born March 31, 1900.

5. H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE (George Edward Alexander Edmund), K.G., G.C.V.O., a Sub-Lieut., R.N., born Dec. 20, 1902.

6. H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, born July 12, 1905, died Jan. 18, 1919.

The King's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O.
The Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
The Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.
The Treasurer of the Household, Col. the Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs, M.P.
The Comptroller of the Household, Major Sir Harry Barnston, Bt., M.P.
The Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. Douglas H. Hacking, O.B.E., M.P.

Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Privy Purse Office.

Secretary of the Privy Purse, Paymaster-Rear-Admiral P. J. H. L. Row, C.B.

Assistant Secretary to the Privy Purse, Clifford Longden, M.V.O.

Clerks, Hugh K. Punshon, M.V.O.; Alfred V. Marten, M.V.O.

H.M. Commissioner, Balmoral, Major Sir J. D. Ramsay, Bt., M.V.O.

Land Steward, Windsor, M. Conacher.

Agent, Sandringham, Arthur C. Beck, M.V.O.

Consulting Engineer, E. W. Monkhouse, M.A., M.Inst., C.E.

Treasurer's Office.

Deputy Treasurer to the King, Ralph E. Harwood, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E.

Comptroller of Supply, J. M. C. Barlerin, M.V.O.

Accountant, Master of the Household's Dept. and Ceremonial Dept., G. W. Green.

Accountant, Crown Equerry's Dept., Capt. R. Harwood.

Accountant, Pay Office, G. D. Field.

Store Clerk, H. Mercer.

Clerk of the Wine Cellars, C. Luxon.

Establishment Clerk, Miss V. Stewart-Richardson.

Clerk to Deputy Treasurer, Miss E. Shore.

Royal Almonry.

7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Hered. Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter.

High Almoner, Very Rev. the Dean of Wells.

Sub-Almoner, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A.

Secretary, Laurence E. Tanner, M.A.
Assistant do., E. E. Ratcliffe.

Private Secretary's Office.

Private Secretary to the King, Lieut.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Equeries in Waiting, Capt. Sir Charles Cust, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.; Capt. Sir Bryan Godfrey-Faussett, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Col. Clive Wigram, C.B., O.S.I., C.V.O. (and Assistant Private Secretary); Maj. R. H. Seymour, C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. A. H. L. Hardinge, M.V.O., M.C. (and Assistant Private Secretary); Capt. Lord Claud N. Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.

Secretary of the Private Secretary's Office, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.

Press Secretary, F. H. Mitchell, C.B.E.

Principal Clerk, Miss H. M. Milsom.

Clerks, Miss M. L. Alcock, Miss C. Howland, Miss V. Whishaw, Miss C. E. King.

The King's Archives.

Keeper of the King's Archives, Lieut.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Deputy Keeper, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.

Assistant Keeper, Sir Francis Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.

Recorder, Rev. Albert Lee, B.Sc., Ph.B., F.R.G.S.

Recorder's Assistants, Miss D. C. Layton; Miss M. Mackenzie; Miss L. Smith.

Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Buckingham Palace.

Secretary, F. S. Osgood, M.V.O., O.B.E.

Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss J. Webster.

Lords in Waiting, The Lord Colebrooke, K.C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. The Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B.; The Viscount Gage; Lt.-Col. The Lord Somers, D.S.O., M.C.; Brig.-Gen. The Viscount Hampden, K.O.B., C.M.G., A.D.C.; The Lord Herschell, G.C.V.O.

Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, K.C.V.O.; Sir E.W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; H. L. Vane, C.V.O.; Maj. P. Huntlake, C.V.O.; Col. Hon. C. Willoughby, C.V.O.; Admiral H. H. Campbell, C.B., C.V.O.; Maj. Hon. R. F. Molyneux, C.V.O.; Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Extra Groom in Waiting, Hon. Montague C. Elliot, M.V.O., C.B.E.

Gentlemen at Arms: Captain, The Earl of Plymouth, *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Col. Sir H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O., *Standard Bearer*, Col. St. John Corbet Gore, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., *Maj.-Gen.*, B. R. Milford, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., *Brig.-Gen.*, Marsden Newton, F. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.; A. F. Home, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; B. T. Buckley, C.B., C.M.G.; R. H. Kearsley, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Colonels*, Walter Kelsey; Edw. Keppel; Kenyon Milford, C.M.G., A.D.C.; Charles R. Burn, A.D.C., M.P.; Alwyn de B. Paget; Viscount Matland, C.B.E.; H. Gore-Brown; Quentin Agnew, D.S.O., M.V.O.; W. S. Fergusson, C.M.G.; Ulrick Thynne, C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.; Stanley Leonard Barry, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.; C. de W. Crookshank; Alan T. Paley, C.M.G., D.S.O., *Lieut.-Colonels*, C. Mansel-Jones, D.M., C.M.G., D.S.O.; B. E. Spragge, D.S.O.; J. MacRae-Gilstrap; Charles H. Villiers; Raymond Webber; H. N. Schofield, F.R.C.P.; Rupert Stewart, M.V.O.; A. G. Maxwell, C.B.E.; S. R. Pollen, C.M.G.; G. H. J. Skelington-Smyth, D.S.O.; R. Granville, D.S.O.; Lord Herbert Scott, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Hon. O. E. Vesey, C.B.E.; H. M. Pryce-Jones, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., *Majors*, Harry W. Ramdo; Edward Milner; Cyril Potter, C.B.E., *Captains*, Hampden Waller, C.V.O.; A. F. Liddell, M.V.O.; E. B. Towse, F.R.C.S., C.B.E., *Clerk of Cheque & Adjt.*, Col. Wilford N. Lloyd, C.B., M.V.O.

Sub-Officer, Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott, C.V.O.

Members of the Guard: Captain, The Lord Desborough, C.V.O., *Lieutenant*, Capt. Houston French, C.V.O., *Ensign*, Maj. Sir E. H. Elliot, M.V.O., *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig.-Gen. C. Wray, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., *Exons*, Maj. Colin W. MacRae, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles, C.B.E.; Brig.-Gen. R. C. A. McCalmont; Maj. E. B. Frederick, D.S.O.

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury-Williams, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Vice Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, C. Hubert Montgomery, C.B., C.V.O.

Constable & Govr. of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. the Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.V.O.

Deputy do., The Viscount Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *Keeper of the Jewel House*, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.O.I.E., C.B.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Sir Reginald H. Brade, G.C.B.

Groom of the Robes, Hon. Montague C. Elliot, M.V.O., C.B.E.

Surround of the King's Pictures, Lionel Cust, C.V.O.

Adviser for the Royal Art Collections, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, C.V.O.

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. John Fortescue, C.V.O.

Master of the King's Music, Sir Edward Elgar, O.M., Mus. Doc.

Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.

Keeper of the King's Armoury, F. A. Harman-Oates, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Ecclesiastical Household.

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Oxford.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. Canon J. N.

Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Chaplains to the King, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. F. A. S. Ffolkes, M.V.O., M.A.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, C.V.O., M.A.; Rev. H. S. Wood, D.D.; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards, M.A.; Rev. E. H. Goodwin, B.A.; Rev. W. S. Harris, M.A.; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D.; Rev. J. Wickins, M.A.; Rev. Preb. Lord Wenlock, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon E. M. Blackie, M.A.; Rev. Canon P. Green, M.A.; Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, M.A.; Rev. Canon S. Bickersteth, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon E. N. Lovett, C.B.E., M.A.; Rev. Canon A. E. Brook, D.D.; Rev. Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Rev. B. O. F. Heywood, M.A.; Rev. Canon C. S. Woodward, M.A.; Rev. F. Ingall Anderson, C.M.G., M.A.; Rev. Canon H. P. Cronshaw, M.A.; Rev. Canon G. E. Newson, M.A.; Rev. Canon B. K. Cunningham, C.B.E., M.A.; Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy, M.C., M.A.; Rev. H. W. Blackburne, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. H. Talbot, M.C., M.A.; Rev. E. M. Walker, LL.D.; Rev. C. E. Raven, D.D.; Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon Hon. Kenneth F. Gibbs, M.A.; Rev. T. H. Masters, C.B.E., M.A.; Rev. C. J. Shebbeare, M.A.; Rev. F. W. Head, M.C., M.A.; Rev. T. W. Pym, D.S.O., M.A.; Rev. W. R. Matthews, D.D.; Rev. B. P. Simpson, M.C., M.A.; Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, C.M.G., M.C., D.D.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London. *Precentor of the Chapels Royal*, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.; Rev. L. H. Nixon, M.A.; Rev. A. H. O. McCheane, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. G. H. Warde, M.A.; Rev. M. F. Foxell, M.A.

Honorary Priests, Rev. H. Aldrich Cotton, M.A.; Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.; Rev. W. P. Besley, M.V.O., M.A.

Organist and Composer, Edgar Stanley Roper, Mus.D.

Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Preb. L. J. Percival, M.A.

Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. A. V. Baillie, C.V.O., D.D. (Dean of Windsor); Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.A.

Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. Rowland Grant, M.V.O., D.D.

Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

Organist—Basil Philpott.

Medical Household.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir R. D. Powell, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.; The Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P.;

Sir Humphry D. Rolleston, Bt., F.R.C.B., M.D.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.S.; E. Farquhar Buzzard, M.D.

Physician to Household, Herbert French, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Sergeant Surgeon, Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir A. A. Bowlby, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.S.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh M. Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apothecary to his Majesty and Surgeon Apothecary to the Household, Sir F. S. Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, H. L. Martyn, M.V.O., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Honorary Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, Sir William Fairbank, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.R.C.S.

Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, F. Jeune Willans, M.V.O., M.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir Richard R. Cruise, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Col. Sir W. Lister, K.C.M.G., M.B., F.R.C.S.

Laryngologist to the Household, Sir Milsom Rees, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Surgeon Dentist, Sir Harry Baldwin, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.D.S.

Surgeon Dentist to the Household, Francis D. Donovan, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Coroner of the King's Household, A. W. Mills.

Master of the Household's Department.

(Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.)

Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.

Clerk to the Master of the Household, A. E. Hurley.

Inspector, Buckingham Palace, T. D. Williams, D.C.M.

Inspector, Windsor Castle, W. March.

Palace Steward, E. G. Smissen.

Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. Ann Clark.

Do. Windsor Castle, Mrs. Amelia Rawlings.

Lord Chamberlain's Office.

St. James's Palace.

Comptroller, Col. Hon. Sir George Crichton, K.C.V.O.

Assistant Comptroller, Major Colin Lindsay Gordon.

Chief Clerk, Austin Hertslet.

Clerks, Jocelyn Godefroi; Sir G. Montague Critchett, Bt.; A. S. Buchanan; G. A. Titman.

Shorthand Writer and Typist, Miss V. de Gaury.

Gentlemen Ushers, Hon. Sir Harry Stonor, K.C.V.O.; Lionel Cust, C.V.O.; Percy Armytage, C.V.O.; Hon. Montague C. Elliot, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. C. Brinton, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. C. A. L. Irvine, M.V.O., O.B.E.; Vice-Adm. P. Nelson-Ward, M.V.O.; Capt. E. M. C. Cooper-Key, C.B., M.V.O., R.N.; Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. M. G. Wilkinson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett; H. P. Hansell, C.V.O.; Paymaster-Rear-Adm. Sir H. H. Share, K.B.E., C.B.; Wing-Com. Louis Greig, C.V.O.; Vivian Gabriel, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E.; Capt. Humphrey C. Lloyd, M.C.

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Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pulteney, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Pages of Honour, M. E. Adeane; A. G. A. Mackenzie; Edward A. H. Legge-Bourke; G. N. C. Wigram.

Examiner of Plays, George S. Street, M.V.O.

Keeper of Virginia Water, Paym. Rear-Adm.

Henry Horniman, C.B.

Bargemaster, W. G. East.

Keeper of the Swans, F. T. Turk.

Inspector of Holyrood Palace,

Caretaker, St. James's Palace, G. Grove.

Showers of State Apartments, Windsor Castle,

E. J. Seymour; Capt. H. Wells, R.A.; T. Perrins.

Serjeants-at-Arms, Maj. Evan Martin, C.V.O.,

D.S.O.; Capt. Ernest B. Towse, V.C., C.B.E.; Sir

Walter M. Gibson, C.V.O., I.S.O.; Sir Francis

Morgan Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.S.O.

Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Keating (Kensington

Palace); Miss A. Symonds (Hampton Court

Palace).

Crown Equerries Department.

Crown Equerry, Col. Arthur Edward Erskine, D.S.O.

Extra Equerries, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Hubert

Brand, K.O.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.; the Earl of

Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O.; Brig.-Gen. Sir Douglas

Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.; Col. F.

Dugdale, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Ewart,

Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Maj. F. H. W. Fether-

stonhaugh; Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue,

K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward

Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-

Col. Hon. Alwyns Greville, C.V.O.; Sir Edward

Henry, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., O.S.I.; Lt.-Col.

Sir George Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E.;

Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B.,

D.S.O.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.,

C.I.E.; Adm. of the Fleet Hon. Sir Hedworth

Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Adm. Sir Archibald

Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Rt. Hon.

Sir Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.;

Lt.-Col. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.B., G.C.I.E.,

G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.; Col. Sir

Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Maj.

Hon. Sir John Ward, K.C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir

H. D. Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.,

M.V.O.; Adm. of the Fleet Lord Wester-

Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.

Supt. Royal News, London, Capt. A. Benbow, M.V.O.

Do. *do.* Windsor, Ernest H. Lucking.

Storekeeper, James H. Jones, M.C., D.C.M.

Clerk, Ralph C. Isard.

Hon. Veterinary Surgeons, Major F. Hobday,

C.M.G., F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.; J. Willett.

CENTRAL CHANCERY

OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD,

St. James's Palace, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Col. Hon. Sir George Crichton, K.C.V.O.

Registrar, Maj. H. F. Stockley, M.V.O., O.B.E.

Clerk, A. C. Michils.

THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Chamberlain, The Marquess of Anglesey.

Treasurer, Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Private Secretary, Harry L. Verney, C.V.O.

Equerry, Colonel Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Devonshire.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess

of Minto, C.I.; The Lady Amphilh, G.B.E.,

C.I.; The Dowager Countess of Airlie, G.B.E.;

The Lady Desborough.

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager

Countess of Bradford; The Lady Lamington;

The Countess of Shaftesbury; The Countess

Fortescue, C.B.E.

Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale;

The Lady Mary Forbes-Trefusis; The Lady

Bertha Dawkins; The Lady Joan Verney; The

Lady Cynthia Colville; The Lady Elizabeth

Hesketh-Prichard.

Maid of Honour, Hon. Ursula Lawley.

Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey J. V. Thomas, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Groom in Waiting, Brig.-Gen. G. F. Trotter, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
Assistant Private Sec., Capt. A. F. Lascelles, M.C.
Equerries, Maj. Hon. Piers W. Legh, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., C.B.E.; Lieut. Hon. Bruce A. A. Oakley, M.V.O., M.C.; Lieut. W. D. C. Greenacre (temp.).
Extra Equerries, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel Halsey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.; Capt. Dudley North, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., R.N.
Physicians in Ordinary, The Lord Dawson of Penn, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Thomas Harder, Bt., M.D.; John Weir, M.B.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Hugh Rigby, K.C.V.O., M.B.
Surgeon Apothecary, Sir Stanley Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon Dentist, Victor Smith.
Clerk Comptroller, Thomas H. Carter.
Clerks, Frank H. Evans; Charles R. Warren.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF YORK'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller, Capt. Basil Vernon Brooke, C.V.O., R.N.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Colin Buist, R.N.
Lady in Waiting,

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Dowager Countess of Antrim; The Dowager Countess of Gosford; The Marchioness of Lincolnshire.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne; The Marchioness of Salisbury; The Countess of Derby.
Woman of the Bedchamber, The Hon. Charlotte Knollys.
Maid of Honour, The Hon. Violet Vivian.
Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.
Private Sec., Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Equerries, Lt.-Col. Sir George Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Maj. Hon. Sir John Hubert Ward, K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.; Maj. E. Seymour, D.S.O., M.V.O., C.B.E.
Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. M. E.

Kennedy, C.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes; Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.V.O., D.D.
Surgeon to the Household, Sir Hugh Mallinson Rigby, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary to Her Majesty and Apothecary to the Household, Sir Frederick Stanley Hewett, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, F. J. Willans, M.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Laryngologist, Sir Milson Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S. Ed.
Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D., D.H.P.
Clerks, A. G. Smalley; E. H. Short.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN OF NORWAY (Princess Maud of Great Britain and Ireland).
Comptroller and Private Secretary, George Arthur Ponsonby.

PRINCESS LOUISE'S HOUSEHOLD.

The Equerry, Col. B. W. L. McMahon, C.M.G., C.V.O.
Hon. Lady in Waiting, Mrs. Holden.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Equerry, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm Donald Murray, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. Granville C. D. Gordon, D.S.O.
Extra Equerries, Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Bertram Lane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Maj. Berkeley Levett.
Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Alfred D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.
Physician in Ordinary, Col. Sir Edward S. Worthington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.A.M.C.
Secretary, Bertram Pearson Murray.

HOUSEHOLD OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

Equerry & Comptroller, Maj. Eric Bonham, M.V.O.
Extra Equerry, Capt. Master of Sinclair.

PRINCESS BEATRICE'S HOUSEHOLD.

Comptroller & Treasurer, Victor S. Corkran, C.V.O.
Equerry, Lt.-Col. F. E. Packe, C.B.E.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Anne Annette Minna Cochrane; Miss Bulteel; Mrs. Francis Hay-Newton (extra); Hon. Mrs. Victor S. Corkran (extra).
Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Williams, Bt., M.D.; Sir Alfred Rice Oxley, C.B.E., M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Edgar Seymour, M.V.O., M.B.; D. C. Rice Oxley, M.C., M.B.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

The annuities payable to Their Majesties and to the members of the Royal Family are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King Edward VII. amounted to £470,000, in addition to which annuities to other members of the Royal Family accounted for an additional annual sum of £106,000. The Select Committee appointed on June 14, 1910, reported on July 7, and made recommendations, which were adopted by the House of Commons. These recommendations, as modified by subsequent events, are as under:—

Their Majesties' Privy Purse	£110,000
Salaries of Household	125,800
Expenses of Household	193,000
Works	20,000
Royal Bounty	13,200
Unappropriated	8,000

£470,000

Queen Alexandra	£70,000
Duke of York	25,000
Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll)	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Princess Beatrice	6,000
King Edward VII.'s Daughters	18,000
His Majesty's Younger Children	13,666

£163,666

IN a broad sense this heading is commonly taken as identical with that of the House of Lords, although there are close upon 130 holders of titles of long-standing nobility who are not members of the Upper House of Parliament, their peerages being those of Scotland or Ireland. But there are about an equal number of Peers of Scotland and Ireland who possess additional titles which constitute them members of the House of Lords, these titles being in a majority of instances, though very far from all, inferior to those by which they are generally known. The full details as to each are given under his leading title, and a reference is in every case supplied under any other that he may hold, so that the table of equivalent titles formerly given in this work is no longer needed: a double index will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE."

Contractions.—S. or I. appended to the date of creation denotes a *Scottish* or *Irish* title; the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as *Earl*, *Britt.*, or *U.K.* When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the Imperial creation. A † appended to S. or I. implies that the Peer is an elected Representative to the House of Lords. For the mark see heading to Marquesses; b. signifies born; s., succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; M., minor.

COMPLETE LIST OF THE PEERS.

ROYAL DUKES (3).—*Style*, His Royal Highness the Duke of —. *Addressed as*, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

- 1337 Cornwall, Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall (1337), Scottish Duke of Rothesay (1398) K.G., P.C., b. 1894, s. 1920.
 1920 York, Albert, Duke of York, K.G., P.C., b. 1895
 1874 Cambridge & Strathearn, Arthur, Duke of Cambridge and Strathearn, K.G., P.C., *Field Marshal*, b. 1850, w.



ARCHBISHOPS.—*Style*, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —. *Addressed as*, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.



- Trans.
 1903 Canterbury, Randall Thomas Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., b. 1848. *Consec. Bishop of Rochester 1891; transl. to Winchester 1895.*
 1909 York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., G.C.V.O. (and Chain), D.D., b. 1864. *Consecrated Bishop of Stepney 1901.*

DUKES.—*Style*, His Grace the Duke of —. *Addressed as*, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.



- | Created. | Title, Name, &c. | Eldest Son or Heir. |
|----------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1868 I.* | Abercorn, James Albert Edward Hamilton, K.P. (<i>Brit. Marq.</i> and <i>Scott. Earl</i> , both <i>Abercorn</i>), b. 1866, s. 1913, m. | Marq. of Hamilton, b. 1904 |
| 1701 S.) | Argyll, { Niall Daimmaid Campbell (U.K. Duke, <i>Argyll</i>), b. 1872, s. 1914 | Douglas Walter C., b. 1877 |
| 1703 S.* | Atholl, John George Stewart-Murray, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (<i>Brit. Earl, Strange</i>), b. 1871, s. 1917, m. | Lord James S.-M., b. 1879 |
| 1682 | Beaufort, Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, b. 1900, s. 1924, m. | Lord Henry, s., b. 1849. |
| 1694 | Bedford, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., K.B.E., b. 1858, s. 1893, m. | Marq. of Tavistock, b. 1888 |
| 1711 | Brandon. See "Hamilton," <i>Scott. Duke</i> , below | (As <i>Scottish</i>) |
| 1663 S.* | Blenheim & Queensberry (1706), John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (<i>Engl. Earl, Doncaster</i>), b. 1864, s. 1914, m. | Earl of Dalkeith, M.P., b. 1894 |
| 1694 | Deconshire, Victor Christian William Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., b. 1868, s. 1908, m. | Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., M.P., b. 1895 |
| 1675 | Grafton, Alfred William Maitland FitzRoy, b. 1850, s. 1918, m. | Earl of Euston, b. 1914 |
| 1643 S.* | Hamilton, Alfred Douglas Douglas-Hamilton (<i>Brit. Duke, Brandon</i>), b. 1862, s. 1895, m. | Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, b. 1903 |
| 1694 | Leeds, George Godolphin Osborne (<i>Scott. Visct., Duval lane</i>), b. 1862, s. 1895, m. | Marquess of Carmarthen, b. 1901 |
| 1766 I.* | Leinster, Edward FitzGerald (<i>Brit. Visct. Leinster</i>), b. 1892, s. 1922, m. | Marquess of Kildare, b. '14 (As <i>English</i>) |
| 1675 S.* | Lennox. See "Richmond and Gordon," <i>Engl. Duke</i> , below | Visct. Mandeville, b. 1907 |
| 1719 | Manchester, William Angus Drogo Montagu, P.C., b. 1877, s. 1892, m. | Marquess of Blandford, b. 1897 |
| 1702 | Marlborough, Charles Richard John Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., T.D., b. 1871, s. 1892, m. | Marq. of Graham, C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1878 |
| 1707 S.* | Montrose, Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, K.T. (<i>Brit. Earl, Graham</i>), b. 1852, s. 1874, m. | Lord Francis Hope, b. 1866 |
| 1756 | Newcastle (u. Lyne), Henry P. A. D. Pelham Clinton, b. 1864, s. '79, m. | Viscount FitzAlan, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1855 |
| 1483 | Norfolk, Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1908, s. 1917, M. | Earl Percy, b. 1912 |
| 1766 | Northumberland, Alan Ian Percy, K.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., b. '80, s. 1918, m. | Marq. of Titchfield, M.P., b. 1893 |
| 1716 | Portland, William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1857, s. 1879, m. | Earl of March, M.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1870 |
| 1675 | Richmond & Gordon (1876), Chas. Henry Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (<i>Scott. Duke, Lennox</i>), b. 1845, s. 1903, w. | Marq. of Bowmont, b. 1913 |
| 1707 S.* | Roxburghe, Henry John Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O. (<i>U.K. Earl, Innes</i>), b. 1876, s. 1892, m. | |



Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1703	Rutland, John Henry Montagu Manners, b. 1885, s. 1925, m. ...	Marq. of Granby, b. 1919
1684	St. Albans, Chas. Victor A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, b. 1870, s. 98	Id. Osborne B., b. 1874
1547	Somerset, Edward H. Seymour, K.B.E., C.B., b. 1860, s. 1923, m.	{ Lt.-Col. Lord Seymour, D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1882
1833	Sutherland, George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, (Scott. Earl, Sutherland), b. 1888, s. 1913, m.	Fredk. N. S.-L.-G., b. 1874
1814	Wellington, Arthur Charles Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O. (Irish Earl, Mornington), b. 1849, s. 1900, m.	Marquess Douro, b. 1876
1874	Westminster, Hugh Richd. Arthur Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1879, s. 1899.	Lord Arthur G., b. 1860

DUCHESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.

1900	Fife, Alexandra, Duchess (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught), b. 1891, s. 1912, m.	Earl of Macduff, b. 1914
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MARQUESSSES.—*Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of —. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is not used.*

1790	Abercorn. See "Abercorn," Irish Duke.	(As Irish)
1915	Aberdeen and Temair, John Campbell Gordon, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (Scott. Earl, Aberdeen), b. 1847, 1st Marquess, m.	Earl of Haddo, C.B.E., b. 1879
1876	Abergavenny, Reginald William Brasby Nevill, b. 1853, s. 1915	Lord Henry G. R. N., b. 1854
1821	Ailesbury, George W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.B., b. 1873, s. 1911, m.	Earl of Cardigan, b. 1904
1831	Ailsa, Arch. Kennedy (Scott. Earl, Cassillis), b. 1847, s. 1870, m.	Earl of Cassillis, b. 1872
1815	Anglesey, Charles Henry Alex. Paget, b. 1885, s. 1905, m.	Earl of Uxbridge, b. 1922
1870	Bath, Thomas Henry Thynne, K.G., P.C., C.B., b. 1862, s. 1896, m.	Visct. Weymouth, b. 1905
1826	Bristol, Frederick William Fane Hervey, M.V.O., b. 1863, s. 1907, m.	Lord Walter H., b. 1865
1796	Bute, John Crichton-Stuart, K.T. (Scott. Earl, Dumfries), b. 1881, s. 1900, m.	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1907
1917	Cambridge, Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1868, 1st Marquess, m. (see p. 100)...	Earl of Eltham, b. 1895
1812	Camden, John Charles Pratt, b. & s. 1872, m.	Earl of Brecknock, b. 1899
1917	Carisbrooke, Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., b. 1886, 1st Marquess, m. (see p. 101)	(None)
1815	Cholmondeley, George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, (Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley), b. 1883, s. 1923, m.	Earl of Rocksavage, b. 1919
1816	I.*Conyngham, Frederick William Burton Conyngham (U.K. Baron, Minster), b. 1890, s. 1918, div.	Earl of Mount Charles, b. 1924
1911	Crewe, Robt. Olley A. Crewe-Milnes, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1858, 1st Marquess, m.	(None)
1791	I.*Donegall, Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (Brit. Baron, Fishervick), b. 1903, s. 1904	Lord Henry FitzWarrine C., b. 1834
1789	I.*Downshire, Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (Brit. Earl, Hillsborough), b. 1894, s. 1918.	Lord Arthur F. Hy. H., b. 1895
1888	Dufferin & Ava, Frederick Temple Thomas Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, P.C., D.S.O. (Irish Baron, Dufferin & Claneboye), b. 1875, s. 1918, m.	Earl of Ava, b. 1909
1800	I.*Ely, John Henry Loftus (U.K. Baron, Loftus), b. 1851, s. 1880, m.	Lord George L., b. 1854
1801	Exeter, William T. Brownlow Cecil, C.M.G., b. 1876, s. 1898, m.	Lord Burghley, b. 1905
1800	I.*Headfort, Geoffrey Thomas Tylour (U.K. Baron, Kenlis), b. '78 s. 1894, m.	Earl of Bective, b. 1902
1793	Hertford, George Francis Alexander Seymour (Irish Baron, Conway), b. 1871, s. 1912	Lt.-Col. Lord Henry S., D.S.O., b. 1878
1599	S.*Huntly, Charles Gordon, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Meldrum), b. 1847, s. 1863, m.	Lieut.-Col. Douglas G., D.S.O., b. 1883
1784	Lansdowne, Henry Chas. Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., holds Roy. Viet. Chain (Irish Earl, Kerry; Scott. Baron, Nairne), b. 1845, s. 1866, m.	Earl of Kerry, D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1872
1912	Lincolnshire, Charles Robert Wynn-Carrington, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G. (Irish Baron, Carrington), b. 1843, 1st M., m.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Rupert C., C.V.O., b. 1852 (to Bay only)
1902	Linlithgow, Victor Alexander John Hope, O.B.E. (Scott. Earl, Hopetoun), b. 1887, s. 1908, m.	Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1912
1816	I.*Londonderry, Charles Stewart Henry Vane-Tempest-Stewart, K.G., P.C., M.V.O. (U.K. Earl, Vane), b. 1878, s. 1915, m.	Visct. Castlereagh, b. 1902
1701	S.*Lothian, Robt. Schomberg Kerr (U.K. Baron, Ker), b. '74, s. '00	Philip Henry K., C.H., b. '82
1917	Milford Haven, George Louis Victor Henry Sergius Mountbatten, K.C.V.O., b. 1892, s. 1921, m. (see p. 101)	Earl of Medina, b. 1919
1838	Normanby, Rev. Constantine Charles Henry Phipps (Irish Baron, Mulgrave), b. 1846, s. 1890, m.	Earl of Mulgrave, b. 1912
1812	Northampton, William Bingham (Douglas-Maclean) Compton, D.S.O., b. 1885, s. 1913, m.	Edward Robt. Compton, b. 1891

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1825 I.*	Ormonde, James Arthur Wellington Foley Butler (U.K. Baron, Ormonde), b. 1849, s. 1919, m.	Earl of Ossory, b. 1890
1682 S.†	Queensberry, Francis Archibald Keith Douglas, b. 1896, s. 1920, m.	Lord Cecil C. D., b. 1898
1789	Salisbury, James Edward Hubert Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D., b. 1861, s. 1903, m.	Viscount Cranborne, b. '93
1800 I.*	Sligo, George Ulick Browne (U.K. Baron, Mont Eagle), b. 1856, s. 1913, m.	Earl of Altamont, b. 1898
1787	Townshend, George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, b. 1916, s. 1921, m.	George Ferrars, T., b. 1854
1694 S.*	Tweeddale, Wm. George Montagu Hay (U.K. Baron, Tweeddale), b. 1884, s. 1911, m.	Lord Edward H., b. 1888
1789 I.*	Waterford, John Charles de la Poer Beresford (Brit. Baron, Tyrone), b. 1901, s. 1911	Lord William de la P. B., b. 1905
1551	Winchester, Henry William Montagu Paulet, b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	Maj. Charles S. P., M.V.O., Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., b. 1876
1892	Zetland, Lawrence Dundas, K.T., P.C., b. 1844, 1st Marq., m.	
<div>  <p>EARLS.—Style, The Right Hon. the Earl of —. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon. the daughters Lady. Where marked ° the "of" is not used.</p>  </div>		
1606 S.*	Abercorn. See "Abercorn." Irish Duke	(As Irish)
1682 S.	Aberdeen. See "Aberdeen and Temair" (U.K. Marq.)	Earl of Haddo, b. 1879
1682	Abingdon, Montagu Arthur Bertie, b. 1836, s. 1884, m.	Lord Norreys, b. 1887
1639 S.†	Airlie, David Lympho Gore Wolseley Ogilvy, M.C., b. '93, s. 1900, m.	Hon. Bruce O., M.C., b. 1885
1697	Albemarle, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D., b. '58, s. '94, m.	Visct. Bury, M.C., b. 1882
1826	Amherst, Hugh Amherst, b. 1856, s. 1910, m.	Visct. Holmesdale, M.C., b. '96
1892	Ancaster, Gilbert Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., b. 1867, s. 1910, m.	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, b. 1907
1789 I.	Amesley, Walter Beresford Amesley, b. 1861, s. 1914, m.	Visct. Glerawly, b. 1894
1785 I.	Antrim, Randal Mark Kerr McDowell, b. 1878, s. 1918, m.	Viscount Dunluce, b. 1911
1762 I.*	Arran, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, P.C., K.P. (U.K. Baron, Sudley), b. 1868, s. 1901, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1903
1917	Athlone, Alexander Augustus Frederick George Cambridge, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (Governor General of the Union of South Africa), b. 1874, 1st Earl, m. (See p. 100)	Visct. Trematon, b. 1907
1714	Aylsford, Heneage Michael Charles Finch, b. 1908, s. 1924, m.	Hon. C. D. Finch-Knightley, b. 1886
1922	Balfour, Arthur James Balfour, K.G., P.C., O.M., b. 1848, 1st Earl	Rt. Hon. G. W. B., b. 1853
1800 I.	Bandon, Percy R. G. Bernard, b. 1904, s. 1924	Charles B. A. E., b. 1904
1772	Bathurst, Seymour Henry Bathurst, C.M.G., b. 1864, s. 1892, m.	Lord Apsley, D.S.O., M.P., b. 1895
1919	Beatty, David Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1871, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Borodale, b. 1905
1815	Beauchamp, William Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1872, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Elmley, b. 1903
1797 I.	Belmore, Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1870, s. 1913	Hon. Cecil L.-C., b. 1873
1679	Berkeley, Randal Thos. Mowbray Berkeley, b. 1865, s. 1888, m.	(None)
1739 I.*	Bessborough, Vere Brabazon Ponsonby, C.M.G. (Brit. Baron, Ponsonby), b. 1880, s. 1920, m.	Viscount Duncannon, b. 1913
1922	Birkenhead, Frederick Edwin Smith, P.C., b. 1872, 1st Earl, m.	Visct. Fumaux, b. 1907
1815	Bradford, Orlando Bridgeman, b. 1873, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Newport, b. 1911
1677 S.†	Breadalbane and Holland, Charles William Campbell, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1923, m.	Lord Glenorchy, b. 1919
1746	Brooke. See "Warwick."	
1469 S.	Buchan, Shipley Gordon Stuart Erskine, b. 1850, s. 1898, m.	Lord Cardross, b. 1878
1746	Buckinghamshire, Sidney Carr Hobart-Hampden-Mercer-Henderson, O.B.E., b. 1860, s. 1885, m.	Lord Hobart, b. 1906
1920	Buxton, Sydney Charles Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1853, 1st Earl, m.	(None)
1800	Cadogan, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, C.B.E., b. 1869, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Chelsea, b. 1914
1878	Cairns, Wilfred Dallas Cairns, C.M.G., b. 1865, s. 1905, m.	Visct. Garrahy, b. 1907
1543 S.†	Cairness, Norman Macleod Buchan, C.B.E., b. 1862, s. 1914, m.	Rev. Hon. Chas. Sinclair, b. '65
1801 I.	Caledon, Erik Jas. Desmond Alexander, b. 1885, s. 1898	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand A., [D.S.O., M.C., b. 1888]
1831	Camperdown, George Alexander Phillips Haldane-Duncan, b. 1845, s. 1918, m.	(None)
1661	Carlisle, George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, b. 1895, s. 1912, m.	Viscount Moipeth, b. 1923
1793	Carmarvon, Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, b. 1868, s. 1923, m.	Lord Porchester, b. 1924
1639 S.	Carnwath, Ronald Arthur Dalzell, b. 1883, s. 1910, m.	Br.-Gen. Hon. A. E. D., C.B., b. 1851
1748 I.*	Carriek, Charles E. A. F. Somerset Butler, O.B.E. (U.K. Baron, Butler), b. 1873, s. 1909, m.	Viscount Ikerrin, b. 1903
1509 S.*	Cassilis. See "Ailsa," U.K. Marquess	(As U.K.)
1800 I.	Castlestewart, Arthur Stuart, M.C., b. 1889, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Stuart, b. 1921
1814	Cathcart, Geo. Cathcart (Scott. Baron, Cathcart), b. 1862, s. 1911, m.	Lord Greenock, b. 1919
1647 I.†	Cavan, General Frederick Rudolph Lambert, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., A.D.C. GEN., b. 1865, s. 1900, m.	Capt. Hon. Lionel L., D.S.O., R.N., b. 1873
1827	Caudecor, John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, b. 1900, s. 1914	Hon. Andrew C., b. 1907
1623	Chaworth, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1854, s. 1887, m.	Hon. Henry S.-S., b. 1855

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1801	Chichester, Jocelyn Brudenell Pelham, O.B.E., b. 1871, s. 1905, m.	Lord Pelham, b. 1905
1803 I.*	Clancarty, William Fredk. Le-Poer-Trench (U.K. Visct., Clancarty), b. 1868, s. 1891, m.	Lord Kilcannel, b. 1891
1776 I.*	Clanwilliam, Arthur Vesey Meade (U.K. Baron, Clanwilliam), M.C., b. 1873, s. 1907, m.	Lord Gillford, b. 1914
1776	Clarendon, George Herbert Hyde Villiers, b. 1877, s. 1914, m.	Lord Hyde, b. 1906
1793 I.	Clonmel, Rupert Charles Scott, b. 1877, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Dudley S., b. 1853
1620 I.*	Cork & Orrery (1660), Robert John Lascelles Boyle (Brit. Baron, Boyle), b. 1864, s. 1925, m.	Col. Gerald B., b. 1840
1850	Cottenham, Mark Everard Pepys, b. 1903, s. 1922.	Hon. John P., b. 1907
1762 I.*	Courtaine, James Walter Miles Stopford (Brit. Baron, Saltersford), b. 1853, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Stopford, O.B.E., b. 1877
1697	Coventry, George William Coventry, P.C., b. 1838, s. 1843, m.	Visct. Deerhurst, b. 1865
1857	Cowley, Christian Arthur Wellesley, b. 1890, s. 1919, m.	Viscount Dangan, b. 1921
1892	Cranbrook, John David Gathorne-Hardy, b. 1900, s. 1915.	Hon. Ralph G.-H., b. 1901
1801	Craven, William George Bradley Craven, b. 1897, s. 1921, m.	Visct. Uffington, b. 1917
1398 S.*	Crawford, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, P.C., K.T. (U.K. Baron, Wigan), b. 1871, s. 1913, m.	Lord Balmiel, M.P., b. 1900
1901	Cromer, Rowland Thomas Barin, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., b. 1877, s. 1917, m.	Visct. Errington, b. 1918
1633 S.*	Dalhousie, Arthur George Maule Ramsay (U.K. Baron, Ramsay), b. 1878, s. 1887, m.	Lord Ramsay, b. 1904
1725 I.†	Darnley, Ivo Fras. Walter Bligh, b. 1859, s. 1900, m.	Lord Clifton, b. 1886
1711	Dartmouth, William Henage Legge, P.C., K.C.B., V.D., b. 51, s. 91, m.	Visct. Lewisham, b. 1881
1866	Dartree, Anthony Lucius Dawson (Irish Baron, Cremorne), b. 1855, s. 1920, m.	(None to Earldom)
1761	De La Warr, Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, b. 1900, s. 1915, m.	Lord Buckhurst, b. 1921
1622	Denbigh, Rudolph Robert Basil Aloysius Augustine Feilding, C.V.O. (Irish Earl, Desmond), b. 1859, s. 1892, m.	Visct. Feilding, C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1885
1485	Derby, Edward George Villiers Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1865, s. 1908, m.	Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P., b. 1894
1793 I.	Desart, Hamilton John Agmondesham Cuffe, P.C., K.P., K.C.B. (U.K. Baron, Desart), b. 1848, s. 1898, m.	(None)
1622 I.*	Desmond. See "Denbigh." Eng. Earl ("Denbigh and Desmond")	(As English, above)
1553	Devon, Charles Pepys Courtenay, b. 1870, s. 1904	Rev. Hon. Henry C., b. 1872
1663	Doncaster. See "Ennecleuch and Q." Scott. Duke	(As Scottish)
1800 I.*	Donoughmore, Richard Walter John Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., P.C. (U.K. Visct., Hutchinson), b. 1875, s. 1900, m.	Viscount Suirdale, b. 1902
1661 I.†	Drogheda, Henry Charles Ponsonby Moore, C.M.G., b. 1884, s. 1908, m.	Viscount Moore, b. 1910
1837	Ducie, Capel Henry Berkeley Moreton, b. 1875, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Algernon H. M., b. 1880
1860	Dudley, William Humble Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1867, s. 1885, m.	Visct. Ednam, M.C., b. 1894
1633 S.*	Dunfries & Bute (1703). See "Bute," Brit. Marg.	(As British)
1669 S.*	DunDonald, Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., b. 1852, s. 1885, m.	Lord Cochrane, b. 1886
1686 S.*	Dunmore, Alexander Edward Murray, F.C., D.S.O., M.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Dunmore), b. 1871, s. 1907, m.	Viscount Fincastle, b. 1908
1822 I.*	Dunraven & Mount Earl, Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, P.C., K.P., O.M.G., O.B.E., T.D. (U.K. Bn., Kenry), b. 1841, s. 71, w.	Windham Henry W.-Q., C.B., D.S.O., b. 1857
1833	Durham, John Geo. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., V.D., b. 55, s. 79, w.	Hon. Frederick L., b. 1855
1643 S.	Dysart, William John Manners Tollenache, b. 1859, s. 1878, m.	Mrs. Owain Greaves, b. 1889
1837	Eppingham, Henry Alexander Gordon Howard, b. 1866, s. 1898	Gordon II., b. 1873
1508 S.*	Eglinton & Winton (1600), Archibald Seton Montgomerie (U.K. Earl Winton), b. 1880, s. 1919, m.	Lord Montgomerie, b. 1914
1733 I.*	Egmont, Charles John Perceval (Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland), b. 1858, s. 1910, m.	Fredk. J. T. P., b. 1873
1821	Eldon, John Scott, b. 1845, s. 1854, w.	Viscount Encombe, b. 1899
1633 S.*	Elgin & Kincardine (1647), Edward James Bruce, C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Elgin), b. 1881, s. 1917, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1924
1846	Ellesmere, John Francis S. Granville Egerton, M.V.O., b. 1872, s. 1914, m.	Visct. Brackley, b. 1915
1789 I.*	Enniskillen, John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Grinstead), b. 1876, s. 1924, m.	Viscount Cole, b. 1921
1789 I.*	Erne, John Henry George Crichton (U.K. Baron, Fermanagh), b. 1907, s. 1914, m.	Lt.-Col. Hon. George C., C.V.O., b. 1874
1453 S.*	Erroll, Charles Gore Hay, K.T., C.B. (U.K. Baron, Kilmarnock), b. 1852, s. 1891, m.	Lord Kilmarnock, K.C.M.G., b. 1876
1661	Essex, Algernon George de Vere Capell, b. 1884, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Malden, b. 1906
1711	Ferrers, Walter Knight Shirley, b. 1864, s. 1912, m.	Visct. Tamworth, b. 1894
1868	Feversham, Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, b. 1906, s. 1916, m.	Hon. David W. E. D., b. 1910
1628 I.*	Fingall, Arthur James Francis Plunkett, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Fingall), b. 1850, s. 1881, m.	Lord Killeen, M.C., b. 1896

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1716 I. 1746 *	<i>Fitzwilliam</i> , { Wm. Chas. De Meuron Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (<i>Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam</i>), b. 1872, s. 1902, m. }	Viscount Milton, b. 1910
1789	<i>Fortescue</i> , Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., A.D.C., b. '54, s. 1905, m.	Viscount Ebrington, M.C., b. 1888
1841	<i>Gainsborough</i> , Charles William Francis Noel, b. 1850, s. 1881, m.	Viscount Campden, O.B.E., [T.D.], b. 1884
1623 S.*	<i>Galloway</i> , Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (<i>Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies</i>), b. 1892, s. 1920, m.	Alex. David S., b. 1914
1703 S.*	<i>Glasgow</i> , Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (<i>U.K. Baron, Pairtie</i>), b. 1874, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Kelburn, b. 1910
1806 I.*	<i>Gosford</i> , Archibald Charles Montagu Brabazon Acheson, M.C. (<i>U.K. Baron, Worlingham</i>), b. 1877, s. 1922, m.	Viscount Acheson, b. 1911 (As Scottish)
1722	<i>Graham</i> , See "Montrose," <i>Scott. Duke</i>	Visct. Forbes, b. 1915
1684 I.*	<i>Granard</i> , Bernard Arthur William Patrick Hastings Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O. (<i>U.K. Baron, Granard</i>), b. 1874, s. 1889, m.	Capt. Hon. W. L.-G., D.S.O., R.N., b. 1880
1833	<i>Granville</i> , Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., b. 1872, s. 1891, m.	Rev. Harry Geo. G., b. 1851
1806	<i>Grey</i> , Charles Robert Grey, b. 1879, s. 1917, m.	Lord North, b. 1902
1752	<i>Guilford</i> , Frederick George North, b. 1876, s. 1885, m.	Hon. Chas. Wm. B.-H., b. '00
1639 S.	<i>Haddington</i> , George Baillie-Hamilton, M.C., b. 1894, s. 1917, m.	Viscount Dawick, b. 1918.
1919	<i>Haig</i> , Douglas Haig, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., <i>Field Marshal</i> , b. 1861, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Tiverton, b. 1908
1898	<i>Halsbury</i> , Hardinge Goulburn Giffard, K.C., b. 1880, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Alfred E. F.Y., b. 1871
1754	<i>Hardwicke</i> , Charles Alexander Yorke, b. 1869, s. 1909, m.	Viscount Lascelles, K.G., D.S.O., b. 1882
1812	<i>Harewood</i> , Henry Ulick Lascelles, G.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1846, s. 1892, m.	Visct. Petersham, b. 1887
1742	<i>Harrington</i> , Dudley Henry Eden Stanhope, b. 1859, s. 1917, m.	Viscount Sandon, M.P., b. [1892]
1809	<i>Harrowby</i> , John Herbert Dudley Ryder, b. 1864, s. 1900, m.	Lord Dunglass, b. 1903 (As U.K.)
1772	<i>Hillsborough</i> . See "Downshire," <i>Irish Marq.</i>	Visct. Curzon, C.B.E., M.P. [b. 1884]
1605 S.*	<i>Home</i> , Chas. Cospatrik Archibald Douglas-Home (<i>U.K. Baron, Douglas</i>), b. 1873, s. 1918, m.	Viscount Hastings, b. 1901
1703 S.*	<i>Hopetoun</i> . See "Linlithgow," <i>U.K. Marq.</i>	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1869
1821	<i>Howe</i> , Richard G. P. Curzon, G.C.V.O., T.D., b. 1861, s. 1900, m.	Lord Stavordale, b. 1905 (As Scottish)
1529	<i>Huntingdon</i> , Warner Francis John Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1868, s. 1885, m.	Visct. Elveden, C.B., C.M.G., M.P., b. 1874
1885	<i>Iddesleigh</i> , Walter Stafford Northcote, C.B., b. 1845, s. 1887, m.	Viscount Brocas, b. 1918
1756	<i>Ilchester</i> , Giles S. Holland Fox-Strangways, O.B.E., b. '74, s. '05, m.	Hon. Edward M. C.V., b. 1913
1837	<i>Innes</i> . See "Roxburgh," <i>Scott. Duke</i>	Visct. Castlerosse, b. 1891 (As British)
1920	<i>Inverness</i> . See "York," <i>Royal Duke</i>	Capt. Hon. Francis Edward N., M.V.O., b. 1886
1919	<i>Iveagh</i> , Edward Cecil Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., b. 1847, 1st Earl, w.	Lord Wodehouse, C.B.E. M.C., b. '83
1925	<i>Jellicoe</i> , John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., b. 1859, 1st Earl, <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , m.	Visct. Kingsborough, b. 1897
1697	<i>Jersey</i> , George Francis Child-Villiers (<i>Irish Visct., Grandison</i>), b. 1910, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Alistair G. H., b. 1861
1801 I.*	<i>Kenmare</i> , Valentine Charles Browne, C.V.O. (<i>U.K. Baron, Kenmare</i>), b. 1860, s. 1905, m.	Lord Falconer, b. 1879
1723 I.*	<i>Kerry & Shelburne</i> (1753). See "Lansdowne," <i>Brit. Marq.</i> , p. 126	Viscount Broome, b. 1878 { Hon. Hy. Cavendish B., b. 1868
1822 I.†	<i>Kilmorey</i> , Francis Chas. Adelbert Henry Needham, b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	(None to Earldom)
1866	<i>Kimberley</i> , John Wodehouse, b. 1848, s. 1902, m.	Lord Thirlestane, b. 1891
1768 I.†	<i>Kingston</i> , Henry Edwyn King-Tenison, b. 1874, s. 1896, m.	Viscount Coke, b. 1880
1633 S.*	<i>Kinnoull</i> , Geo. Harley Hay (<i>Brit. Baron, Hay</i>), b. 1902, s. 1916, m.	(None)
1677 S.*	<i>Kintore</i> , Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G. (<i>U.K. Baron, Kintore</i>), b. 1852, s. 1880, m.	Lord Balgonie, b. 1924
1914	<i>Kitchener of Khartoum</i> , Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, b. 1846, s. 1916, w.	Viscount Anson, b. 1913
1756 I.†	<i>Lanesborough</i> , Chas. John Brinsley Butler, M.V.O., b. '65, s. 1905, m.	Hon. Edmund P., b. 1888
1880	<i>Lathom</i> , Edward William Bootle-Wilbraham, b. 1895, s. 1910 ...	Hon. Archibald B., b. 1872
1624 S.	<i>Lauderdale</i> , Frederick Colin Maitland, O.B.E., b. 1868, s. 1924, m.	Earl of Abingdon, b. 1836
1837	<i>Leicester</i> , Thomas Wm. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1848, s. 1909, m.	Viscount Vaughan, b. 1918
1795 I.*	<i>Leltrinn</i> , Charles Clements (<i>U.K. Baron, Clements</i>), b. 1879, s. 1892, m.	
1641 S.†	<i>Leven & Melville</i> (1690), Archibald Alexander Leslie-Melville, b. 1890, s. 1913, m.	
1831	<i>Lichfield</i> , Thomas Edward Anson, b. 1883, s. 1918, m.	
1803 I.*	<i>Linnérick</i> , William Henry Edmond De Vere Sheaffe Pery (<i>U.K. Baron, Foxford</i>), b. 1863, s. 1896, m.	
1633 S.†	<i>Lindsay</i> , Reginald Lindesay-Bethune, b. 1867, s. 1917, m.	
1626	<i>Lindsey</i> , Montagu Peregrine A. Bertie, b. 1861, s. 1899, m.	
1776 I.	<i>Lisburne</i> , Ernest Edmd. H. Malet Vaughan, b. 1892, s. 1899, m.	

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1822 I.*	Listowel, Richard Granville Hare (U.K. Baron, Hare), b. '66, s. '24, m.	Visct. Ennismore, b. 1906
1905	Liverpool, Arthur Wm. de Brito Savile Foljambe, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., M.V.O., b. 1870, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Gerald F., D.S.O., b. 1878 (None to Earldom)
1887	Londesborough, Hugo William Cecil Denison, b. 1894, s. 1920 ..	Hon. Francis A. P., b. 1905 Hon. Lancelot L. O.B.E., b. 1867
1785 I.*	Longford, Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (U.K. Baron, Silchester), b. 1902, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Ockham, b. 1905 Lord Bingham, M.C., b. 1868
1807	Lonsdale, Hugh Cecil Lowther, G.C.V.O., b. 1857, s. 1882, m.	Viscount Knebworth, b. '03
1838	Lovelace, Lionel Fortescue King, D.S.O., b. 1865, s. 1906, m.	Viscount Parker, b. 1914 Viscount FitzBarris, b. 1907
1795 I.†	Lucan, George Charles Bingham, K.B.E., C.B., b. 1860, s. 1914, m.	Lord Scone, b. 1900
1880	Lytton, Victor Alex. Geo. Robert Lytton, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.T.E., b. 1876, s. 1891, m.	Viscount Newark, b. 1888 Lord Garioch, b. 1868
1721	Macclesfield, George Loveden Wm. Hy. Parker, b. 1888 s. 1896, m.	Lord Erskine, M.P., b. 1895 Maj. Walter W. B., b. 1859
1800	Malmesbury, James Edward Harris, b. 1872, s. 1899, m.	Lord Ardee, C.B.E., b. 1869
1776 & 1792	Mansfield, Alan David Murray (Scott. Visct., Stormont), b. 1864, s. 1906, m.	Visct. Pollington, b. 1906 Viscount Dunsford, M.C., b. 1888
1806	Manners, Chas. Wm. Sydney Pierrepont, b. 1854, s. 1900, m.	Hubert W. A. E., b. 1891
1405 S.	Mar, John Fras. Erskine Goodeve-Erskine, b. 1836, s. 1866, m.	Lord Doune, b. 1892
1565 S.†	Mar & Kellie (1519). Walter John F. Erskine, K.T., b. '65, s. '88, m.	Hon. Montagu P., b. 1878 (As U.K.)
1785 I.†	Mayo, Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, P.C., K.P., b. '51, s. '72, m.	Lord Aberdour, b. 1907 [43 Richd. John F. E., M.V.O., b. 1870
1627 I.*	Meath, Reginald Rabazon, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (U.K. Baron, Chaworth), b. 1841, s. 1887, m.	Hon. Edward N., b. 1860 Lady Maria Sofia G.-D., b. 1860
1766 I.	Mezborough, John Henry Savile, b. 1868, s. 1916, m.	Otway S. G. T., b. 1886 [89 Visct. Somerton, b. 1910
1920	Middleton, William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, P.C., K.P., b. 1856, 1st Earl, m.	Fras. D. (to Bny.), b. 1882 Hon. Douglas C., b. 1876
1911	Midlothian. See Rosebery, below.	Visct. Cranley, b. 1913 Robert Hy. M. W., b. 1913 (to Bny. only)
1813	Minto, Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot, b. 1891, s. 1914, m.	Lady Mary FitzM., b. 1903
1562 S.*	Moray, Morton Gray Stuart (Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart), b. 1855, s. 1909, m.	Viscount Asquith, b. 19 ..
1815	Morley, Edmund Robert Parker, b. 1877, s. 1905 ..	Lord Herbert, b. 1906
1760 I.*	Mornington. See "Wellington," U.K. Duke ..	Hon. Sir Eric D., K.C.M.G., b. 1876
1458 S.†	Morton, Sholto George Watson Douglas, b. 1844, s. 1884, m.	Visct. Windsor, b. 1923
1789	Mount Edgecumbe, Piers A. Hamilton Edgecumbe, b. '65, s. 1917, m.	Viscount Carlw, b. 1907 Visct. Lymington, b. 1898 (None)
1831	Munster, Aubrey FitzClarence, b. 1862, s. 1902 ..	Viscount Clive, b. 1904 Visct. Folkestone, b. 1865
1805	Nelson, Thomas Horatio Nelson, b. 1857, s. 1913 ..	Viscount Northland, b. 1913
1660 S.	Newburgh, Carlo Giustini-Bandini, b. 1862, s. 1908, m.	Visct. Erleigh, M.C., b. 1889 Viscount Jocelyn, b. 1909 Viscount Marham, b. 1892 Lord Dalmeny, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1882
1827 I.	Norbury, Wm. Brabazon Lindsey Graham-Toler, b. '62, s. '73, m.	Hon. Desmond E. P., b. '10 Lord Loughborough, b. '92 Lord Leslie, b. 1902
1806 I.*	Norwinton, Sidney J. Agar (U.K. Baron, Somerton), b. '65, s. '96, m.	Hon. Bertrand R., b. 1872 (None) [b. 1870 Montague C. E., O.B.E., b. 1870
1876	Northbrook, Francis George Baring, b. 1850, s. 1904, m.	Visct. Hinchbrook, b. 1906
1647 S.	Northesk, David L. G. H. Carnegie, b. 1901, s. 1921, m.	Roger, L. L., M.P., b. 1896
1801	Onslow, Richard William Alan Onslow, O.B.E., b. 1876, s. 1911, m.	
1806	Orford, Robert Horace Walpole, b. 1854, s. 1894, m.	
1696 S.	Orkney, Edmond Walter FitzMaurice, b. 1867, s. 1889, m.	
1925	Oxford & Asquith, Herbert Henry Asquith, K.G., P.C., b. 1852, 1st Earl, m.	
1551	Pembroke & Montgomery (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., b. 1880, s. 1913, m.	
1605 S.	Perth, William Huntly Drummond, b. 1871, s. 1902, m.	
1905	Plymouth, Ivor Miles Windsor-Clive (Eng. Baron, Windsor), b. 1889, s. 1923, m.	
1785 I.	Portarlington, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1883, s. 1900, m.	
1743	Portsmouth, Oliver Henry Wallop, b. 1861, s. 1925 ..	
1706	Poulett, George Amias Fitzwarine Poulett, b. 1909, s. 1918 M...	
1804	Powis, George C. Herbert (Irish Baron, Clive), b. 1862, s. 1891, m.	
1765	Radnor, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, C.I.E., C.B.E., b. '68, s. 1900, m.	
1831 I.*	Ranfurly, 1. cter John Mark Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Ranfurly), b. 1856, s. 1875, m.	
1917	Reading, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O. (Viceroy of India), b. 1860, 1st Earl, m.	
1771 I.†	Reden, Robert Soame Jocelyn, b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	
1801	Remen, Charles Marham, b. 1864, s. 1905, m.	
1703 S.*	Rosebery, Archibald Philip Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C., Roy. Victorian Chain, V.D. (U.K. Earl of Midlothian), b. 1847, s. 1868, m.	
1806 I.	Rosse, Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, b. 1906, s. 1918, M.	
1801	Rosslyn, James Fras. H. St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1869, s. 1890, m.	
1458 S.	Rothies, Norman Evelyn Leslie, b. 1877, s. 1893, m.	
1861	Russell, John Francis Stanley Russell, b. 1865, s. 1878, m.	
1915	St. Aldwyn, Michael John Hicks-Beach, b. 1912, s. 1916, M.	
1815	St. Germans, Granville John Eliot, b. 1867, s. 1922 ..	
1660	Sandwich, George Charles Montagu, b. 1874, s. 1916, m.	
1690	Scarborough, Maj.-Gen. Aldred Frederick Geo. Beresford Lumley, G.B.E., K.C.B. (Irish Visct., Lumley), b. 1857, s. 1884, m.	

	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
771 I.	*Sefton, Osbert Cecil Molyneux, P.C. (U.K. Baron, Sefton), b. 1871, s. 1901, m.	Viscount Molyneux, b. 1898
382	Selborne, Wm. Waldegrave Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., b. '59, s. '95, m.	Visct. Wolmer, M.P., b. 1887
572	Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., b. 1869, s. 1886, m.	Lord Ashley, b. 1900
756 I.	*Shannon, Robt. Hy. Boyle (Brit. Bn., Carleton), b. 1900, s. 1917, m.	Visct. Boyle, b. 1924
442	Shrewsbury & Talbot (1784), John George C. H. A. Chetwynd (Chetwynd-Talbot (Irish Earl, Waterford), b. 1914, s. 1921, M.)	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Reginald A. J. Talbot, K.C.B., b. 1841. [b. 1867
389	*Sondes, Lewis Arthur Milles, b. 1866, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Hy. Aug. Milles-Lade.
533 S.	*Southesk, Charles Noel Carnegie (U.K. Baron, Balinhard), b. 1854, s. 1905, m.	Lord Carnegie, b. 1893
765	*Spencer, Albert Edward John Spencer, b. 1892, s. 1922, m.	Visct. Althorp, b. 1924
703 S.	*Stair, John James Dalrymple, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Ozenfoord), b. 1879, s. 1914, m.	Visct. Dalrymple, b. 1906
528	Stanford, Roger Grey, b. 1896, s. 1910.	(None)
718	*Stanhope, James Richd. Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1880, s. 1905, m.	Hon. Henry A. S., b. 1845
321	Stradbroke, Geo. E. J. Mowbray Rous, K.C.M.G., C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., V.D., b. 1862, s. 1886, m.	Viscount Dunwich, b. 1903
347	Strafford, Edmund Henry Byng, b. 1862, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Ivo Francis B., b. '74
786	*Strange. See "Atholl," Scott. Duke	(As Scottish)
577 S.	*Strathmore & Kinghorne (1606), Claude Geo. Bowes-Lyon, G.C.V.O., T.D. (U.K. Baron, Bowes), b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Lord Glamis, b. 1884
603	Suffolk & Berkshire (1626), Charles Henry George Howard, b. 1906, s. 1917, M.	Hon. Greville R. H., b. 1909
230 S.	*Sutherland. See "Sutherland," U.K. Duke	S.-L.-G., b. 1921
714	Tankerville, George Montagu Bennet, b. 1852, s. 1899, m.	Lord Ossulston, b. 1897
822	*Temple of Stowe, Alg. W. Stephen Temple-Gore-Laington, b. 1871, s. 1902, m.	Chandos G. T.-G.-L., b. 1909
823	*Vane. See "Londonderry," Irish Marg.	(As Irish)
815	Verulam, James Walter Grimston (Irish Visct., Grimston; Scott. Baron, Forrester), b. 1880, s. 1924, m.	Viscount Grimston, b. 1910
729	*Waldegrave, Wm. Fredk. Waldegrave, P.C., V.D., b. 1851, s. '59, m.	Viscount Chetwon, b. 1882
759	Warwick & Brooke (1745), Leopold Guy Francis Maynard Greville, G.C.M.G., M.V.O., b. 1882, s. 1924, m.	Lord Brooke, b. 1911
446 I.	*Waterford. See "Shrewsbury and T.," Engl. Earl, above.	(As English)
633 S.	*Wemyss & March (1697), Hugo Richard Charteris (U.K. Baron, Wemyss), b. 1857, s. 1914, m.	Lord Elcho, b. 1912
621 I.	*Westmeath, Anthony Francis Nugent, P.C., b. 1870, s. 1883.	Hon. Gilbert C. N., b. 1880
624	Westmorland, Vere Anthony Francis Fane, b. 1893, s. 1922, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. 1924
876	Wharfedale, Francis John Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1856, s. 1899, w.	Visct. Carlton, b. 1892
793 I.	*Wicklow, Ralph Francis Forward-Howard, b. 1877, s. 1891, w.	Lord Clonmore, b. 1902
801	Wilton, Seymour Edward Frederic Egerton, b. 1896, s. 1915, m.	Visct. Grey de Wilton, b. '21
628	*Winchelsea & Nottingham (1681), Henry Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1852, s. 1898, w.	Visct. Maidstone, b. 1885
766 I.	*Winterton, Edward Turnour, P.C., M.P., b. 1883, s. 1907, m.	{ Hon. Keith Turnour- Fetherstonhaugh, b. 1848
859	Winton. See "Eglinton and W.," Scott. Earl, above	(As Scottish)
837	Yarborough, Chas. A. Worsley Pelham, P.C., b. 1859, s. 1875, m.	Lord Worsley, M.C., b. 1888
921	Ypres, John. Richard Lowndes French, b. 1881, s. 1925, m.	Viscount French, b. 1922

COUNTESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Right Hon. the Countess of —.

Addressed as, My Lady.

861	Cromartie, Sibell Lilian Blunt-Mackenzie, b. 1878, s. 1895, m.	Viscount Tarbat, b. 1904
633 S.	Loudoun, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings, b. 1883, s. 1920, m.	Lord Mauchline, b. 1918
1688 S.	Melfort, Lady Edith Drummond, b. 1854. Title of Countess not used	Francis M. D., b. 1839
7901	*Roberts of Kandahar, Aileen Mary Roberts, D.B.E., b. 1870, s. 1914	Lady Edwina Lewin, b. 1875
7901 S.	Seafeld, Nina Caroline Grant, b. 1906, s. 1915	Lord Strathspey, q.v. Baron

VISCOUNTS.—Style, The Right Hon. the Viscount.— Addressed as, My Lord.

The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1919	Allenby, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., } Field Marshal, b. 1861, 1st Viscount, m.	{ Capt. Fredk. Claude H. A., C.B.E., R.N., b. 1864
1911	Allendale, Wentworth H. C. Beaumont, M.C., b. 1890, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Wentworth B., b. 1922
1641 S.	Arbuthnott, John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, b. 1882, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Robin A., b. 1884
1751 I.	Ashbrook, Liowarch Robert Flower, b. 1870, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Desmond F., b. 1905
1917	Astor, Waldorf Astor, b. 1879, s. 1919, m.	Hon. W. Waldorf A., b. 1907
1781 I.	*Bangor, Maxwell Richard Crosbie Ward, O.B.E., b. 1868, s. 1911, m.	Hon. Edward W., b. 1905
1720 I.	*Barrington, Walter Bulkeley Barrington (U.K. Baron, Shute), b. 1848, s. 1901, m.	Hon. William B., b. 1873
1925	Bearsted, Marcus Samuel, b. 1853, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Walter S., M.C., b. 1882

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1818	Bertie of Thame, Vere Frederick Bertie, b. 1878, s. 1919, m.	(None)
1712	Bollingbroke & St. John (1716). Vernon H. St. John, b. 1896, s. 1899	Geoffrey R. St. J., M.C., b. '89
1717 I.*	Bonae, Gustavus William Hamilton-Russell (U.K. Baron, Brance- peth), b. 1864, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Gustavus L. H.-R., b. 1907
1868	Bradport, Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (Irish Baron, Bradport), b. 1911, s. 1924, M.	Hon. Sir Alex. N.H., K.C.V.O., b. 1854
1919	Burnham, Harry Lawson Webster Lawson, C.H., T.D., b. 1862, 1st Viscount, m.	(None to Viscounty)
1835	Crasterbury, Charles Graham Manners-Sutton, b. 1872, s. 1918, m.	(None)
1918	Cave, George Cave, P.C., G.C.M.G. (Lord High Chancellor), b. 1856, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1924	Cecil of Chelwood, Edgar Algernon Robt. Gascoyne Cecil, P.C., K.C., b. 1864, 1st Visct., m.	(None)
1916	Chaplin, Eric Chaplin, b. 1877, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Anthony, C., b. 1906.
1665 I.*	Chardamond, James Edward G. Canfield, b. 1880, s. 1913, m.	Chas. Edw. St. G. C., b. 1887
1921	Chelmsford, Frederick John Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., b. 1868, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Andrew T., b. 1903
1717 I.	Chetwynd, Godfrey John Boyle Chetwynd, C.H., b. 1863, s. 1911, m.	Hon. Adam D. C., b. 1904
1911	Chiston, Aretas Akers-Boulas, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1851, 1st V., m.	Hon. Aretas A.-D., C.M.G., (As U.K.) [b. 1876]
1661 I.*	Cholmondeley. See "Cholmondeley," U.K. Marq.	
1902	Churchill, Victor Albert Francis Charles Spencer, G.C.V.O., b. 1864, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Victor S., b. 1890 (As Irish) [b. 1883]
1823	Clancarty. See "Clancarty," Irish Earl	
1781 I.*	Clarendon, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes (Brit. Baron, Meadrip), b. 1844, s. 1899, w.	Hon. Francis A.-R., M.V.O.,
1718	Cobham, John Cavendish Lyttelton (Irish Baron, Westgate), b. 1881, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Chas. J. L., b. 1909
1902	Colville of Culross, Chas. Robt. Wm. Colville (Scott. Baron, Colville of Culross), b. 1854, s. 1903, m.	Master of Colville, b. 1888
1827	Combermere, Fras. L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1887, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Richard S.-C., b. 1849
1917	Cowdray, Weetman D. Pearson, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1856, 1st Visct., m.	Hon. W. Harold P., b. 1882
1886	Cross, Richard Assheton Cross, b. 1882, s. 1914, m.	Hon. Assheton Hy. C., b. '20
1776 I.*	De Vesce, Ivo Richard Vesey, b. 1881, s. 1903, m.	Hon. Osbert E. V., C.B.E., b. '84
1917	Deconport, Hudson Ewbank Kearley, P.C., b. 1856, 1st Visct., m.	Hon. Gerald, K., b. 1890
1622 I.	Dillon, Harold Arthur Dillon-Lee, C.H., b. 1844, s. 1892, w.	Maj. Arthur H. D., b. 1875
1785 I.	Doneraile, Edward St. Leger, b. 1866, s. 1891	Hon. Hugh St. L., b. 1869
1680 I.*	Downe, John Downay, C.M.G., D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Downay), b. 1872, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Richard D., b. 1903 (As English)
1675 S.*	Dunblane. See "Leeds," Engl. Duke	
1911	Elibank, Montolieu Fox O. Murray (Scott. Bn., Elibank), b. 1840, 1st Viscount, m.	Master of Elibank, b. 1877
1897	Esher, Reginald Baioli Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1852, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Oliver B., M.B.E., b. '81
1816	Exmouth, Charles Ernest Fellow, b. 1863, s. 1923, m.	Edward I. P. P., O.B.E., b. 1868
1620 S.	Falkland, Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., b. 1880, s. 1922, m.	Master of Falkland, b. 1905
1720	Falmouth, Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, b. 1887, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Evelyn F.V.B., b. 1916
1919	Finlay, Robert Bannatyne Finlay, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1842, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Sir William F., K.B.E., K.C., b. 1875
1921	FitzAlan of Derwent, Edmund Bernard FitzAlan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1855, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Hy. E. F.-A., b. 1883
1918	Furness, Marmaduke Furness, b. 1883, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Christopher F., b. 1912
1720 I.*	Gage, Henry Rainald Gage (Brit. Baron, Gage), b. 1895, s. 1912...	Wm. H. St. G., b. 1880
1727 I.*	Galway, George Edmund Milnes Monckton-Arundell, C.B., T.D., (U.K. Baron, Monckton), b. 1844, s. 1876, w.	Lt.-Col. Hon. George M.-A., D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1882
1910	Gladstone, Herbert John Gladstone, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., b. 1854, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1478 I.*	Gormanston, Jenico William Richard Preston, (U.K. Baron, Gormanston), b. 1914, s. 1925, M.	Hon. Robert F. H. P., b. 1915
1816 I.	Gort, John Standish S. P. Vereker, F.C., D.S.O. (2 Bars), M.V.O., M.C., b. 1886, s. 1902, m.	Hon. Charles S. V., b. 1912
1900	Goschen, George Joachim Goschen, G.C.I.E., O.B.E., V.D., b. 1866, s. 1907, m.	Hon. Sir W. H. G., K.B.E., b. '70
1849	Gough, Hugh William Gough, M.C., b. 1892, s. 1919	Capt. Guy V. Hugh G., b. '87 (As English)
1620 I.*	Grandison. See "Jersey," Engl. Earl	(None)
1916	Grey of Fallodon, Edward Grey, K.G., P.C., b. 1862, 1st Visct., m.	(As U.K.)
1719 I.	Griston. See "Verulam," U.K. Earl	
1831 I.	Guillemore, Frederick Standish O'Grady, b. 1847, s. 1918, m.	Maj. Hugh H. M.O.G., b. 1860
1911	Haldane, Richard Burdon Haldane, K.T., P.C., O.M., b. 1856, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1866	Hallifax, Charles Lindley Wood, b. 1839, s. 1885, w.	Rt. Hon. E. W., M.P., b. 1881
1891	Hampden, William Frederick Danvers Smith, b. 1868, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Wm. H. S., b. 1903
1884	Hampden, Thomas Walter Brand, K.C.B., C.M.G., b. 1869, s. 1906, m.	Hon. Thomas H. B., b. 1900
1791 I.	Harborton, Ernest Arthur George Pomeroy, b. 1867, s. 1912	Maj. Hon. Ralph P., O.B.E., (None) [b. 1869]
1917	Harcourt, William Edward Harcourt, b. 1908, s. 1922, M.	

Created.

Title, Name, &c.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1846	Hardinge, Caryl N. Charles Hardinge, b. 1905, s. 1924, M.	(Lord Hardinge of Penhurst, q.v.
1793 I.	Hawarden, Eustace Wyndham Maude, b. 1877, s. 1914, m.	Thos. Raymond M., b. 1898
1550	Hersford, Robert Devereux, b. 1843, s. 1855, w.	Hon. Robert C. D., b. 1865
1842	Hill, Charles Rowland Clegg-Hill, D.S.O., b. 1876, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Gerald C.-H., b. 1904
1796	Hood, Grosvenor A. Hood, O.B.E. (Ir. Baron, Hood), b. 1868, s. '07, w.	Samuel H., b. 1910
1821	Hutchinson. See "Donoughmore," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1924	Inchcape, James Lyle Mackay, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., b. 1852, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Kenneth M., b. 1887
1911	Knollys, Edward George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, M.B.E., D.F.C., b. 1895, s. 1924	(None)
1895	Knutsford, Sydney George Holland, b. 1855, s. 1914, m.	Hon. Arth. Holland-Hibbert, b. 1855
1922	Lee of Fareham, Arthur Hamilton Lee, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., K.C.B., b. 1868, 1st Viscount, m.	(None)
1747	Leinster. See "Leinster," Irish Duke.	(As Irish)
1922	Leverhulme, William Hulme Lever, b. 1888, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Philip, L., b. 1915
1781 I.	Lifford, Evelyn James Hewitt, D.S.O., b. 1880, s. 1925.	Hon. Edward H., b. 1848
1921	Long of Wraxall, Francis David Long, b. 1911, s. 1924, M.	Hon. Richard L., b. 1892
1628 I.	Lunley. See "Scarborough," Engl. Earl	(As English)
1660 I.	*Massereene & Ferrant (1797), Algernon Wm. John Clotworthy Skeffington, D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Oriel), b. 1873, s. 1905, m.	Hon. John, C.I.F., S. b. 1914
1802	Melville, Charles Saunders Dundas, I.S.O., b. 1843, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Henry D., b. 1873
1916	Mersey, John Charles Bighani, P.C., b. 1840, 1st Viscount, w.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Clive B. C.M.G., (As English) C.B.E., b. '72
1717 I.	*Middleton. See "Middleton," English Earl	Hon. Charles R. M., b. 1869
1716 I.	Molesworth, George Bagot Molesworth, b. 1867, s. 1906, m.	H. W. Stanley M., b. 1905
1801 I.	*Monck, Hy. P. C. Stanley Monck (U.K. Baron, Monck), b. 149, s. '94, m.	Lt.-Col. Somerset Jas. B., b. 1849
1550 I.	Mountgarret, Piers Henry Augustine Butler (U.K. Baron, Mountgarret), b. 1903, s. 1918	Rev. Arthur de M., b. 1879
1763 I.	Mountmorres, Rev. William Geoffrey Bouchard de Montmorency, b. 1872, s. 1880, m.	(None)
1920	Novar, Ronald Craufurd Munro-Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1860, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Arthur P., b. 1907
1895	Peel, Wm. Robt. Wellesley Peel, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1867, suc. 1912, m.	Hon. Edward P., b. 1898
1873	Portman, Claud Berkeley Portman, b. 1864, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Mervyn W., b. 1905
1744 I.	*Powerscourt, Mervyn Richard Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O. (U.K. Baron, Powerscourt), b. 1880, s. 1904, m.	Hon. — R., b. 1925
1900	Ridley, Matthew White Ridley, b. 1902, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Esmond R., M.P., b. '98
1919	Rothermere, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, P.C., b. 1868, 1st Visc., m.	Hon. Jestyn R. A. P., b. '17
1918	St. Davids, John Wynford Philipps, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1860, 1st Visc., m.	Hon. John C. J., b. 1898
1801	St. Vincent, Ronald Clarges Jervis, b. 1859, s. 1908, w.	Hon. Francis, J. N. C., b. 1924
1911	Scarsdale, Francis Nathaniel Curzon, b. 1865, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Edwd. G., C.B., b. 1870
1905	Sealy, Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gulby, b. 1911, s. 1923, M.	Hon. Raymond A., b. 1887
1805	Sidmouth, Gerald William Addington, b. 1882, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Robert S., b. 1898
1776 I.	Southwell, Arthur Robt. Pyers J. M. Southwell, b. 1872, s. 1878, m.	Hon. Hy. Aug. U., b. 1894
1621 S.	*Stormont. See "Mansfield," Brit. Earl	Lt.-Col. Arthur S. B., b. 1876
1806 I.	*Templetown, Henry Edwd. M. D. Clotworthy Upton, b. 1853, s. '90, m.	Maj. Hon. Christopher L., (b. 1887)
1721	Torrington, George Master Byng, b. 1886, s. 1889, div.	Maj. Hon. Caryl A., b. 1883
1921	Ullswater, James William Lowther, P.C., G.C.B., b. 1855, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Inigo F. T., b. 1899
1622 I.	*Valentia, Arthur Annesley, K.C.V.O., C.B., (U.K. Baron, Annesley), b. 1843, s. 1863, m.	Hon. Ivor G., b. 1903
1924	Willington, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., b. 1866, 1st Viscount, m.	(None) [D.S.O., b. 1880]
1916	Wimborne, Ivor Churchill Guest, P.C., b. 1873, 1st Viscount, m.	Lt.-Col. Hon. James Y.,
1908	Wimberhampton, Henry Ernest Fowler, b. 1870, s. 1911.	
1923	Younger of Leckie, George Younger, b. 1851, 1st Viscount, w.	



VISCOUNTESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—Style, The Right Hon. Viscountess —. Addressed as, My Lady.

1918	Rhondda, Margaret Haig Mackworth, b. 1883, s. 1918	(None)
1885	Wolseley, Frances Garnet Wolseley, b. 1872, s. 1913	(None)



BISHOPS (24).—Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —. Addressed as, My Lord. [Those marked * always sit—21 others, except Sodor and Man, by date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses).]

Apptd.		Entl. Lord.
1921	Bath & Wells (71st), St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D., b. 1868, cons. 1921	(2)
1924	Birmingham (3rd), Ernest William Barnes, Sc.D., F.R.S., b. 1874, cons. 1924	(10)
1920	Bradford (1st), Arthur William Thomson Perowne, D.D., b. 1867, cons. 1920	1923
1914	Bristol (49th), George Nickson, D.D., b. 1864, cons. 1906, trans. 1914	1920
1920	Carlisle (61st), Henry Herbert Williams, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1920	1924
1923	Chelmsford (2nd), Frederick Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D., b. 1872, cons. 1919, trans. 1923	1921
1919	Chester (34th), Henry Luke Paget, D.D., b. 1853, cons. 1906	1921
1919	Chichester (96th), Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., b. 1858, cons. 1912, trans. 1919	1919

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldst Son or Heir.
1869	Balinhard. See "Southesk," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1924	Banbury, Frederick George Banbury, P.C., b. 1850, 1st Baron, m.	Chas. Wm. B., b. 1915
1698	Barnard, Christopher William Vane, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Harry J. N. V., b. 1923
1922	Barnby, Francis Willey, b. 1842, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Francis V. W., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., b. 1884
1887	Basing, John Limbrey Robert Selater-Booth, b. 1890, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Charles S.-B., b. 1862
1837	Bateman, William S. Bateman-Hanbury, b. 1856, s. 1901, m.	Hon. Charles B.-H., b. 1877
1447	Beauchamp, Barony claimed by Ulric Oliver Thynne.	
1917	Beaverbrook, William Maxwell Aitken, P.C., b. 1879, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. J. W. Maxwell, b. 1910
1647	S.† Belhaven & Stenton, Lt.-Col. Robert Edward Archibald Hamilton, C.I.E., b. 1871, s. 1920, m.	Master of Belhaven, b. 1903
1848 I.†	Bellew, George Leopold Bryan, b. 1857, s. 1911	Hon. Richd. E. Bellew, b. 1858
1856	Belper, Algernon Henry Strutt, b. 1883, s. 1914, m.	Hon. Alexander S., b. 1912
1455	Berners, Gerald Hugh Tyrwhitt-Wilson, b. 1883, s. 1918	Hon. Clement T., b. 1857
1784	Berwick, Thomas Henry Noel-Hill, b. 1877, s. 1897, m.	Chas. M. W. N.-H., b. 1897
1922	Bethell, John Henry Bethell, b. 1861, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John R. B., b. 1902
1903	Biddulph, John Michael Gordon Biddulph, b. 1869, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Michael B., b. 1898
1923	Blanesburgh, Robert Younger, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1861 (Ld. of Appeal)	(Life Peerage)
1918	Bledisloe, Charles Bathurst, K.B.E., b. 1867, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Benjamin L. B., b. '99
1907	Blyth, Herbert William Blyth, b. 1868, s. 1925	Hon. Rupert B., b. 1877
1892	Blythwood, Archibald Douglas-Campbell, K.C.V.O., b. 1870, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Barrington S. D.-C., b. 1877
1797	Bolton, William George Algar Orde-Powlett, b. 1869, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Nigel A. O.-P., b. 1900
1922	Borwick, Robert Hudson Borwick, b. 1845, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. George B., b. 1880
1761	Boston, George Florence Irby, b. 1860, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Cecil S. I., b. 1862
1887	Bowes. See "Strathmore and K.," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1711	Boyle. See "Cork and Orrery," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1880	Brabourne, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, b. 1863, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Michael Knatchbull, b. 1895
1925	Bradbury, John Swanwick Bradbury, G.C.B., b. 1872, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John B., b. 1914
1866	Brancorpe. See "Boyne," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1788	Braybrooke, Henry Neville, b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Hon. Richd. H. C. N., b. '18
1529	Braye, Alfred Thos. Townshend Verney-Cave, b. 1849, s. 1879, m.	Hon. Adrian V.-C., b. 1874
1794 I.*	Bridport. See "Bridport," U.K. Visct.	(As U.K.)
1860	Brougham & Vaux, Henry C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., b. '36, s. '86, m.	Hon. Henry B., b. 1887
1776	Brownlow, Adelbert Salsbury Cockayne Cust, b. 1867, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Peregrine C., b. 1899
1915	Buckmaster, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, P.C., b. '61, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Owen Stanley B., b. '90
1529	Burgh, Alexander Henry Leith, b. 1866, claim established 1916	Hon. Alex. L., b. 1906
1912	Butler. See "Carrick," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1919	Byng of Viny, Julian Hedworth George Byng, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (Governor-General of Canada), b. 1862, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1643	Byron, Rev. Frederick Ernest Charles Byron, b. 1861, s. 1917, m.	Capt. Augustus Wm. B., (None) b. 1856
1921	Cable, Ernest Cable, b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Frederick G.-C., b. 1892
1796	Calthorpe, Somerset Frederick Gough Calthorpe, b. '62, s. 1912, m.	Hon. Ralph S., b. 1913
1883	Cannons, Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, b. 1884, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Raife E.-F., b. 1897
1715 I.	Carbery, John Evans-Freke, b. 1892, s. 1898, m.	
1834 I.	(George Patrick John Carew (U.K. Baron, Carew), b. 1863, s. 1923, m.	Gerald S. C., b. 1860
1838*	Carleton. See "Shaunton," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1786	Carmichael, Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1912	Carnock, Arthur Nicolson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., b. 1849, 1st Baron, m.	Capt. Hon. Fredk. Archibald N., M.C., b. 1883
1796 I.*	Carrington. See "Lincolnshire," U.K. Marquess	Hon. Rupert Carrington, C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1852
1921	Carson, Edward Henry Carson, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1854, m.	(Life Peerage)
1812 I.†	Castlemaine, Albert Edward Handcock, b. 1863, s. 1892, m.	Hon. Robert H., b. 1864
1869	Castleton, Bern. Edwd. B. FitzPatrick, P.O., K.P., C.M.G., b. '48, s. '83, m.	(None)
1668 S.*	Cathcart. See "Cathcart," U.K. Earl	(As U.K.)
1918	Caveley, Frederick Cayley, P.C., b. 1850, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. Robt. Hugh C., b. '77
1919	Chalmers, Robert Chalmers, P.O., G.C.B., b. 1858, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1912	Channing of Wellingborough, Francis Alston Channing, b. 1841, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1911	Charnwood, Godfrey Rathbone Benson, b. 1864, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. John R. B., b. 1901
1831	Chaworth. See "Meath," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1858	Chesham, John Compton Cavendish, M.C., b. 1894, s. 1907, m.	Hon. John Chas. C. C., b. 1916
1887	Cheylesmore, Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., b. 1893, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Herbert E., b. 1895
1858	Chorston, John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., b. '73, s. 1910, m.	Hon. Richard Y.-B., b. 1910
1800 I.	Clanmorris, Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, b. 1879, s. 1916, m.	Hon. John Michael B., b. 1908
1828	Clanwilliam. See "Clanwilliam," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1800 I.	Clarina, Eyre Nathaniel Massey, b. 1880, s. 1922, m.	(None)
1831	Clements. See "Leitrim," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1672	Clifford of Chudleigh, William Hugh Clifford, b. 1858, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Chas. O. Hugh C., b. '87

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1299	Clinton, Chas. J. R. Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis, b. '63, s. '04, m.	Two co-heiresses
1762 L.	*Clive. See "Powis," U.K. Earl	(As U.K.)
1790 I.	Clonbrock, Robert Edward Dillon, b. 1869, s. 1917	(None)
1789 I.	Cloncurry, Valentine Fredk. Lawless (U.K. Baron, Cloncurry),	Hon. Frederick L., b. 1847
1831	b. 1840, s. 1869, m.	Hon. John Trevor R., b. 1900
1919	Clyde, John Herbert Roberts, b. 1863, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1813	Cochran, Gervase Disney Alexander, b. 1880, claim established 1916	Maj. Hon. Thos. G. F. C.,
1919	Cochrane of Cultra, Thos. Horatio Arthur Ernest Cochrane, b.	D.S.O., b. 1883
	1857, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1906	Colebrooke, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P.C., R.C.V.O., b. 1861,	Hon. Geoffrey C., b. 1877
	1st Baron, m.	(As U.K.)
1874	Coleridge, Bernard John Seymour Coleridge, b. 1851, s. 1894, m.	Hon. Frederick S., b. 1887
1604 S.	*Colville of Culross. See "Colville," U.K. Visct.	Hon. Harry D. P., b. 1920
1917	Colwyn, Frederick Henry Smith, P.C., b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	(As British)
1841	Compton, John Brooke Molesworth Parrell, b. 1892, s. 1914, m.	[1900
1712 I.	*Conway. See "Hertford," Brit. Marg.	Hon. John W. H. F., b.
1874	Cottesloe, Thomas Francis Fremantle, b. 1862, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Herbert A. C. H., b. '07
1914	Coxens-Hardy, Edward Herbert Coxens-Hardy, b. 1873, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Robert G., b. 1904
1899	Cranworth, Bertram Francis Gordon, M.C., b. 1877, s. 1902, m.	Hon. Gerald B., b. 1884
1892	Crawshaw, William Brooks, b. 1853, s. 1908, m.	Maj.-Gen. Vesey J. Dawson.
1797 I.	*Cremorne. See "Dartrey," U.K. Earl	C.V.O., b. 1853
1797 I.	Crofton, Arthur Edward Lowther Crofton, b. 1866, s. 1912, m.	Hon. Edw. Chas. C., b. 1896
1490	Cromwell, Robert Godfrey Wolseley Bewicke-Copley, M.C., b. 1893,	(None)
	s. 1923, m.	
1920	Cullen of Ashbourne, Brien Ibrican Cokayne, K.B.E., b. 1864, 1st	Hon. Charles B. M. C., b. 1912
	Baron, m.	Hon. Geoffrey C., b. 1903
1914	Cunliffe, Rolf Cunliffe, b. 1899, s. 1920, m.	(None)
1914	D'Abernon, Edgar Vincent, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1857, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1921	Dalziel of Kerkcaldy, James Henry Dalziel, P.C., b. 1868, 1st Baron	(None)
1924	Danestort, John George Butcher, K.C., b. 1853, 1st Baron, m.	(None) [b. 1887
1924	Darling, Charles John Darling, P.C., b. 1849, 1st Baron, m.	Maj. Hon. John C. D., D.S.O.,
1923	Darlington, Herbert Pike Pease, P.C., b. 1867, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Jocelyn A. P., b. 1908
1897	Darvay. See "Downe," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1920	Dawson of Penn, Bertrand Edward Dawson, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.,	(None)
	C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., b. 186—, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Arthur M. H.-B.,
1812 I.	†Decies, John Graham Hope Horsley-Beresford, P.C., D.S.O., b.	b. 1915
	1866, s. 1910, m.	Hon. Diana R., b. 1909
1299	De Cliford, Edward Southwell Russell, b. 1907, s. 1909, M.	Hon. Wm. Joseph F., b. '85
1851	De Freyne, Francis Charles French, b. 1884, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Thomas C., b. 1900
1821	Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, b. 1870, s. 1887, m.	Hon. William S., b. 1859
1835	De Lisle & Dudley, Alzernon Sidney, b. 1854, s. 1922.	Hon. Hubert Wm. P., b. 1876
1838	De Mauley, Rev. Maurice John George Ponsonby, b. 1846, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Thomas D., b. 1905
1834	Denman, Thomas Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., b. '74, s. '94, m.	Hon. George de Y.-B., b. 1870
1885	Derramore, Robert Wilfrid de Yarburgh-Bateson, b. '65, s. '93, m.	John D. C. F., b. 1915
1887	De Ramsey, Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, b. 1910, s. 1925, m.	Geo. Harcourt J., b. 1899
1881	Descent, Francis V. Bempde-Johnstone, b. 1851, s. 1916, m.	(None to U.K. Barony)
1909	Desart. See "Desart," Irish Earl	Hon. James B. S., b. 1889
1831	De Saumarez, James St. Vincent Saumarez, b. 1843, s. 1891, m.	Hon. Ivo G., b. 1898
1905	Desborough, William Henry Grenfell, G.C.V.O., b. '55, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Arthur P. De L., b. 1911
1910	De Villiers, Charles Percy De Villiers, b. 1871, s. 1914, m.	(None)
1919	Dewar, Thomas Robert Dewar, b. 1864, 1st Baron	Hon. Edward H. K. D., b.
1620 I.	†Digby, Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C. (Brit. Baron, Digby),	1924
1765	b. 1804, s. 1920, m.	(None)
1880	Donington, Gilbert Theophilus Clifton Hastings, b. 1859, s. 1920	Two Co-heiresses
1899	Dorchester, Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O.B.E., b. '76, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Joseph D., b. 1914
1615	Dorner, Charles Walter James Dornier, b. 1903, s. 1922	(As Scottish)
1875	Douglas. See "Honne," Scott. Earl	Hon. Edward A. P., b. 1904
1917	Doverdale, Oswald Partington, b. 1872, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Ferdinando D. H.
1439	Duddle, Ferdinando Dudley William Lea-Smith, b. 1872, claim	L.S., b. 1910
	established 1916, m.	(As U.K.)
1800 I.	*Dufferin & Cluneboye. See "Dufferin and A.," U.K. Marg.	Maj. Hon. Cornelius O'C.P.,
1800 I.	†Dunally, Henry O'Callaghan Prittie, b. 1851, s. 1885, m.	D.S.O., b. 1877
1541 I.	Dunboyne, FitzWalter George Probyn Butler, b. 1874, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Patrick B., b. 1917
1905	Dunedin, Andrew Graham Murray, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. '49, 1st Bn. m.	Hon. Ronald M., b. 1875
1892	Dunleath, Henry Lyle Mulholland, b. 1854, s. 1895 m.	Capt. Hon. Chas. Hy. Geo.
1831	Dunmore. See "Dunmore," Scott. Earl	(M., C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1886
1869	Dunning. See "Rollo," Scott. Baron, below	(As Scottish)
1462 I.	Dunsany, Edward John M. Drax Plunkett, b. 1878, s. 1899, m.	Hon. Randal P., b. 1906
1780	Dunscar, Walter FitzUryan Rhys, b. 1873, s. 1911, m.	Hon. Charles R., M.C., M.P.,
1857	Ebury, Francis Egerton Grosvenor, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1883, s. 1921, m.	b. 1899 [1914
		Hon. Robert Egerton G., b.



Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1859	Egerton of Tatton, Maurice Egerton, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1920	(None)
1849	Elgin. See "Elgin and K." Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1643 S.	Elibank, See "Elibank," U.K. Viscount	(As U. K. title)
1802	Ellenborough, Cecil Henry Law, C.B., <i>b.</i> 1849, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>w.</i>	Capt. Hon. Henry Astell L., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1889
1510 S. 1885*	Elphinstone, {Sidney Herbert Elphinstone (U.K. Baron, Elphin- stone), <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	Master of Elphinstone, <i>b.</i> 1914
1874	Emly, Thomas William Gaston Monsell, <i>b.</i> 1858, <i>s.</i> 1894, <i>w.</i>	(None)
1911	Emmott, Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1858, 1st Bn., <i>m.</i>	(None)
1919	Ernie, Rowland Edmund Prothero, P.C., M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1852, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1806	Erskine, Montagu Erskine, <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Donald E., <i>b.</i> 1899
1872	Ettrick. See "Napier," Scott. Baron, below	(As Scottish)
1906	Eversley, George John Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1832, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1627 S.†	Fairfax, Albert Kirby Fairfax, <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thos. B. McK., <i>b.</i> 1923
1897	Fairlie. See "Glasgow," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1910	Fairford, Alexander Henderson, C.H., <i>b.</i> 1850, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Alex. Gavin H., <i>b.</i> 1902
1756 I.†	Farnham, Arthur Kenlis Maxwell, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Somerset M., <i>b.</i> 1905
1893	Farrer, Thomas Cecil Farrer, <i>b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Cecil F., <i>b.</i> 1893
1876	Fermanagh. See "Erne," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1856 I.	Fernoy, Edmund Maurice Roche, M.P., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1920	Hon. Fras. G. R., <i>b.</i> 1885
1798 I.	Ffrench, Charles Austin Thos. R. J. J. Ffrench, <i>b.</i> '68, <i>s.</i> '93, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F., <i>b.</i> 1872
1831	Fingall. See "Fingall," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1909	Fisher, Cecil Vasseur-Fisher, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John V.-F., <i>b.</i> 1921
1790	Fisherwick. See "Donegal," Irish Marg.	(As Irish)
1906	Fitzmaurice, Edmund Geo. Petty-Fitzmaurice, P.C., <i>b.</i> '46, 1st Baron	(None)
1295	FitzWalter, Henry FitzWalter Plumtree, <i>b.</i> 1860, called out of obeyance, 1924, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1775	Foley, Gerald Henry Foley, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Adrian G. F., <i>b.</i> 1923
1446 S.	Forbes, Atholl Laurence Cunyngham Forbes, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1916, <i>m.</i>	Master of Forbes, <i>b.</i> 1918
1821	Forster, George C. Beaumont Weld-Forster, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1917, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Cecil G. W.-F., <i>b.</i> 1899
1922	Forres, Archibald Williamson, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1860, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Stephen K. G. W., (As English) <i>b.</i> 1888
1633 S.*	Forrester. See "Verulam," Engl. Earl	(None)
1920	Forster, Henry William Forster, P.C., G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1866, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	{ Capt. Hon. John D., M.C., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1885 (As Irish) (As Irish)
1917	Forteviot, John Alexander Dewar, <i>b.</i> 1856, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Joseph P., <i>b.</i> 1889
1815	Foxford. See "Limerick," Irish Earl	Hon. Leopold C., <i>b.</i> 1920
1790	Gage. See "Gage," Irish Visct.	Hon. Robt. Wm. G., <i>b.</i> 1918
1917	Gainford, Joseph Albert Pease, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1860, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Charles G., <i>b.</i> 1899
1800 I. 1806*	Gardner (claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner)	Hon. Thos. W.P.L.C., <i>b.</i> 1889
1818 L.	Garraugh, Leopold E. Stratford Geo. Canning, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1876	Gerard, Frederic John Gerard, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i>	Maj. Hon. Wilfred B., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1891
1824	Gifford, Edgar Berkeley Gifford, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James Cecil A., <i>b.</i> 1883
1917	Gisborough, Richard Godolphin Walmesley Chaloner, <i>b.</i> 1856, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Chas. H. G. C., <i>b.</i> 1885
1918	Glanely, William James Tatem, <i>b.</i> 1868, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David F. T., <i>b.</i> 1902
1899	Glanusk, Joseph Henry Russell Bailey, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John N., <i>b.</i> 1878
1918	Glenarthur, Matthew Arthur, <i>b.</i> 1852, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1921	Glenavy, James Henry Mussen Campbell, P.C., <i>b.</i> '51, 1st Bn., <i>m.</i>	(None)
1911	Glenconner, Christopher Grey Tennant, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	(As Irish)
1922	Glenlyne, Robert Nivison, <i>b.</i> 1849, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i>	(As Irish)
1916	Glentana, Thomas Coats, <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1918	Hon. Richard N., <i>b.</i> 1892
1909	Gorell, Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1917, <i>m.</i>	Henry A. C. G., <i>b.</i> 1877
1868	Gormanston. See "Gormanston," Irish Visct.	Hon. Arthur B. J. G., <i>b.</i> 1908
1806	Granard. See "Granard," Irish Earl	Hon. Ronald G., <i>b.</i> 1912
1782	Gravelly, John Richard Brinsley Norton, <i>b.</i> 1855, <i>s.</i> 1877, <i>m.</i>	(Co-heirs)
1794 I.	Graves, Clarence Percy Rivers Graves, <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1914, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher B., <i>b.</i> 1915
1902	Grenfell, Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1925	(As Irish)
1869	Greville, Charles Beresford Fulke Greville, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	(As Irish)
1324	Grey de Ruthyn, Cecil Talbot Clifton, <i>b.</i> 1862, <i>s.</i> 1912	Hon. Humphrey P., R.N., <i>b.</i> '88
1886	Grinthurpe, Ralph William Ernest Beckett, <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1917, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alexander H. L. H., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1854
1815	Grinstead. See "Enniskillen," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1880	Haldon, Lawrence William Falk, <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1903, <i>m.</i>	
1886	Hamilton of Dalzell, Gavin George Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	John H., <i>b.</i> 1911
1874	Hampton, Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1906	
1910	Hardinge of Penshurst, Charles Hardinge, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., (G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (Chain), L.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1858, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i>	
1869	Hare. See "Listowel," Irish Earl	

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1876	<i>Hartech</i> , Geo. Ralph Charles Ormsby-Gore, C.B., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1855, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Wm. G. A. O.-G., M.P., <i>b.</i> 1885
1815	<i>Harris</i> , George R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1872, <i>m.</i>	Capt. Hon. Geo. St. V. H., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1889
1866	<i>Hartismere</i> . See "Henniker," <i>Irish Baron</i> , below	(As Irish)
1895	<i>Hastings</i> , Albert Edward Delaval Astley, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1904, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward A., <i>b.</i> 1912
1835	<i>Hatherton</i> , Edward Geo. P. Littleton, C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1842, <i>s.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward L., <i>b.</i> 1868
1776	<i>Hawke</i> , Martin Bladen Hawke, <i>b.</i> 1860, <i>s.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i>	Rr.-Adm. Hon. Stanhope (As Scottish) [H., <i>b.</i> 1863]
1711	<i>Hay</i> . See "Kinnoull," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	Hon. Rowland A.-W., <i>b.</i> 1891
1797	<i>Headley</i> , Rowland George Allanson-Winn, <i>b.</i> 1855, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Martyn H., <i>b.</i> 1901
1906	<i>Hemphill</i> , Fitzroy Hemphill, <i>b.</i> 1860, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hy. G. H., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1868
1896	<i>Heneage</i> , George Edward Heneage, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael Francis H., <i>b.</i> 1914
1799	I. <i>Henley</i> , Francis Robert Henley (U.K. Baron, Northington), <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gerald H.-M., <i>b.</i> 1872
1800	I. <i>Henniker</i> , Chas. Henry Chandos Henniker-Major (U.K. Baron, Hartismere), <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1902, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rognvald H., <i>b.</i> 1923
1886	<i>Herschell</i> , Richard Farrer Herschell, G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hugh V. H., <i>b.</i> 1896
1922	<i>Hewart</i> , Gordon Hewart, P.C. (Lord Chief Justice of England), <i>b.</i> 1870, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William H.-A. C., <i>b.</i> 1906
1828	<i>Heytesbury</i> , Leonard Holmes-A Court, <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1903, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles H. M., <i>b.</i> 1922
1886	<i>Hillingdon</i> , Arthur Robert Mills, <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles A., <i>b.</i> 1906
1886	<i>Hindlip</i> , Charles Allsopp, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Angus H., <i>b.</i> 1898
1908	<i>Holden</i> , Ernest Hingworth Holden, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Geoffrey M., <i>b.</i> 1885
1912	<i>Hollenden</i> , Samuel Hope Morley, <i>b.</i> 1845, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1897	<i>Holm Patrick</i> , Hans Wellesley Hamilton, D.S.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	(As British)
1782	I. <i>Hood</i> . See "Hood," <i>Br.t. Visct.</i>	(None)
1919	<i>Horne</i> , Henry Sinclair Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. GEN., <i>b.</i> 1861, 1st Bn., <i>m.</i>	(None)
1797	I. <i>Hotham</i> , Henry Frederick Hotham, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Peter H., <i>b.</i> 1904
1881	<i>Hothfield</i> , Henry James Tufton, <i>b.</i> 1844, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	{ Maj. Hon. John S. R. T., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1873
1597	<i>Howard de Walden</i> , Thomas Evelyn Scott-Ellis, <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John S.-B., <i>b.</i> 1912
1869	<i>Howard of Glossop</i> , Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Miles F.-H., <i>b.</i> 1915
1923	<i>Hunsdon</i> , Herbert Cokayne Gibbs, <i>b.</i> 1854, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Walter D. G., <i>b.</i> 1888
1796	I. <i>Huntingfield</i> , Wm. C. Arcedeckne Vanneck, M.P., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Hon. G. C. Arcedeckne-V., <i>b.</i> 1915
1866	<i>Hylton</i> , Hylton George Hylton Jolliffe, <i>b.</i> 1862, <i>s.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William J., <i>b.</i> 1898
1910	<i>Ilkeston</i> , Balthazar Stephen Sargent Foster, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1921	<i>Iltingworth</i> , Albert Holden Hingworth, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1865, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1543	I. <i>Imberdis</i> , Lucius William O'Brien, <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Edm. Donough O'B., <i>b.</i> 1897
1897	<i>Inverclyde</i> , John Alan Burns, <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1919	<i>Inverforth</i> , Andrew Weir, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1865, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Andrew W., <i>b.</i> 1897
1921	<i>Invermuen</i> , William Beardmore, <i>b.</i> 1856, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1910	<i>Istington</i> , John Poynder Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1866, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1924	<i>Jessel</i> , Herbert Merton Jessel, C.B., C.M.G., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1866, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward H. J., <i>b.</i> 1904
1906	<i>Joicey</i> , James Joicey, <i>b.</i> 1846, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arthur J., <i>b.</i> 1880
1831	<i>Kentis</i> . See "Headfort," <i>Irish Marg.</i>	(As Irish)
1856	<i>Kenmare</i> . See "Kenmare," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1866	<i>Kenry</i> . See "Dunraven," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(None to U.K. title)
1776	I. <i>Kensington</i> , { Hugh Edwardes, C.M.G., D.S.O. (U.K. Baron, Kensington), <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William E., <i>b.</i> 1904
1788	<i>Kenyon</i> , Lloyd Tyrell-Kenyon, K.C.V.O., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1869, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lloyd T.-K., <i>b.</i> 1917
1821	<i>Ker</i> . See "Lothian," <i>Scott. Marg.</i>	(As Scottish)
1909	<i>Kilbracken</i> , Arthur Godley, G.C.B., <i>b.</i> 1847, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hugh G., K.C., <i>b.</i> 1877
1900	<i>Killania</i> , Martin Henry FitzPatrick Morris, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i>	Michael M., <i>b.</i> 1914
1789	I. <i>Kilmahine</i> , John Edward Deane Browne, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F. A. B., <i>b.</i> 1902
1831	<i>Kilmarnock</i> . See "Erroll," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1172	I. <i>Kingsale</i> , Michael Constantine de Courcy, <i>b.</i> 1855, <i>s.</i> 1895, <i>m.</i>	Capt. Hon. Michael de C., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1882
1682	I. <i>Kinnaird</i> , { Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird (U.K. Baron, Kinnaird), <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Master of Kinnaird, <i>b.</i> 1912
1902	<i>Kinross</i> , Patrick Balfour, <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John B., <i>b.</i> 1904
1838	<i>Kintore</i> . See "Kintore," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1905	<i>Kwaesborough</i> , Hy. Meysey Meysey-Thompson, <i>b.</i> 1845, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1923	<i>Kylsant</i> , Owen Cosby Philipps, G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1863, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1917	<i>Lambourne</i> , Amelius Richard Mark Lockwood, P.C., C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1847, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1880	<i>Lamington</i> , Charles Wallace Alex. Napier Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1860, <i>s.</i> 1890, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Victor C.-R., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1896

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1800 I.	Langford, William Chambre Rowley, <i>b.</i> 1849, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i>	Clotworthy R., <i>b.</i> 1885
1431	Latimer, Hugh Burdett Money-Coutts, <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thos. B. M.-C., <i>b.</i> 1901
1869	Lawrence, Alexander Graham Lawrence, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John L., <i>b.</i> 1908
1923	Lawrence of Kingsgate, Charles Napier Lawrence, <i>b.</i> 1854, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1859	Leconfield, Charles Henry Wyndham, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hugh A. W., <i>b.</i> 1877
1839	Leigh, Francis Dudley Leigh, <i>b.</i> 1855, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	Rupert W. D. L., <i>b.</i> 1908
1797	Lilford, John Powys, <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Stephen P., <i>b.</i> 1869
1758 I.	Lisle, John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>M.</i>	Hon. Horace L., <i>b.</i> 1908
1895	Loch, Edward Douglas Loch, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Geo. Hy. C. L., <i>b.</i> 1916
1801	Loftus. See "Ely," Irish Marg.	(As Irish)
1541 I.	Louth, Randal Pilgrim Ralph Plunkett, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1883, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Otway P., <i>b.</i> 1892
1464 S.	Lovat, Simon Joseph Fraser, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.	
1837 *	} (U.K. Baron, Lovat), <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i>	Master of Lovat, <i>b.</i> 1911
1762	Lovel & Holland. See "Egmont," Irish Earl	(As Irish)
1739	Lurgan, William Brownlow, K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1858, <i>s.</i> 1882, <i>w.</i>	Hon. William B., <i>b.</i> 1902
1819	Lyell, Leonard Lyell, <i>b.</i> 1850, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Chas. Antony L., <i>b.</i> 1913
1859	Lynden, Courtenay Robert Percy Vernon, <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Robert V., <i>b.</i> 1892
1776 I.	Macdonald, Ronald Archibald Macdonald, <i>b.</i> 1853, <i>s.</i> 1874, <i>w.</i> ..	Alex. Godfrey M., <i>b.</i> 1909
1922	MacLay, James Paton MacLay, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1857, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Joseph P. M., <i>b.</i> 1899
1887	Magheramorne, Dudley Stuart M'Garel-Hogg, <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1903	Hon. Ronald M'G.-H., <i>b.</i> 65
1807	Manners, John Thomas Manners, <i>b.</i> 1852, <i>s.</i> 1854, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis H. M., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1897
1922	Manton, George Miles Waton, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Joseph W., <i>b.</i> 1924
1908	Marchamley, William Tattersall Whiteley, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. John W. T. W., <i>b.</i> 1922
1921	Marshall of Chipstead, Horace Brooks Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1865, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i>	(None)
1776 I.	Massy, Hugh Somerset John Massy, <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hugh Hamon M., <i>b.</i> '94
1815	Meldrum. See "Huntly," Scott. Marg.	(As Scottish)
1794	Mendip. See "Clifden," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1866	Meredith. See "Athalunney," Irish Baron, above	(None to peerage)
1925	Merrivale, Henry Edward Duke, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1855, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Edward D., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1882
1911	Merthyr, Herbert Clark Lewis, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1914, <i>w.</i>	Hon. William L., <i>b.</i> 1901
1919	Meston, James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., <i>b.</i> 1865, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Dougall M., <i>b.</i> 1894
1838	Methuen, Paul Sanford Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Field Marshal, <i>b.</i> 1845, <i>s.</i> 1891, <i>m.</i>	
1905	Michellham, Herman Alfred Stern, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Paul M., <i>b.</i> 1886
1712	Middleton, Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Jacque H. S., <i>b.</i> 1903
1922	Mildmay of Flete, Francis Bingham Mildmay, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1861, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Digby M. G. J. W., <i>b.</i> 1921
1821	Minster. See "Conyngham," Irish Marg.	Hon. Anthony B.M., <i>b.</i> 1909
1866	Monck. See "Monck," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1887	Monckton. See "Galway," Irish Visct.	(As Irish)
1874	Moncreiff, James Arthur FitzHerbert Moncreiff, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i> ..	(As Irish)
1884	Monk Bretton, John William Dodson, C.B., <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1897	Hon. Harry R.W.M., <i>b.</i> 1915
1885	Monkswell, Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. John Charles, D., <i>b.</i> 1924
1728	Monson, Augustus Debonnaire John Monson, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Wm. A. C., <i>b.</i> 1913
1885	Montagu of Beaudieu, John Walter Douglas-Scott-Montagu, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D., <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John M., <i>b.</i> 1907
1806	Mont Eagle. See "Sligo," Irish Marg.	(None)
1839	Monteagle, Thomas Spring Rice, K.P., <i>b.</i> 1849, <i>s.</i> 1866, <i>w.</i>	(As Irish)
1918	Morris, Edward Patrick Morris, P.C., K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1859, 1st Bn., <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. Thomas A. R., <i>b.</i> 1883
1831	Mostyn, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, <i>b.</i> 1856, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael W.M., <i>b.</i> 1903
1911	*Mountgarret. See "Mountgarret," Irish Viscount	Hon. Edward L.L.-M., <i>b.</i> 1885
1283	Mowbray, Segrave (1283), & Stourton (1448), Charles Botolph Joseph Stourton, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1915	Muir Mackenzie, Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, P.C., G.C.B., <i>b.</i> 1845, 1st Baron, <i>w.</i>	Hon. William S., <i>b.</i> 1895
1767 I.*	Mulgrave. See "Normanby," U.K. Marg.	(None)
1781 I.†	Muskerry, Hamilton M. T. F. Deane-Morgan, <i>b.</i> '54, <i>s.</i> '63, <i>m.</i> ..	(As U.K.)
1681 S.*	Nairne. See "Lansdowne," Brit. Marg.	Hon. Robt. D.-M., <i>b.</i> 1874
1868	Napier of Magdala, James Pearse Napier, <i>b.</i> 1849, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>w.</i>	(As British)
1627 S.*	Napier (of Merchistoun), Francis Edward Basil Napier (U.K. Baron, Ettrick), <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1913, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward N., <i>b.</i> 1861
1776 I.	Newbrough, Thomas John Wynn, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1916, <i>m.</i>	Master of Napier, <i>b.</i> 1900
1892	Newlands, James Henry Cecil Hozier, <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i>	Robt. Vaughan W., <i>b.</i> 1877
1554	Newton, Thomas Wodehouse Leigh, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1868, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1884	North, William Henry John North, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1836, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Richard L., <i>b.</i> 1888
	Northbourne, Walter John James, <i>b.</i> 1869, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Wm. F. J. N., <i>b.</i> 1860
		Hon. Walter E. C. J., <i>b.</i> 1896

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1885	<i>Northington.</i> See "Henley," <i>Irish Baron</i> , above	(As Irish)
1878	<i>Norton</i> , Charles Leigh Adderley, <i>b.</i> 1846, <i>s.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ralph A., <i>b.</i> 1872
1906	<i>Nunburnholme</i> , Charles John Wilson, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1924	Hon. Robt. D. W., <i>b.</i> 1916
1870	<i>O'Hagan</i> , Maurice Hbt. T. Towneley-O'Hagan, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thos. A. E. T. O'H., <i>b.</i> '17
1924	<i>Olivier</i> , Sydney Olivier, P.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>b.</i> 1859, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1868	<i>O'Neill</i> , Edward O'Neill, <i>b.</i> 1839, <i>s.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	Shane E. R. O'N., <i>b.</i> 1907
1836 I.	<i>Oranmore & Browne</i> , Geoffrey H. Browne Browne, P.C., K.P., <i>b.</i> 1861, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Dominick B., <i>b.</i> 1901
1821	<i>Oriel.</i> See "Massereene and F.," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	(As Irish)
1868	<i>Ormathwaite</i> , Arthur Henry John Walsh, G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>w.</i>	Hon. William W., M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1863
1821	<i>Ormonde.</i> See "Ormonde," <i>Irish Marq.</i>	(As Irish)
1841	<i>Oxenford.</i> See "Stair," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1914	<i>Parmoor</i> , Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> '52, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. A. H. Seddon C., <i>b.</i> 1882
1866	<i>Pearcy</i> , Edward Sholto G. Douglas-Pemant, <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Hugh D.-P., <i>b.</i> 1894
1909	<i>Pentland</i> , Henry John Sinclair, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>M.</i>	(None)
1603	<i>Petre</i> , Joseph William Lionel Petre, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>M.</i>	Francis William P., <i>b.</i> 1849
1918	<i>Phillimore</i> , Walter Geo. F. Phillimore, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1845, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Godfrey W. P., <i>b.</i> '77
1892	<i>Playfair</i> , George James Playfair, C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1849, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1919	<i>Plumer</i> , Herbert Charles Onslow Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., <i>Field Marshal</i> , <i>b.</i> 1857, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Capt. Hon. Thos. Hall Rokeby P., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1890
1827	<i>Plunket</i> , Terence Conyngham Plunket, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick T. P., <i>b.</i> 1923
1831	<i>Poltimore</i> , George Wentworth Warwick Banpityde, <i>b.</i> '82, <i>s.</i> '18, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Coplestone W. B., <i>b.</i> '14
1690 S.	<i>Polwarth</i> , Walter George Hepburn-Scott, C.B.E., V.D., <i>b.</i> 1864, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Master of Polwarth, <i>b.</i> 1890
1749	<i>Ponsonby.</i> See "Bessborough," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1912	<i>Pontypridd</i> , Alfred Thomas, <i>b.</i> 1840, 1st Baron	(None)
1885	<i>Powerscourt.</i> See "Powerscourt," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	(As Irish)
1918	<i>Queensborough</i> , Almeric Hugh Paget, <i>b.</i> 1861, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1800 I.	<i>Radstock</i> , Granville George Waldegrave, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1913	Hon. Montagu W., <i>b.</i> 1867
1852	<i>Raglan</i> , FitzRoy Richard Somerset, <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Wellesley S., <i>b.</i> 1887
1875	<i>Ramsay.</i> See "Dalhousie," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1826	<i>Raasfury.</i> See "Raasfury," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1916	<i>Rathcedan</i> , Cecil William Norton, <i>b.</i> 1850, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles P. N., <i>b.</i> 1905
1868 I.	<i>Rathdonnell</i> , Thos. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, <i>b.</i> 1848, <i>s.</i> 79, <i>w.</i>	(Capt. Hon. Thomas McC.-B., M.B.E., <i>b.</i> '81
1821	<i>Ravensworth</i> , Gerald Wellesley Liddell, <i>b.</i> 1859, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert L., <i>b.</i> 1902
1821	<i>Rayleigh</i> , Robert John Strutt, <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John A. S., <i>b.</i> 1908
1628 S.	<i>Reag</i> , Aeneas Alexander Mackay, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>M.</i>	Baron Alexander M., <i>b.</i> 1907
1902	<i>Redesdale</i> , Algernon David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1916, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thos. David F.-M., <i>b.</i> 1909
1806 I.	<i>Redlesham</i> , Frederick Archibald Charles Thellusson, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1917, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Percy T., <i>b.</i> 1874
1885	<i>Reelstoke</i> , John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1897	Hon. Cecil B., <i>b.</i> 1864
1920	<i>Riddell</i> , George Alastair Riddell, <i>b.</i> 1865, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1905	<i>Ritchie of Dundee</i> , Charles Ritchie, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1906, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Philip R., <i>b.</i> 1899
1913	<i>Rochdale</i> , George Kemp, <i>b.</i> 1866, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John D. K., <i>b.</i> 1906
1782	<i>Rodney</i> , George B. Harley Guest Rodney, <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George W. R., <i>b.</i> 1918
1651 S.	<i>Rollo</i> , William Charles Wordsworth Kollo, C.B. (U.K. Baron, <i>Dunning</i>), <i>b.</i> 1860, <i>s.</i> 1916, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Eric Norman R., <i>b.</i> 1861
1866	<i>Romilly</i> , William Gaspard Guy Romilly, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1905	(None)
1896	<i>Rosmead</i> , Hercules Arthur Temple Robinson, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1796 I.	<i>Rossmore</i> , William Westenra (U.K. Baron Rossmore), <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1921	Hon. Richard W., <i>b.</i> 1893
1838	<i>Rotherham</i> , William Henry Holland, <i>b.</i> 1849, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Stuart H., <i>b.</i> 1876
1885	<i>Rothschild</i> , Lionel Walter Rothschild, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1915	Nathaniel M. V. R., <i>b.</i> 1910
1916	<i>Roundway</i> , Edward Murray Colston, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	(None)
1911	<i>Rouellan</i> , Archibald Cameron Corbett, <i>b.</i> 1856, 1st Baron, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Godfrey C., <i>b.</i> 1895
1919	<i>Russell of Liverpool</i> , Edward Frederick Langley Russell, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Langley G. H. J. R., <i>b.</i> 1922
1651 S.	<i>Ruthven</i> , Walter Patrick Hore-Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	(Cts. of Carlisle, <i>b.</i> 1896
1919	<i>Ruthven</i> , Maj.-Gen., <i>b.</i> 1870, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Col. Hon. Alex. H.-R., <i>b.</i> 1872
1876	<i>Sackville</i> , Lionel Edward Sackville-West, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Charles J. S.-W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1870
1911	<i>St. Audries</i> , Alexander P. Fuller-Acland-Hood, <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1917	Hon. Arth. F.-A.-H., <i>b.</i> '06
1559	<i>St. John of Bletso</i> , Moubray St. A. Thornton St. John, <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John St. J., <i>b.</i> 1917
1852	<i>St. Leonards</i> , Frank Edward Sugden, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1908	Frank S., <i>b.</i> 1852
1887	<i>St. Levan</i> , John Townshend St. Aubyn, C.B., C.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	Francis Cecil St. A., <i>b.</i> 1895
1885	<i>St. Oswald</i> , Rowland George Winn, <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rowland W., <i>b.</i> 1916

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1796	<i>Salterford.</i> See "Courtown," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1445 S.†	<i>Saltoun</i> , Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, C.M.G., b. 1851, s. 1886, m.	Master of Saltoun, M.C.B. '86
1871	<i>Sandhurst</i> , John William Mansfield, b. 1857, s. 1921, m.	(Capt. Hon. Ralph Sheldon M., O.B.E., b. 1892
1802	<i>Sandys</i> , Michael Edwin Marcus Sandys, b. 1855, s. 1904, m.	Capt. A. F. S. Hill, b. 1876
1888	<i>Savile</i> , John Savile Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., b. 1854, s. 1896, m.	Hon. George H. L.-S., b. 1919
1603	<i>Saye & Sele</i> , Geoffrey C. T. Wykeham-Fiennes, b. 1858, s. 1907, m.	(Hon. Geoffrey T.-W.-F., b. 1884
1839	<i>Seaton</i> , John Regd. U. Elliott-Drake-Colborne, b. 1854, s. 1888, m.	Hon. Ulick C., b. 1863
1831	<i>Sefton.</i> See "Sefton," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1489 S.†	<i>Sempill</i> , John Forbes-Sempill, b. 1863, s. 1905, m.	Master of Sempill, b. 1893
1918	<i>Shandon</i> , Ignatius John O'Brien, P.C., b. 1857, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1916	<i>Shaughnessy</i> , William James Shaughnessy, b. 1883, s. 1923, m.	Hon. William G. S., b. 1922
1909	<i>Shaw</i> , Thomas Shaw, P.C. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1850, m.	(Life Peerage)
1783 I.	<i>Sheffield</i> , Arthur Lylph Stanley, K.C.M.G. (U.K. Baron, Stanley of Alderley), b. 1875, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Edward S., b. 1907
1627 I.	<i>Sherard</i> , Robert Castel Sherard, b. 1858, s. 1924	Arthur W. S., b. 1860
1784	<i>Sherborne</i> , James Huntly Dutton, D.S.O., b. 1873, s. 1920	Hon. Charles D., b. 1911
1880	<i>Shute.</i> See "Barrington," <i>Irish Visct.</i>	(As Irish)
1902	<i>Shuttleworth</i> , Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., b. '44, 1st Bn., w.	Hon. Richard U. P. K.-S., (As Irish) [b. 1913
1821	<i>Silchester.</i> See "Longford," <i>Irish Earl</i>	Master of Sinclair, b. 1914
1449 S.†	<i>Sinclair</i> , Archibald James Murray St. Clair, M.V.O., b. 1875, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Aroon S., b. 1887
1919	<i>Sinha</i> , Satendra Prasanna Sinha, P.C., K.C.S.I., K.C., b. 1864, m.	(Capt. Hon. Francis Savile C., b. 1889
1916	<i>Somerleyton</i> , Savile Brinton Crossley, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1857, 1st Baron, m.	Rev. Henry L. S. C., b. 1862
1784	<i>Somers</i> , Arthur Herbert Tennyson Cocks, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1887, s. 1899, m.	(As Irish)
1873	<i>Somerton.</i> See "Normanton," <i>Irish Earl</i>	Hon. Charles F., b. 1904
1780	<i>Southampton</i> , Charles Henry Fitzroy, O.B.E., b. 1867, s. 1872, m.	Hon. Spencer H., b. 1889
1917	<i>Southborough</i> , Francis John Stephens Hopwood, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., b. 1860, 1st Baron, m.	(None) [1861
1910	<i>Southwark</i> , Richard Knight-Causton, P.C., b. 1843, 1st Baron m.	Hon. Basil Fitzherbert, b.
1640	<i>Stafford</i> , Francis Ed. Fitzherbert-Stafford, D.S.O., b. 1859, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Hugh G., b. 1904
1886	<i>Stalbridge</i> , Hugh Grosvenor, b. 1880, s. 1912, m.	(None)
1911	<i>Stamfordham</i> , Arthur John Bigge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., b. 1849, 1st Baron, w.	(As Irish)
1839	<i>Stanley of Alderley.</i> See "Sheffield," <i>Irish Baron</i> , above	(None)
1893	<i>Stannmore</i> , George A. Maurice Hamilton-Gordon, C.V.O., b. 1871, s. 1912	(None)
1924	<i>Stevenson</i> , James Stevenson, G.C.M.G., b. 1873, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1796	<i>Stewart of Garlies.</i> See "Galloway," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1925	<i>Stonehaven</i> , John Lawrence Baird, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., b. 1874, 1st Baron, m.	Hon James Ian B., b. 1908
1318	<i>Strabogie</i> , Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, b. 1853, claim established 1916, m.	(Lt.-Com. Hon. Joseph K., R.N., M.P., b. 1886
1911	<i>Strachie</i> , Edward Strachey, P.C., b. 1858, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Edward S., b. 1882
1914	<i>Strathclyde</i> , Alexander Ure, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1853, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1836	<i>Stratheden & Campbell</i> (1841), Alastair Campbell, b. 1899, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Gavin C., b. 1901
1884	<i>Strathspey</i> , Trevor Ogilvie-Grant, b. 1879, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Donald G., b. 1912
1796	<i>Stuart of Castle Stuart.</i> See "Moray," <i>Scott. Earl</i>	(As Scottish)
1916	<i>Stuart of Wortley</i> , Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley, P.C., 1st Baron, b. 1851, m.	(None)
1838	<i>Sudeley</i> , Wm. Charles Frederick Hanbury-Tracy, b. 1870, s. 1922, m.	Rev. Hon. Alfred H.-T., b. '46
1884	<i>Sudley.</i> See "Arran," <i>Irish Earl</i>	(As Irish)
1786	<i>Suffield</i> , Victor A. C. Harbord, b. 1897, s. 1924, m.	Hon. John H., b. 1907
1913	<i>Sumner</i> , John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., G.C.B. (Lord of Appeal), b. 1859, m.	(Life Peerage)
1893	<i>Swansea</i> , Odo Richard Vivian, D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1875, s. 1922, m.	Hon. John H. H. V., b. 1925
1907	<i>Swaythling</i> , Louis Samuel Samuel-Montagu, b. 1869, s. 1911, m.	Hon. Stuart S.-M., b. 1898
1919	<i>Swinfen</i> , Charles Swinfen Eady, b. 1904, s. 1919, m.	(None)
1913	<i>Sydenham of Combe</i> , George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., b. 1848, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1831 I.	<i>Talbot of Malahide</i> , James Boswell Talbot, b. 1874, s. 1921, m.	(Hon. Reginald T., C.B.E., b. 1849
1856*	<i>Talbot de Malahide</i>)	Hon. Hugh A. S., b. 1881
1797 I.	<i>Teynynmouth</i> , Henry Noel Shore, b. 1847, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Arthur P. S., C., b. 1914
1831	<i>Templemore</i> , Arthur Claud Spencer Chichester, D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1880, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Lionel T., b. 1889
1884	<i>Tennyson</i> , Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1852, s. 1892, m.	Hon. Charles A., b. 1909
1827	<i>Tenterden</i> , Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, b. 1865, s. 1882, m.	(Hon. Horace W., C.B.E., b. 1888
1918	<i>Terrington</i> , Harold J. Selborne Woodhouse, O.B.E., b. 1877, s. 1921, m.	Hon. Chris. R.-C., b. 1896
1616	<i>Teynham</i> , Henry John P. S. Roper-Curzon, b. 1867, s. 1892, m.	(None)
1924	<i>Thomson</i> , Christopher Birdwood Thomson, P.C., C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1875, 1st Baron	

Created.	Title, Name, &c.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1792	Thurlow, Rev. Charles Edward Cumming-Bruce, b. 1769, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Charles C. B., b. 1910
1876	Tollmaché, Bentley Lyonel J. Tollmaché, b. 1883, s. 1904, m. ...	Hon. Denis T., D.S.O., b. 1884
1564 S.	Torphichen, John Gordon Sandilands, b. 1886, s. 1915, m.	Master of Torphichen, b. 1917
1859	Tredegar, Courtenay Charles Evan Morgan, C.B.E., b. 1867, s. 1913, m.	Hon. Evan M., b. 1893
1917	Trevelin, Ivor John C. Herbert, C.B., O.M.G., b. 1851, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1921	Trevelin, Alfred Tristram Lawrence, P.C., b. 1843, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Alfred Clive L., C.B.E., (None) [b. 1876]
1880	Trevelin, Charles Edward Hill-Trevelin, b. 1863, s. 1923	Hon. Charles B., b. 1899
1462 I.	Trinistone, Charles Aloysius Barnwell, b. 1861, s. 1891, w. ...	(As Scottish)
1881	Tweeddale, See "Tweeddale," Scott. Marg.	Edward M., b. 1900
1881	Tweedmouth, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, O.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1874, s. 1909, m.	(As Irish)
1786	Tyrone, See "Waterford," Irish Marg.	Three co-heiresses [1898]
1523	Van de Harrouden, Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, b. 1866, s. 1883, m.	Hon. Arthur F. E. de M., b. 1923
1800 I.	Ventur, Arthur William Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, b. 1864, s. 1923, m.	Hon. John L. V., b. 1923
1762	Vernon, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, b. 1889, s. 1915, m.	Hon. Samuel V., b. 1882
1922	Vesey, William Vesey, b. 1859, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Anthony V., b. 1906
1841	Vivian, George Crespiigny Brabazon Vivian, D.S.O., b. 178, s. 93, m.	John H. W., b. 1908
1905	Waleran, William George Hood Walrond, b. 1905, s. 1925	Col. Hon. G. de G., D.S.O., b. 1884
1780	Washington, John Augustus de Grey, b. 1849, s. 1919, m.	(None)
1922	Wargrave, Edward Alfred Goulding, P.C., b. 1863, 1st Baron ...	(None)
1922	Waring, Samuel James Waring, b. 1860, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1792 I.	Waterpark, Charles Frederick Cavendish, b. 1883, s. 1912	Henry S. H. C., b. 1876
1919	Waverley, William Hall Walker, b. 1856, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1918	Weir, William Douglas Weir, P.C., b. 1877, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Jas. Kenneth W., b. 1905
1821	Wemyss, See "Wemyss and March," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1839	Wentlock, Rev. Algernon George Lawley, b. 1857, s. 1918, m.	Hon. Sir A. L. G. C.S.I., b. 1860
1861	Westbury, Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, b. 1852, s. 175, m.	Hon. Richard B., b. 1883
1776 I.	Westcote, See "Cobham," Brit. Visct.	(As British)
1919	Wester Wemyss, Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, G.C.B., O.M.G., M.V.O., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1864, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1548	Wharton, Charles Theodore Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, b. 1876, claim established 1916, m.	Hon. Chas. John K.-T., b. 1908
1912	Whitburgh, Thomas Banks Borthwick, b. 1874, 1st Baron	(None)
1826	Wigan, See "Crawford," Scott. Earl	(As Scottish)
1491	Willoughby de Broke, John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., b. 1896, s. 1923	Hon. Roit. B. V., b. 1881
1529	Windsor, See Plymouth, Earl of (page 106)	(None)
1918	Wittenham, George Denison Faber, C.B., b. 1852, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Geo. Carr G., b. 1896
1869	Wolverton, Frederic Glyn, b. 1864, s. 1888, m.	(None)
1922	Woolavington, James Buchanan, b. 1849, 1st Baron, w.	(As Irish)
1835	Worthingham, See "Gosford," Irish Earl	Hon. Bryan B., b. 1890
1915	Wrenbury, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., b. 1845, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Walter B. W., b. 1877
1838	Wrottesley, Victor Alexander Wrottesley, b. 1873, s. 1910	Lt.-Col. Hon. Roland H.-H., D.S.O., M.V.O., b. 1880
1919	Wyfold, Robert Trotter Hermon-Hodge, b. 1851, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Samuel J. B., b. 1874
1829	Wyndford, Philip George Best, D.S.O., b. 1871, s. 1904, m.	(None)
1921	Ystwyth, Matthew Lewis Vaughan-Davies, b. 1840, 1st Baron, m.	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;">  <div> <p>BARONESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT—Style, The Right Hon. Lady —.</p> <p>Addressed as, My Lady.</p> </div>  </div>		
1309	Beaumont, Mona Josephine T. Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1894, s. 1896, m.	Hon. Miles F. F. H., b. 1915
1421	Bekeley, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Foley, M.B.E., b. 1875, s. 1899, m.	Two co-heiresses [1915]
1368	Botreux, (See "Loudoun," Countess of)	See Loudoun, Countess of
1897	Burton, Nellie Lisa Baillie, b. 1873, s. 1909, m.	Hon. George E. M. B., b. 1894
1608	Clifton, Elizabeth Adeline Mary Bligh, b. & s. 1900	Earl of Darnley, q.v.
1332	Darcy de Knayth, Violet (Countess of Powis), b. 1865, m.	See Powis, Earl of
1264	De Ros, Mary Frances (Countess of Dartrey), b. 1854, s. 1907, m.	Three co-heiresses
1609 S.	Dingwall, See "Lucas," Engl. Baroness (Scott. title the earlier)	(As English)
1295	Falconberg & Conyers (1509), Marcia (Countess of Yarborough), O.B.E., b. 1863, m.	See Yarborough, Earl of
1295	Furnival, Mary Frances Katherine Agar, b. 1900, s. 1913, m. ...	(None)
1444 S.	Gray, Ethel Evelyn Gray-Campbell, b. 1866, s. 1919, m.	Master of Gray, b. 1894
1490 S.	Herries, Gwendolen (Duchess of Norfolk), b. 1877, s. 1908, m.	Duke of Norfolk, q.v.
1602 S.	Kinloss, Mary Morgan-Grenville, C.I., b. 1852, s. 1889, w.	Master of Kinloss, b. 1889
1663	Lucas, Nan Ino Cooper, b. 1880, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Anne Rosemary C., b. 1919
1911	Ravensdale, Mary Irene Curzon, b. 1896, s. 1925	Lady Cynthia Mosley, b. 1898
1299	Strange of Knokin, 1226 Hungerford and 1445 De Moleyns, Elizabeth (Viscountess St. Davids), b. 1834, title called out of abeyance 1921, m.	See St. Davids, Viscount
1920	Strathcona & Mount Royal, Margaret Charlotte Howard, b. 1854, s. 1914, w.	Hon. Donald H., M.P., b. 1891
1529	Wentworth, Judith Anne Dorothea Lytton, b. 1873, s. 1917	Hon. Noel L., b. 1900
1308	Zouche of Harringworth, Mary Cecil Frankland, b. 1875, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Thos. W. A. F., b. 1902

Courtesy Titles borne by Eldest Sons of Dukes, &c. 119

*From this list it will be seen that "Lord Aberdour" is the heir to the Earldom of Morton, and that "Viscount Curzon, M.P.," is the eldest son of Earl Howe; * the titles borne by second heirs are also given, e.g. Earl of Burlington, eldest son of the Marquess of Hartington, heir to the Dukedom of Devonshire; Lord Roos of Belvoir, eldest son of the Marquess of Granby, heir to the Dukedom of Rutland.*

Aberdour—Morton	Dangan—Cowley	Hinchinbrooke—Sand-	Norreys—Abingdon
Aboyne—Huntly	Dawick—Hain	Hinton—Poulett [wich	North—Guilford
Acheson—Gosford	Deerhurst—Coventry	Robert — Buckingham-	Northland—Ranfurly
Altamont—Sligo	Douglas & Clydesdale	shire	Ockham—Lovelace
Althorp—Spencer	—Hamilton	Holmesdale—Amherst	Ormeley—Breadalbane
Anson—Lichfield	Doune—Moray	Hopetoun—Lindithgow	Ossory—Ormonde
Apsley—Bathurst	Douro—Wellington	Howland—*Tavistock	Ossulston—Tankerville
Ardee—Meath	Drumlanrig — Queens-	Hyde—Clarendon	Parker—Macclesfield
Arundel—Norfolk	Dumfries—Bute [berry	Ikerrin—Carrick	Pelham—Chichester
Ashley—Shaftesbury	Duncan—Camperdown	Ingestre—Shrewsbury	Percy — Northumber-
Asquith—Oxford & A.	Duncannon—Bessborough	Ipswich—Grafton	land
Ava—Dufferin and Ava	Dundas—*Ronaldshay	Jedburgh—Lothian	Petersham—Harrington
Balgoin—Leven	Dunglass—Home	Jernyn—Bristol	Pollington—Mexboro'
Balmiel—Crawford	Dunlue—Antrim	Jocelyn—Roden	Porchester—Carnarvon
Bective—Headfort	Dunsford—Midleton	Kelburn—Glasgow	Ramsay—Dalhousie
Belfast—Donegal	Dunwich—Stradbroke	Kerry—Lansdowne	Raynham—Tournshend
Bingham—Lucan	Elrington—Fortescue	Kilcounell—Clancarty	Rocksavage—Chobinley
Blandford—Marlboro'	Ednam—Dudley	Kildare—Leinster	Ronaldshay—Zetland
Borodale—Beatty	Elcho—Wemyss & March	Killeen—Fingall	Roos of Belvoir—*Gran-
Bowmont—Roxburghe	Elmley—Beauchamp	Kilmarnock—Errol	by
Boyle—Shannon	Eltham—Cambridge	Kilwarlin—Downshire	Rosehill—Northesk
Brackley—Ellesmere	Elveden—Iveagh	Kincardine—*Graham	St. Cyres—Idesleigh
Brecknock—Camden	Encombe—Eldon	Kingsborough — King-	Sandon—Harrowby
Brocas—Jellicoe	Ennismore—Listowel	ston	Scone—Mansfield
Brooke—Warwick	Erleigh—Reading	Knebworth—Lytton	Settrington—*March
Broome—Kitchener	Errington—Cromer	Kynnauld—Newburgh	Seymour—Somerset
Bruce—Elgin	Erskine—Mar & Kellie	Lascelles—Harewood	Somerton—Normanton
Buckhurst—De La Warr	Eskdale—*Dalkeith	Leslie—Roths	Stafford—Sutherland
Burford—St. Albans	Euston—Grafton	Lewis—Abergavenny	Stanley—Derby
Burgersh—Westmnd.	Falconer—Kintore	Lewisham—Dartmouth	Stavordale—Ilchester
Burghley—Exeter	Feilding—Denbigh	Lincoln—Newcastle	Stopford—Courtown
Burlington — *Harting-	Fincastle—Dunmore	Lorne—Aryll	Stuart—Castle Stewart
Bury—Athenarle [ton	FitzHarris—Malmesbury	Loughborough—Rosslyn	Sudley—Arran
Calne—*Kerry	Folkestone—Radnor	Lowther—Lonsdale	Suirdale—Donoughmore
Camden—Gainsboro'	Forbes—Granard	Lymington — Ports-	Tamworth—Ferrers
Cardigan—Ailesbury	French—Ypres	mouth	Tarbat—Cromartie
Cardross—Buchan	Furzeaux—Birkenhead	Macduff—Fife	Tavistock—Bedford
Carlow—Portarlinton	Garioch—Mar	Maidstone—Winchilsea	Thirlestane—Lauder-
Carlton—Wharfedale	Garlies—Galloway	Malden—Essex	dale
Carmarthen—Leeds	Garmoyle—Cairns	Malpas—*Rocksavage	Titchfield—Portland
Carnegie—Southesk	Gillford—Clanwilliam	Mandeville—Manchester	Tiverton—Halsbury
Cassillis—Ailsa	Glamis—Strathmore	Manners—Granby	Trafalgar—Nelson
Castlereagh—Londondy.	Glenorchy — Breadal-	March—Richmond	Trematon—Athlone
Castlerosse—Kennmare	bane & H.	Marsham—Romney	Tullibardine—Atholl
Chelsea—Cadogan	Glerawly—Annesley	Mauchline—Loudoun	Uffington—Craven
Chewton—Waldegrave	Graham—Montrose	Medina—Milford Haven	Uxbridge—Anglesey
Clifton—Darnley	Granby—Rutland	Milton—Fitzwilliam	Vaughan—Lisburne
Clive—Powis	Greenock—Catheart	Molyneux—Sefton	Walpole—Orford
Clonmore—Wicklow	Grey de Wilton—Wilton	Montgomerie — Eglin-	Weymouth—Bath
Cochrane—DunDonald	Grimston—Verulam	ton	Willoughby de Eresby
Coke—Leicester	Grosvenor—Westminster	Moore—Drogheda	—Ancaster
Cole—Enniskillen	Guernsey—Aylesford	Mornington—*Douro	Windsor—Plymouth
Compton—Northampton	Haddo—Aberdeen	Morpeth—Carlisle	Wodehouse—Kimberley
Courtenay—Devon	Hamilton—Abercorn	Mout Charles — Con-	Wolmer—Selborne
Cranborne—Salisbury	Hartington—Devonshire	ingham	Worcester—Beaufort
Cranley—Onslow	Hastings—Huntingdon	Mulgrave—Normanby	Worsley—Yarborough
Curzon—Howe	Helmsley—Faversham	Newark—Manvers	Yarmouth—Hertford
Dalkeith—Buccleuch	Herbert—Penbroke	Newport—Bradford	
Dalmeny—Rosebery	Hillsborough — Down-	Newtown—Butler —	
Dalrymple—Stair	shire	Lanesborough	

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.

Royal Foundation.

Governor, Maj.-Gen. Carteret W. Carey, C.B.E., M.V.O.

Lt.-Col. J. G. Anderson.	Lt.-Col. T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O.	Brig.-Gen. C. B. Morton, C.B.
Lt.-Col. M. McP. Battye.	Lt.-Col. A. C. Jackson.	Major A. E. Poole. [C.M.G.]
Lt.-Col. M. C. Broun.	Lt.-Col. A. C. Monev.	Lt.-Col. A. W. Waite.
Capt. H. Wilberforce-Bell.	Col. R. S. H. Moody, D.S.O.	Lt.-Col. W. E. Webb, D.S.O.

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles.

Abliott—Tenterden	Brabazon—Meath	Cocks—Somers	Edgcombe—Mount
Abney Hastings—London	Brand—Hampton	Cokayne—Cullen	Edgcombe—
Acheson—Gosford	Brett—Essex	Coke—Leicester	Edwardes—Kensington
Adderley—Norton	Bridgman—Bradford	Cole—Enniskillen	Egerton—Ellenmere
Addington—Sidmouth	Brodrick—Middleton	Collier—Monkswell	Egerton—Wilton
Agar—Purcell	Brooks—Crawshaw	Colston—Roundway	Eliot—St. Germans
Agar—Norington	Brougham—Brougham	Colville—Colville of Cullross	Elliott Drake Colborne—Seaton
Agar Robartes—Clifden	Browne—Kinnare	Compton—Northampton	Elliot—Minto
Aikken—Deverbrook	Browne—Kilmaine	Cooper—Lucas	Erskine—Buchan
Akers Douglas—Chilston	Browne—Oranmore	Corbett—Rowallan	Erskine—Mar
Alexander—Caledon	Browne—Sligo	Courtenay—Devon	Erskine—Mar & Kellie
Alexander—Cobham	Brownlow—Lurgan	Crewe Milnes—Crewe	Evaus Freke—Carbery
Allanson Winn—Head	Bruce—Aberdare	Crichton—Erne	Eveleigh de Moleyns—Ventry
Allsopp—Hindlip	Bruce—Balfour of Bruceleigh	Crichton Stuart—Bute	Faber—Wittenham
Annesley—Valentia	Bruce—Elgin	Cripps—Parnoor	Fane—Westmorland
Anson—Lichfield	Brudenell Bruce—Ailesbury	Crossley—Summerlayton	Feilding—Denbigh
Arthur—Glenarthur	Bryan—Bellew	Cubitt—Ashcombe	Fellowes—Ailriny
Ashley Cooper—Shaftesbury	Buchan—Cathness	Cuffe—Desart	Fellowes—De Ramsey
Asquith—Oxford & A.	Buckley—Wrenbury	Cunningham Bruce—Thurlow	Finch—Aylesford
Astley—Hastings	Buchanan—Woolacrington	Curzon—Scarsdale	Finch Hatton—Winchelsea
Bailey—Glauusk	Burns—Inverclyde	Curzon—Rensdale	Fitzalan Howard—Beaumont
Baillie—Burton	Butcher—Danesfort	Curzon—Howe	Fitzalan Howard—FitzAlan
Baillie Hamilton—Haddington	Butler—Carrick	Cust—Brownlow	Fitzalan Howard—FitzAlan
Baird—Stonehaven	Butler—Dunboyne	Dalrymple—Stair	Fitzalan Howard—Herries
Balfour—Kinross	Butler—Lanesborough	Dalzell—Carnwath	Fitzalan Howard—Howard of Glossop
Bampfylde—Poltimore	Butler—Mountgarret	Darway—Dorrie	Fitzalan Howard—Norfolk
Baring—Ashburton	Butler—Ormonde	Dawson—Dartrey	FitzClarence—Munster
Baring—Cromer	Byng—Strafford	Dawson—Dawson of Penn	FitzClarence—Leinster
Baring—Northbrook	Byng—Torrington	Dawson—De Ros	FitzGerald—Leinster
Baring—Revelstoke	Cambridge—Athlone	Dawson Damer—Portarlington	Fitzherbert Stafford—Stafford
Barnes—Gorell	Campbell—Argyll	De Courcy—Kingsale	Fitzmaurice—Orkney
Barnewall—Trimlestown	Campbell—Breadalbane	De Grey—Walsingham	FitzPatrick—Castletown
Bateman Hanbury—Batemans	Campbell—Cawdor	De Montmorency—Frankfort	FitzRoy—Grafton
Bathurst—Bledisloe	Campbell—Glenavy	De Montmorency—Mountmorres	Fitzroy—Southampton
Beardmore—Invernairn	Campbell—Stratheden	De Yarbrough Bateson—Deramore	Flower—Ashbrook
Beaulecker—St. Albans	Canning—Garvagh	Deane Morgan—Muskerry	Foley—Berkeley
Beaumont—Allendale	Capell—Essex	Denison—Londesborough	Foljambe—Liverpool
Beckett—Grimthorpe	Carleton—Dorchester	Devereux—Hereford	Forbes—Granard
Bennet—Tankerville	Carnegie—Northesk	Dewar—Forteviot	Forbes Sempill—Sempill
Benson—Charnwood	Carnegie—Southesk	Dickson Poynder—Islington	Forward Howard—Wicklow
Beresford—Waterford	Cary—Falkland	Dillon—Clonbrock	Foster—Ilkeston
Bernard—Eandon	Caulfeild—Charlemont	Dillon Lee—Dillon	Fowler—Wolverhampton
Bertie—Abingdon	Cavendish—Chesham	Dodson—Monk Bretton	Fox Strangways—Ilchester
Bertie—Bertie of Thame	Cavendish—Devonshire	Douglas—Morton	Frankland—Zouche
Bertie—Lindsey	Cavendish—Waterpark	Douglas—Queensberry	Fraser—Lovat
Best—Wynford	Cavendish Bentinck—Portland	Douglas Campbell—Blythswood	Fraser—Saltoun
Bethell—Westbury	Cecil—Amherst of Hackney	Douglas Hamilton—Hamilton	Freeman Mitford—Redesdale
Bethune—Lindsay	Cecil—Ezzer	Douglas Home—Home	Freeman Thomas—Wilmington
Bewicke—Copley—Cromwell	Chaloner—Gisborough	Douglas Pennant—Penrhyn	Fremantle—Cottesloe
Bigge—Stamfordham	Charteris—Wemyss and March	Douglas Scott Montagu—Montagu of Beaulieu	French—De Freyne
Bigham—Mersey	Chetwynd Talbot—Shrewsbury	Drummond—Melfort	French—Ypres
Bingham—Clanmorris	Chichester—Donegall	Drummond—Perth	Fuller Acland Hood—St. Audries
Bingham—Lucan	Chichester—Templemore	Duff—Fife	Gascoyne Cecil—Cecil of Chelwood
Bligh—Clifton	Child Villiers—Jersey	Duke—Merrivale	Gascoyne Cecil—Salisbury
Bligh—Dartley	Cholmondeley—Delamere	Duncombe—Feversham	Gathorne Hardy—Cranbrook
Blunt Mackenzie—Cromartie	Churchill—Marlborough	Dundas—Melville	Gibbs—Aldenham
Boote Wilbraham—Latham	Clarke—Sydenham	Dundas—Zetland	Gibbs—Hunsdon
Borthwick—Whitburgh	Clegg Hill—Hill	Dutton—Sherborne	Gibson—Ashbourne
Boscawen—Falmouth	Clements—Leitrim	Eaton—Chaylesmore	
Bourke—Mayo	Clifton—Grey de Ruthyn	Eden—Auckland	
Bowes Lyon—Strathmore	Coats—Glenanar		
Boyle—Cork	Cochrane—Dundonald		
Boyle—Glasgow	Cochrane Baillie—Lamington		
Boyle—Shannon			

Giffard—Halsbury	Hewitt—Lifford	Lewis—Merthyr	Mulholland—Dunleath
Giustiniani Bandini — Newburgh	Hicks Beach—St. Ald- wyn	Liddell—Ravensworth	Munro Ferguson—Novar
Glyn—Wolverton	Hill—Downshire	Lindesay Bethune — Bethune	Murray—Dunedin
Godley—Kilbracken	Hill Trevor—Trevor	Lindsay—Crawford	Murray—Dunmore
Goodeve Erskine—Mar	Hobart Hampden Mer- cer Henderson—Buck- inghamshire	Littleton—Hatherton	Murray—Elkbank
Gordon—Aberdeen	Holland—Knutsford	Lloyd Mostyn—Mostyn	Murray—Mansfield
Gordon—Huntly	Holland—Rotherham	Lockwood—Lambourne	Needham—Kilmorey
Gordon Lennox—Rich- mond	Holmesa Court—Heytes- bury	Loftus—Ely	Nevill—Abergavenny
Gore—Arran	Holroyd—Sheffield	Lopes—Ludlow	Neville—Braybrooke
Gough Calthorpe—Cal- thorpe	Hood—Bridport	Lowry Corry—Belmore	Nicolson—Carnock
Goulding—Wargrave	Hope—Linthgow	Lowther—Lonsdale	Nivison—Glendyne
Graham—Atholstan	Hopwood — South borough	Lowther—Ullswater	Noel—Gainsborough
Graham—Montrose	Hore Ruthven—Ruthven	Lubbock—Avebury	Noel Hill—Berwick
Graham Toler—Norbury	Horsley Beresford—De- cies	Lumley—Scarborough	North—Guilford
Grant—Seafield	Howard—Carlisle	Lumley Savile—Savile	Northcote—Idesleigh
Grant—Strathspey	Howard—Eggingham	Lygon—Beauchamp	Norton—Grantley
Gray Campbell—Gray	Howard—Norfolk	Lyon Dalberg Acton— Acton	Norton—Rathcreedan
Grenfell—Desborough	Howard—Strathcona	Lysaght—Lisle	Nugent—Westmeath
Grey—Grey of Pallodan	Howard—Suffolk	Lyttelton—Cobham	O'Brien—Inchiquin
Grey—Stamford	Hozier—Newlands	Lyton—Wentworth	O'Brien—Shandon
Grimston—Verulam	Hubbard—Addington	McClintock Bunbury— Rathdonnell	O'Grady—Guillamore
Grosvenor—Ebury	Innes Ker—Roxburghe	McDonnell—Antrim	Ogilvie Grant—Strath- spey
Grosvenor—Stalbridge	Irby—Boston	M'Garel Hogg—Magher- amorne	Orde Powlett—Bolton
Grosvenor—Westminster	Isaacs—Reading	Mackay—Inchcape	Ormsby Gore—Harlech
Guest—Wimborne	Jackson—Allerton	Mackay—Reay	Osborne—Leeds
Guinness—Iveagh	James—Northbourne	Mackworth—Rhonda	Page—Anglesey
Gully—Selby	Jervis—St. Vincent	McLaren—Aberconway	Page—Queensborough
Gurdon—Cranworth	Jocelyn—Roden	Maitland—Lauderdale	Pakenham—Longford
Haldane Duncan—Cam- perdown	Jolliffe—Hylton	Manners—Rutland	Pakington—Hampton
Hamilton—Abercorn	Kaye Shuttleworth — Shuttleworth	Manners Sutton—Can- terbury	Paik—Haldon
Hamilton—Belhaven	Kearley—Devonport	Mansfield—Sandhurst	Palmer—Selborne
Hamilton — Holm- Patrick	Keith Falconer—Kin- tore	Marjoribanks — Tweed- mouth	Parker—Macclesfield
Hamilton—Sumner	Kemeys Tynte—Wharton	Marsham—Romney	Parker—Morley
Hamilton Gordon — Stanmore	Kemp—Rochdale	Massey—Clarina	Parnell—Congleton
Hamilton Russell — Boyne	Kennedy—Ailsa	Maude—Hawarden	Parsons—Rosse
Hamilton Temple Black- wood—Dufferin	Kenworthy—Strabolgi	Maxwell—Farnham	Partington—Doverdale
Hanbury Tracy—Sudeley	Keppel—Albemarle	Mcade—Clanwilliam	Paulet—Winchester
Handcock—Castlemaine	Kerr—Lothian	Meysey Thompson — Knareborough	Pearson—Cowdray
Harbord—Suffield	King—Lovelace	Mildmay — Mildmay of Flete	Pease—Daryngton
Hare—Listowel	King Tenison—Kingston	Milles—Sondes	Pease—Gairford
Harmsworth — Rother- mere	Kitson—Airedale	Mills—Hillingdon	Pelham—Chichester
Harris—Malmesbury	Knatchbull Hugessen— Brabourne	Molyneux—Sefton	Pelham—Fauconberg
Hastings—Donington	Knight Causton—South- wark	Monckton Arundell — Galway	Pelham—Farnborough
Hastings—Huntingdon	Knox—Ranfurly	Money Coutts—Latymer	Pelham Clinton—New- castle
Hay—Erroll	Lambart—Cavan	Monsell—Emsly	Pellew—Exmouth
Hay—Kinnoull	Lambton—Durham	Montagu—Manchester	Pepys—Cottenham
Hay—Tweeddale	La celles—Harewood	Montagu—Sandwich	Peroval—Egmont
Heathcote Drummond	Law—Ellenborough	Montagu Douglas Scott —Buccleuch	Percy—Northumberland
Willoughby—Ancaster	Lawless—Cloncurry	Montagu Stuart Wort- ley Mackenzie— Wharnciffe	Pery—Limerick
Hely Hutchinson—Do- noughmore	Lawley—Wenlock	Montgomerie—Eglinton	Petty Agar—Farnivall
Henderson—Faringdon	Lawrence—Trevelthin	Moore—Drogheda	Petty Fitzmaurice — Fitzmaurice
Henniker Major—Hen- niker	Lawrence—Lawrence of Kingsgate	Moreton—Ducie	Petty Fitzmaurice — Lansdowne
Hepburn Stuart Forbes	Lawson—Burnham	Morgan—Tredegar	Philipps—Kylsant
Trefusis—Clinton	Le Poer Trench—Clan- carty	Morgan Grenville—Kin- loss	Philipps—St. Davids
Hepburne Scott—Pol- warth	Lea Smith—Dudley	Morley—Hollenden	Philipps—Strange
Herbert—Carnarvon	Legge—Dartmouth	Morris—Killanin	Philipps—Normanby
Herbert — Darcy de Knayth	Legh—Newton	Mosley—Anslow	Pickford—Sterndale
Herbert—Pembroke	Leith—Burgh	Mostyn—Vaux	Pierrepont—Manvers
Herbert—Powis	Leslie—Rothes	Mountbatten — Caris- brooke	Pleydell Bouverie—Rad- nor
Herbert—Treowen	Leslie Melville—Leven	Mountbatten — Milford Haven	Plumtre—Fitz Walter
Hermion Hodge—Wyfold	Lever—Leverhulme		Plunkett—Dunsany
Hervey—Bristol	Leveson Gower—Gran- ville		Plunkett—Fingall

Primrose— <i>Roschern</i>	Shirley— <i>Ferrers</i>	Temple Gore Langton— <i>Trimple of Stone</i>	Wallop— <i>Portsmouth</i>
Prittie— <i>Dunalley</i>	Shore— <i>Teignmouth</i>	Tennant— <i>Glenconner</i>	Walpole— <i>Orford</i>
Prothero— <i>Erub</i>	Sidney— <i>De L'Isle</i>	Theilussou— <i>Rendlesham</i>	Walsh— <i>Ormathwaite</i>
Ramsay— <i>Dalhousie</i>	Sinclair— <i>Caithness</i>	Thesiger— <i>Chelmsford</i>	Ward— <i>Bangor</i>
Rhys— <i>Dynevor</i>	Sinclair— <i>Pentland</i>	Thomas— <i>Pontypridd</i>	Ward— <i>Dudley</i>
Rice— <i>Monteagle</i>	Skeffington— <i>Massereene</i>	Thynne— <i>Bath</i>	Warren— <i>De Tabley</i>
Ritchie— <i>Ritchie of Dundee</i>	Smith— <i>Birkenhead</i>	Tollemache— <i>Dysart</i>	Watson— <i>Manton</i>
Roberts— <i>Clwyd</i>	Smith— <i>Colewyn</i>	Towneley O'Hagan— <i>O'Hagan</i>	Watson— <i>Armstrong</i>
Robinson— <i>Ripon</i>	Smith— <i>Hambleton</i>	Trenche— <i>Ashtown</i>	Weir— <i>Inverforth</i>
Robinson— <i>Rosemead</i>	Somerset— <i>Beaufort</i>	Trollope— <i>Kesteven</i>	Weld Forester— <i>Forester</i>
Roché— <i>Fernoy</i>	Somerset— <i>Raglan</i>	Tufts— <i>Hothfield</i>	Wellesley— <i>Cowley</i>
Roper Curzon— <i>Teynham</i>	Somerville— <i>Athlunnay</i>	Turnour— <i>Winterton</i>	Wellesley— <i>Wellington</i>
Rous— <i>Stradbroke</i>	Spencer— <i>Churchill</i>	Twisleton Wykelam— <i>Fiennes—Sage & Sele</i>	Wemyss— <i>Wester Wemyss</i>
Rowley— <i>Langford</i>	Spencer Churchill— <i>Marlborough</i>	Tyrrell Kenyon— <i>Kenyon</i>	Wentworth Fitzwilliam— <i>Fitzwilliam</i>
Russell— <i>Amphol</i>	Stanhope— <i>Harrington</i>	Tyrwhitt Wilson— <i>Berwick</i>	Westenra— <i>Rossnare</i>
Russell— <i>Bedford</i>	Stanley— <i>Ashfield</i>	Upton— <i>Templetown</i>	White— <i>Annaly</i>
Russell— <i>De Clifford</i>	Stanley— <i>Derby</i>	Ure— <i>Strathclyde</i>	Whiteley— <i>Marchamley</i>
Ryder— <i>Harvowby</i>	Stanley— <i>Stanley of Alderley</i>	Vane— <i>Barnard</i>	Willey— <i>Barnby</i>
Sackville— <i>De La Warr</i>	Stapleton Cotton— <i>Combermere</i>	Vane Tempest Stewart— <i>Londonberry</i>	Williamson— <i>Ashton</i>
Sackville West— <i>Sackville</i>	Stern— <i>Michelham</i>	Vaneux— <i>Huntingfield</i>	Williamson— <i>Forres</i>
St. Anbyn— <i>St. Levan</i>	Stewart— <i>Galloway</i>	Vaughan— <i>Lisburne</i>	Willoughby— <i>Middleton</i>
St. Clair— <i>Sinclair</i>	Stewart Murray— <i>Atholl</i>	Vaughan Davies— <i>Ysaath</i>	Wilson— <i>Nunburnholme</i>
St. Clair Erskine— <i>Rosslyn</i>	Stonor— <i>Canons</i>	Vavasour Fisher— <i>Fisher</i>	Windsor— <i>Wales</i>
St. John— <i>Bolingbroke</i>	Stopford— <i>Courtoun</i>	Venables Vernon— <i>Vernon</i>	Windsor— <i>York</i>
St. Leger— <i>Doneraile</i>	Stourton— <i>Mowbray</i>	Vereker— <i>Gort</i>	Windsor Clive— <i>Plymouth</i>
Samuel— <i>Beardst</i>	Strachey— <i>Strachie</i>	Vereker— <i>Gort</i>	Wingfield— <i>Powerscourt</i>
Samuel Montagu— <i>Swaythling</i>	Strutt— <i>Belper</i>	Vernon— <i>Lyneden</i>	Winn— <i>St. Oswald</i>
Sandilands— <i>Torphichen</i>	Strutt— <i>Rayleigh</i>	Vesey— <i>De Vesey</i>	Wodehouse— <i>Kimberley</i>
Saumarez— <i>De Saumarez</i>	Stuart— <i>Castle Stewart</i>	Villiers— <i>Clarendon</i>	Wood— <i>Halfax</i>
Savile— <i>Mexborough</i>	Stuart— <i>Moray</i>	Villiers— <i>Jersey</i>	Woodhouse— <i>Ferrington</i>
Scarlett— <i>Abinger</i>	Stuart Wortley— <i>Stuart</i>	Vincent— <i>D'Abernon</i>	Wyndham— <i>Leconfield</i>
Sciator Booth— <i>Basing</i>	Sturt— <i>Aington</i>	Vivian— <i>Swansea</i>	Wyndham Quin— <i>Dunraven</i>
Scott— <i>Clonmell</i>	Sugden— <i>St. Leonards</i>	Waldegrave— <i>Radstock</i>	Wynn— <i>Newborough</i>
Scott— <i>Eldon</i>	Sutherland Leveson Gower— <i>Cromartie</i>	Walker— <i>Wacertree</i>	Wynn— <i>Carrington</i>
Scott Ellis— <i>Howard de Walden</i>	Sutherland Leveson Gower— <i>Sutherland</i>		Wynne— <i>Colnshire</i>
Scudamore Staghope— <i>Chesterfield</i>	Swinfen Eady— <i>Swinfen</i>		Yarde Buller— <i>Churston</i>
Seymour— <i>Hertford</i>	Talbot— <i>Shrewsbury</i>		Yorke— <i>Hardwicke</i>
Seymour— <i>Somerset</i>	Talbot— <i>Talbot de Malahide</i>		Younger— <i>Blanesburgh</i>
Shaw Lefevre— <i>Eversley</i>	Tatem— <i>Glanely</i>		Younger— <i>Younger of Leekie</i>
	Taylor— <i>Headfort</i>		

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Speaker, The Lord Chancellor, £4,000.

Lord Chairman of Committees, The Earl of Donoughmore, K.P., £2,500.

<i>Clerk of Parliaments</i> , Sir Arthur Theodore Thring, K.C.B.	£2,500	<i>Accounting and Costing Department</i> , H. P. Norris (<i>Receiver of Fees and Examiner of Acts</i>), £500 to £600; Miss M. F. Court (<i>Accountant</i>); Miss M. E. Waterman; Miss W. M. J. Phipps.	
<i>Clerk Assistant</i> , Sir Edward Hall Alderson, K.B.E., C.B.	£1,500	<i>Librarian</i> , C. T. Clay	£1,000
<i>Reading Clerk</i> , Ronald Muir Mackenzie	£1,000	<i>Asst. Librarian</i> , G.M. Gathorne-Hardy, M.C.	£300 to £500
<i>Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees</i> , Hon. Hugh Godley, K.C.	£1,800	<i>Examiners to Standing Orders</i> , Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., £800; Edward Vigors	£300
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , Hon. E. A. Stonor (<i>Prin. Clerk of Private Bills and Tacing of Private Bill Costs</i>); H. J. F. Badeley, C.B.E. (<i>Prin. Clerk, Judicial Dept., and Tacing Officer of Judicial Costs</i>); E. C. Vigors (<i>Prin. Clerk of Private Committees</i>); G. D. Luard; G. Proby £850 to	£1,200	<i>Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod</i> , Lt.-Gen. Sir William Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	£1,000
<i>Other Clerks</i> , C. F. L. St. George; F. W. Lascelles, M.C. (<i>Clerk of Public Bills and Clerk of the Journals</i>); Colin Davidson, O.B.E. (<i>Clerk attending the Table</i>); A. H. Jeffreys; V. M. R. Goodman, M.C.; A. F. R. Dudley Ryder, M.C.; G. H. Eastwood.....	£100 to £800	<i>Yeoman Usher and Secretary to Lord Great Chamberlain</i> , Capt. Sir T. D. Butler, K.C.V.O.	£500
		<i>Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., R.N.	£1,000
		<i>Shorthand Writer</i> , Walter Hodgson	fees.
		<i>Assistant Do.</i> , Herbert Arthur Stevens...	
		<i>Editor of the Official Report</i> , A. A. Field...	£500

His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Privy Councillors are addressed as "The Right Honourable."

Aberconway, Lord	1908	Chamberlain, Arthur Neville	1922	Forbes, Lord	1918
Abercorn, Duke of, K.P. N.I.	1922	Chamberlain, J. Austen	1902	Forster, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1917
Aberdeen, Marq. of, K.T.		Channell, Sir Arthur M.	1924	Foster, Sir Geo. Eulas, G.C.M.G.	1919
G.B. 1886; I.	1905	Chelmsford, Visc., G.C.S.I.	1916	Friend, Maj. Gen. Sir Lovick	
Acland, Sir Arth. H. Dyke, Bt.	1892	Chestertield, Earl of, K.C.	1894	Bransby, K.B.E.	1916
Acland, Francis Dyke	1915	Chilston, Visc., G.B.E.	1891		
Adamson, William	1918	Churchill, Winston L. Spencer,		Gainford, Lord	1908
Addison, Christopher	1916	G.H.	1907	Gardner, Sir James Tynte Agg-	1924
Allen, Charles Peter	1912	Clarke, Sir Edwd. Geo., K.C.	1908	Geddes, Sir Auckland C., G.C.M.G.	1917
Alness, Lord (Lord Justice) (K.)	1913	Clyde, Jas. Avon, K.C.	1916	Geddes, Sir Eric, G.C.M.G.	1917
Ameer Ali, Syed, C.I.E.	1905	Clynes, John Robert	1918	George, David Lloyd, O.M.	1905
Amery, Leopold Charles M. S.	1922	Colebrooke, Lord, K.C.V.O.	1914	Gibbs, George Abraham	1923
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.B.	1920	Colwyn, Lord	1924	Gilmour, Sir John, Bt., D.S.O.	1922
Andrews, James N. I.	1924	Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of		Gladstone, Visc., G.C.M.	1894
Andrews, John M.	1921	G.B. 1871; I.	1900	Glenavy, Lord	1905
Anglin, Hon. Francis Alexan-		Connaught, H.R.H. Prince		Glendinning, Robt. G.	1911
der	1924	Arthur of, K.C.	1920	Graham, Hon. George Perry	1925
Archdale, Edward M.	1921	Cook, Sir Joseph, G.C.M.G.	1914	Graham, Sir Ronald W., G.C.V.O.	1921
Arran, Earl of, K.P.	1917	Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., Bt.	1921	Graham, William	1924
Ashfield, Lord	1916	Cowdry, Visc., G.C.V.O.	1877	Graham, Sir G. Dixon, G.C.V.O.	1920
Ashley, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid William	1924	Cox, Michael Frns., M.D.	1917	Granard, Earl of, K.P.	
Ashton, Thomas	1917	Craig, Capt. Charles C.	1923	G.B. 1907; I.	1918
Attholl, Duke of, K.T.	1921	Craig, Sir James, Bt.	1921	Greene, Sir Wm. Conyngham,	
Atkin, Sir James Richard	1919	Craik, Sir Henry, K.C.B.	1918	G.C.M.G.	1912
Atkinson, Lord . I. 1892; G.B.	1905	Crawford, Earl of, K.T.	1916	Greenwood, Sir Hamar, Bt.	
		Crawford, Col. Robert G.		G.B. & I.	1920
Baker, Harold T.	1915	Sharman, G.B.E.	1919	Grey of Fallodon, Visc., K.C.	1902
Baldwin, Stanley	1920	Crew, Marquess of, K.G.	1892	Griffith, Sir E. J. Ellis, Bt., K.C.	1914
Balfour, Earl of, K.C. G.B. 1885; I.	1887	Cromer, Earl of, G.C.I.E.	1922	Guest, Hon. Fredk E., G.B.E.	1920
Balfour, Gerald W. I. 1895; G.B.	1900	Cunningham, Samuel		Guinness, Hon. Walter E. D.S.O.	1924
Banbury, Lord	1916	N.I. 1923; I.	1920		
Banks, Sir John Eldon	1915			Haldane, Visc., K.T., O.M.	1902
Barlow, Sir Montague, Bt.	1922	D'Abernon, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1920	Halsey, Sir Thomas Fredk., Bt.	1901
Barnes, George Nicoll, C.B.	1916	Dabzi, Lord	1912	Hamilton, I. d. George F., G.C.S.I.	1878
Barton, Sir D. Plunket, Bt. I.	1918	Darling, Lord	1917	Hamilton, Rev. Thomas	1921
Bates, Sir N. Dawson, G.B.E. I.	1921	Dartmouth, Earl of	1885	Hardinge, Sir Arth. H., G.C.M.	1913
Bath, Marq. of, K.G.	1922	Darlington, Lord	1917	Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord,	
Beattie, Sir Andrew	1921	De Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E.,		K.C.	1904
Beauchamp, Earl, K.C.	1906	Bt., G.C.M.G.	1906	Hardy, Laurence	1911
Beaverbrook, Lord	1918	Denman, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1907	Harrel, Sir David, G.C.B.	1906
Bernard, Most Rev. John Hy,		Derby, Earl of, K.G.	1903	Harrington, Sir Stanley	1918
D.D.	1919	Desart, Earl of, K.P.	1913	Harris, Frederick Leverton	1916
Best, Richard, K.C.	1922	Devonport, Visc.	1909	Hartshorn, Vernon, G.B.E.	1924
Birkenhead, Earl of	1911	Devonshire, Duke of, K.G.	1905	Henderson, Arthur	1915
Birrell, Augustine, K.C.		Dickinson, Sir Willoughby H.,		Henry, H.R.H. Prince	1925
G.B. 1905; I.	1907	K.B.E.	1914	Hewart, Lord, K.C.	1918
Blanesburgh, Lord, G.B.E.	1919	Dixon Capt. Herbert, G.B.E. N.I.	1923	Hicks, Sir Wm. Jocynson, Bt.	1923
Bond, Sir Robt., K.C.M.G.	1902	Dodd, Wm. Huston	1913	Hill, Lord Arthur W.	1885
Borden, Sir Robt. Laird, G.C.M.G.	1912	Doherty, Hon. Charles Joseph	1920	Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., Bt.,	
Boscawen, Sir Arthur S. T.		Donoughmore, Earl of, K.P.	1918	C.M.G.	1922
Griffith	1902	Dougherty, Sir Jas. B., K.C.B. I.	1908	Hobhouse, Sir Charles Edwd.	
Bowerman, Charles Wm.	1916	Dudley, Earl of, G.C.B.	1901	Henry, Bt.	1909
Brace, William	1916	Duff, Hon. Lyman Poore	1919	Hobhouse, Henry	1902
Bridgeman, William Clive	1920	Dufferin and Ava, Marq. of, I.	1921	Hodge, John	1916
Brown, Thos. Waters, K.C. I.	1921	Dunedin, Lord, G.C.V.O.	1896	Hogg, Sir Douglas McGarel	1922
Bruce, Hon. Stanley Melbourne,		Dunraven and Mount Earl, Earl		Hogg, Jonathan	1902
M.C.	1923	of, K.P.	1899	Holmes, William Henry	1923
Buckmaster, Lord	1915	Durham, Earl of, K.C.	1912	Hope, James FitzAlan	1922
Bull, Sir William Jas., Bt.	1918	Dyke, Sir William Hart, Bt.		Horne, Sir Robert S., G.B.E.	1919
Burgess, Henry Givens	1922	G.B. 1878; I.	1885	Howard, Sir Esme W., G.C.M.G.	1919
Burns, John	1905			Hughes, William Morris, K.C.	1916
Burton, Hon. Henry, K.C.	1924	Edge, Sir John, K.C.	1908	Huntly, Marq. of	1881
Buxton, Earl, G.C.M.G.	1905	Eliot, Sir Chas. Norton E.,			
Buxton, Noel Edward	1924	G.C.M.G.	1919	Illingworth, Lord	1916
Byrne, Sir William P., K.C.V.O. I.	1918	Emmott, Lord, G.C.M.G.	1906	Innes, Hon. Sir J. Rose, K.C.M.G.	1915
		Ernie, Lord, M.V.O.	1916	Inverforth, Lord	1919
Canterbury, Archbishop of	1903	Esher, Visc., G.C.B.	1922	Isaacs, Hon. Isaac Alfred	1921
Carlisle, Alexander M.	1907	Evans, Sir Laning Worthing-		Islington, Lord, G.C.M.E.	1911
Carnegie, Hon. Sir Lancelot,		ton, Bt., G.B.E.	1918		
G.C.V.O.	1924	Eversley, Lord	1880	Jameson, Andrew	1921
Carnock, Lord, G.C.B.	1905	Ferens, Thomas R.	1912	Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Hugh,	
Carson, Lord, K.C. I. 1896; G.B.	1905	Fielding, William Stevens	1923	K.C.B.E.	1916
Cartwright Sir Fairfax L.,		Fingall, Earl of	1892	Jones, Leifchild S.	1917
G.C.M.G.	1908	Finlay, Visc., G.C.M.G.	1905	Jowett, Frederick William	1924
Castletown, Lord, K.P.	1908	Fisher, Andrew	1911	Joyce, Sir Matthew Ing'c	1916
Cave, Viscount, G.C.M.G. (Lord		Fisher, Herbert A. L.	1916		
Chancellor)	1915	Fitzalan of Derwent, Visc.,		Kellaway, Frederick George	1920
Cavendish, Lord Richd. F., C.B.	1912	K.C.	1921	Killanin, Lord	1920
Cawley, Lord	1916	G.B. 1918; I.	1921	King, Hon. Wm. Lyon Mac-	
Cecil, Sir Evelyn, G.B.E.	1917	Fitzmaurice, Lord	1908	kenzie, G.C.M.G.	1922
Cecil, Lord Hugh	1918	Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles, G.C.M.G.	1908	Kintore, Earl of, K.T.	1886
Cecil of Chelwood, Visc., K.C.	1915	Fitzroy, Hon. Edward	1924	Knox, Sir Adrian, K.C.M.G.	1920
Chalmers, Lord, G.C.B.	1916				

Laidlaw, Thomas Kennedy, I.	1822	Nicholson, Col. William G.	1825	Smartt, Hon. Sir Thomas W.	1821
Lambert, George	1812	Nield, Sir Herbert, K.C.	1824	Smith, Jas. Parker	1904
Lambourne, Lord, &c.	1905	Norman, Sir Henry, Bt.	1818	Smuts, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Jan Chris-	1917
Lansdowne, Marquis of, &c.	1895	Norman, Montagu Collet, D.S.O.	1823	tiaan, C.B.	1924
Lee of Farnham, Viscount, &c.	1919	Novar, Viscount, &c.	1910	Snowden, Philip	1902
Lewis, Sir John Herbert,	1881	O'Connor, Charles Andrew, I.	1911	Somerleyton, Lord, &c.	1874
G.B.E.	1881	O'Connor, Sir James	1917	Somerset, Lord Henry R. C.	1912
Lincolnshire, Marquis of, &c.	1825	O'Connor, Thomas Power	1924	Southborough, Lord, &c.	1906
Lindsay, Hon. Sir Ronald C.	1922	Oliver, Lord, &c.	1921	Southwick, Lord	1912
K.C.M.G.	1917	O'Neill, Hon. R. Wm. Hugh, I.	1921	Spicer, Sir Albert, Bt.	1924
Liver, Sir Philip, &c.	1924	Oranmore and Browne, Lord	1912	Spoor, Benjamin Charles	1918
Liverpool, Earl of, &c.	1924	O'Shaughnessy, Thos. L. K.C.	1912	Stafford, Sir Thos. J., Bt., &c.	1924
Lloyd, Sir Geo. Ambrose, &c.	1918	Oxford and Asquith, Earl of	1916	Stamfordham, Lord, &c.	1921
Lloyd, Sir William Fredk.	1901	G. B., 1892; I.	1916	Stewart, Geo. Francis	1922
K.C.	1920			Stenhaven, Lord, &c.	1921
Londonderry, Marquis of	1920			Stout, Sir Robert, &c.	1912
G.B., 1925; I.	1920			Strachie, Lord	1912
Lugard, Sir Frederick, &c.	1925			Strange, Sir James H., Bt.	1909
Lush, Sir Charles M.	1925			Strathelyde, Lord, &c.	1896
Lytelton, Gen. Hon. Sir	1903			Stuart of Wortley, Lord	1912
Neville G., &c.	1919			Sumner, Lord, &c.	1922
Lytton, Earl of, &c.	1920			Sutherland, Sir Wm., &c.	1921
	1920			Swann, Sir Chas. Ernest, Bt.	1917
McCurdy, Charles Albert,	1920				
K.C.	1920				
Macdonald, John A. Murray	1916				
MacDonald, J. Ramsay	1924				
McKenna, Reginald	1907				
MacLay, Lord	1916				
Maclean, Sir Donald, &c.	1920				
Macmahon, James	1916				
Macmillan, Hugh Pattison,	1924				
K.C.	1924				
Macmahon, Thomas James	1917				
McNeill, Ronald John	1924				
Macpherson, James Ian	1919				
G.B., 1918; I.	1919				
Macready, Gen. Sir C. F.	1920				
Neill, Bt., &c.	1898				
Madden, Dodgson H.	1917				
Mahon, Gen. Sir Bryan T.	1924				
G.B.	1924				
Maitland, Sir Arthur Ramsay	1906				
Steel, Bt.	1913				
Malan, Hon. Francois S.	1913				
Mallet, Sir Louis du P., &c.	1906				
Manchester, Duke of	1899				
Marlborough, Duke of, &c.	1912				
Marshall of Chipstead, Lord,	1910				
K.C.V.O.	1897				
Masterman, Charles F. G.	1910				
Matheson, Sir Robt. E., I.	1910				
Maxwell, Sir Herbert E., Bt.	1897				
F.R.S.	1916				
Maxwell, Gen. Sir John Gren-	1916				
fell, &c.	1916				
Maxwell, Col. R. D. Percival,	1916				
D.S.O.	1916				
Mayo, Earl of, &c.	1916				
Meath, Earl of, &c.	1916				
Meighen, Arthur	1916				
Merriman, Hon. John Xavier	1916				
Merrivale, Lord (G.B., 1925; I.	1916				
Mersey, Viscount	1916				
Middleton, Earl of, &c.	1916				
Mildmay of Flete, Lord	1916				
Miner, Sir Frederick G., Bt.	1916				
Moles, Thomas	1916				
Molony, Sir Thomas F., Bt.	1916				
Mond, Sir Alfred Moritz, Bt.	1916				
Monsell, Bolton M. Eyres	1916				
Moore, Hon. Sir Frederick	1916				
Robert, &c.	1916				
Moore, William	1916				
Morrison, Thomas Brash	1916				
Morris, Lord, &c.	1916				
Muir Mackenzie, Lord, &c.	1916				
Mulock, Sir William, &c.	1916				
Murray, Charles David, &c.	1916				
Murray, Sir George H., &c.	1916				
Nathan, Lt.-Col. Sir Matthew,	1916				
K.C.	1916				
Newton, Lord	1916				

Clerk of the Council.—Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice P. A. Hankey, &c.
Deputy Clerk, Colin Smith; Registrar, Sir Chas. H. Lawrence Neish, &c.

England, Great Britain, U. K.,
and 58 Ireland (marked I).

Baronets.

(Exclusive of such as are Peers.)

Scotland or Nova
Scotia (87, marked S).

body, Sir Robt. Hy. Edwd.	1850	Barry, Sir Edward Arthur	1899	Boot, Sir Jesse	1916
Bercromby, Lt.-Col. Sir Geo. W., D.S.O.		Bartlett, Sir Hardington B.	1913	Booth, Sir Alfred Ailen	1916
Bland, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Herbert Dyke		Barton, Rt. Hon. Sir D. Plunket Bartelot, Sir Walter de S.	1878	Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. Gore	1760
Bland, Maj. Sir Wm. Henry Dyke, M.C., A.F.C.	1645	Barwick, Sir John Storey	1912	Boothby, Sir Charles Francis	1660
Bland, Sir Robert Shafte		Bass, Capt. Sir Wm. Arthur H.	1882	Boreel, Sir Jacob W. Gustaaf	1645
Bland, Sir Frank Forbes, C.B., C.I.R.		Bates, Sir Percy Elly, C.B.E.	1882	Borrows, Sir Eustace	1646
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bathurst, Maj. Sir Frederick Edwd. Wm. Hervey, D.S.O.	1880	Boswall, Sir Thomas Randolph Houston	1836
Bland, Sir John		Baxter, Sir G. Washington, L.D.	1818	Boteler, Sir Edgar C. Boehm	1839
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Baynes, Sir Christopher Wm.	1918	Boughey, Sir Francis	1798
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford	1801	Boughton, Sir William St. An	
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Beauchamp, Sir Brograve C.	1869	Bowater, Sir T. Vansittart, M.P.	1914
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Beauchamp, Col. Sir Frank B., C.B.E.	1911	Bowden, Sir Harold	1915
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Beauchamp, Rev. Sir Montague Harry Proctor	1745	Bowen, Sir Edward Crowther	
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Beaumont, Maj. Sir Geo. A. H.	1861	Bower, Sir Alfred L.	1921
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Becher, Sir Eustace W. W.		Bowly, Sir Anthony Alfred	1925
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Beckitt, Hon. Sir Gervase, M.P.	1831	Bowler, Sir George Henry	1923
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Beddingfield, Sir Hy. E. Paston-Beecham, Sir Thomas	1661	Bowler, Rev. Sir Paget (M.P.)	1884
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Beever, Sir Hugh Reeve, M.D.	1914	Bowler, Sir George Henry	1660
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Beit, Sir Otto John, K.C.M.G.	1784	Bowly, Sir George Henry	1919
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bell, Sir (Thomas) Hugh, C.B.	1924	Boyle, Sir Edward	1904
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bell, Sir James, C.B.	1885	Boyle, Sir Griffith Henry	1618
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bell, Sir Henry	1909	Bradford, Sir Edward M. A.	1902
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Beit, Capt. Sir C. W. Morrison	1905	Brady, Maj. Sir Wm. Longfield	1869
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bell, Maj. Sir Arthur Clive Morrison, M.P.	1923	Brassey, Maj. Sir Leonard M.P.	1922
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bellow, Sir Hy. C. Grattan	1838	Brickman, Col. Sir Theodore F. C.	1831
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bellingham, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward H. C. P., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1796	Brice, Sir Aubrey Hylton	1782
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Benn, Sir Ion Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O.	1920	Brice, Sir John Charlton, M.D.	1910
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Benn, Sir Ernest J. P., C.B.E.	1920	Brickman, Sir Aubrey	1885
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Berney, Capt. Sir Thos. Reedham, M.C.	1620	Brooke, Sir Benjamin V. S.	1834
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Berry, Sir William Ewart	1921	Broome, Col. Sir Benj. P., C.B.	1866
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bethune, Sir Alex. M. Sharp	1863	Brooke, Sir Rich. L. Christopher	1662
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Beynon, Sir John Wyndham	1841	Brooke, Sir Arth. R. de Capell	1803
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Biddle, Sir Theophilus G.	1920	Brooke, Capt. Sir Basil Stanley	1822
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bigge, Sir L. Anherst Selby, C.B.E.	1664	Brooke, Sir George Frederick	1903
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bilshand, Sir A. Steven, M.C.	1919	Brooke, Sir Robt. W., D.S.O., M.C.	1919
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bingham, Lt.-Col. Sir Albert E.	1907	Brooksbank, Sir Edward C.	1919
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Birchmough, Sir J. Henry, K.C.M.G.	1903	Brotherton, Col. Sir Edward Allen	1918
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bird, Sir Robert Bland, M.P.	1920	Broughton, Maj. Sir Henry J. Delves	1661
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Birdwood, Field-Marshal Sir William K., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1919	Brown, Sir James Lionel	1686
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Birkby, Sir Thomas Stanley	1905	Brown, Sir Melville Richmond	1863
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Birkmyre, Sir Archibald, C.B.E.	1921	Brown, Sir John Hargreaves	1903
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Black, Sir Alec	1918	Brownrigg, Capt. Sir Douglas Egremont Robert, C.B., R.N.	1816
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Black, Sir Robert A. S.	1922	Brown, Sir Michael W. S.	1620
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas	1673	Brown, Sir Hervey J. W.	1804
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blackwood, Sir Hy. P. Temple	1814	Bruner, Sir John F.	1895
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blades, Sir G. Rowland, M.P.	1922	Brunton, Sir Stoford	1908
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blair, Rt. Rev. Sir David O. Hunter	1786	Buchanan, Sir Geo. H. M. Leith	1775
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blake, Sir Thomas P. U. J. H.	1622	Buchanan, Sir Eric Alexander	1878
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blake, Sir Patrick J. Graham	1772	Bulkeley, Sir Richard H. Williams, C.B., C.M.G.	1661
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blake, Sir Francis D., C.B.	1907	Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir William, M.P.	1922
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blaker, Sir John George, O.B.E.	1919	Bull, Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn E. Manningham, M.P.	1866
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blakiston, Sir Horace N.	1763	Bullough, Sir George	1916
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blenderhasset, Sir Marmaduke C. H. J.	1809	Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J.	1681
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blois, Capt. Sir Ralph B. M.	1686	Bunbury, Sir Mervyn Wm. Richardson	1787
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bloodfield, Sir Thos. W. P., C.B.	1807	Burbridge, Sir Woodman, C.B.E.	1916
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blossie, Maj. Sir Robert Lynch	1622	Burdett, Capt. Sir Francis	1619
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blount, Sir Walter Aston	1622	Burdett, Sir Charles Coventry	1665
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blunden, Sir William	1766	Burke, Capt. Sir Gerald Howe	1797
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Blunt, Sir John L. R.	1720	Burn, Col. Sir Charles R., O.B.E.	1923
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Boevey, Sir Francis H. Crawley	1784	Burnett, Col. Sir Thomas	1626
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Boileau, Sir Maurice C.	1838	Burnett, Sir David	1913
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bolles, Lt.-Col. Sir Dennis F., C.B.E.	1922	Burney, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Cecil, C.B., C.M.G.	1921
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bonham, Sir George Francis	1852	Burrard, Sir Harry Paul	1769
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Bonsor, Sir Hy. Cosmo Orme	1925	Burrell, Maj. Sir M. Raymond	1774
Bland, Sir George Shafte		Boord, Sir William Arthur	1896	Burton, Sir Charles Peter	1813

Butler, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Richard Pierce, O.H.E.	1628	Colman, Sir Jeremiah	1907	De Hoghton, <i>Maj.</i> Sir James, C.B.E.	1611
Butler, Sir Reginald	1922	Colncloun, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Ian, D.S.O.	1786	De la Pole, Sir Fredk. Arundell	1628
Buxton, Sir T. Powell	1820	Colt, Rev. Sir Dutton	1694	De la Rue, Sir Evelyn Andros	1896
Cain, Sir Charles Alex. Nall	1841	Colthurst, Sir George St. J.	1745	Denny, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Cecil Edward	1782
Cain, Sir Ernest	1890	Cook, Sir Herbert Frederick	1861	Denny, Sir Archibald	1913
Cameron, Sir John	1830	Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W.	1821	De Robeck, <i>Admiral</i> Sir John M., G.C.B., C.M.G., O.C.V.O.	1919
Campbell, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Charles Bruce	1628	Cooper, Sir Chas. N. P. Paston	1905	Derling, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Henry Edw.	1787
Campbell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir J. Ralph S., D.S.O. (Bar)	1861	Cooper, Sir William G. Daniel	1905	Des Vaux, Sir Fredk. Hy. A.	1841
Campbell, Sir John Hume	1665	Cooper, Sir George Alex.	1905	De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F.	1916
Campbell, Sir John Alex. C.	1668	Cooper, Sir Richard Ashmole	1611	Devitt, Sir Thos. Gordon	1861
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L.	1608	Cope, Col. Sir Anthony	1821	Dewey, Sir Thomas Charles	1917
Campbell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Guy T.	1821	Cope, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Thomas George, C.M.G.	1808	Dillon, Sir Robert Arthur	1862
Campbell, Sir A. T. Cockburn	1821	Corbett, Sir Gerald Vincent	1821	Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth	1902
Campbell, <i>Capt.</i> Sir William Andrews Ava, M.C.	1831	Corbett, Sir Fras. E. G. Astley	1764	Dixie, Sir George Douglas	1660
Campbell, Sir Duncan Alex- ander Dundas, C.V.O.	1831	Corwall, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin A.	1885	Dixon, Sir John	1916
Carden, Sir John Craven	1787	Corry, Sir William	1907	Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. Smith, O.H.E.	1784
Carden, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Fredk. H. W.	1887	Cory, Sir Clifford John	1919	Donville, Sir Compton M.	1815
Carew, Sir Henry Palk	1661	Cory, Sir James Herbert	1863	Donville, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Cecil L., M.C.	1814
Carroll, Sir John Traill	1920	Cotter, Sir Delaval J.	1789	Donner, Sir Edward	1907
Carlle, Sir E. Hildred, C.B.E.	1917	Cotterell, Sir John R. Geers	1921	Dorman, Sir Arthur John, S.B.E.	1923
Carnac, Rev. Sir Geo. C. Rivett	1836	Cotts, Sir W. D. Mitchell, K.B.E.	1841	Douglas, Sir James Stewart	1777
Cassel, Sir Felix, K.C.	1920	Couper, Sir Ramsay Geo. Hy. Guthrie, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir George Lloyd, M.C., M.P.	1925	Douglas, Sir George Brisbane	1786
Catto, Sir Thomas S., C.B.E.	1920	Cowan, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Walter Henry, K.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.	1924	Douglas, Sir Kenneth	1831
Cautley, Sir Hy. Struther, K.C.	1924	Craig, Sir Henry Thos. Gibson	1641	Dorle, Sir Everard H.	1828
Cave, Rev. Sir Genille Cave- Brown	1641	Craig, Rt. Hon. Sir James	1832	D'Oyly, Sir Hastings Hadley	1663
Cave, Sir Charles Henry	1861	Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F.	1918	Drughorn, Sir John Frederick	1922
Cayley, Sir Kenelm H. E.	1890	Crisp, Sir Frank Morris	1781	Drummond, Sir James H. Williams	1828
Cayser, Sir August Bernard T.	1904	Critchett, Sir Geo. Montague Crompton, Sir James Herbert	1913	Dryden, Sir Arthur	1733
Cayzer, Sir Chas. William, M.P.	1904	Croft, Sir Fredk. Leigh	1908	Duckworth, Sir Dyce, M.P.	1900
Cayzer, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Herbert Robin, M.P.	1924	Croft, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Henry Page, C.M.G., M.P.	1671	Du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip	1916
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E.	1828	Croft, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Morgan G., D.S.O.	1818	Duff, Sir Chas. M. R. V.	1911
Champneys, Sir Francis H., M.D.	1900	Crofton, Sir Malby	1801	Duke, Sir James	1849
Chance, Sir William	1900	Crosbie, Sir William E. D.	1838	Dunbar, Sir William C., C.B.	1694
Chaytor, Sir Edmund Hugh	1831	Crosfield, Sir Arthur Henry	1915	Dunbar, Sir G. A. Drummond	1698
Chetwode, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir P. Wal- house, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1700	Cross, Sir William Coats	1922	Dunbar, Sir Archibald E., M.C.	1700
Chetwynd, Sir George Guy	1795	Crossley, Sir Kenneth Irwin	1909	Dunbar, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Geo. Duff- Sutherland, K.C.	1706
Cheyne, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Sir Wm. Watson, C.M.G., C.B.	1648	Cuffe, Sir Otway F. L. Wheeler	1800	Dunbar, Sir Fredk. Geo.	1814
Chichester, Sir Edw. Geo.	1901	Cunningham, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Wm. G. Gordon	1804	Dunbar, <i>Maj.</i> Sir George Du- ff-Hope	1664
Child, Sir Coles	1915	Cunard, Sir Gordon	1859	Duncan, Sir Frederick William	1905
Child, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir (Smith) Hill, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O.	1924	Cuninghame, Sir Wm. Edward Fairlie	1859	Duncombe, <i>Maj.</i> Sir E. Paunce- fort, D.S.O.	1859
Chitty, Sir Thos. Willes	1868	Cuninghame, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery, D.S.O.	1630	Duncombe, Sir George Aug.	1919
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S.	1806	Cunliffe, Sir Robt. Neville H.	1672	Dundas, Sir George W. Melville	1821
Christison, Sir Robt. Alexander	1919	Cunyngham, Sir Colin Keith Dick	1759	Dundas, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Henry H. P., M.V.O.	1898
Chubb, Sir Cecil H. E.	1910	Cunynghame, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Percy F., O.B.E.	1669	Dunlop, Sir Thomas, C.B.E.	1916
Chubb, Sir George Hayter	1919	Currie, Sir Fredk. Reeve	1702	Dunn, Sir William Henry	1917
Church, Sir Wm. Selby, C.B.	1901	Curtis, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Roger C. M.	1847	Dunn, Sir James Hanet	1921
Churchman, Col. Sir Arthur C., M.P.	1917	Cust, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Charles L., C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.	1802	Dunnell, Sir Francis, K.C.B.	1921
Clark, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir J. R. Andrew, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.	1883	Cuyler, Sir George Halifax	1876	Duntee, Sir George Puxley	1774
Clark, Sir George Smith	1917	Dale, Sir J. Backhouse	1814	Duntee, Col. Sir William T.	1921
Clark, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Thomas	1886	Dalrymple, Sir Hew Hamilton	1895	Durant, Sir Edward P. M.	1892
Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart	1918	Dalrymple, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Francis Napier Elphinstone, C.B.	1802	Durant, Sir Wm. Henry E.	1784
Clarke, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Edward H. St. L., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1804	Dalrymple, Sir David Chas. H.	1876	Dyer, Sir John L. Swinerton	1678
Clarke, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Chas. Mans- field, C.B., C.V.O.	1831	Dalrymple, Sir Jas. B. Wilkie	1814	Dyke, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hart	1677
Clarke, Sir Rupert T. H.	1881	Dalziel, Sir Davison, M.P.	1895	Earle, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Henry, D.S.O.	1869
Clement, Sir A. P. Ashburnham	1661	Dancer, Sir Thomas J.	1662	East, Sir Gilbert Wm. Clayton	1732
Clerk, Sir George James Robert	1660	Darell, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Lionel Edw. H. M., D.S.O.	1795	Ebrahim, Sir Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy	1910
Clerke, Sir Wm. Francis	1887	Dashwood, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Geo. J. E.	1684	Echlin, Sir Alfred Henry	1721
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C.	1911	Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay	1707	Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert	1672
Coates, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Edward C., O.B.E.	1921	Davie, <i>Maj.</i> Sir W. Ferguson	1921	Edgar, Sir Edw. R. Mackay	1920
Coates, Sir William F.	1894	Dawson, Sir A. Trevor	1847	Edmonstone, Sir Archd., C.V.O.	1774
Coats, Sir Thomas C. Glen	1905	De Bathe, Sir Hugo Gerald	1801	Edwards, Sir John H. P. C.	1866
Coats, Sir Stuart A.	1903	De Bunsen, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice W. E., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.	1905	Edwards, Sir Francis	1907
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C.	1915	DeCrespigny, Sir C. Champion- Deeley, Sir Harry M. Mallaby	1929	Edwards, Sir John Clive L.	1921
Cochrane, Sir Stanley	1921		1805	Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey- Eley, Sir Frederick	1617
Cockburn, Sir Robert	1671		1902	Elliott, Sir Arthur Boswell	1921
Codrington, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Wm. R.	1876			Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, C.M.	1905
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H.	1778			Elliott, Sir Thomas Hy., K.C.B.	1917
Coghill, Sir Marmaduke	1905			Elphinstone, Sir Howard G.	1816
Cohen, Sir Herbert B., O.B.E.	1888			Elton, Sir Ambrose	1717
Collet, Sir Mark Edmann	1661			Erskine, Sir Thos. W. H. J., D.S.O.	1821
Colleton, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Robert A. W., C.B.				Esmonde, Sir Thos. H. G.	1629
				Esplan, Sir John, K.B.E.	1921
				Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington, C.B.E., M.P.	1916
				Evans, Sir Murland de Grasse	1902

Evans, Sir Walter Harry	1920	Goodson, Sir Alfred Lassam	1922	Harty, Sir Lionel Lockington	1831
Evans, Sir William Gwynne	1913	Goold, Sir (James) Stephen	1801	Harvey, Sir Charles	1868
Everard, Col. Sir Nugent Talbot	1911	Gordon, Sir Home S. C. M.	1831	Harvey, Sir Robert G.	1868
Every, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Edw. Oswald	1841	Gordon, Sir Robert Chas.	1706	Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G.	1908
Ewart, Sir Robert Heard	1887	Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. Duff	1813	Hawkins, Rev. Sir John Cesar	1778
Ewart, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir Henry		Gordon, Sir Lionel E. Smith	1838	Hawley, Sir David Henry	1795
Peter, <i>G.C.V.O., R.S.O.</i>	1910	Gore, Sir Ralph St. George C.	1622	Haworth, Sir Arthur A.	1911
Ewing, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Sir Norman		Goring, Sir Forster Gurney	1627	Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn	1835
Archd. Orr, <i>D.S.O.</i>	1886	Goschen, Sir Edward Henry	1916	Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Errol	1663
Fagge, Sir John Charles	1660	Goulding, Sir William L. A.	1904	Hay, Sir William Henry	1703
Fairbairn, Sir Thomas Gordon	1869	Graaff, Hon. Sir David P. De V.	1911	Hay, Sir William Archibald	1798
Falkiner, Sir Terence E. P.	1778	Grace, Sir Valentine R.	1795	Darynapas	1622
Falle, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Bertram		Greene, Sir Egerton Hood	1783	Head, Sir Fras. D. St. Paul	1838
Gouffray, <i>M.P.</i>	1916	Murray Hazledine	1662	Healey, Sir Gerald E. C. Chad	1919
Farquhar, Sir Peter Walter	1796	Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart	1783	Heath, Sir James	1904
Farrington, Sir Henry A.	1818	Graham, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Reginald	1806	Heathcote, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Gilbert	1733
Fayrer, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Jos. A. B.E.	1890	Graham, Sir Richard Jas.	1688	Heaton, Sir John Henniker	1912
Feltham, Sir William Henry	1846	Graham, Sir John Hatt N.	1924	Henniker, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Robert	1813
Ferguson, Sir Jabez E. J.	1906	Grant, Sir Ludovick James	1917	Henry, Sir Edward Richd.	1918
Ferguson, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Charles,		Gratt, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Arthur	1922	Henry, Sir James H.	1922
G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.	1703	C.B.E., D.S.O.	1836	Hepburn, Sir Aschd. Buchanan	1815
Fergusson, Sir Thos. C. Colver	1866	Grant, Sir George Macpherson	1901	Herschel, Rev. Sir John C. W.	1761
Ffolkes, Sir Wm. Evelyn B.	1774	Grant, Sir Alexander	1875	Hesketh, Sir Thomas Fernand	1813
Finnes, <i>Maj.</i> Hon. Sir Eustace	1916	Gray, Sir William	1900	Hewitt, Sir Harold G.	1911
Finlay, Sir J. Ritchie, <i>K.M.E.</i>	1925	Grayson, Sir Henry Mullenau	1910	Hewitt, Sir Frederick G.	1831
Firth, Sir Algernon Freeman	1909	K.M.E.	1906	Hewitt, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Graham	1838
Fison, Sir Frederick W.	1905	Green, Sir Edward Lyett	1915	Hibbert, Sir Henry Denning	1919
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin	1801	Green, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Francis Haydn	1911	Hibbert, Sir William Norton	1917
Fitzgerald, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Maurice		Greenall, Sir Gilbert, <i>M.P.</i>	1911	Hickman, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Alfred	1903
(<i>Kt. of Kerry</i>)	1880	Greene, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Raymond	1858	Hicks, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir William	1919
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward	1903	D.S.O.	1918	Hill, Sir A. Norman	1919
FitzHerbert, Sir Hugo M.	1783	Greenway, Sir Charles	1922	Hill, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir H. Blitham	1770
Flannery, Sir J. F. Farnes	1904	Greenwell, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Bernard E.	1922	Hill, Sir James	1917
Flavelle, Sir Joseph Wesley	1917	Greenwood, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Rt. Hon.	1859	Hill, Sir Hugo	1925
Fletcher, Sir Lancelot Aubrey	1782	Grey, Sir Hamar, <i>K.C., M.P.</i>	1874	Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O'B.	1784
Flood, Sir Henry R. K.	1816	Gresley, Sir Robert	1867	Hoare, Sir Henry H. A.	1786
Forbes, Sir Chas. H. Hepburn		Grey, Sir John F.	1783	Hoare, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Samuel	1809
Stuart	1625	Greis, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Rolt G. W.	1872	Hobart, Sir Robert H. G.	1914
Forbes, Sir Charles Stewart	1823	Griffin, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Richard J.	1778	Hobart, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir	1812
Ford, Sir Francis C. R.	1793	Walke, <i>Col.</i>	1901	Hodge, Sir Rowland F. W.	1921
Forrest, Sir W. Charles	1838	Griffith, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir Ellis J.	1917	Hodson, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Edmund	1789
Forster, Sir Fras. Villiers	1874	Ellis, <i>Kt.</i>	1923	Hogg, Sir Anth. Hy. Lindsay	1905
Forster, Sir R. Collingwood	1912	Griffiths, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir John	1919	Hodcroft, Sir Geo. Harry	1921
Forwood, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Dudley		Northall, <i>Col.</i> Sir John	1909	Holles, Sir Harry Cassie	1909
Baines, <i>C.M.O.</i>	1895	Grogan, <i>Col.</i> Sir E. Ion B.	1919	Holles, Sir John Henry	1919
Foster, Sir Augustus Vere	1831	C.M.O., D.S.O.	1876	Holler, Sir Henry Charles	1868
Foster, <i>Col.</i> Sir William Yorke,		C.B.E.	1778	Holmes, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir	1812
C.B.E.	1838	Grove, Sir Walter John	1901	Holmes, Sir Edward Henry	1921
Foulis, Sir Charles Jas. Liston	1834	Gunniss, Sir Algr. A. St. L. L.	1917	Holmes, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Edmund	1789
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. Conant	1814	Gulst, Sir Anselm William E.	1923	Holmes, Sir Anth. Hy. Lindsay	1905
Fowler, Rev. Sir Montague	1890	Gulst, Sir Richard Cameron	1919	Holmes, Sir Geo. Harry	1921
Fox, Sir Gifford Wheaton	1924	Gunning, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Sir Charles	1909	Holmes, Sir Harry Cassie	1909
Frank, Sir Howard George,		Vere, <i>C.M.O.</i>	1919	Holmes, Sir John Henry	1919
G.B.E., <i>K.C.B.</i>	1920	Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon	1917	Holler, Sir Henry Charles	1868
Frankland, Sir Fredk. W. F. G.	1860	Hutfield, Sir Robert Abbott	1923	Holmes, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir	1812
Fraser, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Keith A.	1806	Haggerston, Sir Hugh C. de M.	1901	Holmes, Sir Edward Henry	1921
Fraser, Sir John Malcolm, <i>K.M.E.</i>	1921	Hall, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Douglas B. de M.	1917	Holmes, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Edmund	1789
Freakie, Sir Frederick C. M.	1882	Hall, <i>Col.</i> Sir John Richard	1923	Holmes, Sir Anth. Hy. Lindsay	1905
Fredrick, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Charles E.		C.B.E.	1919	Holmes, Sir Geo. Harry	1921
St. J., <i>O.N.E.</i>	1723	Hall, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Fredk. A. B.E.	1909	Holmes, Sir Harry Cassie	1909
Freeling, Sir Clayton P.	1828	D.S.O., <i>M.P.</i>	1919	Holmes, Sir John Henry	1919
Freer, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Bartle, <i>D.S.O.</i>	1876	Halsey, <i>Rt. Hon.</i> Sir T. Fredk.	1923	Holmes, Sir Ernest William	1923
Fry, Sir John Pense	1894	Hamburg, Sir Herbert	1920	Holmes, Sir A. R. Sothorn	1917
Fuller, Sir John G. Fleetwood	1910	Hamilton, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Robt. C.	1924	Holmes, Sir Arthur Meyrick	1907
Furness, Sir Christopher	1913	Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling	1924	Holmes, Sir Edward, <i>C.M.E.</i>	1916
Galloway, <i>Maj.</i> Sir John Payne	1812	Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edward	1924	Holmes, Sir James	1671
Gauble, Sir David	1897	Archibald Watkins	1776	Holmes, Sir Montagu John	1660
Garthwaite, Sir William	1919	Hamilton, Sir Charles E.	1892	Holmes, Sir Joseph	1922
Geary, Sir William N. M.	1782	Hammick, <i>Col.</i> Sir St. Vincent	1834	Holmes, Sir Archibald Philip	1628
Gethin, <i>Col.</i> Sir Richard W.		Hampson, Sir George F.	1642	Holmes, Sir Thomas James	1923
St. L., <i>M.C.</i> <i>D.S.O.</i>	1665	Hannah, Sir John Ludlow	1667	Holmes, Sir Ernest Burford	1914
Gibbes, Sir Edw. Osborne	1774	Hanner, Sir G. Wyndham	1774	Holmes, Sir Henry	1899
Gibbons, Sir Alex. Doran	1752	Hansen, Sir Sven Wohlford	1918	Holmes, Sir John Donald	1909
Gilbey, Sir H. Walter	1893	Hanson, Sir Charles F. B.	1887	Holmes, Sir Arthur Fenton	1787
Gilmour, <i>Col.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir		Hanson, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Gild Stranbore	1801	Holmes, <i>Rt. Rev.</i> Sir Edwin	1916
John, <i>D.S.O.</i> , <i>M.P.</i>	1897	Harting, Sir Charles Edmund	1876	Holmes, <i>Col.</i> Sir Joseph	1922
Gladstone, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir John R.	1846	Hardy, Sir Reginald	1834	Holmes, Sir Archibald Philip	1628
Glover, Sir Ernest William	1920	Hare, Sir George R. Leigh	1642	Holmes, Sir Thomas James	1923
Glyn, Sir Arthur Robert	1759	Hare, Sir Thomas Leigh, <i>M.C.</i>	1667	Holmes, Sir Ernest Burford	1914
Glyn, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Richard F.		Harrington, Sir Richard	1921	Holmes, Sir Henry	1899
D.S.O.	1800	Harnsworth, Sir Hildebrand	1918	Holmes, Sir John Donald	1909
Godfrey, Sir William Cecil	1785	Harnsworth, Sir Leicester	1887	Holmes, Sir Arthur Fenton	1787
Goff, Sir Ernest Wm. Davis	1905	Harrison, Sir Heath	1876	Holmes, <i>Col.</i> Sir Joseph	1922
Goldney, Sir Fredk. Hastings	1880	Harrison, Sir John	1834	Holmes, Sir Anth. Hy. Lindsay	1905
Gooch, Sir Thos. Vere S.	1746	Hart, Sir Bruce	1893	Holmes, Sir Edward George	1921
Gooch, Sir Daniel Fulthorpe	1866	Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock	1796	Holmes, Sir Wm. B. Hughes	1906
Goodhart, Sir Ernest Frede	1911	Hartwell, Sir Prodrick C. D. A.	1805	Huntington, Sir Charles P.	1906

Hutchison, Sir Eric A. O.	1923	Langham, Sir H. Charles A.	1660	Macgregor, Sir Cyril P. MacC.	1628
Hyde, Sir Charles, <i>c.o.b.</i>	1922	Langman, Sir John L.	1906	McGrigor, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Charles	
Inglby, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir William H.	1866	Langrishe, Sir Hercules Robt.	1777	C. <i>c.o.b.</i>	1831
Ingram, Sir Herbert	1893	Larcom, Maj. Sir Thomas Percival, <i>d.s.o.</i>	1889	Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R. . . .	1673
Innes, Sir James Bouchier	1628	Latham, Sir Thomas Paul	1619	Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth John . . .	1703
Isham, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Vere	1627	Latta, Sir John	1920	Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth Dgls . . .	1703
Isherwood, Sir Joseph William . .	1921	Lauder, Sir George Wm. D. . . .		Mackenzie, Sir Robert Henry . . .	1805
Jackson, Sir Robt. Montresor . . .	1815	Dick- Laurie, <i>Col.</i> Sir Claude, <i>c.b.</i> , p.s.o.	1690	Mackenzie, Maj. Sir Victor	1890
Jackson, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Thomas . .	1869	Lawrence, Sir Alexander W. . . .	1834	McLeod, Sir Charles Campbell . . .	1925
Darc, <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>m.y.o.</i>	1902	Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. Trevor . .	1868	Mackworth, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Humphrey	1776
Jackson, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Hugh N.	1913	Lawrence, <i>Col.</i> Sir W. Roper, c.o.b., <i>c.v.o.</i> , <i>c.b.</i>	1867	Maclean, <i>Col.</i> Sir Fitz R. D., c.b.	1631
Jaffray, Sir William Edmund . . .	1892	Lawson, Sir Wilfrid	1906	Macleod, Sir John M.	1924
Jamies, Sir John Kingston F. . . .	1823	Lawson, Sir Henry Joseph	1821	Macmahon, <i>Col.</i> Sir John E. S. . . .	1898
Jardine, Sir Alexander	1672	Lawson, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Digby	1841	McMahon, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Horace	1815
Jardine, Sir Ernest	1919	Lawson, Sir Peter Grant	1905	W. <i>d.s.o.</i>	1817
Jardine, Sir Robt. W. Buchanan . .	1885	Lea, Sir Sydney	1891	Macnaghten, Sir Fras. Alexander	1836
Jardine, Sir Colin Arthur, <i>d.s.o.</i> . .	1916	Lechmere, Sir Edmund A.	1818	Macrae, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Hon. Sir C. F. Nevil, <i>p.c.</i> , <i>G.C.M.G.</i> , c.b. (m) c.b. (c)	1923
Jarvis, Sir (Joseph) John	1922	Leeds, <i>Flying-Off.</i> Sir Reginald A. St. J., <i>R.A.F.</i>	1812	MacRobert, Sir Alasdair	1922
Jehangir, Sir Jehangir Cowaji . . .	1867	Lees, Sir Arthur H. James	1804	Madden, <i>Atm.</i> of the Fleet, Sir Charles E., <i>c.b.</i> , <i>c.v.o.</i> , c.b. (m)	1919
Jeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, <i>c.c.s.i.</i> . .	1851	Lees, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir John Victor E., <i>m.y.</i>	1897	Madge, Sir William Thomas	1919
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B.	1867	Leitch, Sir Wm. Hargreaves	1908	Madhowal, Sir Chinnabhai	1913
Jenner, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Walter K. W., <i>d.s.o.</i>	1868	Lo Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H. . . .	1705	Magnay, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Christopher B. Wm., <i>m.y.</i>	1844
Jerningham, Sir Stafford Henry Wm.	1621	Logard, Sir Digby A. H.	1660	Magnus, Sir Philip	1921
Jervis, <i>Col.</i> Sir John Henry Jervis-White	1797	Loichest, Sir Peter F. F.	1671	Mahon, <i>Col.</i> Sir William Hy., d.s.o.	1819
Jervoise, Sir Dudley A. L. Clarke	1813	Loight, Sir John, <i>m.y.</i>	1918	Mainwaring, Sir Harry S.	1804
Jessel, Sir Charles James	1884	Loighton, Sir Richard T.	1693	Maitland, Sir John Nisbet	1818
Jodrell, Sir Alfred	1783	Leith, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Alex., <i>m.c.</i> . .	1919	Maitland, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. D. Ramsay-Steel, <i>m.p.</i>	1917
Johnson, Sir E. Gordon	1755	Le Marchant, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Edward Thomas, <i>c.b.</i>	1841	Makgill, Sir George	1627
Johnson, <i>Br.-Gen.</i> Sir Hy. A. W., <i>c.b.</i>	1828	Lennard, Sir Richard F. Barrett	1801	Makins, Sir Paul A.	1603
Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexr. . . .	1626	Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F.	1880	Malcolmu, Sir James Wm.	1893
Johnston, Sir Charles	1910	Leon, Sir Herbert Samuel	1911	Malet, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Harry Chas., d.s.o., <i>c.b.</i>	1791
Johnstone, Sir Geo. Fredc. T. T. . .	1700	Leslie, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Norman R. A., <i>d.s.o.</i>	1625	Mander, Sir Charles Tertius	1911
Jones, Sir Lawrence J.	1831	Leslie, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir John	1876	Mann, Sir Edward	1905
Jones, Sir Evan Davies	1917	Letobidge, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Wroth	1804	Mansel, Sir Courtenay Cecil . . .	1622
Jones, Sir Frederick John	1919	Lever, Sir Fresham J. P.	1911	Mappin, Sir Charles T. H.	1886
Jones, Sir Philip Burne	1894	Lever, Sir S. Hardman, <i>c.b.</i> . . .	1920	Markham, Sir Charles	1911
Jones, Sir John Prichard	1910	Levinge, Sir Richard V. H. . . .	1704	Marling, <i>Col.</i> Sir Percival S., F.R.C.S.	1882
Jones, <i>Col.</i> Sir Edward Pryce- Kaye, Sir Henry Gordon	1923	Levy, Sir Maurice	1913	Marr, Sir James, <i>c.b.</i>	1919
Kaye, Sir Cecil Edmd. Lister- Keane, <i>Maj.</i> Sir John, <i>d.s.o.</i>	1821	Lewis, Sir Frederick Wm.	1904	Marriott, Sir Wm. J. Smith	1774
Kekewich, Sir Trehawe H. Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres . . .	1801	Lewis, Sir George James G. . . .	1902	Marsden, Sir John Denton	1924
Kemp, <i>Col.</i> Sir Kenneth H., c.b.	1801	Lewis, Sir Duncan Orr- Ley, Sir Henry Gordon	1920	Mason, Sir Wm. Jas. Peake	1918
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F. Kennaway, <i>Capt.</i> Sir John	1642	Leyland, Sir A. E. H. Naylor- Leighton, Sir Christopher R. . . .	1905	Matheson, Sir Alex. Perceval	1882
Kennedy, Sir John R. B.	1891	Lipton, Sir Thomas J., <i>c.v.o.</i>	1902	Mathias, Sir Richard	1917
Key, Rev. Sir John Kingsmill . . .	1791	Lithgow, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir James, m.y.	1863	Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir Herb. E. . . .	1681
Keyes, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Sir Roger J. B., <i>c.b.</i> , <i>c.v.o.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i>	1831	Llewellyn, Sir John T. Dillwyn- Llewellyn, Sir David Richard . . .	1925	Maxwell, Sir John M. Stirling	1682
Winiber, Sir Henry Dixon	1919	Lloyd, Sir Martine Owen M. Lockhart, Sir Graeme Duncan Power Sinclair	1890	Ditto	1707
Kinahan, Sir Edward H. Hudson . .	1904	Loockock, Sir Charles Bird	1636	Maxwell, Sir Ivor W. Heron	1883
King, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Geo. Hy. J. Duckworth	1887	Loder, Sir Giles Rolls	1857	Medlycott, Sir Hubert M.	1808
King, Sir George Adolphus	1815	Longman, Sir Hubert Harry . . .	1887	Mellor, Sir John Paget, <i>c.b.</i>	1924
King, Sir John Westall	1888	Lopes, Sir Hy. Yarde Buller . . .	1909	Menteth, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir James Frederick Stuart	1838
Kinloch, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir David A., <i>c.b.</i> , <i>m.y.o.</i>	1805	Loraine, Sir Percy Lyham, c.b.	1805	Meredith, Sir Henry Vincent	1916
Kinloch, Sir George, <i>c.b.</i>	1686	Louis, Sir Charles	1664	Metcalfe, Sir Chas. H. T.	1802
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas. S.	1873	Low, Sir Walter John Morrison- Lowe, Sir Francis Wm., <i>m.p.</i>	1806	Meyer, Sir Frank Cecil, <i>m.p.</i>	1910
Kirkpatrick, Sir Alex. Drake	1909	Lowther, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Chas. B., d.s.o.	1918	Meyrick, Sir George A. E. Tappes Gervis	1791
Knighthley, Sir Chas. Valentine . .	1798	Lucas, Sir Edward Lingard	1824	Meyrick, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Fredk. Charlton, <i>c.b.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i>	1880
Knill, Sir John	1893	Lucy, <i>Maj.</i> Sir H. W. Ramsay- Fairfax	1887	Middlemore, Sir William H.	1919
Knott, Sir James	1917	Lushington, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Arthur P. D.	1836	Middleton, Sir Arthur E.	1662
Knowles, Sir Francis Howe S. Knowles, Sir Lees, <i>c.v.o.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> . . .	1765	Macalister, Sir Donald, <i>c.b.</i> , m.d.	1791	Milbank, <i>Capt.</i> Sir F. R. Powlett . . .	1882
Lacoe, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir George H. U., d.s.o.	1903	McAlpine, Sir Robert	1924	Milbanke, Sir John C. Peniston . . .	1661
Lacy, Sir Pierce	1821	Macara, Sir Charles Wright	1918	Milburn, Sir Leonard John	1905
Lake, <i>Com.</i> Sir Atwell H., c.b., <i>c.v.o.</i>	1911	Macartney, Sir William Isaac . . .	1902	Milman, Sir Gerald A. Shaw- Lefevre-St. John	1772
Lakin, Sir Michael Henry	1900	McConnell, Sir Robert J.	1799	Miles, <i>Capt.</i> Sir Chas. W., <i>c.b.</i> , m.d.	1859
Laking, Sir Guy Fras. W.	1902	Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bosville . .	1900	Milnais, Sir Geoffrey Wm.	1885
Lamb, Sir Charles Archibald	1795	McFarland, Sir John	1924	Miller, <i>Capt.</i> Sir C. J. Hubert	1705
Lambart, Sir Gustavus F. W., c.v.o.	1911	MacGregor, <i>Commod.</i> Sir Mal- colm, <i>c.b.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>n.n.</i>	1925	Miller, Sir Wm. Frederic	1788
Lamont, Sir Norman	1920			Mills, Sir Frederick	1921
Lampson, Sir Curtis G.	1866			Milman, Sir Francis	1800
Laue, Sir W. Arbuthnot, <i>c.b.</i>	1923				

Milne, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Archibald Berkeley, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.	1876	Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K.	s 1262	Primrose, Sir William Louis ..	1903
Milner, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. G.	1717	Ogle, Col. Sir Edmund A.	1816	Pringle, Sir Norman H.	s 1683
Mitchelson, Sir Archibald ..	1920	Ohlson, Sir Erik Olof	1920	Pryse, Sir Lewes T. Loveden ..	1866
Moir, Sir Ernest William ..	1926	O'Loughlin, Sir Michael	1838	Quilter, Sir Eley Cuthbert ..	1897
Molony, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Francis	1925	Onslow, Sir Roger Warin B.	1797	Radeliffe, Sir Joseph Edward ..	1813
Molyneux, Rev. Sir John Chas. ..	1730	Oppenheimer, Sir Michael	1921	Raeburn, Sir Wm. Hannay ..	1923
Moncreiffe, Col. Sir Robt. D., C.B., C.M.G., V.D., A.D.C.	s 1685	Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell ..	1790	Ralli, Sir Lucas E.	1912
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Moritz, M.P.	1910	Osborn, Sir Alg. Kerr Butler ..	1662	Ramsay, Maj. Sir James	s 1666
Monro, Gen. Sir Chas. C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.	1921	Osborne, Sir Francis	1629	Ramsay, Sir Alexander B.	1806
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J.	1905	Ostrum, Maj. Sir Francis D., O.B.E.	1858	Ramsden, Sir John F.	1689
Montefiore, Sir Fras. Abraham ..	1886	Owton, Sir John Arthur	1813	Rankin, Sir James R. L., T.D. ..	1893
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham ..	1801	Owen, Sir Hugo Cunliffe	1920	Rasch, Capt. Sir F. Carne	1903
Montgomery, Sir Alexander and Cecil ..	1808	Paget, Sir John Rahere, K.C.	1871	Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W.	1831
Moon, Sir Arthur Wilfred G.	1855	Paget, Lt.-Col. Sir Cecil W., C.M.G., D.S.O.	1886	Rawlinson, Col. Sir Alfred, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1891
Moon, Sir Cecil Ernest	1887	Palmer, Capt. Sir Geoffrey F. N.	1897	Reade, Sir George	1861
Moore, Sir Alan Hilary	1919	Pamer, Sir Fredk. Archdale ..	1660	Readehead, Sir James	1922
Moore, Sir Thos. O'Connor ..	1681	Palmer, Sir Alfred Molyneux ..	1791	Reckitt, Sir Harold James	1894
Moore, Sir Edward Stanton ..	1923	Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest	1886	Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton ..	1911
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L.E.	1611	Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Gilbert ..	1925	Rees, Sir R. Lodowick E. M.	1919
Morgan, Maj. Sir David Hughes ..	1925	Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde	1681	Reid, Sir Hugh, C.M.E.	1922
Morris, Sir Robt. Annine	1806	Parker, Sir Wm. Lorenzo, G.B.E.	1844	Reid, Sir Edward James	1897
Morris, Sir Henry	1909	Parkyns, Sir Thos. M. F.	1681	Remnant, Sir Jas. F., C.B.E., M.P.	1917
Mossley, Sir Oswald	1781	Parsons, Col. Sir Herbert J. F.	1918	Renals, Sir James Herbert	1895
Moss, Sir John E. Edwards	1868	Pasley, Maj. Sir T. E. Sabine ..	1794	Renshaw, Sir C. Stephen Bine ..	1903
Mostyn, Capt. Sir Piers George J., M.C.	1670	Paul, Sir Robert Joshua	1794	Renwick, Sir George	1921
Mount, Sir Wm. Arthur, C.B.	1921	Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. Dean ..	1821	Reynolds, Lt.-Col. Sir Jas. F., D.S.O. T.D.	1923
Mountain, Sir Edw. Mortimer ..	1922	Paxton, Sir Thomas, L.L.D.	1923	Rhodes, Sir John Phillips	1919
Mowbray, Sir George Robert ..	1886	Pearson, Sir Neville Arthur ..	1916	Rich, Lt.-Col. Sir Almeric E. F.	1791
Moynihan, Sir Berkeley, K.C.M.G., C.B.	1922	Pease, Sir Alfred Edward	1882	Richardson, Sir Ian R. H.	s 1630
Muir, Sir Alexander Kay	1892	Pease, Sir Arthur Francis	1920	Stewart	1828
Munro, Col. Sir Hector	s 1634	Pechell, Lt.-Col. Sir Augustus A. Brooke, R.A.M.C.	1797	Richardson, Sir Lewis, C.B.F.	1924
Munro, Sir Thomas Torquil A.	1825	Peck, Capt. Sir Wilfrid, D.S.O.	1874	Ricketts, Sir Claude A. F.	1828
Muntz, Sir Gerard Albert	1922	Peel, Sir Robert	1800	Riddell, Sir Walter R. Buchanan ..	1628
Murphy, Sir George Francis ..	1912	Peirse, Sir Hy. M. De la Poer Beresford	1814	Ripley, Capt. Sir Henry W. A.	1880
Murray, Sir John	s 1628	Pelly, Sir Harold	1840	Ripley, Sir Frederic Hugh	1897
Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Robert, D.S.O.	s 1630	Pennefather, Sir John de Fon- blanque, M.P.	1924	Ritchie, Sir James Wm., M.B.E.	1903
Murray, Sir William Keith ..	s 1673	Perks, Sir Robert William	1908	Roberts, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel ..	1919
Musgrave, Sir Richard Geo.	1611	Petit, Hon. Sir Dinshaw M.	1890	Roberts, Sir T. L. Howland ..	1809
Musgrave, Sir Richard John ..	1782	Peto, Sir Henry	1855	Roberts, Sir James	1909
Muspratt, Sir Max	1922	Petrie, Sir Edward Lindsay H.	1918	Robertson, Field-Marshal Sir William R., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	1919
Naesmyth, Sir Douglas A. B.	1766	Peyton, Sir Alg. Thomas	1776	Robinson, Sir Douglas Innes ..	1823
Nairn, Sir Michael	1904	Phillips, Sir Charles E. G.	1887	Robinson, Capt. Sir Fredk. V. L., M.C.	1660
Nairne, Sir John Gordon	1917	Phillips, Sir Laurence R.	1919	Robinson, Sir John B.	185
Napier, Capt. Sir Alex. Lennox ..	s 1627	Phillips, Sir Benjamin Samuel Faudel	1897	Robinson, Sir Jos. Benjamin ..	1908
Napier, Sir Joseph W. Lennox ..	1867	Phillips, Sir Lionel	1912	Robinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A., K.C.B.	1920
Neave, Sir Thomas L. H.	1795	Piers, Sir Charles Pigott	1651	Roll, Sir James	1921
Neeld, Lt.-Col. Sir Audley D., C.B., M.V.O.	1899	Pigot, Sir George	1764	Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady ..	1838
Nelson, Sir James Hope	1912	Pigott, Sir Berkeley	1808	Rolleston, Sir Humphry D., K.C.B., M.D.	1924
Nepean, Sir Chas. F. M. Y.	1802	Pile, Sir Thomas Devereux	1900	Rolls, Capt. Sir John C. E. Shelley	1806
Neumann, Sir Cecil G. J.	1912	Pilkington, Col. Sir Thomas Edwd. Milborne-Swinerton ..	s 1635	Ropner, Sir John Henry	1904
Newman, Sir Robt. H. S. D. L., M.P.	1836	Plender, Sir William, A.B.E.	1923	Rose, Sir Francis Cyril	1872
Newnes, Sir Frank Hillyard ..	1895	Pole, Lt.-Col. Sir William Hutchison, C.B.	1912	Rose, Sir Philip Humphrey V.	1874
Newson, Sir Percy Wilson	1921	Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van Notten ..	1791	Rose, Sir Charles Henry	1909
Newton, Sir Harry K., G.M.E.	1900	Pollen, Sir Richard H.	1795	Ross, Sir Charles H. A. F. L., s 1672	1919
Newton, Sir Louis Arthur	1924	Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Murray, K.C.	1922	Ross, Rt. Hon. Sir John	1923
Nicholson, Sir Chas. Archd.	1859	Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. K.C.	1866	Rowland, Sir Henry Lesser	1786
Nicholson, Sir John N.	1912	Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu ..	1872	Rowley, Capt. Sir George Wm.	1836
Nicolson, Sir Arthur J. F. W.	s 1629	Poore, Admiral Sir Richard, K.C.B., C.V.O.	1795	Rowden, Sir Thomas, C.B.	1905
Nightingale, Sir Ed. Manners ..	1628	Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham	1901	Rumbold, Rt. Hon. Sir Horace G. M., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	1779
Nixon, Maj. Sir Christopher W., D.S.O.	1906	Porter, Sir Wm. Henry	1889	Runciman, Sir Walter	1906
Noble, Sir George John Wm.	1902	Porter, Sir John S. Horsburgh ..	1905	Rushout, Sir Charles H.	1809
Noble, Sir John Henry Brunel ..	1923	Pound, Sir John Lulham	1897	Russell, Sir George A. C.	1812
Noble, Sir William Joseph	1921	Powell, Sir R. Douglas, K.C.V.O.	1921	Russell, Hon. Sir Chas., K.C.V.O.	1916
Norman, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry ..	1915	Powell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert S. S. Baden, G.C.V.O., S.C.B.	1921	Rutherford, Col. Sir John	1926
Nugent, Sir Charles	s 1705	Power, Sir George	1836	Rutherford, Sir Wm. Watson ..	1923
Nugent, Sir Edmund Chas.	1806	Power, Sir Thomas Talbot	1821	Ryan, Sir G. Hemmington	1919
Nugent, Sir John	1831	Power, Sir John Cecil, M.P.	1924	Rycroft, Maj. Sir Nelson E. O.	1784
Nugent, Sir Walter R.	1831	Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward	1902	St. Aubyn, Capt. Sir Hugh Molesworth	1689
Nussey, Sir Thomas Willans ..	1909	Prentiss, Capt. Sir Geo. L.L.B.	1794	St. George, Sir John	1766
Nuttall, Sir Edmund Keith	1922	Prescott, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Hulton, D.S.O., M.C.	1815	Salt, Lt.-Com. Sir John W. Titus ..	1866
Nutting, Capt. Sir Harold S.	1903	Prevost, Sir Charles T. K.	1805	Salt, Lt.-Col. Sir Thos. Ander- don, D.S.O.	1899
Onkley, Sir Chas. John	1790	Price, Sir Charles Ruggie	1804	Samman, Sir Henry	1921
Oakes, Sir Reginald L.	1815	Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose	1815	Samuel, Sir Edward Leven ..	1898
O'Brien, Maj. Sir Timothy C.	1823	Price, Sir Robert Hy. Green ..	1874		
Ochterlony, Sir David F.	1823				
O'Connell, Sir Maurice J. A., M.C.	1866				

Samuel, Sir Stuart Montagu	1912	Stewart, Sir Alexander	1920	Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher	1786
Samuelson, Sir Henry B.	1884	Stirling, Lt.-Col. Sir George M.		Vavasour, Com. Sir Leonard	
Sanders, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir		H., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1866	Plus	1828
Robert A., M.P.	1920	Stirling, Sir (Walter) George	1800	Verner, Sir Edward W.	1846
Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard,		Stockenström, Sir Andries	1840	Verney, Lt.-Col. Sir Harry C.	
M.P.		Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay	1628	W., D.S.O.	1818
Sassoon, Maj. Sir Philip A. G.	1920	Stott, Sir Phillip Sidney	1920	Vernon, Sir B. George H.	1885
D., C.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.		Stow, Sir Elliot Philipson	1907	Vernon, Sir John Herbert	1914
Sassoon, Sir Ellice Victor	1890	Tracey, Maj. Sir Edward P.	1818	Vestey, Sir Edmund Hoyle	1921
Savory, Sir Wm. Borradaile	1909	Strickland, Sir Walter W.	1641	Vincent, Sir Francis Erskine	1620
Sawle, Rear-Adm. Sir Chas. J.		Stronge, Rt. Hon. Sir James		Vivyan, Col. Sir Courtenay B.	
Graves, M.A.		Henry	1803	C.B., C.M.G.	1645
Scarsbrick, Sir Tom T. Leyland	1836	Stuart, Sir Nimeon H. L.	1660	Waechter, Col. Sir Harry, M.G.	1911
Schuster, Sir Felix	1909	Stucle, Sir Edward Arthur G.	1859	Wake, Brig.-Gen. Sir Hereward,	
Scott, Sir Douglas Edwd.	1806	Sturdee, Com. Sir Lionel A.		C.M.G., D.S.O.	1621
Scott, Sir Douglas W.	1816	Doveton, R.	1916	Wakefield, Sir Charles Cheers	
Scott, Sir Fras. M. Sibbald	1806	Style, Sir Fredk. Montague	1627	C.B.E.	1917
Scott, Sir Samuel Edward	1821	Sullivan, Rev. Sir Frederick	1804	Wakeman, Sir Offley	1828
Scott, Sir Walter	1907	Sullivan, Sir Edward	1881	Walker, Maj. Sir G. F. Forestier-	
Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam	1909	Sutherland, Sir A. Munro		Walker, Sir Francis E.	1856
Seale, Sir John Carteret	1636	A.B.E.	1921	Walker, Maj. Sir Robt. Jas. M.	1868
Sebright, Sir Guy Thomas S.	1828	Suttle, Sir George Grant	1802	Walker, Sir I. Peter Andrew M.	1886
Seely, Sir Charles Hilton	1836	Sutton, Sir Arthur Edwin	1772	Walker, Sir Alexander Arthur	1906
Seton, Col. Sir Bruce G., C.B.	1863	Sutton, Sir George Augustus	1919	Wallace, Sir Matthew Gemmill	1922
Seton, Sir John Hastings	1863	Sutton, Sir George	1922	Waller, Sir William Edgar	1780
Seymour, Sir Michael Culme-	1809	Sutton, Sir John Bland-		Waller, Sir Wathen A.	1815
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F.	1869	V.M.C.S.	1925	Walsh, Sir Hunt H.A. Johnson	1775
Shakerley, Col. Sir Walter		Swain, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles E.	1906	Walsham, Sir John S.	1831
Geoffrey, C.B.E., T.D.	1838	Swinburne, Sir Hubert	1660	Ward, Col. Sir Edwd. W. D.,	
Sharp, Sir Milton	1920	Sykes, Sir Arthur	1781	C.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	1914
Sharp, Sir Edward	1922	Sykes, Sir Mark Tatton Richd.	1783	Ward, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph G.,	
Shaw, Lieut. Sir John J.K., R.N.	1665	Sykes, Col. Sir Alan John	1917	C.M.G.	1911
Shaw, Col. Sir Fredk. W., D.S.O.	1808	Sykes, Sir Charles, K.B.E.	1921	Warde, Col. Sir C. Edw., O.B.E.	1919
Shaw, Sir Charles Edward	1921	Synges, Sir Robert M.	1801	Wardlaw, Sir Henry	1831
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley, M.P.	1750	Tancer, Maj. Sir T. S. Lawson	1666	Warrington, Sir M. Denham	1908
Shelley, Sir John	1818	Tange, Sir H. Lincoln	1912	Warner, Col. Sir T. Courtenay,	
Shiffner, Sir Henry Burrows	1818	Tate, Sir Ernest William	1898	C.B.	1910
Shuckburgh, Sir G. E. Stewley	1660	Taylor, Sir E. Stuart, O.B.E.		Warren, Sir Aug. G. D. J. B.,	1784
Simeon, Sir John Walter B.	1815	Taylor, Lt.-Col. Sir Jas. Worsley	1917	Warrender, Sir Victor A. G.A.,	
Sinclair, Col. Sir John R. G.,		C.B., C.P.	1917	M.C., M.P.	1715
D.S.O.	1704	Temple, Col. Sir Richard C.		Waterloo, Sir Philip H.	1873
Sinclair, Maj. Sir Archibald H.		Terry, Sir Henry M. Imhof	1876	Watson, Sir Thomas Aubrey	1866
Macdonald, C.M.G., M.P.	1786	Thomas, Sir Godfrey J. V.,	1917	Watson, Sir Derrick Wm. L.	1895
Sitwell, Sir George R.	1808	K.C.V.O., C.S.I.		Watson, Sir Geoffrey	1918
Skinner, Sir Thomas	1912	Thomas, Sir George Alan	1694	Watson, Sir William George	1912
Skippwith, Sir Grey H. d'E.	1622	Thomas, Sir Robert J., M.P.	1766	Wauchope, Sir John D. Don-	1667
Slade, Sir Alfred Fotheringham	1831	Thomas, Sir Wm. James	1918	Webb, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry	1916
Sleight, Sir Ernest, O.B.E., T.D.	1920	Thompson, Maj. Sir Thomas	1919	Wedderburn, Maj. Sir John	
Smiley, Sir John	1903	Ruikes Lovett, M.C.		A. Ogilvy	1803
Smith, Sir T. Berry Cusack,		Thompson, Sir Matthew W.	1806	Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle, C.B.	1801
K.C.M.G.	1790	Thompson, Sir Henry F. Herb.	1890	Weldon, Sir Anthony Edwd. W.,	1723
Smith, Sir Drummond C.	1804	Thompson, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm.	1899	Wernher, Sir Derrick Julius	1905
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W.	1806	Mitchell, C.B.E., M.P.		Wheeler, Sir Arthur	1920
Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H.,		Thorne, Sir Wilfrid Forbes	1900	Wheeler, Sir Trevor Wood	1660
C.B.E., M.B.	1897	Home	1925	Wheeler, Maj. Sir Granville	
Smith, Sir Prince	1911	Thornhill, Sir Anth. J.		Charles Hastings, C.B.E.	
Smith, Sir John G. L. Vassar	1917	Compton		M.P.	1925
Smith, Sir Herbert	1920	Thorold, Sir John George	1885	Whitchote, Sir George	1660
Smith, Sir William Reardon	1920	Throckmorton, Sir Rich. C.	1642	White, Sir Archibald W.	1802
Smyth, Lt.-Col. Sir Alfred J.		Thursby, Sir George James	1642	White, Sir George Stanley	1904
Bowyer	1661	Tiechborne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty	1837	White, Sir Woolner R. D.	1922
Smythe, Sir E. Walter J. P. H.	1661	Tood, Sir Joseph White	1913	Whitehead, Sir George Hugh	1889
Soame, Sir Chas. Buckworth H.	1698	Todd, Sir Hugh V. H. Lucas,		Whitely, Sir H. J. Huntington	1918
Spearmen, Sir Alex. Young	1840	M.P.		Wigan, Sir Roderick Grey	1898
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cor-		Touche, Sir George Alexander	1920	Wiggin, Sir Charles R. H.	1892
nellis Jacob	1686	Trelawny, Sir J. W. Salisbury	1628	Wigram, Sir Edgar Thomas	1805
Speyer, Sir Edgar	1906	Trenchard, Air Chief Marshal		Wigram, Sir Philip W. Baker	1776
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir Albert	1908	Sir Hugh M., C.B.E., D.S.O.		Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby	1798
Sprot, Col. Sir Alex., C.M.G., M.P.	1918	A.D.C.	1919	Williams, Sir John, C.V.O., M.B.	1866
Stafford, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos.		Trevelyan, Sir Walter J.	1662	Williams, Sir Arthur Osmond	1894
Joseph, C.B., F.R.C.S.	1914	Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir George		Williams, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys,	1909
Stamer, Lt.-Col. Sir Lovelace	1800	Otto, O.M.	1874	D.S.O., K.C.	1918
Stanley, Sir Alex. Beville	1917	Tritton, Sir (Alfred) Ernest	1905	Williams, Col. Sir Robert	1915
Staples, Sir John M.	1628	Trollope, Sir Thos. Ernest	1642	Williams, Sir William Ellis	
Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot	1679	Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C.	1799	Hume, K.C.B., K.C., M.P.	1922
Stephen, Sir Herbert	1891	Truscott, Sir George Wyatt	1909	Williamson, Sir Hedworth	1642
Stern, Sir Edward David	1922	Tuck, Sir Adolph	1910	Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., O.B.E.	1897
Stewart, Sir Douglas A. Seton	1815	Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P.	1922	Wills, Sir Ernest Sator	1904
Stevenson, Sir Daniel M.	1914	Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart	1888	Wills, Sir George Alfred	1923
Stewart, Sir Harry J. U.	1623	Turing, Sir James Walter	1841	Willshire, Sir Gerard Arthur	
Stewart, Sir H. Shaw, C.B.	1667	Twisden, Sir John Ramskill	1666	Maxwell	1841
Stewart, Brig.-Gen. Sir Hugh H.	1803	Twysden, Lieut. Sir Roger		Wilnot, Sir Arthur Ralph	1759
Stewart, Maj.-Gen. Sir Norman		Thomas, R.N.	1611	Wilnot, Sir Robert R.	1772
Robert, C.B.	1881	Tyrrhild, Vice-Adm. Sir Regi-		Wilnot, Sir John Eardley	1621
Stewart, Capt. Sir Edward Orde		nald Y., C.B.C., D.S.O.	1919	Wilson, Sir Spencer P. Mayron-	1881
MacTaggart	1892	Usher, Sir Robert	1899	Wilson, Maj. Sir M. Bromley	1757
Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser	1920				

Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Mathew R. H., C.S.I., D.S.O.	1874	Wombwell, Sir Henry Herbert Wood, Sir John Stuart Page	1778	Yarrow, Sir Alfred Fernandez	1916
Wilson, Sir James Robertson..	1906	Wood, Sir John Stuart Page	1918	Yate, Col. Sir Charles Edward, C.S.I., C.M.G.	1921
Wilson, Sir David	1920	Wood, Sir Arthur N. Lindsay	1837	Young, Sir Charles A., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.	1769
Wingate, Gen. Sir Reginald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., E.C.M.G., D.S.O.	1920	Wood, Maj. Sir Samuel Hill Hill, M.P.	1897	Young, Sir George	1813
Winnington, Sir Fras. S.	1755	Worsfold, Sir Thomas Cato ..	1921	Young, Sir Wm. M. Need	1827
Wiseman, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. G. Eden, C.B. C.M.G.	1628	Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A.	1838	Younger, Sir William	1911
Whitney, Maj. Sir Henry E.W. Fetherstonhaugh	1776	Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles	1813	Yule, Sir David	1922
Wittewronge, Sir John B. Lawes	1882	Wrey, Sir Philip Bouchier S.	1628		
Wolsley, Sir Regd. Beatty ..	1745	Wright, Sir Arthur C. Cory...	1903		
Wolsley, Sir Charles M.	1628	Wright, Col. Sir John Roper ..	1920		
		Wrightson, Sir Thomas G.	1900	Registrar of Baronetage, Harry B. Simpson, C.B., Home Office, S.W.1.	
		Wyna, Col. Sir Herbert L. W.	1688	Asst. do., P. T. Shorey, N.B.K.	
		Williams, C.B., T.D.			

* Precedency in Great Britain.

The Sovereign.	Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.	Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
The Prince of Wales.	Barons, in same order as Dukes.	Baronets' younger Sons.
Younger Sons of the Sovereign.	Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.	Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
Grandsons of the Sovereign.	Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.	Naval, Military, and other Esquires by Office.
Sovereign's Brothers.	Vice-Chamberlain of Household.	
Sovereign's Uncles.	Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.	
Sovereign's Nephews.	High Commissioners (see p. 52).	Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.
Ambassadors.	Viscounts' eldest Sons.	
Archbishop of Canterbury.	Earls' younger Sons.	
Lord High Chancellor.	Barons' eldest Sons.	
Archbishop of York.	Knights of the Garter if Commoners.	
Prime Minister.	Privy Counsellors if of no higher rank.	
Lord President of the Council.	Chancellor of the Exchequer.	
Speaker of the House of Commons.	Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.	
Lord Privy Seal (if of Baronial rank).	Lord Chief Justice of England.	
Five following State Officers if Dukes:	Master of the Rolls.	
(1) Lord Great Chamberlain (on duty)	President of the Probate Court.	
(2) Earl Marshal.	The Lords Justices of Appeal.	
(3) Lord Steward.	Judges of the High Court.	
(4) Lord Chamberlain.	Viscounts' younger Sons.	
(5) The Master of the Horse.	Barons' younger Sons.	
Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:	Sons of Life Peers.	
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland;	Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.	
5. Those created since the Union.	Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.	
Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	G.C.S.I.; G.C.M.G.; G.C.L.E.; G.C.V.O.; G.R.P.	
Five above State Officers if Marquesses.	Knights Commanders of the above Orders.	
Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.	Knights Bachelor.	
Dukes' eldest Sons.	Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court	
Five above State Officers if Earls.	Serjeants at law.	
Earls, in same order as Dukes.	Merchants in Lunacy.	
Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.	S.C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.L.E.; C.V.O.; C.L.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O. (4th); O.R.E.; I.S.O.	
Marquesses' eldest Sons.	Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.	
Dukes' younger Sons.	Baronets' eldest Sons.	
Five above State Officers if Viscounts.	Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.	
Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.	M.V.O. (5th); M.B.K.	
Earls' eldest Sons.		
Marquesses' younger Sons.		
Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.		
All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.		
Five above State Officers if Barons.		

* For fuller tables (and for *Scottish and Irish Precedency*) see Introduction to "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE, BARONETAGE, KNIGHTAGE AND COMPANIONAGE," a companion volume, price 25s. net.

§ A complete list, in *Alphabetical Order*, of all holders of these decorations will be found in "WHITAKER'S PEERAGE."

Companions of Honour.—C.H. (See p. 133.)

Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N.	Farington, The Lord.	Provis, Sir Samuel Butler, K.C.B.
Burnham, The Viscount.	(Gloucester, Bishop of, D.D.)	Quinan, Kenneth Bingham.
Caine, Sir Hall, K.B.E.	Gosling, Harry, M.P.	Royden, Sir Thomas, Bt.
Carruthers, Mrs. (Miss Violet Mark-Chetwynd, The Viscount. [am].)	Haldane, Miss Elizabeth.	Ripper, Prof. William, D.Sc.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., M.P.	Keogh, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alfred, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.	Seddon, James Andrew.
Davidson, John Colin Campbell, C.B., M.P.	Kerr, Philip Henry.	Smuts, Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. C.
Davies, William John.	Landowne, The Marchioness of, G.B.E., V.A., C.L.	Strutt, Hon. Edward.
Dillon, Viscount.	Layton, Walter Thomas, C.B.E.	Swottonham, Sir Frank A., G.C.M.G.
Eiderman, Sir John Reeves, Bart.	Newbolt, Sir Henry, D.D.	Tennant, Mrs. Margaret Kath.
Evans, Sir Evan Vincent.	Parker, James.	Wardle, George James.
		Wilkie, Alexander.
		Wilson, Joseph Havelock, C.B.F.

Orders of Chivalry.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.
Ribbon, Garter Blue. Motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Evil be to him who evil thinks).

THE SOVEREIGN.

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. QUEEN MARY; H.M. ALEXANDRA, THE QUEEN MOTHER.

THEIR MAJESTIES.—The King of Italy, the King of Norway, the King of Spain, the King of Sweden, King Manuel of Portugal, the Emperor of Japan, the King of Denmark, the King of the Belgians, the King of Rumania.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, Prince Henry, Prince George, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Duke of Aosta, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

DUKES.—Bedford, Devonshire, Marlborough, Northumberland, Portland, Richmond and Gordon, Wellington.

MARQUESSSES.—Bath, Crewe, Lansdowne, Lincolnshire, Londonderry, Salisbury.

EARLS.—Balfour, Beauchamp, Chesterfield, Derby, Durham, Oxford & Asquith, Rosebery, Selborne.

VISCOUNTS.—Fitz-Alan, Grey of Fallodon, Lascelles.

BARONS.—Hardinge of Penshurst.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.

Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.

Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William P. Pulteney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Secretary, Brig.-Gen. Sir D. Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. Motto, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity).

THE SOVEREIGN.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES.—The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Duke of Connaught, Prince Arthur of Connaught.

DUKES.—Atholl, Buccleuch, Montrose, Roxburghe.

MARQUESSSES.—Aberdeen and Temair, Bute, Zetland.

EARLS.—Crawford, Erroll, Haig, Kintore, Mar and Kellie, Rosebery.

VISCOUNT.—Haldane.

BARONS.—Hamilton of Dalzell, Lovat.

Chancellor, The Duke of Montrose.

Dean, Right Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.

Secretary, Maj. Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O.

Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Brig.-Gen. Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.

KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1788)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. Motto, Quis separat? (Who shall separate?)

THE SOVEREIGN.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS.—The Duke of Connaught.

DUKE.—Abercorn.

EARLS.—Arran, Cavan, Desart, Donoughmore, Dunraven, Granard, Iveagh, Mayo, Meath, Middleton, Shaftesbury.

VISCOUNT.—Powerscourt.

BARONS.—Castletown, Monteagle of Brandon, Oranmore and Browne.

Chancellor, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

Usher King of Arms, Maj. Sir Neville R. Wilkinson, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Secretary, Sir G. Francis W. Lambert, Bart., C.V.O.

Genealogist, Sir H. Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.

Usher of the Black Rod, Samuel Murray Power, C.B.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

This Order confers no precedence. It is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—without conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is assigned by the Sovereign, which is not used to follow the first class of the Order of the Bath, and to precede the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the remaining Orders of Knighthood.

MILITARY MEMBERS.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.

Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Earl Beatty, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Thomas Hardy, Litt.D., LL.D.

Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart.

Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.

Sir Joseph John Thomson, F.R.S.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G.

Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George.

Sir James Matthew Barrie, Bart., LL.D.

Sir Charles Scott Sherrington, G.B.E., M.D.

Sir James George Frazer, F.R.S.

Sir Ernest Rutherford, F.R.S.

CIVIL MEMBERS.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Admiral Count Togo.

Field-Marshal (Marshal of France) Ferdinand Foch.

Marshal of France Joseph Jacques Césaire Joffre.

Secretary and Registrar, Hon. Sir Harry Julian Stonor, K.C.V.O.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399).

Ribbon, Crimson. Trina juncta in uno. (Remodelled 1725 and 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)



G.C.B. Mil.



G.C.B. Civ.



K.C.B. Mil.



K.C.B. Civ.



C.B. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN, Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross, Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.C.B., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.B., F.R.C.S.C., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.J., F.R.C.S.K., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F

Registrar and Secretary, BRIZ-GEN, Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Genealogist, Sir H. Farman Burke, K.C.B., C.B.; Gentleman 1st class of the Scarlet Rod, Col. Sir Charles Wyndham Murray, K.C.B.; Deputy Secretary, Maj. H. H. F. Stockley, M.C., D.F.C.; Chancery, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B., Companion.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

(Since enlarged eight times.) *Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. Heaven's Light on Guide.*
Sovereign, THE KING-EMPEROR; Grand Master, and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India; Secretary (in India), J. P. Thompson, C.S.I.; Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).



Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Crimson Centre. Auspicious motto: ari.
The Sovereign, Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.O., G.M.B.E., M.C.; Prelate, Rt. Rev. Henry Hutchinson Montgomery, D.C.; Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Earl Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.; Secretary, Sir James E. Macterton-Smith, K.C.B.; King of Arms, Sir F. A. Swettenham, G.C.M.G., C.B.; Registrar, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Gentleman 1st class of the Blue Rod, Sir Reginald L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Chancery, Colonial Office, S.W.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G., Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1878).



(Since enlarged eight times.) *Ribbon, Imperial Blue. Imperatrix auspicious.*
Sovereign, THE KING-EMPEROR; Grand Master, The Viceroy and Governor-General of India for the time being; Secretary (in India), J. P. Thompson, C.S.I.; Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood—for the time being; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges.



The Sovereign; Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain; Secretary, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse; Registrar, Sir Francis M. Bryant, C.V.O., C.B.E., I.O.—G.C.V.O., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.



THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Purple (Civil Division); Purple, with narrow vertical Red Centre Stripe (Military Division).

The Sovereign; Grand Master, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; Prelate, Rt. Rev. the Bishop of London; King of Arms, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H. F. Paget, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Registrar, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood for the time being; Secretary, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Gentleman 1st class of the Purple Rod, Sir Frederic G. Keay, C.B.E., K.C.M.G. For services rendered to the Empire, whether at home or abroad, open to both men and women. G.B.E., Knights Grand Cross or Dames Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knights Commanders; D.B.E., Dames Commanders; C.B.E., Commanders. O.B.E., Officers; M.B.E., Members. The Order was divided into Military and Civil divisions in Dec., 1918.

THE KNIGHTS BACHELOR.



The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1255 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application. The Officers of the Society are: *Principal, Sir William Bull, Bt., M.P.; Vice-Principal, Commander Sir Trevor Dawson, Bart., M.C.; Hon. Registrar, Sir Park Giff, M.P.; Clerk, Hubert Wheelburn; Registry and Library, The College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.*



ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (1917)—C.H.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title or precedence, but ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire (i.e., Kts. and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited and is open to both sexes.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.



Bestowed in recognition of special services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.



Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the *Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, and Companions* (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 700, of whom 250 may belong to the Home Services, 200 to the Indian (200 European and 100 Indian) and 250 to the services of Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Ribbon, White Moiré.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no fresh conferments are now made.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted 1878.

Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges.

N.B.—For other Decorations and Medals see pp. 152-5.

134 Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, and Knights Commanders

OF THE BATH, STAR OF INDIA, ST MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, INDIAN EMPIRE,
ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER AND KNIGHTS AND DAMES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

For Knights Bachelor, see pp. 146-151.

- Abbas Ali Baig, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Abdul Qaiyum, *Nawab Khan Bahadur* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Abdur Rahim, Sir, K.C.S.I.
Abell, Sir Westcott, S., K.B.E.
Abrahamson, Sir Martin A., K.B.E.
Abu Jafar, Raja Saiyid, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Adair, *General* Sir William T., K.C.B.
Adams, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., V.D.
Adams, *Col.* Sir Henry E. F. Gould, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Bel-
lew, V.D., K.C.B.
Adamson, Sir Harvey, K.C.S.I.
Addis, Sir Charles Stewart, K.C.M.G.
Adey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Aga Khan, H.H. Sir Sultan
Mahomed Shah, The, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Aglan, Sir Francis A., K.B.E.
Ahmad Husain, *Nawab Amin Jang Bahadur, Mawlat* Sir, K.C.I.E.
Airlie, The Dowager Countess of,
G.B.E.
Ajaigarh, H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
Albani, Dame Marie, D.B.E.
Alderson, Sir Edward H., K.B.E., C.B.
Alderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwin Alfred
H., K.C.B.
Alderson, Sir George Beeton, K.B.E.
Alexander, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Wm.,
K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
Ali Imam, Syed Hon. Sir, K.C.S.I.
Allardyce, Sir Wm. Lamond, K.C.M.G.
Allen, *Col. Hon.* Sir James, K.C.B.
Allen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Jas., K.B.E.,
D.S.O., M.P.
Alston, *Ret. Hon.* Sir Beilby F.,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
Altham, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward A.,
K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
Alton, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir
Francis C. K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., R.N.
Alwar, *Col. H.H.* the Maharaja of,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Amarsinhji Banesinhji, Raj Sahib
Sir, K.C.I.E.
Amos, Sir Maurice Sheldon, K.B.E.
Amphill, The Lady, G.B.E.
Anderson, Dame Adelaide Mary,
D.B.E.
Anderson, Sir Alan Garrett, K.B.E.
Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Alex.,
K.C.B.
Anderson, Sir John, G.C.B.
Anderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Robert
Murray M., K.C.M.G.
Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Warren
Hastings, K.C.B.
Annesley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L.
Lyttelton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Anstice, *Col.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B., V.D.
Anstruther, Hon. Dame Eva Isabella
Henriette, D.B.E.
Antrobus, Sir Reginald L., K.C.M.G.,
C.B.
Appaji Rao Sitole, *Lt.-Col.* Sardar,
Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Apsey, Sir John, K.B.E.
Archer, Sir Geoffrey F., K.C.M.G.
Archer, Sir John, K.B.E.
Armstrong, Sir Harry Gloster,
K.B.E.
Arnott, Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
Arundel, Sir Arundel Tagg, G.C.S.I.
Arur Singh, *Sardar Bahadur Sardar*
Sir, K.C.I.E.
Asser, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph John,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Aston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Grey,
K.C.B., M.M.A.
Atholl, The Duchess of, D.B.E., M.P.
Atkins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Allan R. C.,
K.C.B., C.M.G.
Atkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edwin H.
de Vere, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Atkins, *Col.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., M.B.
Atkinson, Sir John N., K.C.S.I.
Austin, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
Aylesworth, Hon. Sir Allan B.,
K.C.M.G., K.C.
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fenton John,
V.D., K.C.B.
Ayyar, Sir Chetput Pattabhirama
Ayyar Ramaswami, K.C.I.E.
Baber Sham Shere Jung, Bahadur
Rana, *Gen. Sir G.B.E.* K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Babington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Mel-
ville, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bacon, *Adm.* Sir Reginald Hugh
Spencer, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Baddley, Sir Vincent Wilberforce,
K.C.B.
Badoock, Sir H. Walter, K.B.E.,
C.S.I.
Bahawalpur, H.H. the Nawab of,
K.C.V.O.
Bain, Sir Albert Ernest, K.B.E.
Bainbridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edmund
G. T., K.C.B.
Baird, Sir Robert H. H., K.B.E.
Baker, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Lewis Clin-
ton, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., R.N.
Baker, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Baldeo Singh, *Maj.* Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Balfour, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Alfred G.,
K.B.E., C.B.
Balfour, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
Ballance, *Col.* Sir Chas. A., K.C.M.G.,
C.B., M.V.O.
Ballance, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hamilton
Ashley, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon Dias,
K.C.M.G.
Bankart, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir
Arthur Roginald, K.C.V.O.
Barbour, Sir David Miller, K.C.S.I.,
K.C.M.G.
Barclay, Sir Colville Adrian de
Rune, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Baria, H.H. Raja of, K.C.S.I.
Barker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo., K.C.B.
Barnard, Sir Frank S., K.C.M.G.
Barnes, Sir Geo. Stapylton, K.C.B.,
K.C.S.I.
Barnes, Sir Hugh S., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Barnes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald
W. R., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Barnett, Dame Henrietta, D.B.E.
Baroda, Gackwar of, H.H. Vihar
Raja, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Barradough, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas
Henry E., K.B.E.
Barrett, *Field-Marshal* Sir Arthur
Arnold, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.,
A.D.C., Gen. I.A.
Barrett, Sir Jas. Wm., K.B.E., C.B.,
C.M.G., M.D.
Barrie, Sir Charles Coupar, K.B.E.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir Edmund G., K.C.B.,
G.C.S.I.
Barrow, *Gen.* Sir George de S., K.C.B.,
K.C.M.G.
Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
Barter, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles St.
Leger, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.V.O.
Barwani, *Capt.* H.H. Rana of, K.C.I.E.
Barwell, Hon. Sir Henry Newman,
K.C.M.G.
Bateman, Sir Alfred E., K.C.M.G.
Bates, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Chas. Loftus,
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Bayley, Sir Charles Stuart, G.C.I.E.,
C.C.S.I., I.S.O.
Bayley, *Capt.* Sir Henry Dennis
Readett, K.B.E.
Bayly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred William
Lambart, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O.
Bayly, *Adm. Sir* Lewis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
C.V.O.
Baynham, *Capt.* Sir Walter de M.,
K.B.E., R.D.
Beale, Sir John F., K.B.E.
Beattie, Sir James, K.B.E.
Beatson, *Col.* Sir Geo. T., K.C.B.,
K.B.E., M.D., V.D.
Becher, Dame Ethel Hope, G.B.E.,
R.R.C.
Becker, Sir Walter Fredk., K.B.E.
Beeton, Sir Mayson M., K.B.E.
Belfield, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert E.,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Bell, Sir Charles Alfred, G.C.I.E.,
C.M.G., C.B.E.
Bell, Florence Evelyn, Lady, D.B.E.
Bell, Hon. Sir Francis H. Dillon,
C.M.G.
Bell, Sir H. Hesketh, G.C.M.G.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. Alex., K.C.V.O.
Bell, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
Bell, Rev. Sir Nicholas Dodd Beatson,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Bell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur L. Lan-
den, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Benares, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
Benn, Sir Arthur Shirley, K.B.E., M.P.
Bennett, Sir William H., K.C.V.O.
Bentinck, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Rudolf W.,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
Benton, Sir John, K.C.I.E.
Berkeley, Sir Ernest J. L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bernard, *Col.* Sir Edgar E., K.B.E.,
C.M.G.
Berry, Sir Walter Wheeler, K.B.E.
Best, Hon. Sir Robert W., K.C.M.G.
Bethell, *Adm. Hon.* Sir Alexander
Edward, C.M.G., K.C.B.
Bethune, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward C.,
K.C.B., G.V.O.
Bevan, Hon. Dame Maud Elizabeth,
D.B.E.
Beveridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfred
William Ogilvy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Beveridge, Sir William H., K.C.B.
Beynon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G. L.,
K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Bharon Singh, Sir, Maharaj, K.C.S.I.
Bhau Shum Shere Jung, *Gen. Sir*,
K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Bhopal, The Begum of, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., G.B.E., C.I.E.
Bhopal Singh, Maharaj Kunwar, of
Udaipur, K.B.E.
Bhutan, H.H. the Maharaja of,
G.O.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Bicket, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.
Bijawar, H.H. the Maharaja of,
K.C.I.E.
Bikanir, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Mahā
Raja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.
Biles, Sir John Harvard, K.C.I.E.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Cecil
E., K.C.M.G., C.B., G.V.O.
Bingham, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fras.
R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

- Bingley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred H.,
K.C.I.E., I.B.
- Birch, Sir Ernest W., K.C.M.G.
- Birch, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Fredk.
Noel, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Bircham, Sir Bernard Edward
Halsey, K.C.V.O.
- Bird, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilkinson Dent,
K.B.E., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Birkbeck, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William
Hy., K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Black, Sir Frederick William, K.C.B.
- Blackett, Sir Basil P., K.C.B.
- Blackwell, Sir Ernley Robertson H.,
K.C.B.
- Blake, Sir Arthur Ernest, K.B.E.
- Blake, *Capt.* Sir H. Acton, K.C.M.G.,
K.C.V.O., R.N.R.
- Blake, Dame Louisa Aldrich,
D.B.E., M.D.
- Blankenberg, Sir Reginald A., K.B.E.
- Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred
Percy, K.C.B., C.M.G., K.B.P.
- Blenkinsop, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Layton
John, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Block, Sir Adam S. Jas., K.C.M.G.
- Blood, *Gen.* Sir Bindou, C.B.
- Blunberg, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Herbert
Edward, K.C.B.
- Bodkin, Sir Archibald H., K.C.B.
- Bols, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Louis J., K.C.B.,
K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Bond, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis G.,
K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Bond, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
- Bonython, Sir J. Langdon, K.C.M.G.
- Booth, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Francis P.
Haworth, K.C.M.G.
- Borden, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Laird,
G.C.M.G.
- Bosanquet, Sir Oswald V., K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E.
- Bose, Sir Bipin Krishna, K.C.I.E.
- Bourke, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George D.,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Bourne, Sir Alfred G., K.C.I.E.,
F.R.S.
- Bourne, Sir H. Rowland M., K.B.E.,
C.M.G.
- Bower, Sir Edmund E. Nott, K.C.B.
- Bower, *Com.* Sir Graham J., K.C.M.G.,
R.N.
- Bower, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hamilton,
K.C.B.
- Bower, *Maj.* Sir Robert L., K.B.E.,
C.M.G.
- Bower, *Capt.* Sir (J.) Wm. Nott,
K.C.V.O.
- Bowering, Sir Chas. Calvert, K.C.M.G.,
K.B.E.
- Boyce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G. B.,
K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
- Boyd, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Farrell
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M.
- Boyle, Sir Alexander George, K.C.M.G.,
C.B.E.
- Boyle, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Algernon
D. E. H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Boys, Sir Francis T., K.B.E.
- Braddon, Hon. Sir Hy. Yule, K.B.E.
- Brade, Sir Reginald H., G.C.B.
- Bradford, *Adm.* Sir Edward Eden,
K.C.B., C.V.O.
- Bradford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Rose,
K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.D.
- Bragg, Sir Wm. Hy., K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Braithwaite, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter P.,
K.C.B.
- Brancker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William
Sefton, K.C.B.
- Brand, *Squadron Leader* Sir Chris-
topher Joseph Quinton, K.B.E.,
D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
- Brand, *Vice-Adm.* Hon. Sir Hubert
G., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Bray, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Claude A.,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Bray, Sir Denys de S., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.,
C.B.E.
- Bridge, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles
Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Bridgeman, Dame Caroline Beatrice,
D.B.E.
- Bridges, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Tom
M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Briggs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Jas.,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Briggs, *Adm.* Sir Charles J., K.C.B.
- Brise, Sir Evelyn J. Ruggles,
K.C.B.
- Brise, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold G.
Ruggles, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
- Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G.,
M.P.
- Brook, *Adm.* Sir Fredo. Edward E.,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Brook, *Admiral* Sir Osmond De B.,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Brockman, Sir Edwd. Lewis, K.C.M.G.
- Brooking, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harry T.,
K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
- Brookman, Sir George, K.B.E.
- Brooks, Sir Arthur David, G.B.E.
- Brooks, Sir James Henry, K.C.B.
- Brown, Sir Arthur Whitten, K.B.E.
- Brown, *Col.* Sir G. McLaren, K.B.E.
- Brown, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
- Brown, *Maj.* Sir R. Hanbury, K.C.M.G.
- Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur G. F.,
K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Browne, *Col.* Lord Arthur Howe,
K.B.E.
- Browne, Dame Sidney Jane, G.B.E.,
R.R.C.
- Browning, *Adm.* Sir Montague E.,
G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Bruce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir David, K.C.B.(m),
C.B.(c), M.B.
- Bruce, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Harvey,
K.C.B., M.V.O.
- Bunker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James,
K.C.M.G.
- Brunyate, Sir Jas. Bennett, K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E.
- Brunyate, Sir Wm. Edwin, K.C.M.G.
- Bryan, *Col.* Sir Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Buchanan, Sir George C., K.C.I.E.
- Buckland, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald
U. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Budd, Sir Cecil L., K.B.E.
- Buflin, *Gen.* Sir Edward S., K.C.B.,
C.V.O.
- Buller, Dame Andrey Charlotte
Georgina, D.B.E., R.R.C.
- Buller, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Henry
Tritton, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Buller, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Henry
Yarde, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- Bullock, *Lt.-General* Sir George
Mackworth, K.C.B.
- Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
- Bundi, H. H. the Maharaja Raja of,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
- Burdwan, Maharajahdhiraj of, G.C.I.E.,
K.C.N.I.
- Burgo, Rt. Rev. Bp. Hubert Murray,
K.C.V.O.
- Burke, Sir H. Farnham, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Burn, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
- Burnet, Sir Robt. Wm., K.C.V.O.,
M.D.
- Burnett, Dame Maud, D.B.E.
- Burrard, *Col.* Sir Sidney G., K.C.S.I.,
F.R.S.
- Burstall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry E.,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.
- Burt, Sir Hy. Parsall, K.C.I.E., I.B.E.
- Burthell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles H.,
K.C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
- Burton, Sir William Parker, K.B.E.
- Bush, *Admiral* Sir Paul W., K.C.B.,
M.V.O.
- Bushman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry
Augustus, K.C.B.
- Butcher, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Jas.,
K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Bute, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.
- Butler, Sir Cyril Kendall, K.B.E.
- Butler, Sir Fredk. G. A., K.C.M.G.,
C.B.
- Butler, Sir Geoffrey, K.B.E., M.P.
- Butler, Sir Montagu Sherard Dawes,
K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Butler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Harte
K., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Butler, Sir Spencer Harcourt, G.C.I.E.,
K.C.S.I.
- Butler, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Dacres,
K.C.V.O.
- Buxton, The Countess, G.B.E.
- Byatt, Sir Horace Archer, K.C.M.G.
- Byrne, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Joseph A.,
K.B.E., C.B.
- Byrne, Rt. Hon. Sir William Patrick,
K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Byron, Lucy, Lady, D.B.E.
- Cadman, Sir John, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Caine, Sir Hall, C.H., K.B.E.
- Caird, Sir Andrew, K.B.E.
- Callwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles E.,
K.C.B.
- Calthorpe, *Admiral of the Fleet*
Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough,
G.C.B.(m), G.C.M.G., C.B.(c), C.V.O.
- Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, K.B.E.,
C.M.G.
- Cameron, Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
- Cameron, *Maj.* Sir Maurice A., K.C.M.G.
- Campion, *Col.* Sir William R., K.C.M.G.,
D.S.O., T.D.
- Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir David G.
M., K.C.B.
- Campbell, Sir Gordon Huntly, K.B.E.
- Campbell, Dame Janet Mary, D.B.E.,
M.D.
- Campbell, Sir John Stratheden,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Campbell, *Col.* Sir Robt. Neil, K.C.M.G.,
C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S.
- Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Walter,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Campbell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pit-
cairn, K.C.B.
- Campion, *Col.* Sir William Robert,
K.C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
- Cantlie, Sir James, K.B.E., M.B.
- Capper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John E.,
K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Carden, *Admiral* Sir Sackville
Hamilton, K.C.M.G.
- Cardew, Sir Alex. Gordon, K.C.S.I.
- Carlyle, Sir Robert W., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Carmichael, Sir George, K.C.S.I.
- Carmichael, Sir James, K.B.E.
- Carnegie, Rt. Hon. Sir Lancelot
Douglas, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
- Carnegy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip
Malmwaring, K.C.B.
- Carroll, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
- Caruthers, Hon. Sir Joseph Hector
McNeill, K.C.M.G.
- Carter, Sir Edgar Bonham, K.C.M.G.,
C.I.E.
- Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Evan E.,
K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
- Carter, Sir Gilbert Thomas Gilbert,
K.C.M.G.
- Carter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John T., K.C.M.G.
- Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham,
K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Cutwright, Rt. Hon. Sir Fairfax L.,
K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
- Cutwright, Sir (W.) Chauncey, K.C.M.G.
- Cashin, Hon. Sir Michael Patrick,
K.B.E.
- Cave, Sir Basil S., K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Cave, *Col.* Sir Thomas Sturmy,
K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D.
- Cawston, Sir John W., K.C.B.
- Cayley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter de
Sausmarez, K.C.M.G., C.B.

- Cecil, Rt. Hon. Sir Evelyn, *P.C.*, *G.S.E., M.P.*
 Chalmers, Sir Mackenzie Dalzell, *K.C.B., C.S.I.*
 Chamberlain, Col. Sir Neville F. F., *K.C.B., K.C.V.O.*
 Chambers, Sir Edmund K., *K.B.E., C.B.*
 Chambers, Sir Theodore G., *K.B.E.*
 Chamier, Sir Edward M. de C., *S.C.I.E.*
 Chance, Sir Frederick Wm., *K.B.E.*
 Chancellor, Lt.-Col. Sir John Robt., *G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.*
 Chandra Shum Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, Maharaja Sir, *G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.*
 Chaplin, Sir Francis Drummond Percy, *G.B.E., K.C.M.G.*
 Chapman, Hon. Sir Austin, *K.C.M.G.*
 Chapman, Gen. Sir Edward F., *K.C.B.*
 Chapman, Sir Sydney J., *K.C.B., C.B.E.*
 Charkhari, H.H. the Maharaja of, *K.C.I.E.*
 Charles, *Commodore* Sir James T. W., *K.B.E., C.B., R.D., R.N.R.*
 Charles, *Surgeon-Gen.* Sir R. Havelock, *G.C.V.O., C.S.I.*
 Charlton, *Admiral* Sir Edward F. B., *K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*
 Chaffield, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Alfred E. Montacute, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.*
 Chatterjee, Sir Atul Chandra, *K.C.I.E.*
 Chauvel, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harry Geo., *G.C.M.G., G.C.B.*
 Chave, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin, *K.B.E.*
 Claylor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W. C., *K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.*
 Cheate, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir George Leuthal, *K.C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S., R.N.*
 Cheetham, Sir Milne, *K.C.M.G.*
 Chelmsford, The Viscountess, *G.B.E.*
 Chermiside, Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbert C., *G.C.M.G., C.B.*
 Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arlington A., *K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.*
 Childs, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Borlase E. Wyndham, *K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.*
 Chisholm, Dame Alice, *D.B.E.*
 Chitty, Sir Arthur, *K.C.M.G.*
 Chrystal, Sir George W., *K.C.B.*
 Clark, Sir Ernest, *K.C.B., C.B.E.*
 Clark, Sir Wm. Henry, *K.C.S.I., C.M.G.*
 Clarke, *Capt.* Sir Arthur W., *K.B.E.*
 Clarke, Sir Fredk. Jas., *K.C.M.G.*
 Clarke, Lt.-Gen. Sir Travers Edward, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*
 Clarkson, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir William, *K.B.E., C.M.G., R.A.N.*
 Clayton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick Thos., *K.C.B., C.M.G.*
 Clayton, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Gilbert F., *K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.*
 Clegg, Sir Robert Balguy, *K.C.I.E.*
 Cleland, Sir Chas. John, *K.B.E., M.V.O.*
 Cleland, Sir Thomas, *K.B.E.*
 Clerk, Sir Dugald, *K.B.E.*
 Clerk, Sir Geo. Russell, *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
 Clerly, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (C.) Francis, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*
 Cleveland, Sir Charles Raitt, *K.C.I.E., K.B.E.*
 Clifford, Col. Sir Charles, *K.B.E., C.M.G., V.D., T.D.*
 Clifford, Sir Hugh Charles, *G.C.M.G., C.B.I.*
 Climo, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Skipton Hill, *R.C.H., D.S.O.*
 Clipperton, Sir Charles Bell Child, *K.B.E., C.M.G.*
 Close, Sir Charles F., *K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.*
 Coaker, Hon. Sir William Ford, *K.B.E.*
 Cobb, Sir Cyril S., *K.B.E., M.V.O., M.P.*
 Cobbe, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alex. Stanhope, *V.C., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., I.A.*
 Cochlin, H.H. the Maharaja of, *G.C.I.E.*
 Cockburn, Hon. Sir John A., *K.C.M.G.*
 Cocks, Hon. Sir Arthur Alfred Clement, *K.B.E.*
 Codrington, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alfred Edward, *K.C.B., K.C.V.O.*
 Coghlan, Hon. Sir Charles Patrick John, *K.C.M.G.*
 Coghlan, Sir Timothy A., *K.C.M.G., I.S.O.*
 Cohen, Sir Robert Waley, *K.B.E.*
 Coke, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry, *K.C.V.O.*
 Colefax, Sir Hy. Arthur, *K.B.E., C.B.*
 Collet, Sir Wilfrid, *K.C.M.G.*
 Collingwood, Sir William, *K.B.E.*
 Collins, Sir Godfrey P., *K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.*
 Collins, Sir Wm. Job, *K.C.V.O., M.D.*
 Colville, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Stanley Cecil James, *G.C.B., C.M.G., G.C.V.O.*
 Colvin, Sir Elliot Graham, *K.C.S.I.*
 Colyer, Sir James Frank, *K.B.E.*
 Congreve, *Gen.* Sir Walter N., *V.C., K.C.B., M.V.O.*
 Connell, Sir Robert Lowden, *K.B.E.*
 Cook, Sir Basil Alfred Kemball, *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
 Cook, Sir Chas. Archer, *K.C.B.*
 Cook, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, *G.C.M.G.*
 Cook, Mary Lady, *D.B.E.*
 Cooke, Sir Clement Kinloch, *K.B.E., M.P.*
 Cooke, Sir E. Marriott, *K.B.A., M.B.*
 Cooper, Sir James Alex., *K.B.I.*
 Cooper, Sir Robert Elliott, *K.C.B.*
 Cope, Sir Alfred Wm., *K.C.B.*
 Corbett, Sir Vincent E. H., *K.C.V.O.*
 Corcoran, Sir John Arthur, *K.B.E., C.B.*
 Cordeaux, *Maj.* Sir Harry Edward Spiller, *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
 Cory, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George N., *K.B.I., D.S.O.*
 Couchman, Sir Francis Dundas, *K.B.E., C.I.E.*
 Couper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Victor A., *K.C.B.*
 Cox, Dame Belle, *D.B.E.*
 Cox, Sir Charles Thos., *K.C.M.G.*
 Cox, Sir Edward Owen, *G.B.E.*
 Cox, Lt.-Col. Sir Percy Z., *G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.*
 Craddock, Sir Reginald Hy., *G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.*
 Craig, *Maj.* Sir Algernon Tudor, *K.B.E.*
 Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir Hy., *K.C.B., M.P.*
 Creedy, Sir Herbert James, *K.C.B., K.C.V.O.*
 Creswell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William Rooke, *K.C.M.G., K.B.E.*
 Crewe, *Brig.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Chas. Preston, *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
 Crichton, Col. Hon. Sir George Arthur Charles, *K.C.V.O.*
 Crookshank, Col. Sir Sydney D., *K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.*
 Crossbie, Hon. Sir John C., *K.B.E.*
 Crowdy, Dame Rachel Eleanor, *D.B.E., R.N.C.*
 Cruise, Sir Richard R., *K.C.V.O.*
 Crump, Sir Hy. Ashbrooke, *K.C.I.E., C.S.I.*
 Cubitt, Sir Bertram B., *K.C.B.*
 Cullen, Hon. Sir Wm. Portus, *K.C.M.G.*
 Cumming, Sir John Ghest, *K.C.I.E., C.B.I.*
 Cunningham, Sir William J., *K.C.S.I.*
 Cunningham, Sir A. Fredk. D., *K.C.I.E.*
 Cunningham, Sir George, *K.B.E., C.B.(C)*
 Cunynghame, Sir Hy. H. S., *K.C.B.*
 Currie, *Gen.* Sir Arthur W., *G.C.M.G., K.C.B.*
 Currie, Sir James, *K.B.E., C.M.G.*
 Currie, Sir James T., *K.C.B.*
 Curtis, Sir George Seymour, *K.C.S.I.*
 Curtis, Sir Richard James, *K.B.E.*
 Curzon of Kedleston, The Mar-
 chioness, *G.B.E.*
 Cust, *Adm.* Sir Herbert E. Puroy, *K.B.E., C.B.*
 Custance, *Admiral* Sir Reginald N., *G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.*
 Dabobloy, Sir Manockji Byramji, *K.C.I.E.*
 Dajit Singh, Raja, Sir, *K.B.E., I.S.I.*
 Dalrymple, Col. Sir William, *K.B.E.*
 Dalton, Rev. Canon John Neale, *K.C.V.O., C.M.G.*
 Daly, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh, *K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.*
 Dane, Sir Louis W., *G.C.I.E., C.S.I.*
 Dane, Sir Richd. Morris, *K.C.I.E.*
 Daniell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John F., *K.C.M.G.*
 Daniels, Sir Percy, *K.B.E.*
 Darbianga, Maharaja of, *G.C.I.E., K.B.E.*
 Darlington, Col. Sir Henry Clayton, *K.C.B., C.M.G., T.D.*
 Darnley Countess of, *D.B.E.*
 Darwin, Sir Horace, *K.B.E., F.R.S.*
 Datla, H.H. Maharaja of, *K.C.S.I.*
 Davenport, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Bromley, *K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.*
 David, Sir (T.W.) Edgeworth, *K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.S.*
 Davidson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John H., *K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.*
 Davidson, Sir Lionel, *K.C.S.I.*
 Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady, *D.B.E.*
 Davies, Sir Alfred, *K.B.E., C.B.*
 Davies, *General* Sir Francis John, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.*
 Davies, Sir John Thomas, *K.C.B.*
 Davies, Sir Joseph, *K.B.E.*
 Davis, Sir Charles Thomas, *K.C.M.G.*
 Davison, Sir William Hy., *K.B.E., M.P.*
 Dawson, Aimée Evelyn, Lady, *G.B.E.*
 Dawson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Douglas F.R., *G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G.*
 De Bartolome, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles M., *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
 De Brath, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ernest, *K.C.B., C.I.E.*
 De Chair, *Admiral* Sir Dudley R. S., *K.C.B.(m), C.B.(C), M.V.O.*
 D'Egville, Sir Howard, *K.B.E.*
 Delamain, Lt.-Gen. Sir Walter Sinclair, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.*
 de la Rue, Sir Ernest, *K.C.V.O.*
 Delevigne, Sir Malcolm, *K.C.B.*
 De Lisle, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry De Beauvoir, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.*
 Demetriadi, Sir Stephen, *K.B.E.*
 de Montmorency Sir Geoffrey Fitzhervey, *K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E.*
 Denison, Sir Hugh, *K.B.E.*
 Dennis, Sir Alfred H., *K.B.E., C.B.*
 Dennis, Sir Raymond Herbert, *K.B.E.*
 Densham, Sir Harry P., *K.B.E.*
 Dent, Sir Alfred, *K.C.M.G.*
 Denton, *Capt.* Sir George C., *K.C.M.G.*
 Dering, Sir H. Guy, *K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O.*
 De Salis, *Admiral* Sir William Fane, *K.B.E., M.V.O.*
 De Sausmerez, Annie Elizabeth, Lady, *G.B.E.*
 Des Graz, Sir Charles Louis, *K.C.M.G.*
 Devonshire, Sir James Lyne, *K.B.E.*
 De Waal, Hon. Sir N. Frederic, *K.C.M.G.*
 Dew, Lt.-Col. Sir Armine Breton, *K.C.I.E., C.S.I.*

- Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of (Junior), K.C.S.I.
 Dewas, H.H. the Senior Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Dewrance, Sir John, K.B.E.
 D'Eyncourt, Sir Eustace H. Tennyson, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Dhar, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
 Dholpur, *Maj. H.H. the Maharaja Rana of*, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
 Dhrangadhra, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Black, Sir Alex. Henderson, K.C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Diamond, Sir William Henry, K.B.E.
 Dick, Col. Sir Arthur Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., I.A.
 Dickinson, Rt. Hon. Sir Willoughby H., K.B.E.
 Dixon, Edith Lady, D.B.E.
 Dixon, *Brig.-Gen. Sir Hy. G.*, K.C.B.
 Dixon, *Eng. Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Bland*, K.C.B.
 Dixon, Sir William Vibart, K.B.E.
 Dobbs Sir Hy. Robert Conway, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
 Dobell, *Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. Macpherson*, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Dodds, Sir James Miller, K.C.B.(c).
 Don, Sir William, K.B.E.
 Donald, Sir J. Stuart, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Donald, Sir Robert, C.B.E.
 Donner Anna Maria, Lady, D.B.E.
 Donop, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Stanley B. von*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Donovan, *Surg.-Gen. Sir William*, K.C.B.
 Dorrion, *General Sir Horace L. Smith*, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Dorrion, Olive Crofton, Lady, D.B.E.
 Dorward, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur R.F.*, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Dougherty, Rt. Hon. Sir James Brown, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Douie, Sir James McCrone, K.C.S.I.
 Down, *Lieut.-Com. Sir Charles Edwd.*, K.B.E., R.N.R.
 Dowson, Sir Ernest Macleod, K.B.E.
 Drummond, Hon. Sir J. Eric, C.M.M.G., C.B.
 Du Boulay, Sir James Houssemayne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Du Cane, *Lt.-Gen. Sir John Philip*, K.C.B.
 Duck, *Vet.-Col. Sir Francis*, K.C.B.
 Duckham, Sir A. McDougal, K.C.B.
 Duff, *Admiral Sir Alexander L.*, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Duff, Sir Arthur Cunningham Grant, K.C.M.G.
 Duff, Sir Evelyn M. Grant, K.C.M.G.
 Duff, *Lt.-Col. Sir Hector L.*, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Dufferin and Ava, The Dowager Countess of, D.B.E. V.A., C.I.
 Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
 Durgapur, H.H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
 Dunstan, Sir Wyndham R., K.C.M.G.
 Durnford, Sir Walter, G.B.E., L.L.D., V.D.
 Dyer, Sir Wm. Turner Thiselton, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.
 Eaglesome, Sir John Egan, K.C.M.G.
 Earle, Sir Archdale, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Earle, Sir Lionel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Edgerley, Sir Steyning W., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
 Edis, Col. Sir Robert W., K.B.E., C.B., V.D.
 Edwards, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred H. M.*, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
 Egerton, Sir Brian, K.C.I.E.
 Egerton, *Admiral Sir George Le Clerc*, K.C.B.
 Egerton, *Lt.-Gen. Sir Raleigh G.*, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
 Egerton, Sir Walter, K.C.M.G.
 Elder, Sir James A. M., K.B.E.
 Eliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles N. E., G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Elles, *Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond R.*, G.C.I.E., K.C.B.
 Elles, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh J.*, K.C.M.O., C.B., D.S.O.
 Ellington, *Air Vice-Marshal Sir Edwd. Leonard*, K.C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S.
 Elliot, *Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward L.*, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Elliot, Sir Francis E. H., G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Elliott, Sir James Duncan, K.B.E.
 Elliott, Sir Bignell G., K.B.E.
 Ellis, Sir Chas. E., G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Ellis, *Vice-Adm. Sir Edward H. F.*, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Heaton, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
 Ellis, Sir William Hy., G.B.E.
 Ellison, *Lt.-Gen. Sir Gerald F.*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Elphinstone, Sir George K. B., K.B.E.
 English, Col. Sir Thos. Crisp, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S., A.M.S.
 Escott, Sir Ernest B. Sweet, K.C.M.G.
 Eustace, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Fras. J. W.*, K.C.B.
 Evans, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Eve, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E.
 Everett, *Vice-Adm. Sir Allan F.*, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Everett, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry J.*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Ewart, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Hy.*, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Ewart, *Lt.-Gen. Sir John Spencer*, K.C.B.
 Ewing, Sir Jas. Alfd., K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Eyles, Sir Alfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Fagan, Sir Patrick James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Fairbank, Sir William, K.C.V.O., G.B.E.
 Falconer, Sir Robt. A., K.C.M.G., L.L.D.
 Fanshawe, *Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Dalrymple*, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Fanshawe, Sir Arthur Upton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
 Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward A.*, K.C.B.
 Fanshawe, *Lt.-Gen. Sir Hew Dalrymple*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fanshawe, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert*, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Faridunji Jamshidji, Sir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Farquhar, *Admiral Sir Arthur M.*, K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Faussett, *Capt. Sir Bryan G. Godfrey*, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
 Fawcett, Dame Millicent Garrett, G.B.E.
 Fawkes, *Admiral Sir Wilmot H.*, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Feilden, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Hy. Broom*, K.C.B.
 Feilding, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey P. T.*, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Fell, Sir Godfrey B. H., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Fell, *Air-Commodore Sir Matthew H. G.*, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Fenton, Sir Michael Wm., K.C.S.I.
 Fenwick, Sir G. Townsend, K.C.M.G.
 Ferguson, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Fergusson, *Vice-Adm. Sir James Andrew*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Fiddes, Sir George Vandeleur, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Field, *Adm. Sir A. Mostyn*, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Field, *Vice-Adm. Sir Fredk. L.*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Fielding, Sir Charles Wm., K.B.E.
 Fildes, Sir Luke, K.C.V.O., R.A.
 Findlay, Hon. Sir John George, K.C.M.G., L.L.D.
 Findlay, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
 Findlay, Sir Mansfield de Cardonnel, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Finlay, Hon. Sir Wm., K.B.E., K.C.
 Firth, Col. Sir Robert H., K.B.E., C.B.
 Fisher, *Admiral Sir Frederick W.*, K.C.V.O.
 Fisher, Sir Norman F. Warren, G.C.B.
 Fitton, Sir Cecil Edwin, K.B.E.
 FitzGeorge, Col. Sir Augustus C. F., K.C.V.O., C.B.
 FitzHerbert, *Admiral Hon. Sir Edward Stafford*, K.C.B.
 FitzMaurice, *Rear-Adm. Maurice Swinfen*, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
 FitzPatrick, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles, G.C.M.O.
 FitzPatrick, Sir (J.) Percy, K.C.M.G.
 FitzRoy, Sir Almeric Wm., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Fletcher, Sir Walter M., K.B.E., M.D.
 Flett, Sir John S., K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Floud, Sir Francis L. C., K.C.B.
 Flynn, Sir (J.) Albert, K.C.B.
 Foote, *Admiral Sir Randolph F. O.*, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Forbes, *Brig.-Gen. Sir Arthur Wm.*, K.B.E., C.B.
 Forbes, Sir George Stuart, K.C.S.I.
 Ford, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald*, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Fortescue, *Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour John*, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
 Forwood, Sir Wm. Bower, K.B.E.
 Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Eulas, G.C.M.G.
 Fowke, *Lt.-Gen. Sir George Henry*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Fowle, Col. Sir (H.) Walter Hamilton, K.B.E.
 Fowler, Col. Sir James Kingston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.D.
 Fowler, *Lt.-Col. Sir Henry*, K.B.E.
 Fowler, *Maj.-Gen. Sir John Sharman*, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Fraser, Sir D. Drummond, K.B.E.
 Fraser, Sir Stuart M., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Fraser, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Theodore*, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
 Freeland, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry F. E.*, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
 Freeman, Sir Philip Horace, K.B.E.
 Fremanle, *Adm. Hon. Sir Edmund R.*, G.C.B., C.M.G.
 Fremanle, *Adm. Sir Sydney R.*, K.C.B., M.V.O.
 French, Sir Somerset R., K.C.M.G.
 Friend, *Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Lovick B.*, K.B.E., C.B.
 Frupp, Sir Alfred D., K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Fry, Sir Frederick M., K.C.V.O.
 Fry, *Maj.-Gen. Sir William*, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Fuller, Sir Francis C. B. D., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Fuller, Hon. Sir George W., K.C.M.G.
 Fuller, Sir J. Bampfylde, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Furse, Dame Catherine, K.B.E.
 Furse, *Lt.-Gen. Sir William Thos.*, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Gait, Sir Edward A., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Galloway, *Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas J.*, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
 Galloway, *Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Lionel*, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Game, *Air Vice-Marshal Sir Philip Woolcott*, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Gamble, *Admiral Sir Douglas A.*, K.C.V.O.

Gangadhar Madho Chitnavis, Sir, K.B.E.	Goschen, Hon. Sir William Hy. K.B.E.	Hall, Adm. Sir Herbt. G. King, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C.G.D.
Gardiner, Sir Frederick Crombie K.B.E.	Goschen, Sir Wm. Hy. Neville, K.B.E.	Hall, Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Reginald, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.C.L.
Garnsey, Sir Gilbert Francis, K.B.E.	Gosford, The Countess of, D.B.F.	Halsey, Sir Laurence E., K.B.E.
Garran, Sir Robert Randolph, K.B.E.	Gough, Gen. Sir Hubert de la Poer, C.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Halsey, Vice-Adm. Sir Lionel, C.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Garratt, Brig.-Gen. Sir Francis Sud- den, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Gouin, Hon. Sir Lomer, K.C.M.G.	Hambro, Sir C. Eric, K.B.E.
Garraway, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Charles Frederick, K.C.M.G.	Gower, Sir Geo. Granville Leveson- K.B.E.	Hambro, Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Garrod, Col. Sir Archd. E., K.C.M.G.	Gower, Sir Robert Patrick Mal- colm, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.	Hamilton, Gen. Sir Bruce M., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Garton, Sir Richard C., G.B.E.	Graaff, Hon. Sir Jacobus A. C., K.C.M.G.	Hamilton, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Owen Fisher, K.C.B.
Gascoigne, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Julius, K.C.M.G.	Gracie, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., M.V.O.	Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord George F., G.C.S.I.
Gatacre, Maj.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.B.	Graham, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Ritchie C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Hamilton, Surg.-Gen. Sir Henry, K.C.B.
Gates, Sir Frank C., K.C.I.E., C.B.	Graham, Sir Henry J. L., K.C.B.	Hamilton, Sir Horace P., K.C.B.
Gaunt, Admiral Sir Ernest F. A., K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.	Graham, Sir John James, K.C.M.G.	Hamilton, General Sir Ian S. M., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gaunt, Vice-Adm. Sir Guy R. A., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.P.	Graham, Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Wm., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Hammack, Sir Murray, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Gauntlett, Sir Mazer Frederic, K.B.E., C.I.E.	Grahame, Rt. Hon. Sir George D., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.	Hands, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
Gay, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Granet, Sir (W.) Guy, G.B.E.	Handyside, Surg. Rear-Adm. Sir Patrick B., K.B.E., C.B.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Auckland C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., M.D.	Grant, Sir Alfred Hamilton, K.C.S.I., K.C.B.	Hankey, Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice P. A., G.C.B.
Geddes, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric C., G.C.B. (C), G.B.E., K.C.B. (M).	Grant, Vice-Adm. Sir E. Percy F. G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	Harcourt, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
Gellibrand, Maj.-Gen. Sir John K.C.B., D.S.O.	Grant, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E.	Harding, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
George, Dame Margaret Lloyd, K.B.F.	Grant, Admiral Sir Heathcote S., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Hare, Maj.-Gen. Sir Steuart W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
German, Maj. Sir James, K.B.E.	Grant, Adm. Sir Wm. Lowther, K.C.B.	Harington, Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles H., G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Ghamshyamainji Ajitsinhji, H.H., of Dhrangodhra, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Graumann, Sir Harry, K.B.E.	Hari Singh, Sir H.H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Ghulam Muhammad Ali, Prince, G.C.I.E.	Graves, Sir Robert Windham, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.	Harman, Sir Chas. A. King, K.C.M.G.
Gibb, Sir Alexander, G.B.E., C.B.	Gray, Sir Albert, K.C.B., K.C.	Harmer, Sir Sidney F., K.B.E., F.R.S.
Gibbons, Sir William, K.C.B.	Gray, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry McI. W., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.M.G., M.B.	Harnam Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
Gibbons, Lt.-Col. Sir Walter, K.B.E.	Green, Eng. Rear-Adm. Sir Donald P., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Harrel, Rt. Hon. Sir David, G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Gibbs, Sir Philip Hamilton, K.B.E.	Green, Sir Frederick, K.B.E.	Harrington, Lt.-Col. Sir John Lane, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Gibson, Sir Henry James, K.C.B.	Green, Vice-Adm. Sir John F. E., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Harris, Sir Arthur A.H., K.B.E.
Gibson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.	Greene, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Conyngham, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Harris, Sir Austin Edward, K.B.F.
Gibson, Brig.-Gen. Hon. Sir John Morrison, K.C.M.G.	Greene, Sir Wm. Graham, K.C.B.	Harris, Sir Charles, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Gibson, Sir Robert, K.B.E.	Greenwood, Marjorie, Lady, D.B.F.	Harris, Sir C. Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
Giffard, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerald God- frey, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	Greer, Joseph H., K.C.V.O.	Harris, Col. Sir David, K.C.M.G., V.D.
Gill, Sir John Wm., K.B.E.	Greville, Sir George, K.C.M.G.	Harris, Sir Henry Percy, K.B.E.
Gillan, Sir Robt. Woodburn, K.C.S.I.	Greville, Hon. Dame Margaret Helen, D.B.E.	Harris, Adm. Sir Robt. H., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Gillman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Greville, Hon. Sir Sidney R., K.C.V.O., C.B.	Harrison, Sir Cecil R., K.B.E.
Gimlette, Surg.-Gen. Sir Thomas Desmond, K.C.B., R.N.	Grey, Lt.-Col. Sir Raleigh, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.	Harrison, Sir James Humphrys, K.C.V.O.
Girouard, Col. Sir E. Percy C., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Griddle, Sir Arnold Babb, K.B.E.	Harrison, Sir John, K.B.E.
Glazebrook, Sir Richard Tetley, K.C.B., F.R.S.	Grierson, Sir George Abraham, K.C.I.E.	Harrison, Gen. Sir Richard, G.C.B., M.C.
Glasgow, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas W., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Grigg, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward W. M., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	Harrowby, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Gleichen, Maj.-Gen. Lord Edward, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Grindle, Sir Gilbert Edmund Augustine, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Hart, Sir George Sankey, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Glubb, Maj.-Gen., Sir Frederic M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.	Groom, Hon. Sir Littleton Ernest, K.C.M.G.	Hart, Gen. Sir Reginald C., V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Goodby, Sir Kenneth Weldon, K.B.E.	Grover, Gen. Sir Malcolm H. S., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.	Harvey, Sir Ernest Maes, K.B.E.
Godley, General Sir Alex. J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Guggisberg, Brig.-Gen. Sir Fredk. Gordon, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Harvey, Sir Ernest Musgrave, K.B.E.
Godman, Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E.	Guillemand, Sir Laurence N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Harvey, Col. Sir George S. A., Pasha, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Goldfinch, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.	Gurbakhsh Singh Bedi, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.	Harvey, Sir Henry P., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Gondal, Thakur Sahib of, G.C.I.E.	Guthrie, Sir Connop, K.B.E.	Hawkes, Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Mon- tagne Pakington, K.C.B., C.S.I.
Goode, Sir William A. M., K.B.E.	Hadcock, Lt.-Col. Sir A. George, K.B.E., T.D., F.R.S.	Hayes, Commodore Sir Bertram Fox, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.N.R.
Goodenough, Admiral Sir William F., K.B.E., M.V.O.	Haggard, Sir William Henry Doven- ton, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Hayward, Sir Maurice H. W., K.C.S.I.
Goodrich, Adm. Sir James E. C., K.C.V.O.	Haig, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Wolseley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., C.B.E.	Hazen, Hon. Sir John Douglas, K.C.M.G.
Goodwin, Eng. Vice-Adm. Sir George G., K.C.F.	Hailey, Sir William Malcolm, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	Hearn, Sir Walter Risley, K.B.E.
Goodwin, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas R. J. C., K.C.B., D.S.O., K.B.E.	Haking, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richd. Cyril Byrne, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Hearst, Hon. Sir William Howard, K.C.M.G.
Gordon, Sir Chas. Blair, G.B.E.	Haldane, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Aylmer L., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.	Heath, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Ernest, K.C.B. (M), C.B. (C), C.V.O.
Gordon, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Frederic, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Hall, Sir A. Daniel, K.C.B., F.R.S.	Heath, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerard M., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Gordon, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alex. Hamilton, K.C.B.	Hall, Admiral Sir George Fowler King, K.C.B., C.V.O.	Heath, Sir Hy. Frank, K.C.B.
Gore, Sir Francis Charles, K.C.B.		
Gordon, Lt.-Gen. Sir George Frederic, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.		

- Heath, *Admiral* Sir Herbert L., K.C.B., M.V.O.
 Heath, Sir Thomas Little, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Hedley, Col. Sir W. Coote, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Hehir, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Patrick, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., I.M.S.
 Helme—see Mashter.
 Henderson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Brodie H., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Henderson, Sir Frederick Ness, K.B.E.
 Henderson, Sir H. Trevor, K.R.F.
 Henderson, Henrietta Caroline, Lady D.R.F.
 Henderson, *Admiral* Sir Basil F. H., G.C.R.
 Henderson, *Adm.* Sir William Hannam, K.B.E.
 Heneker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William G.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Henley, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
 Henna, Sir Sydney H. H., K.B.E., M.P.
 Hennessy, Sir Alfred Theodore, K.B.E.
 Hennessy, Dame Una Constance Pope, D.B.E.
 Henriques, Sir Philip G., K.B.E.
 Herbert, Sir Alfred E., K.B.E.
 Herdman, *Maj.* Sir Emerson Crawford, K.B.E.
 Heron, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
 Herringham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
 Hertslot, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
 Hewett, Sir Fredk. Stanley, K.C.V.O.
 Hewett, Sir John P., G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Hickie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Edmund, K.C.B.
 Hickson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel, K.B.E., C.B., A.M.S.
 Higgins, *Air Vice-Marshal* John F. A., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Higgins, Sir John Michael, K.C.M.G.
 Higginson, *Gen.* Sir George W. A., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Hiler, Sir Ernest V., K.B.E.
 Hill, Sir Claude H. A., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Hill, *Surg.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Hill, Col. Sir Wm. Alexander, K.C.B.
 Hilher, Sir Walter C., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Hirtzel, Sir F. Arthur, K.C.B.
 Hobbs, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Joseph J., Talbot, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., V.D.
 Hodges, *Vice-Adm.* Michael H., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Hodgson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hy. West, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
 Hodgson, Sir Robert McL., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Hodsdon, *Maj.* Sir James W. B., K.B.E., M.D.
 Hohler, Sir Thomas Beaumont, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Holbrook, Col. Sir Arthur R., K.B.E., V.D., M.P.
 Holden, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Henry Capel Loft, K.C.B., F.R.S.
 Holdich, Col. Sir T. Hungerford, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.F., C.P.
 Holford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Lindsay, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Holland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur F. A., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., M.P.
 Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O.
 Holland, Sir Thomas Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Holman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert C., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Holnaden, Sir Oswald G., K.R.F.
 Holmes, Sir Arthur William, K.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Holmes, Sir George Charles Vincent, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Holt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice P. C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Hood, Hon. Sir Alexander Nelson, K.C.V.O.
 Hope, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geo. P. Webley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Hopkins, Sir Richard V. N., K.C.B.
 Hopkinson, Sir Fredk. T., K.B.E.
 Horder, Sir Thomas J., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Hore, Sir Charles F. A., K.B.E., K.C.B.
 Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. Stevenson, K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
 Horner, Sir John F. F., K.C.V.O.
 Horrocks, Col. Sir William H., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
 Horwood, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William Thomas Francis, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hoskins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur R., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Houston, Sir Alexander C., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.B., D.S.O.
 Howard, Rt. Hon. Sir Esme William, G.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
 Howard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Howard, Sir Henry Fraser, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Howse, *Maj.-Gen.* H. Sir Neville R., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Hoy, Col. Sir William Wilson, K.C.B.
 Hoy, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Hawker, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., I.A., A.D.C. Gen.
 Hudson, Dame Mary Elizabeth, G.B.E. (Viscountess Northcliffe).
 Hudson, Sir Robert A., G.B.E.
 Hughes, Dame Mary Ethel, G.B.E.
 Humphrys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Henry, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Hunt, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Alister Thomas, K.C.B., C.S.I.
 Hunt, Dame Catherine R., D.B.E.
 Hunter, *Gen.* Sir Archibald, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Hunter, Sir George B., K.B.E., D.S.C.
 Hunter, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Hunza, The Mir of, K.C.I.E.
 Hurst, Sir Cecil J. B., K.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Hutchings, Sir Alister, K.B.E.
 Hutchins, Sir Philip P., K.C.B.
 Hutchins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.P.
 Huts, Rt. Hon. Sir Esme, K.C.M.G.
 Hyderabad, *Lt.-Gen.* H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
 Idar, *Lt.-Col.* the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 In Thurn, Sir Everard F., K.C.B., K.C.B.
 Indore, H.H. Mahady Holkar, G.C.I.E.
 Ingfield, *Res.-Adm.* Sir Edward, K.C.B.
 Innes, Sir James Alexander, K.C.I.E.
 Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. R., K.C.M.G.
 Innes, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry O. B., K.C.B.
 Ironside, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Edmund, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Irvin, Sir John Hannel, K.B.E.
 Irvine, Hon. Sir Wm. H.E., K.C.V.O.
 Irwin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
 Jackson, Sir Fredk. J., K.C.M.G., K.C.B., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
 Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Herbert Henry, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
 Jackson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Wm., K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I.
 Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Louis C., K.R.F., C.B., C.M.G.
 Jackson, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir R. M. Whyte, M., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
 Jackson, *Admiral* Sir Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
 Jackson, *Adm.* Sir Thomas S., K.C.V.O.
 Jacob, *Gen.* Sir Claud W., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
 Jacob, Sir Lionel M., K.C.S.I.
 Jaisalmer, H.H. Maharawal, K.C.S.I.
 James, Sir Frederick Seton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Jamieson, Sir James William, K.C.M.G.
 Jammu and Kashmir—see Hari Singh.
 Jara, H.H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.F.
 Japp, Sir Henry, K.B.E.
 Japp, Sir John Gustave, K.B.E.
 Jeddah, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Darel, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
 Jekyll, Agnes Lowndes, Lady, D.B.E.
 Jekyll, Col. Sir Herbert, K.C.M.G.
 Jenkins, Rt. Hon. Sir Lawrence H., K.C.I.E.
 Jerram, *Adm.* Sir T. H. Martyn, G.C.M.G., C.B., (M.), C.B.(C).
 Joudwin, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Hugh S., K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Jhalawar, H.H. Maharaj Rana of, K.C.S.I.
 Jind, H.H. Sir Ranbir Singh, *Rajendra Bahadur*, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Jitendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, H.H. Maharaja, K.C.S.I.
 Jodhpur, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., C.V.O.
 Johnson, Hon. Sir Wm. Elliott, K.C.M.G.
 Johnston, Col. Sir Duncan A., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Johnston, Sir George Lawson, K.B.E.
 Johnston, Sir Harry H., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Johnstone, Hon. Sir Alan, G.C.V.O.
 Johnstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Edgeworth, K.B.E., C.B.
 Johore, H.H. Sultan of, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Francis A., K.B.E., C.B.
 Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.C.S.
 Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Thomas George, K.B.E.
 Jones, Hon. Sir William Hall, K.C.M.G.
 Jones, Sir William John, K.B.E.
 Just, Sir Hartmann Wolfgang, G.C.M.G., C.B.
 Kagal, The Senior Chief of, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Kahlur, *Maj.* H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I., C.S.I.
 Kapurthala, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Karauli, H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
 Kashi Rao Holkar, Sir, K.C.S.I.
 Kashmir—see Hari Singh.
 Kasimbazar, Maharaja of, K.C.B.E.
 Kaul, Sir Daya Kishan, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Kavanagh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles T. M., K.C.B., C.B., F.R.C.S.
 Keary, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. D'Urban, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Keir, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Lindsay, K.C.B.
 Kell, Col. Sir Vernon G.W., K.B.E., C.B.
 Kemball, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George V., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Kemp, Hon. Sir A. Edward, K.C.M.G.
 Kempe, Sir John Arrow, K.C.B.
 Kenderdine, Sir Charles H., K.B.E.
 Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward C. W. Mackenzie, K.B.E., C.B.
 Kennedy, Sir Robert John, K.C.M.G.
 Kent, Sir Staghenson, K.C.B.
 Kenyon, Sir Fredk. G., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.B.
 Keogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alfred, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B., M.D.
 Keppel, *Adm.* Sir Colin Richd., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

- Keppel, Hon. Sir Derek, *G.C.V.O.*,
C.M.G., *C.I.E.*, *V.D.*
 Kerr, Sir John Hy., *K.C.S.I.*, *K.C.I.E.*
 Kerr, *Adm. of the Fleet* Lord Walter
 Talbot, *C.C.B.*
 Kershaw, Sir Louis J., *K.C.S.I.*, *C.I.E.*
 Kershaw, Sir Noel Thos., *K.C.B.*
 Khan-Zaman Khan, Nawab Sir,
K.C.I.E.
 Khatel, Khan of, *G.C.I.E.*
 Khuda Baksh Khan, *Major* Nawab
 Malik Tiwana Sir, *K.C.I.E.*, *G.B.E.*
 Kiggell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot
 Edward, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*
 Kiloyn, Sir Ernest F., *K.C.M.G.*
 Kindsley, Sir Robert M., *G.B.E.*
 King, Sir Alexander F., *K.C.B.*
 King, Dame Ethel Locke, *D.B.E.*
 King, Sir Henry Seymour, *K.C.I.E.*
 Kingsnorth, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir
 Arthur Fredk., *K.C.B.*
 Kinnear, Sir Walter S., *K.B.E.*
 Kirk, Sir Hy. Alex., *K.C.I.E.*
 Kirkpatrick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Mac-
 auley, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.S.I.*
 Kishan Parshad Maharaja, *G.C.I.E.*
 Kishangarh, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaj
 Dhiraj of, *K.C.S.I.*, *K.C.I.E.*
 Kitson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gerald Charles,
K.C.V.O., *C.B.*, *C.M.G.*
 Knapp, Sir Arthur Rowland, *K.C.I.E.*,
C.S.I., *C.B.E.*
 Knight, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wyndham
 Charles, *K.C.I.E.*, *C.B.*, *C.S.I.*, *D.S.O.*
 Knollys, *Col.* Sir Henry, *K.C.V.O.*
 Knox, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian, *K.C.M.G.*,
L.B.
 Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred W. F.,
K.C.B., *C.M.G.*, *M.P.*
 Knox, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. E., *K.C.B.*
 Knudsen, Sir Karl Fredrik, *K.B.E.*
 Koihapur, H.H. the Maharaja of,
G.C.I.E.
 Kotab, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharao of,
G.C.S.I., *G.C.I.E.*, *G.B.E.*
 Krishna Gobinda Gupta, Sir,
K.C.S.I.
 Kutch, H.H. the Maharao of, *G.C.S.I.*,
G.C.I.E.
 Lagden, Sir Godfrey Y., *K.C.M.G.*
 Labej (Al Haura), Sultan of, *K.C.I.E.*
 Lake, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Percy H. N.,
K.C.B. (M), *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.* (C)
 Lake, Sir Richard S., *K.C.M.G.*
 Lakhajai Raj Bawaji Raj, *Thakur*
Sahib, *K.C.I.E.*
 Lamb, Sir Harry H., *G.B.E.*, *K.C.M.G.*
 Lambagraon, *Lt.-Col.* Raja of,
K.C.I.E., *C.S.I.*
 Lambert, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil F.,
K.C.B.
 Lambert, Sir Henry Chas. M., *K.C.M.G.*,
C.B.
 Lambton, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Wm.,
K.C.B., *C.M.G.*, *C.V.O.*, *D.S.O.*
 Landon, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick
 W. B., *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*
 Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ronald B.,
K.C.B., *K.C.V.O.*
 Lankester, Sir E. Ray, *G.C.B.*, *F.R.S.*
 Lansdowne, The Marchioness of,
G.B.E., *V.A.*, *C.I.*, *C.H.*
 Larke, Sir William James, *K.B.E.*
 Latta, Sir Andrew Gibson, *K.B.E.*
 Laurence, Sir Perceval Maitland,
K.C.M.G.
 Law, Sir W. Algernon, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*
 Lawford, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Sydney T. B.,
K.C.B.
 Lawless, *Surg.-Lt.-Col.* Sir Warren
 Crooke, *K.C.V.O.*, *C.B.*, *C.I.E.*, *G.B.E.*
 Lawley, Annie Allen, Lady, *G.B.E.*
 Lawley, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. Sir Arthur,
G.C.S.I., *G.C.I.E.*, *K.C.M.G.*
 Lawrence, Gen. Hon. Sir Herbert
 A., *K.C.B.*
 Lawson, Sir Arnold, *K.B.E.*
 Lawson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. Meyrick,
K.C.B.
 Laycock, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Joseph
 Fredk., *K.C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Lench, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, *K.C.V.O.*
 Learmouth, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fredk.
 C., *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*
 Leathes, Sir Stanley M., *K.C.B.*
 Leclézio, Sir Henry, *K.C.M.G.*
 Lee, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Chas. L.
 Vaughan, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*
 Lee, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard P.,
K.C.B., *C.V.O.*
 Lee, Hon. Sir Walter Hy., *K.C.M.G.*
 Lees, Sir John McKie, *K.B.E.*, *K.C.*
 Lees, Dame Sarah Ann, *D.B.E.*
 Leetham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur, *K.C.V.O.*,
C.M.G.
 Lefroy, Hon. Sir Henry B., *K.C.M.G.*
 Legard, *Col.* Sir James D., *K.C.B.*
 Legg, *Capt.* Sir George E. W., *K.B.E.*,
C.S.I.
 Leicester, The Countess of, *D.B.E.*
 Leishman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Boog,
K.C.B., *K.C.M.G.*, *F.R.S.*
 Lely, Sir Frederic S. P., *K.C.I.E.*,
C.S.I.
 Lemmon, *Col.* Sir Thomas Warne,
K.C.B.
 Le Mesurier, Sir Haviland, *K.C.I.E.*,
C.S.I.
 Lennox, Lady Blanche Gordon,
D.B.E.
 Leslie, Sir Bradford, *K.C.I.E.*
 Leslie, Sir Norman A., *K.B.E.*
 Leslie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter Stewart,
K.B.E., *C.K.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Lettis, Sir Wm. Malesbury, *K.B.E.*
 Leveson, *Adm.* Sir Arthur C., *K.C.B.*
 Levick, Sir Hugh Gwynne, *K.B.E.*
 Levinge, Sir Edward Vere, *K.C.I.E.*,
C.S.I.
 Lewis, Sir Herbert David, *K.B.E.*
 Lewis, Rt. Hon. Sir John Herbert,
G.B.E.
 Lewis, Hon. Sir N. Elliott, *K.C.M.G.*
 Liddell, Sir Fredk. Francis, *K.C.B.*
 Liddell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William A.,
K.C.M.G., *C.B.*
 Limbdi, Thakore Saheb of, *K.C.I.E.*
 Limpus, *Adm.* Sir Arthur Henry,
K.C.M.G., *C.B.*
 Lindsay, Sir John, *K.B.E.*
 Lindsay, Hon. Sir Ronald Charles,
K.C.M.G., *C.B.*, *C.V.O.*
 Lindsay, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter F. L.,
K.C.B., *D.S.O.*
 Lister, *Col.* Sir Wm. Tindall, *K.C.M.G.*,
F.R.C.S.
 Lister, *Maj.* Rt. Hon. Sir Philip
 Cunliffe, *K.B.E.*, *M.C.*, *M.P.*
 Liverpool, The Countess of, *G.B.E.*
 Livesey, Sir Harry, *G.B.E.*
 Livingstone, Dame Adelaide, *D.B.E.*
 Livingstone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert
 A. A., *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*
 Llewellyn, Sir William, *K.C.V.O.*, *R.A.*
G.C.V.O., *K.C.B.*, *D.S.O.*
 Lloyd, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis,
 Ambrose, *G.C.S.I.*, *G.C.I.E.*, *D.S.O.* (A
 Peer)
 Lloyd, *Capt.* Rt. Hon. Sir George,
Lloyd, Maj.-Gen. Sir Owen Edward
 Pennefather, *V.C.*, *K.C.B.*
 Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Fredk.,
K.C.M.G., *D.C.L.*
 Lloyd, Sir John H. Seymour, *K.B.E.*,
K.C.B., *K.C.*
 Lobnitz, Sir Frederick, *K.B.E.*
 Lockhart, Sir James H. S., *K.C.M.G.*
 Loharu, Chief of, *K.C.I.E.*
 Londonderry, The Marchioness of,
D.B.E.
 Long, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, *K.B.E.*,
C.B., *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Longley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Rayns-
 ford, *K.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*
 Longmore, *Col.* Sir Chas. E., *K.C.B.*,
V.D.
 Loomis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick O.
 W., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Lovett, Sir Harrington V., *K.C.S.I.*
 Low, Sir Charles E., *K.C.I.E.*
 Lowndes, Sir George Rivers, *K.C.S.I.*
 Lowrey, Sir Joseph, *K.B.E.*
 Lowther, Sir Henry Cecil,
K.C.M.G., *C.B.*, *C.V.O.*, *D.S.O.*
 Lowther, Sir Henry Crofton, *G.C.V.O.*,
K.C.M.G.
 Lucas, Sir Charles P., *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*
 Lucas, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard H.,
K.C.B., *C.M.G.*, *M.P.*
 Lugard, Flora, Lady, *D.B.E.*
 Lugard, *Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick
 J. D., *G.C.M.G.*, *C.B.*, *D.S.O.*
 Lakin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry T.,
K.C.B., *C.V.O.*, *D.S.O.*
 Lumsden, Sir John, *K.B.E.*, *M.D.*
 Lumsden, Dame Louisa Innes,
D.B.E., *L.D.*
 Lunawara, Raja of, *K.C.I.E.*
 Lunham, *Col.* Sir (T.) Ainslie, *K.C.B.*
 Lyall, Dame Beatrix Margaret
 Hudson, *D.B.E.*
 Lyle, Sir Thomas H., *K.B.E.*, *C.M.G.*
 Lyte, Sir Henry C. Maxwell, *K.C.B.*
 Lyttelton, Hon. Dame Edith, *D.B.E.*
 Lyttelton, *General* Rt. Hon. Sir
 Neville G., *G.C.B.*, *G.C.V.O.*
 McAlpine, Sir Thos. Malcolm, *K.B.E.*
 Macardie, Sir Thos. Callan, *K.B.E.*
 Macartney, Sir George, *K.C.I.E.*
 Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingstone,
K.B.E., *K.C.*
 Macauley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Bohun,
K.C.M.G., *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*, *B.E.*
 McBeath, Sir Wm. George, *K.B.E.*
 McCall, Sir Robert Alfred, *K.C.V.O.*,
K.C.
 McCallum, *Col.* Sir Henry E., *G.C.M.G.*
 McCarthy, Dame Emma Maud,
G.B.E., *H.R.C.*
 McCay, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Sir James
 W., *K.C.M.G.*, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*
 McCracken, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fredk. W.
 N., *K.C.B.*, *D.S.O.*
 Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James R.
 J., *K.C.I.E.*, *C.B.*
 Macdonald, *Col.* Sir Murdoch,
K.C.M.G., *C.B.*, *M.P.*
 Macdonell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald
 C., *K.C.B.*, *C.M.G.*, *D.S.O.*
 Macdonogh, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George
 M. W., *G.B.E.*, *K.C.B.*, *K.C.M.G.*
 McGowan, Sir Harry D., *K.B.E.*
 McGrath, Hon. Sir Patrick T., *K.B.E.*
 MacGregor, Sir Evan, *G.C.B.*, *F.S.O.*
 McIlwraith, Sir Malcolm, *K.C.M.G.*
 McKeanie, Sir James, *K.B.E.*
 Mackellar, Hon. Sir Chas. Kinnaird,
K.C.M.G.
 McKennal, Sir Edgar Bertram,
K.C.V.O., *R.A.*
 Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, *K.B.E.*
 Mackenzie, Sir Alexander Campbell,
K.C.V.O., *MUS.DOC.*
 Mackenzie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin J.,
K.C.B.
 McKenzie, *Col.* Sir Duncan, *K.C.M.G.*,
C.B., *D.S.O.*, *V.D.*
 Mackenzie, *Col.* Sir Robert C.,
K.B.E., *C.B.*, *V.D.*
 Mackenzie, Hon. Sir Thomas, *G.C.M.G.*
 Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Warrender,
K.B.E., *K.C.*
 Mackinnon, *General* Sir Henry,
G.C.B., *K.C.V.O.*
 MacLagan, Sir Edward D., *K.C.S.I.*,
K.C.I.E.
 McLaughlin, Sir Henry, *K.B.E.*
 Maclean, Rt. Hon. Sir Donald,
K.B.E.
 Macleay, Sir James William Ronald,
K.C.M.G.

- Macleod, Sir Frederick L., K.B.E.
 Macleod, Sir John Lorne, G.B.E.
 MacLeod, Sir Reginald, K.C.B.
 McIntock, Sir William, K.B.E., C.V.O.
 McMahon, Lt.-Col. Sir A. Henry,
 G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 McMillan, Hon. Sir Daniel Hunter,
 K.C.M.G.
 McMillan, Hon. Sir Robert F.,
 K.C.M.G.
 McMillan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
 MacMunn, Maj.-Gen. Sir George F.,
 K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
 Mc Nab, Surg. Rtr.-Adm. Sir Daniel
 J. P., K.B.E., C.B.
 Macnaghten, Hon. Sir Malcolm M.,
 K.B.E., K.C., M.P.
 Macneal, Sir Hector M., K.B.E.
 Macnochie, Sir Evan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 MacPherson, Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Macpherson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm.
 Grant, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
 MacPherson, Hon. Sir William Mur-
 ray, K.B.E.
 Mailey, Sir John Loader, K.C.V.O.,
 C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Magill, Col. Sir James, K.C.B., A.M.S.
 Maher, Maj.-Gen. Sir James, K.C.M.G.,
 C.B.
 Mahmudabad, Raja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Mahon, General Rt. Hon. Sir Bryan,
 K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Makins, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Henry,
 G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.
 Malcolm, Sir Ian Z., K.C.M.G.
 Malcolm, Maj.-Gen. Sir Neill,
 K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Maier Kotla, Lt.-Col. H.H. Nawab
 of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Malleson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wilfrid,
 K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Mallet, Sir Bernard, K.C.B.
 Mallet, Rt. Hon. Sir Louis, G.C.M.G.,
 C.B.
 Malta, Most Rev. Bp. of, K.B.E.
 Mancherjee Merwanjee Bhowagree,
 Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Manifold, Maj.-Gen. Sir Courtenay
 C., K.C.B., C.M.G., I.M.S.
 Manifold, Maj.-Gen. Sir Michael G.
 E. Bowman, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.
 Mann, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Manning, Brig.-Gen. Sir William H.,
 G.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
 Mansell, Lt.-Col. Sir John Herbt.,
 K.B.E.
 Mansfield, Sir Alfred, K.B.E.
 Mansfield, Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert,
 K.C.B.
 Mant, Sir Regd. Arthur, K.C.I.E.,
 C.S.I.
 Marchant, Rev. James, K.B.E., LL.D.
 Marden, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas
 Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Marjoribanks, Sir George J., K.C.V.O.,
 Marling, Sir C. Murray, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Marrie, Sir William S., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Marshall, Sir Arthur H., K.B.E.
 Marshall, Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. Raine,
 G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
 Martin, Lt.-Col. Sir Alfred R.,
 K.C.B.
 Martindale, Sir Arthur H. T., K.C.S.I.
 Marwood, Sir William F., K.C.B.
 Mashiter, Col. Sir George Coope,
 K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Masson, Sir David Orme, K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Matheson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Torquill
 George, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Mathew, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles M.,
 K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Maudo, Sir Walter, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Maudsley, Col. Sir Henry C., K.C.M.G.,
 C.B.E.
 Maurice, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fredk. Bar-
 ton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Maxse, Gen. Sir Fredk. Ivor, K.C.B.,
 C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Maxwell, Sir James C., K.B.E.,
 C.M.G., M.D.
 Maxwell, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir John G.,
 G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Maxwell, Sir William, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
 Maxwell, Capt. Sir William, K.B.E.
 Maxwell, Sir William George, K.B.E.,
 C.M.G.
 May, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward S.,
 K.C.B., C.M.G.
 May, Sir George Ernest, K.B.E.
 May, Col. Sir Reginald Seaburne,
 K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 May, Admiral of the Fleet Sir
 William H., G.C.H., G.C.V.O.
 Maybury, Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry P.,
 K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
 Maynard, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles C.
 M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Maynard, Sir Hubert John, K.C.I.E.
 Meeks, Hon. Sir Alfred Wm., K.B.E.
 Melba, Dame Nellie, D.B.E.
 Melliss, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles John,
 P.C., K.C.B., C.S.I.
 Mellor, Brig.-Gen. Sir James Gil-
 bert Shaw, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.
 Mendl, Sir Sigismund F., K.B.E.
 Mensforth, Sir Holberry, K.C.B.,
 C.B.E.
 Mercer, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Frederic,
 K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Mercer, Sir Wm. Hepworth, K.C.M.G.
 Merewether, Sir Edward Marsh,
 K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Metcalfe, Sir George, K.B.E.
 Meux, Admiral of the Fleet Hon.
 Sir Hedworth, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Micallef, Hon. Sir Ricardo, K.C.M.G.
 Michaelis, Sir Maximilian, K.C.M.G.
 Middleton, Sir John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Middleton, Sir Thomas H., K.B.E.,
 C.B.
 Mieville, Sir Walter F., K.C.M.G.
 Miles, Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbert S. G.,
 G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.V.O.
 Miller, Sir John Ontario, K.C.S.I.
 Mills, Sir James, K.C.M.G.
 Milne, General Sir George F.,
 G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. GEN.
 Milton, Sir William H., K.C.M.G.,
 K.C.V.O.
 Miraj, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
 Mitchell, Sir Edward Fancourt,
 K.C.M.G., K.C.
 Mitchell, Hon. Sir James, K.C.M.G.
 Mitchelson, Hon. Sir Edwin, K.C.M.G.
 Mitra, Sir Bhupendra Nath, K.C.I.E.,
 C.B.E.
 Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, Sir,
 K.C.I.E.
 Monash, Lt.-Gen. Sir John, G.C.M.G.,
 K.C.B., V.D.
 Mond, Violet Florence Mabel, Lady,
 D.B.E.
 Money, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Wigram,
 K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I.
 Monro, Sir Horace Cecil, K.C.B.
 Monro, Mary, Hon. Lady, D.B.E.
 Monteath, Sir James, K.C.S.I.
 Montgomery, Maj.-Gen. Sir Archi-
 bald A., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Montgomerie, Maj.-Gen. Sir Robert
 A. Kerr, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Montrose, The Duchess of, G.B.E.
 Moon, Sir Ernest R., K.C.B., K.C.
 Mooney, Sir John Joseph, K.B.E.
 Moor, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick
 Robert, K.C.M.G.
 Moore, Admiral Sir Archibald G.
 H. W., K.C.B. (M), C.V.O., C.B. (C).
 Moore, Admiral Sir Arthur W.,
 G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Moore, Sir Charles James Stevenson,
 K.C.I.E., C.V.O.
- Moore, Maj.-Gen. Sir John, K.C.M.G.,
 C.B., A.V.C.
 Moore, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Newton
 J., K.C.M.G., M.P.
 Moore, Sir Wm. Harrison, K.B.E.,
 C.M.G., LL.D.
 Moores, Maj.-Gen. Sir Samuel G.,
 K.C.B., C.M.G., R.A.M.C.
 Moreton, Hon. Sir Richd. Chas.,
 K.C.V.O.
 Morgan, Sir Herbert E., K.B.E.
 Morison, Sir Theodore, K.C.S.I.,
 K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Morison, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Thomson,
 K.C.S.I., C.M.G.
 Morris, Sir Daniel, K.C.M.G.
 Morris, Col. Sir William G., K.C.M.G.,
 C.B.
 Mott, Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick W.,
 K.B.E., M.D.
 Mount Stephen, The Lady, D.B.E.
 Muhammad Ali Beg, Lt.-Col. Nawab
 Mirza Sir, K.C.I.E., M.V.O.
 Muhammad Habibulla, Khan
 Bahadur, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Muhammad Khan, Capt. H. H.
 Sir Nawab Taley, Nawab of
 Palanpur, K.C.I.E.
 Muhammad Muzammillullah Khan,
 Nawab, Sir, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Muhammad Shafi, Khan Bahadur
 Sir Mian, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Mulcahy, Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis
 Edward, K.C.B.
 Mullaly, Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert,
 K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
 Muller, Sir Wm. Grenfell Max,
 K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Mulock, Hon. Sir William, K.C.M.G.
 Murdoch, Maj.-Gen. Sir John F.
 Burn, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Murray, Sir Alex. R., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
 Murray, Gen. Sir Archibald J.,
 G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Murray, Col. Sir Chas. Wyndham,
 K.C.B.
 Murray, Sir George, K.B.E.
 Murray, Sir Geo. Evelyn P., K.C.B.
 Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir George H.,
 G.C.B., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
 Murray, Hon. Sir George John R.,
 K.C.M.G.
 Murray, Sir John Hubert Plunkett,
 K.C.M.G.
 Murray, Lt.-Col. Sir Malcolm D.,
 K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.
 Murray, Sir Oswyn Alex. R., K.C.B.
 Murray, Hon. Sir Thomas K.,
 K.C.M.G.
 Murray, Brig.-Gen. Sir Valentine,
 K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur
 of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
 Mysore, Col. H.H. the Maharaja of,
 G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
 Mysore, H.H. the Yavaraja of,
 G.C.I.E. ¹⁸⁹⁸
 Nagar, Raja of, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Nance, Surg.-Capt. Sir Arthur S.,
 K.B.E., C.B., R.N.
 Naoroj Khan (of Kharan), Sir,
 K.C.I.E.
 Narsingah, H.H. the Rani Regent
 of, D.B.E.
 Nash, Maj.-Gen. Sir Philip A. M.,
 K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Nathan, Col. Sir Frederic L., K.B.E.
 Nathan, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew,
 G.C.M.G.
 Nawanagar—see Ranjitsinhji.
 Naish, Sir Charles Henry Lawrence,
 K.B.E., C.B.
 Newdegate, Sir Francis A. Newd-
 gate, G.C.M.G.
 Newland, Maj.-Gen. Sir Foster R.,
 K.C.M.G., C.B., M.B.
 Newman, Sir George, K.C.B., M.D.

- Newsholme, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.
 Newton, Sir Francis Jas., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Newton, Sir G. Douglas C., K.B.E., M.P.
 Nicholl, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Christopher Rice Harward, K.C.B.
 Nicholls, *Gen.* Sir William Charles, K.C.B., R.M.A.
 Nicholson, Sir Arthur Wm., K.C.B.
 Nicholson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil L., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Nicholson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Douglas R. L., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Nicholson, Sir Frederick Augustus, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Nicholson, Sir Walter Frederick, K.C.B.
 Nicholson, *Admiral* Sir William C. M., K.C.B.
 Nicol, Sir Thos. Drysdale, K.B.E.
 Niemeyer, Sir Otto E., K.C.B.
 Nimmo, Sir Adam, K.B.E.
 Norbury, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Henry F., K.C.B., R.N.
 Norman, *Surp.-Vice-Adm.* Sir William Hy., K.C.B., R.N.
 Northcote, The Lady, C.I.
 Northey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward, C.M.G., C.B.
 Notley, *Comm.* Sir Frank B. S., K.B.K., R.D., R.N.K.
 Novar, The Viscountess, G.B.E.
 Nugent, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Oliver S. W., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles R. M., K.C.M.G.
 O'Callaghan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Desmond D. T., K.C.V.O.
 O'Connor, Sir John, K.B.E., M.D.
 O'Donnell, Sir Samuel Perry, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 O'Donnell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas J., K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.M.S.
 O'Dwyer, Sir Michael Fras., G.C.I.E., K.C.B.I.
 O'Dwyer, Una, Lady, D.B.E.
 O'Farrell, Sir Edward, K.C.B.
 O'Grady, *Capt.* Sir James, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Ogston, Prof. Sir Alex., K.C.V.O., M.D.
 O'Keefe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Monus Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.
 Olive, Sir James William, K.B.E.
 Oliver, Beryl, Lady, D.B.E., R.B.C.
 Oliver, *Admiral* Sir Henry Fras., K.C.B.(M), K.C.M.C., C.B.(C), M.V.O.
 Ollivant, Sir Charles, G.C.I.E.
 Oman, Sir Charles W. C., K.B.E., LL.D., M.P.
 Ommanney, *Admiral* Sir R. Nelson, K.B.E., C.B.
 O'Neill, Sir Arthur E., K.B.E.
 Ouslow, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
 Oram, *Eng.-Vice-Adm.* Sir Hy. Jno., K.C.B.
 Oram, Dame Sarah Elizabeth, D.B.E., R.R.O.
 Orpen, *Maj.* Sir Wm., K.B.E., R.A.
 Otter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William D., K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Otley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles L., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
 Otley, *Col.* Sir John W., K.C.I.E.
 Ozanne, Sir Edward C., K.B.E.
 Packer, Sir Edwd. Hussey, K.B.E.
 Padma Sham Shere Jung, Rana Bahadur, *Gen.* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.I.E.
 Pagot, *Gen. Rt. Hon.* Sir Arthur H. J., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
 Pagot, Louisa, Lady, G.B.E.
 Pagot, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ralph Spencer, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Pahang, H. H. the Sultan of, K.C.M.G.
 Paine, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Godfrey M., K.C.B., M.V.O.
 Pakenham, *Admiral* Sir Wm. Christopher, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Palanpur, H. H. the Nawab of, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
 Palin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Chas., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.M.G.
 Panna, H. H. Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Pares, Sir Bernard, K.B.E.
 Paris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Archibald, K.C.B., R.M.A.
 Parker, Hon. Sir (S.) Henry, K.C.M.G.
 Parr, Hon. Sir Christopher James, K.C.M.G.
 Parry, Sir Fredk. S., K.B.E., C.B.
 Parry, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Franklin, K.C.B.
 Parsons, Hon. Sir Charles Algernon, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Partabgarh, H. H. the Maharawal of, K.C.I.E.
 Partridge, Sir Cecil, K.B.E.
 Patey, *Adm.* Sir George E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Patlaia, *Maj.-Gen.* H. H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
 Paton, Sir Alfred V., K.B.E.
 Payne, Sir Henry A., K.B.E., C.B.
 Pazhainarni Sundaram Ayyar, Sir, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Peacock, Hon. Sir Alex. J., K.C.M.G.
 Peacock, Sir Walter, K.C.V.O.
 Pears, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund R., K.B.E., C.B.
 Pearson, *Gen.* Sir A. Astley, K.C.B.
 Pearson Ethel Maud Lady, D.B.E.
 Peat, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
 Pedder, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Peel, Sir Arthur Robert, K.C.M.G.
 Peel, Sir Mervyn Lloyd, K.B.E.
 Peirse, *Adm.* Sir Richard H., K.C.B.(M), K.B.E., C.B.(C), M.V.O.
 Pelly, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Bortram, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Pender, Sir John Denison-, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Penon, Sir T. Henry, K.B.E.
 Pentland, The Lady, D.B.E.
 Penton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.
 Perceval, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward Maxwell, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Perceval, Sir Westly B., K.C.M.G.
 Percival, *Col.* Sir Harold F. P., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Percy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Samuel Jocelyn, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Pereira, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil E., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Perley, Hon. Sir Geo. Halsey, K.C.M.G.
 Perry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh W., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
 Perry, Sir Percival L. D., K.B.E.
 Petavel, Sir Joseph E., K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Peters, Sir Lindsey Byron, K.B.E.
 Peyton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Eliot, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Phayre, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur, K.C.B.
 Phillimore, *Admiral* Sir Richd. F., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Phillips, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ivor, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Phillips, Sir Percival, K.B.E.
 Piggot, Sir G. Bettesworth, K.B.E.
 Pike, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Watson, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.M.S.
 Pilkington, *Maj.* Sir Henry, K.C.B.
 Pinching, *Surg.-Maj.* Sir Horace H., K.C.M.G.
 Pinney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald J., K.C.B.
 Plunkett, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Horace C., K.C.V.O.
 Pollard, *Paym.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Charles Fleetwood, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Poison, *Col.* Sir Thomas A. G. E., C.M.G.
 Pomare, Hon. Sir Maui, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D.
 Ponsonby, *Lt.-Col.* Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. E. Grey, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.(C).
 Poole, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cuthbert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Pope, Sir Joseph, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O.
 Pope, Sir William J., K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Porter, *Col.* Sir Harry E. B. Bruce-, K.B.E., C.M.G., A.M.S.
 Porter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Jas., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.D., R.N.
 Porter, Sir Leslie A. S., K.C.S.I.
 Porter, Sir Ludovic Charles, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Porter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Powell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Herbt., K.C.B., I.A.
 Powell, *Admiral* Sir Fras., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Power, *Lt.-Col.* Sir D'Arcy, K.B.E.
 Power, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Laurence Eliot, K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Prabhashankar Dalpatram Pattani, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Prendergast, *Admiral* Sir Robert John, K.C.B.
 Preston, Sir Frederick G. P., K.B.E.
 Price, Sir J. Frederick, K.C.S.I.
 Price, *Col.* Sir Rhys H., K.B.E., C.M.G., V.D.
 Prince, Sir Alex. Wm., K.B.E.
 Pringle, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Probyn, Sir Leslie, K.C.M.G.
 Proctor, Sir Philip B., K.B.E.
 Provis, Sir Samuel B., G.M., K.C.B.
 Prym, *Surg.-Rear-Adm.* Sir William W., K.B.E., C.B.
 Pudukkottai, H. H. the Raja of, G.C.I.E.
 Pulteney, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Raban, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Radcliffe, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Delmé, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
 Radcliffe, Sir Frederick Morton, K.C.V.O.
 Radcliffe, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Percy P. de B., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Rae, *Capt.* Sir Jas. Robt., K.B.E.
 Rahim Bakhsh, Maulvi, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Rainy, Sir George, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Raitt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert A., K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Raja Muhammad Nazim Khan, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Rajendra Nath Mukharji, Sir, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
 Rajgarh, H. H. Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Rajkot, Thakur Sahib of, K.C.I.E.
 Rajpala, *Capt.* H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Rama Varma, H. H. Sir (ex-Raja of Cochin), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Ranpal Singh, Raja Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Rampur, *Col.* H. H. the Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
 Ramsay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Ramsay, Sir Malcolm G., K.C.B.
 Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji, H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar, G.C.S.I., G.B.E.
 Ratlam, *Col.* H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
 Raven, Sir Vincent L., K.B.E.
 Read, Sir Herbt. Jas., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Reading, The Countess of, G.B.E.
 Redmayne, Sir Richard A. S., K.C.B.
 Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.
 Rees, Sir Milson, K.C.V.O.
 Reid, Dame Charissa Guthrie, D.B.E.

- Reid, Flora, Lady, G.B.E.
 Reid, Sir John, K.B.E.
 Reid, Sir William James, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Renton, Sir Alex. Wood, K.C.M.G., K.C.
 Renwick, Sir Harry B., K.B.E.
 Rew, Sir Robert Henry, K.C.B.
 Rhind, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas D., K.B.E.
 Rhodes, Col. Hon. Sir R. Heaton, K.B.E.
 Rhondada, The Dowager Viscountess, D.B.E.
 Rice, Admiral Sir Ernest, K.C.B.
 Rice, Dame Margaret, Ker Pryse, D.B.E.
 Rice, Maj.-Gen. Sir Spring Robt., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Richards, Sir Henry G., K.B.E., K.C.
 Richardson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles W. G., K.C.B., C.S.I.
 Richardson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geo. L. R., K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Richardson, Maj.-Gen. George S., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Richardson, Col. Sir Wodehouse D., K.C.B.
 Rickard, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
 Ridgeway, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J. West, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.
 Ridley, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
 Ridout, Maj.-Gen. Sir Dudley H., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Rigby, Lt.-Col. Sir Hugh M., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., K.H.S.
 Ringinton, Lt.-Gen. Sir Michael Frederic, K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Risley, Sir John Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C.
 Rivaz, Sir Charles M., K.C.S.I.
 Robb, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fredk. S., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Roberts, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
 Roberts, The Countess, D.B.E.
 Robertson, Sir Benjamin, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Robertson, Lt.-Col. Sir Donald, K.C.S.I.
 Robertson, Sir Malcolm Arnold, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Robertson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Philip R., K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Robertson, Sir Robert, K.B.E., F.R.S.
 Robin, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alfred Wm., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Robinson, Hon. Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G.
 Robinson, Sir H. Perry, K.B.E.
 Robinson, Rear-Adm. Sir Hy. Russell, K.C.M.G.
 Robinson, Lt.-Col. Sir Thos. Bilbe, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Robinson, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
 Robinson, Sir W. Arthur, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Roblin, Hon. Sir Rodmond P., K.C.M.G.
 Robson, Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur W. Mayo, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
 Robson, Sir Herbert T., K.B.E., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 Rodd, Rt. Hon. Sir Kennell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
 Rodwell, Sir Cecil H., K.C.M.G.
 Rolleston, Col. Sir Lancelot, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Romer, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cecil F., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Rosenthal, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.I.B.A.
 Ross, Sir Archibald John Campbell, K.B.E.
 Ross, Sir Ronald, K.C.B., F.R.C.S.
 Ross, Brig.-Gen. Sir Walter C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Ross of Bladensburg, Lt.-Col. Sir John F. G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Rowlett, Sir Frederick Terry, K.B.E.
 Rowlett, Hon. Sir Sidney A. T., K.C.S.I.
 Ruck, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Matthews, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Rumford, Dame Clara Butt, D.B.E.
 Rundell, General Sir H. M. Leslie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Russell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Russell, Sir Herbert W. H., K.B.E.
 Russell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Michael W., K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
 Russell Hon. Sir Odo, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Ryan, Sir Andrew, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Ryan, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles S., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.
 Ryrice, Maj.-Gen. Sir Granville de L., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Sadler, Sir Michael E., K.C.S.I., C.B.
 St. Helier, The Lady, D.B.E.
 Sale, Sir Stephen Geo., K.C.I.E.
 Salis, Count de, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Salmonad, Air Marshal Sir John M., K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Salmonad, Maj.-Gen. Sir William, K.C.B.
 Salmonad, Air Marshal Sir Wm. Geoffrey H., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
 Salter, Sir James Arthur, K.C.B.
 Salvidge, Rt. Hon. Sir Archibald T. J., K.B.E.
 Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C.
 Samthar, H. H. Chief of, K.C.I.E.
 Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Louis, G.B.E.
 Samuel, Sir John S., K.B.E.
 Samuelson, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
 Sanders, Sir Charles J. O., K.B.E.
 Sangli, Chief of, K.C.I.E.
 Sankey, Hon. Sir John, G.B.E.
 Sarna, Sir Bayya Narasimheshwara, Rao Bahadur, K.C.S.I.
 Satow, Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest M., G.C.M.G.
 Saunders, Sir Charles J. R., K.C.M.G.
 Sayyad Mehdi Shah, Khan Bahadur, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Seallon, Gen. Sir Robert I., G.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Schoelling, Sir William, K.B.E.
 Schroder, Sir Walter, K.B.E.
 Schuster, Sir Claud, K.C.B., C.V.O., K.C.
 Schuter, Edith Harriet, Lady, D.B.E.
 Scott, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Bann, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Scott, Col. Sir Buchanan, K.C.I.E.
 Scott, Sir J. George, K.C.I.E.
 Scott, Sir Robert R., K.C.B., C.S.I.
 Scott, Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Edwin, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Seabrooke, Sir James H., K.C.I.E.
 Setalvad, Sir Chinamanlal Harilal, K.C.I.E.
 Seton, Sir Malcolm C. C., K.C.B.
 Severn, Sir Claud, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Seymour, Adm. of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.
 Shackleton, Sir David Jas., K.C.B.
 Shahpura, Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Shakespear, Dame Ethel Mary Reader, D.B.E., D.S.C.
 Shams Shah, Nawab Khun Bahadur, K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Shansher Singh, Sardar, Sir, K.C.I.E.
 Sharo, Paym.-Rear-Adm. Sir Hammet H., K.B.E., C.B., K.C.
 Sharpe, Sir Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Shaw, Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. Chas., K.C.B.
 Shea, Lt.-Gen. Sir John S. M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Sheldon, Sir Mark, K.B.E.
 Sheppard, Admiral Sir Thomas Dawson Lues, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.
 Sheppard, Sir Wm. Didsbury, K.C.I.E.
 Sherrington, Prof. Sir Charles Scott, O.N., G.B.E., M.D.
 Sherwood, Col. Sir Arthur Percy, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Shipley, Sir Arthur Everett, G.B.E., F.R.S.
 Shone, Lt.-Gen. Sir William T., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Shuckburgh, Sir John Evelyn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Shuja-ul-Mul, Sir Mehtar, K.C.I.E.
 Shute, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cameron D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Sifton, Hon. Sir Clifford, K.C.M.G.
 Sikkim, H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Sillem, Maj.-Gen. Sir Arnold F., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Simmonds, Sir Percy Coleman, K.C.V.O.
 Simmons, Sir Wm. Anker, K.B.E.
 Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir John Allsebrook, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., M.P.
 Simpson, Dame Florence, D.B.E.
 Simpson, Sir Henry John Forbes, K.C.V.O.
 Simpson, Sir John William, K.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.
 Sims, Sir Thomas, C.B.
 Sinclair, Vice-Adm. Sir Edwyn S. Alexander, K.C.B., M.V.O.
 Sinclair, Lt.-Col. Sir Walrond A. F., K.B.E.
 Singer, Admiral Sir Morgan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Singer, Sir Mortimer, K.B.E.
 Sirmur, Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Sirahi, H. H. Maharao of, K.C.S.I.
 Sitomau, H. H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Skeen, Lt.-Gen. Sir Andrew, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
 Skevington, Sir Joseph O., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S.
 Skinner, Col. Sir Percy Cyriac Burrell, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Slade, Admiral Sir Edmond J. W., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
 Sladon, Com. Sir Sampson, K.B.E., R.N.
 Slater, Sir Alex. R., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Sloggett, Lt.-Gen. Sir Arth. Thos., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.H.S.
 Soley, Sir Frank George, K.C.M.G.
 Sly, Sir Frank George, K.C.S.I.
 Sinart, Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Wm., K.C.M.G.
 Smethurst, Sir Thomas, K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Allan MacGregor, K.B.E.
 Smith, Dame Anne Beadsmore, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Smith, Hon. Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G.
 Smith, Paym.-Rear-Adm. Sir Francis H., K.C.B.
 Smith, Sir Fras. Whitmore, K.C.I.E.
 Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fred, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.V.S.
 Smith, Sir George, K.C.M.G.
 Smith, Sir H. Llewellyn, G.C.B.
 Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert G., K.C.B.
 Smith, Sir Harry, K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir James Joynton, K.B.E.
 Smith, Rt. Rev. Bp. John Taylor, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.D.
 Smith, Lt. Sir Keith Macpherson, K.B.E.
 Smith, Sir Malcolm, K.B.E.
 Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Sydenham C. U., K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Smith, Sir Thomas J., K.B.E.
 Smith, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Douglas, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
 Smith, Sir William F. Haynes, K.C.M.G.
 Smith, Sir Wm. Rose, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Smith, *Major-Gen.* Sir Percy William Russell, *K.C.B., M.C.*
Smith, *Sir* Geo. B. Haddon, *K.C.M.G.*
Smith, *Sir* James E. Masterman, *K.C.B.*
Smith, *Rt. Rev.* John Taylor, *K.C.B.*
C.V.O., D.D.
Smith, Dame Ethel Mary, *C.B.E.*
Mus. Doc.
Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Nevill, *F.C.*
K.C.B.
Smith, *Sir* Har. M. Edwards, *K.C.B.*
Smith, *Sir* John F. C., *C.B.E.*
Snow, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thos. D'Oyly, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*
Snowball, *Hon.* Sir Wm. Hy., *K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.*
Snowden, *The Maharaja of*, *K.C.B.*
Soulaby, *Sir* William Jameson, *C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.*
Sparks, *Sir* Ashley, *K.B.E.*
Spencer, *Sir* Harris, *K.B.E.*
Spencer, *Sir* Walter R. M. Williams, *K.C.B.*
Spencer, *Sir* H. W. H., *K.B.E.*
Spence, *Sir* F. E. H., *K.C.B.*
Squires, *Hon.* Sir Richard Anderson, *K.C.M.G., K.C.*
Squire, *Sir* Joseph C., *K.C.B.*
Sinden, *Sir* Bertram P., *K.C.I.E., C.B.*
Standing, *Com.* Sir Guy, *K.B.E., R.N.V.R.*
Stanford, *Col.* Hon. Sir Walter E. M., *K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.*
Stanislaus, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. Brashaw, *K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.B.*
Stanley, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, *G.B.E., C.B., M.V.O.*
Stanley, *Sir* Herbert James, *K.C.M.G.*
Stanley, *Sir* John, *K.C.B.*
Stanley, *Frederick*, *Hon.* Sir Victor Albert, *K.C.B., M.V.O.*
Stanton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry E., *K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.*
Starnin, *Admiral* Sir James, *K.C.B.*
Stavert, *Sir* William E., *K.B.E.*
Stein, *Sir* M. Arnold, *K.C.B.*
Stephens, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald B., *K.C.B., C.M.G.*
Stephenson, *Sir* Albert E., *K.C.M.G.*
Stephenson, *Sir* Hugh Lindsay, *C.I.E., C.S.I.*
Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert G., *K.B.E., C.M.G.*
Stevens, *Sir* Geo. A. K.C.B., *C.V.O.*
Stevens, *Sir* M. G., *K.C.B., M.V.*
Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, *K.B.E.*
Stewart, *Sir* Charles John, *K.B.E.*
Stewart, *Sir* Gershom, *K.B.E.*
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jas. Marshall, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*
Stewart, *Col.* Sir James F. M. Purves, *K.C.M.G., C.B., M.D.*
Stewart, *Col.* Sir Robert King, *K.B.E.*
Stichman, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Harry, *K.B.E.*
Stiles, *Col.* Sir Harold J., *K.C.B., M.B.*
Stirling, *Hon.* Sir John Lancelot, *K.C.M.G., D.S.O.*
Stokes, *Sir* F. Wilfred Scott, *K.B.E.*
Stokes, *Sir* Henry E., *K.C.B.*
Stott, *Rt. Hon.* Sir H. J. Judah, *K.C.M.G.*
Stoutford, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Fredk. W., *K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.*
Stoddard, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lionel A. M., *K.C.V.O., C.B.*
Storer, *Sir* Thomas James, *K.B.E.*
Stothert, *Sir* Percy K., *K.B.E.*
Stout, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert, *K.C.M.G.*
Strahan, *Sir* Aubrey, *K.B.E., M.B.*
Strickland, *Sir* Henry, *K.B.E.*
Stratfield, *Col.* Sir Henry, *K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.*
Strickland, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Peter, *K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.*
Strickland, *Sir* Gerald (Count della Catena), *K.C.M.G., M.P.*
Strickland, *Lady*, *K.C.B.*
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew M., *K.C.B., C.B.*
Stuart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles, *K.C.B.*
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Theodor, *K.C.B., C.M.G.*
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Chas., *K.C.B., R.A.*
Stuart, *Maj.-Gen.* F. A. M., *K.C.B.*
Sturgis, *Sir* Mark B. R., *K.C.B.*
Sutton, *H. H.*, *K.C.B.*
Sutton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John, *K.C.B.*
Summers, *Col.* Sir Gerald H., *K.C.M.G.*
Sutherland, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Wm., *K.C.B.*
Swaine, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leopold Victor, *K.C.B., C.M.G.*
Swain, *Sir* John, *K.B.E.*
Swain, *John*, *The Master of*, *K.C.B., C.B.E.*
Swaine, *John*, *Sir* P. J. P., *K.C.M.G.*
Swettenham, *Sir* Frank A., *K.C.B.*
Swettenham, *Sir* J. Alex., *K.C.M.G.*
Swift, Dame Sarah Ann, *K.C.B., R.R.C.*
Swinton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Dunlop, *K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.*
Sykes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick H., *G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.P.*
Sykes, *Sir* John Chas. G., *K.C.B.*
Sykes, *Baron*, *Sir* Percy M., *K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G.*
Syme, *Sir* George Adlington, *K.B.E., M.D.*
Syme, *Hon.* Sir Joseph H., *K.C.B.*
Syme, *Sir* Andrew V., *K.C.B.*
Symonds, *Sir* Charles J., *K.C.B., C.B., M.D.*
Symonds, *Sir* R. T. A., *K.C.B., M.B.*
Tagart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Harold A. L., *K.C.M.G., D.S.O.*
Taggart, *Sir* James, *K.B.E.*
Tabor, *Sir* Gerald Francis, *K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.*
Tabor, *Major*, *Hon.* Sir Reginald A., *K.C.B.*
Talbot de Malahide, The Lady, *D.B.E.*
Tate, *Maj.* Sir Robert Wm., *K.B.E.*
Taylor, *Sir* John Jas., *K.C.B., D.S.O.*
Taylor, *Sir* William, *K.B.E.*
Taylor, *Hon.* Sir Sir Wm. F. Kyffin, *K.B.E.*
Taylor, *Sir* Wm. Thomas, *K.C.M.G.*
Teg, Bahadur Singh, *Sir*, *K.C.S.I., I.L.D.*
Teg Singh, Shere Jung Bahadur Rana, *Gen.* *Sir*
Terry, Dame Ellen, *G.B.E.*
Thackeray, *Sir* Sir Edward T., *V.O., K.C.B.*
Therby, *Sir* Amiel, *K.C.B.*
Thiesiger, *Hon.* Sir Edward Pierson, *K.C.B.*
Thom, *Sir* William, *K.B.E.*
Thomas, *Sir* C. India, *K.C.B.*
Thomas, *Admiral* Sir Hugh Evan, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.*
Thomas, *Sir* John Lynn, *K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.*
Thomas, *Sir* Wm. Beach, *K.B.E.*
Thompson, *Sir* E. Maund, *K.C.B., D.S.O.*
Thompson, *Lt.* Sir Percy, *K.C.B., C.B.*
Thompson, *Sir* Basil H., *K.C.B.*
Thompson, *Col.* Sir Courtland, *K.B.E., C.B.*
Thomson, *Sir* Francis Vernon, *K.B.E.*
Thomson, *Sir* Grime, *K.C.B.*
Thomson, *Sir* James, *K.C.S.I.*
Thomson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Jas. Wishart, *K.B.E.*
Thomson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. Mount, *K.C.B., C.M.G., C.B., M.C.*
Thomson, *Sir* Wm. Rowan, *K.B.E.*
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Beaufoy, *K.C.I.E., C.M.G.*
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward N., *K.B.E.*
Thornhill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Worth, *K.B.E.*
Thornhill, *Sir* John Edward, *K.B.E.*
Thornhill, *Sir* Richard, *K.B.E., F.R.S.*
Thorne, *Sir* A. Theobald, *K.C.B.*
Thorne, *Admiral* Sir Cecil Pienens, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*
Thurston, *Sir* T. George O., *K.B.E.*
Thwaites, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William, *K.C.M.G., C.B.*
Threene, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Reginald L., *K.B.E.*
Tilley, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John A. C., *K.C.B.*
Timpan, *Sir* John, *K.B.E.*
Tinsley, *Sir* Chas. George, *K.C.B.*
Tinker, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Allison C., *K.C.B.*
Tonk, H.H. the Nawab of, *c.s.i., C.I.E.*
Topham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh H., *K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.*
Tower, *Sir* Regd. T., *K.C.M.G., C.V.O.*
Townley, *Sir* Walter Beaupre, *K.C.M.G.*
Treherne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis Harper, *K.C.M.G., A.M.S.*
Treherne, *Sir* Samuel B., *K.B.E.*
Trotman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Newsham, *K.C.B.*
Trotter, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James K., *K.C.M.G.*
Trotter, *Admiral* Sir Ernest C. T., *K.C.M.G., M.V.O.*
Troup, *Sir* Edward, *K.C.B., K.C.V.O.*
Truett, *Sir* Theobaldus Gustaf, *K.B.E., C.M.G.*
Tucker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles, *K.C.B., C.V.O.*
Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Henry Hugh, *K.C.B., C.M.G.*
Tudor, *Adm.* Sir Frederick Charles, *K.C.B., K.C.M.G.*
Tupper, *Hon.* Sir C. Hibbert, *K.C.M.G.*
Tupper, *Admiral* Sir Reginald G. O., *G.B.E., K.C.B., C.V.O.</*

Vincent, Sir Wm. H. Hoare, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Welby, Lt.-Col. Sir Alfred C. E., K.B.F.	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme, G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Vivian, Col. Sir A. Pendarves, K.C.B.	Weich, Surg.-Rear-Adm. Sir George K.C.M.G., C.B.	Wilson, Col. Sir Samuel H., K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B.
Vyvyan, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Arthur Vyell, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Wemyss, Capt. Sir (M.) Francis Colchester, K.B.E.	Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir Guy D. A. Fleet- wood, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Wake, Rr.-Adm. Sir Drury St. A., G.C.I.E., C.B.	West, Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir Charles J. Sackville, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Wilson, Sir Thos. Fleming, K.B.E.
Waldgrave, The Countess, D.B.E.	Western, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. Geo. Balfour, K.C.M.G., C.B.	Wilson, Sir William Grey, K.C.M.G.
Walker, Sir Alexander, K.B.E.	Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir Aylmer G. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.P.	Wilson, Sir Charles Stewart, G.C.I.E.
Walker, Sir Charles, K.C.B.	Wheeler, Sir Henry, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	Wilton, Sir Ernest Colville Collins, K.C.M.G.
Walker, Sir Charles Forestier, K.B.E., M.P.	Whigham, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert D., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	Wimble, Sir John B., K.B.E.
Walker, Maj.-Gen. Sir George T. Forestier, K.C.B.	Whinney, Sir Arthur F., K.B.E.	Winchester, The Marchioness of, K.B.E.
Walker, Sir Herbert Ashcombe, K.C.B.	White, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Brudenell B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.	Wingate, Sir Andrew, G.C.I.E.
Walker, Sir James, K.C.I.E.	White, Sir Herbert Edw., K.C.V.O.	Wingate, Catherine Leslie, Lady, K.B.E.
Walker, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold B., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	White, Sir Herbert T., K.C.I.E.	Winsloe, Admiral Sir Alfred Leigh, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.
Wallace, Maj.-Gen. Sir Cuthbert S., K.C.M.G., C.B.	White, Col. Sir William Hale, K.B.E., M.D.	Winter, Col. Sir Ormonde de l'Épee, K.B.F., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Wallace, Lt.-Col. Sir David, K.B.E., C.M.G.	White, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Thomas, K.C.M.G.	Winterbotham, Sir H. Martin, K.C.S.I.
Wallace, Sir Lawrence, K.B.F.	Whitehead, Sir J. Beethom, K.C.M.G.	Wintz, Dame Sophia Gertrude, D.B.E.
Waller, Sir Evelyn Ashley, K.B.F.	Whitehouse, Sir George, K.C.B.	Wittenoom, Hon. Sir Edward Horne, K.C.M.G.
Wallinger, Sir John A., K.B.E., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	Whitelegge, Sir Benjamin Arthur, K.C.B., M.D.	Wodehouse, Maj. Sir Edwin Fredk., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Wallington, Sir Edward Wm., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.	Whitley, Col. Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Wodehouse, General Sir Josceline H., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Walsh, Sir Charles Arthur, K.B.E.	Whyte, Sir Alex. Fredk., K.C.S.I.	Wood, Maj.-Gen. Sir Elliott, K.C.B.
Walton, Hon. Sir Edgar Harris, K.C.M.G.	Whyte, Paym.-Rear-Adm., Sir Wm. Marcus Charles Beresford, K.C.B., C.M.G.	Wood, Lt.-Col. Sir Jas. Wm. Leigh, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
Walton, Sir William, K.B.E.	Wilberforce, Brig.-Gen. Sir Herbert K.B.F., C.B., C.V.O.	Wood, Sir John Barry, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Wapshare, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard, G.C.I.E., C.B., C.S.I.	Wilkinson, Maj. Sir Neville R., K.C.V.O., F.S.A.	Woodhouse, Maj.-Gen. Sir Tom Percy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ward, Maj. Hon. Sir John Hubert, K.C.V.O.	Wilkinson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Percival S., K.C.M.G., C.B.	Woods, Sir James Williams, K.B.E.
Ward, Sir William, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.	Willcocks, Gen. Sir James, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.	Woods, Vice-Adm. Sir Hy. Felix, Pasha, K.C.V.O.
Wardrop, Sir John Oliver, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Willcocks, Sir William, K.C.M.G.	Woodward, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward M., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Ware, Sir Fabian A. G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Willcox, Col. Sir William Henry K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.D.	Woolcombe, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. Louis, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Warner, Sir Frank, K.B.F.	Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.	Woon, Gen. Sir John Blaxell, K.C.B.
Warraok, Sir James H., K.B.E.	Williams, Brig.-Gen. Sir Arthur J. Allen, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Wormald, Sir John, K.B.E.
Warren, Gen. Sir Chas., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	Williams, Sir Evan Owen, K.B.F.	Worthington, Col. Sir Edward S., K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., K.B.F.
Warren, Sir Norcot, K.C.I.E.	Williams, Maj.-Gen. Sir Godfrey, K.C.I.F., C.B.	Wortley, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir Richard Montagu-Stuart, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Warren, Sir Herbert, K.C.V.O., D.C.L.	Williams, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Bruce, K.C.B., D.S.O.	Wright, Sir Almroth E., K.B.E., C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
Waterford, The Marchioness of, D.B.E.	Williams, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Han- bury, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.	Wright, Col. Sir Wm. C., K.B.E., C.B.
Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas E., K.B.E.	Williams, Lt.-Col. Sir John L. V., K.B.E., T.D.	Wyndham, Sir Percy C. H., K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
Waterhouse, Sir Ronald Dockray, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.	Williams, Sir Ralph C., K.C.M.G.	Wynne, General Sir Arthur Single- ton, G.C.B.
Waterlow, Sir William A., K.B.E.	Willington, The Lady G.B.E., C.I.	Wynne, Sir Trevredyn Rashleigh, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., V.D.
Watkins, Gen. Sir Henry B. B., K.C.B.	Willis, Sir Frederick J., K.B.E., C.B.	Wyon, Sir Albert W., K.B.E.
Watson, Sir Alfred William, K.C.B.	Wills, Dame Janet Stancomb, D.B.E.	Yapp, Sir Arthur K., K.B.E.
Watson, Col. Sir Chas. Gordon Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.	Wills, Dame Mary Monica Cunliffe, D.B.E.	Yarr, Maj.-Gen. Sir (M.B.) Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., A.M.S.
Watson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry D., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O.	Willmot, Sir Saint-Hill Eardley, K.C.I.E.	Yawng Hwe, Sawbwa of, Sir, K.C.I.E.
Watt, Hon. Sir Thomas, K.C.M.G.	Wilson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Alexander, K.C.B.	Young, Sir A. Henderson, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
Watts, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.	Wilson, Lt.-Col. Sir Arnold T., K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Young, Lt.-Col. Sir Frank Popham, K.B.E., C.I.E.
Watts, Lt.-Gen. Sir Herbert E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Wilson, Sir Henry Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.	Young Capt. Sir Frederic Wm., K.B.E., R.N.R.
Watts, Sir Philip, K.C.B.	Wilson, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Fuller M., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	Young, Sir Wm. Douglas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Weaver, Sir Lawrence, K.B.E.	Wilson, Sir Horace John, K.C.B., C.B.E.	Youngusband, Lt.-Col. Sir Francis E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Webb, Col. Sir A. Lisle Ambrose, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.	Wilson, Sir James, K.C.S.I.	Youngusband, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geo. John, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Webb, Sir Aston, G.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.A.		Zaharoff, Sir Basil, G.C.B., G.B.E.
Webb, Vice-Adm. Sir Richard, K.C.M.G.		
Webster, Dame May Louise, D.B.E.		
Webster, Sir Thomas Lonsdale, K.C.B.		
Weigall, Lt.-Col. Sir (William Ernest George) Archibald, K.C.M.G.		

Knights Bachelor.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD.
(Exclusive of such as have afterwards received the higher honour of K.C.B., &c., &c.)

- Aldul Husain, *Khan Bahadur*, Sir.
Abram, Sir George Stewart.
Acton, Hon. Sir Edward.
Adam, Sir James, c.b.e., k.c.
Adams, Sir John, l.d.
Adams, Sir John Cooile.
Adamson, Sir John E., m.g.
Aikins, Hon. Sir James A.M.
Aird, Sir John.
Airey, Sir Edwin.
Alcazar, Sir Hy. Albert, k.c.
Alexander, Sir Sidney R.
Alexan, Sir H. Montagu, c.v.o.
Allen, Sir Ernest K., c.b.e.
Allen, Sir Harry B., m.d.
Allen, Sir Hugh P., m.s.d.
Allen, Sir Thomas Wm.
Allison, Sir Robert Andrew.
Allom, Sir Charles Carrick.
Alston, Sir Charles Ross.
Ambalawanan Kanagasabai, Sir.
Ames, Sir Herbert Brown.
Anderson, Sir Alex. Jas., c.s.i., v.d.
Anderson, Sir Hugh Kerr, p.d.
Anderson, Sir Robert N.
Anderson, Sir Wm. M. A., m.v.
Andersson, Sir Charles Llewellyn, o.b.i.
Anderton, Sir Francis Robt.
Andrews, Prof. Sir Fredk. William, o.b.e., m.d., f.r.s.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Anuppu Parasuramadas Pappu Garu, *Rao Bahadur*, Sir.
Anthony, Sir John.
Appley, Sir Alfred.
Arbutnot, Sir Geo. Gough.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.
Arnold, Sir Thos. Walker, c.i.e.
Ashbolt, Sir Alfred Henry.
Ashdown, Sir Curtis George.
Ashley, Sir William J.
Aspinall, Sir J. Audley F.
Asbury, Hon. Sir John Meir.
Atcherley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ulewellyn William, c.m.g., c.v.
Atkin, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Richard.
Atkins, Sir Ivor A., m.s. doc.
Atkinson, Sir Wm. Nicholas, f.s.o., l.t.d.
Atlay, Sir Wilfrid.
Austin, Sir Herbert.
Avery, Hon. Sir Horace E.
Ayling, Hon. Sir Wm. Bock.
Ayyar, Sir T. Jheagaraya.
Ayyar Sasudava.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, c.b., f.s.o., m.v.o.
Baines, Sir Athelstane, c.s.i.
Baines, Sir Frank, c.v.o., c.b.e.
Baker, Sir John, m.d.
Baker, Sir Wm. Frederick.
Baldwin, Sir Harry, c.v.o.
Balfour, Sir Graham.
Ball, Sir Albert.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Bam, Sir Pieter Canizius van Blommestein Stewart, o.b.i.
Banarji, Sir Pranada Charan.
Banatvala, Col. Sir Homas.
Beechcroft, c.s.i., l.m.s.
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
Banerji, Sir Allston Rajkumar, c.s.i., c.i.e.
Bankes, Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon.
Barber, Sir E. Fairless.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, l.m.s.
Barker, *Capt.* Sir D. Wilson.
Barker, Sir Herbert A.
Barker, Sir Rayner Child, c.i.e.
Barnes, Sir Frederic Gorell.
Barnett, *Maj.* Sir Richd. W., m.p.
Barnley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir John, v.d.
Barr, Sir James, c.b.e., m.d.
Barran, Sir Rowland H.
Barratt, Sir Albert.
Barrow, Sir Alfred, o.b.e.
Barrow, Sir Samuel.
Barth, Sir Jacob William, c.i.e.
Barthorpe, Sir Fredk. Jas.
Barton, Lt.-Col. Sir Hy. B.
Barton, Sir John George, c.b.
Barton, Sir William.
Batechelor, Hon. Sir Stanley.
Bates, Rt. Hon. Sir R. Dawson, o.b.e.
Bateson, Hon. Sir Alexander Dingwall.
Batten, Sir John Kaye.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Bayer, Sir Horace.
Beachcroft, Sir Charles Porten.
Beachcroft, Sir Melville.
Beaman, Sir Frank C. O.
Beard, Sir Lewis.
Beattie, Sir William A.
Beattie, Sir John Carruthers.
Beauchamp, Sir Harold.
Beaufort, Sir Leicester P.
Beaumont, Hon. Sir William Henry.
Beck, Sir A. Cecil T.
Beck, Sir Raymond.
Becker, Sir Fredk. E. R.
Bedford, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles H., l.l.d., l.m.s.
Begbie, Sir James.
Beharrel, Lt.-Col. Sir John Geo., d.g.o.
Bell, Sir Ernest A. S., c.i.e.
Bell, Sir James, c.v.o.
Bell, Sir James.
Bellhouse, Sir Gerald, o.b.e.
Bencraft, Sir Henry W. R.
Bennett, Sir Courtenay R., c.i.e.
Bennett, Sir F. Sowerby.
Bennett, Sir Henry Honeywood Curtis, k.c., m.p.
Benson, Sir Frank R.
Benson, Sir J. Hawtrej, m.d.
Berry, Sir Geo. Andraas, m.p.
Berry, Sir James, f.r.c.s.
Bertram, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander.
Bertram, Hon. Sir Anton, k.c.
Bethell, Sir Thomas Robert.
Bhandari, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Gopal Das, c.i.e., m.b.e.
Bhatwadekar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.
Biffen, Sir Rowland H., f.r.s.
Bigger, Sir Edward Coey.
Biggs, *Maj.* Sir Arthur W.
Binning, Sir Arthur Wm.
Binod, Chandra Mitra, Sir.
Bird, Sir Harry.
Bird, Sir Henry Busby.
Bird, Sir William E. M.
Birke, Sir Thomas W.
Biron, Sir Hy. Chartres.
Black, Sir Arthur Wm.
Blackier, Sir Geo. F., c.b.e., m.d.
Blain, Sir Herbert Edwin, c.b.e.
Blair, Sir Reginald.
Blair, Sir Robert.
Blakeway, Lt.-Col. Sir Denys B., l.t.
Blomfield, Sir Reginald T.
Bois, Sir Stanley.
Bomanji, Sir Dhunibhoy.
Bond, Sir Walter McGeough.
Boscawen, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir A. S. T. Griffith.
Bose, Sir Jagadish Chandra, c.s.i., c.i.e.
Bose, Sir Kailash Chandra, c.i.e., o.b.e.
Bourne, Sir Frederick Samuel A., c.m.g.
Bovell, Sir Henry Alleyne.
Bowater, Sir William Henry.
Bowen, Sir John Cuthbert Grenside.
Bowling, Hon. Sir Edgar R.
Boyson, Sir John Alex.
Boyton, Sir James.
Brabrook, Sir Edwd. W., c.b.
Braddell, Sir Thomas de M.L.
Bradford, Sir James.
Bradley, Col. Sir A. Montagu, t.d.
Bradney, Col. Sir Jos. A., c.b., t.d.
Bransdon, Sir Thos. A.
Bramwell, Sir Byrom, m.d.
Branch, Sir Charles Ernest St. John.
Branson, Hon. Sir Geo. A. H.
Bray, His Honour Sir Edwd. Bray, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Edwd. Hugh.
Brett, Sir Cecil M. W., c.s.i.
Brett, Sir Charles Henry.
Brevitt, Sir Horatio.
Brickdale, Sir C. Fortescue.
Brickwood, Sir John.
Bright, Sir Charles.
Brookman, Sir H. V. Drake.
Broodbank, Sir Joseph G.
Broom, Sir Jas. Thomsin.
Brown, Sir Frank.
Brown, Sir John.
Brown, Sir Joseph.
Brown, Sir J. McLeavy, c.m.g.
Brown, Sir Robt. Ches., m.b.
Brown, Sir Wm. Nicholson.
Browne, Sir Edmund.
Browne, Sir Jas. Crichton.
Browning, Sir Jeffrey, c.b.e., l.s.o.
Bruce, Sir A. Carmichael.
Bruce, Sir Robert.
Bruce, Sir Robert, c.b.
Bruton, Sir James.
Bryant, Sir Francis Morgan, c.v.o., c.b.e., l.s.o.
Bryceon, Sir Arthur Benj.
Buchanan, Hon. Sir E. John.
Buchanan, Sir George S., c.b., m.d.
Buckham, Sir George T.
Buckingham, Sir Hy. Cecil, c.b.e., m.p.
Bucknill, Sir John Alex. S.
Budge, Sir E. A. Wallis, l.t.d.
Bulmer, Sir James William.
Burgoyne, Lt.-Col. Sir Alan, m.p.
Burls, Sir E. Grant, c.s.i.
Burn, Sir George.
Burnet, Sir John Jas., a.r.a.
Burns, Sir Stephen Montagu, c.f.
Burton, *Maj.* Sir Gerald A. P.
Burton, Sir Pomeroy.
Burton, Sir William, J. M.
Bury, Sir George.
Busk, Sir Edwd. Henry.
Butler, Sir G. Beresford.
Butt, Sir Alfred, m.p.
Butterfield, Sir Fredk. W. L.
Butterworth, Sir Alex. Kaye.
Byford, Sir John.
Caillard, Sir Vincent H. P.
Calanur Viravalli Kunarawsami Sastriwar, *Dewan Bahadur*, Sir.
Caldar, Sir James Charles, c.b.e.
Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.
Callender, Sir Thomas O.
Calvert, Sir Joseph.
Cameron, Sir David Young, r.a.
Cameron, Sir Hector Clare, c.b.e., m.d.
Campbell, Sir John c.s.i., o.b.e.
Campbell, Sir John, m.d.
Campbell, Sir Malcolm.
Carey, Sir Willoughby L.
Carkeek, Sir Arthur.
Carlton, Sir Arthur, c.b.e.
Carnross, Hon. Sir Walter C. F.
Carr, Sir Emaley.
Carr, Sir Hubert Winch.
Carr, Sir William St. John.
Carruthers, Sir William.
Carter, Sir Frank W., c.i.e., c.b.e.
Carter, Sir William.
Carter, Hon. Sir Wm. Morris, c.b.e.
Chadwick, Sir R. Burton, m.p.
Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.
Chamberlain, Sir George.
Chamers, Sir Arthur.
Chandler, Sir Wm. Kellman, c.m.g.
Channell, Rt. Hon. Sir A. M.
Chapman, Sir Arthur W.
Chapman, Hon. Sir Fredk. R.
Chapman, Sir Samuel, m.p.
Chappell, Sir Ernest, c.b.e.
Chater, Sir Catchick P., c.m.g.
Chatterton, Sir Alfred, c.i.e.
Cherry, Sir Benjamin L.
Chettiar, Sir Chivanbaram.
Chettur Sankaran Nayar, c.i.e.
Chewis, Sir William.
Chilcott, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Warden S., r.n.v., m.p.
Chisol, Sir Valentine.
Churchman, Sir Wm. Alfred.
Clark, Sir Wm. Orens.
Clarke, Sir Charles Pitcher, k.c.
Clarke, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd., k.c.
Clarke, Sir Ernest Michael.
Clarke, Sir Fielding.
Clarke, Sir Frederick, k.c.
Clarke, Sir Geoffrey Rothe, c.s.i., m.p.
Clarke, Sir Reginald, c.i.e.
Clarke, Sir Thomas Basil.
Clarke, Sir Wm. Henry.
Clegg, Sir William E., c.b.e.
Glenney, Sir William Henry.
Clough, Sir Robert.
Clutterbuck, Sir Peter H., c.b.e., c.b.e., v.d.
Coates, Sir James H. B.
Coates, Sir Leonard James.
Cobbett, Sir William.
Cockburn, Sir George J.
Cockertine, Sir Walter Hrbt.
Cohen, Sir Lewis.
Coles, Sir Richard James, c.b.e.
Coll, Hon. Sir Anthony Michael.
Collie, Sir R. John, c.m.g.
Collier, Sir George H., c.i.e.
Collins, *Capt.* Sir Robt. H.
Muirhead, c.m.g., r.n.
Collins, Sir Thomas.

- Colvin, Sir Sidney, D.Litt.
Combe, Sir Ralph Molyneux.
Connell, Sir Isaac.
Connolly, Hon. Sir James Daniel.
Conway, Sir Martin, M.P.
Conyngnam, Col. Sir Gerald P. Lenox, R.E.
Cook, Sir Edward Mitchener, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Cook, Sir Ernest Hy., D.Sc.
Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.
Cook, Sir Theodore A.
Combe, Sir Thomas Melrose.
Coper, Sir Thomas Edwin, F.R.I.B.A.
Cope, Sir Arth. Stockdale, R.A.
Corke, Sir John Henry.
Cory, Prof. Sir Geo. E.
Cotterill, Lt.-Col. Sir Joseph M., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.
Cottier, Sir Charles Edward.
Cotton, Sir Harry Evan Agate, C.I.E.
Couch, Sir Arthur T. Quiller.
Court, Sir Josiah, D.D.
Courdis, Sir John W.
Country, Hon. Sir Regd. Wm., K.C.
Cowan, Sir John.
Cowad, Sir Wm. Henry, M.P.
Coward, Sir John Charles Lewis, K.C.
Cowen, Sir Frederic Hymen.
Cowley, Hon. Sir Alfred S.
Crage, Sir John Geo., M.V.O.
Craig, Sir Archibald.
Craig, Sir James, M.P.
Craig, Sir John Walker, K.C.
Craig, Sir Maurice, C.B.E., M.D.
Cramp, Sir Wm. D., I.S.O.
Crawford, Sir Homewood, C.I.O.
Crockett, Sir James H. C.
Crossman, Sir William.
Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Frederick, C.M.G.
Cruckshank, Sir William Dickson, C.I.E.
Crundall, Sir William Hy.
Cullinan, Maj. Sir Thos. Major, D.S.O.
Cunliffe, Sir Robert Ellis.
Currie, Sir William Crawford.
Cuscaden, Maj.-Gen. Sir George, V.D.
Cussen, Hon. Sir Leo. F. B.
Dabholkar, Sir Vasantrao Anandrao, C.B.E.
Dalal, Sir Dadiba Merwanjee, C.I.E.
Dance, Sir George.
Daniel, Sir John.
Danks, Sir Aaron Turner.
Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, C.B.
Danson, Sir Fras. Chatillon.
Davidson, Sir Charles.
Davidson, Hon. Sir Chas. Peers.
Davies, Sir David S.
Davies, Sir George Edmund.
Davies, Sir Henry, C.B., L.S.O.
Davies, Sir John Cedl.
Davies, Sir Richard, C.B.E.
Davies, Sir Thomas, M.P.
Davies, Sir Walford, M.S.D.
Davies, Sir William.
Davies, Sir W. Howell.
Davies, Sir Wm. Rees.
Davis, Sir Charles Henry.
Davis, Sir Colin Rees.
Davis, Sir David.
Davis, Sir Mortimer B.
Davison, Sir Joseph.
Davson, Sir Edward Rac.
Davson, Sir Chas. Simon.
Daw, Sir William Hert.
Dawkins, Sir W. Boyd, F.R.S.
Dawson, Sir Philip, M.P.
Deane, Sir Thos. Manly.
Deedes, Lt.-Col. Sir Wyndham Henry, C.M.G., D.S.O.
De Frece, Sir Walter, M.P.
De la Fosse, Sir Claude Fraser, C.I.E.
Denby, Sir Ellis.
Denham, Sir James Gilbert.
Denniss, Sir Edmund R. Bartley, K.C.
Dent, Sir Francis Hy., C.V.O.
de Sampaio, Sir Thomas Edward.
de Saumarez, Sir H. Walter.
de Villiers, Hon. Sir Jean Etienne Reenan.
Dibdin, Sir Lewis T., K.C.
Dibdin, Sir Robert Wm.
Dickens, Sir Henry Fielding, K.C.
Dickinson, Sir Arth. Lowes.
Dickson, Sir John.
Dicksee, Sir Frank, P.R.A.
Dinshaw, Sir Hormusjee Cawasjee, O.B.E., M.V.O.
Dircy, Sir Harry E., M.D.
Dixson, Sir Hugh.
Dobbie, Sir Joseph.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred Graham.
Dockrell, Sir Maurice E.
Dolby, Maj. Sir George Alexander.
Donkin, Sir H. Bryan, M.D.
Doran, Sir Henry Francis.
Dowdall, Sir Laurence C., C.B.
Downer, Sir Harold G.
Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D.
Downes, Sir Joseph.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.
Doyle, Sir N. Gratian, M.P.
Drayton, Hon. Sir Hy. Lumley.
Drummond, Prof. Sir David, C.B.E., D.C.L.
Dudgeon, Sir Chas. John.
Du Maurier, Sir Gerald.
Dumayrie, Hon. Sir Frederick G.
Dunbar, Sir Loraine Geddes.
Duncan, Sir Andrew Rae.
Duncan, Sir James.
Duncan, Sir James Hastings.
Dunlop, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert Wm. Layard, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Dunning, Sir Leonard.
Durrant, Sir Arthur I., C.B.E., M.V.O.
Dutton, Sir Frederick.
Duveen, Sir Joseph.
Dwyer, Sir F. Conway, M.D.
Dyson, Sir Frank W., F.R.S.
Dyson, Sir Frederick.
Ebrahim, Sir Fuzulbhoj Currimbhoy, C.B.E.
Edgumbe, Sir Robt. Pearce-Edgar, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Edge, Sir Knowles.
Edge, Capt. Sir William.
Edwards, Hon. Sir W. Bassett.
Egerton, Sir Regd. Atth., C.B.
Eggar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.
Elgar, Sir Edward, O.M.
Elliot, Sir Wbately.
Elliot, Maj. Sir Edmd. H., M.V.O.
Elliot, Sir George, O.B.E.
Ellissen, Lt.-Col. Sir Herbert, C.B.E.
Elverston, Sir Harold.
Essex, Sir Richard Walter.
Evans, Sir Arthur J., F.R.S.
Evans, Sir David Wm.
Evans, Sir E. Vincent, C.B.
Evans, Lt.-Col. Sir Thos. John Carey, M.C., F.R.S.
Eve, Hon. Sir H. Trelawney.
Eves, Sir Charles.
Fagan, Sir John, F.R.C.S.I.
Faure, Sir Samuel.
Falls, Maj. Sir Charles F.
Farley, Sir Edwin W. T.
Fawke, Sir Ernest John.
Fay, Sir Sam.
Fazli-Hussain, Khan Bahadur Sir Mian.
Fell, Sir Arthur.
Fenwick, Sir George.
Ferguson, Sir Henry Lindo, C.M.G.
Fernando, Sir Hilarion Marcus, M.D.
Ferrier, Sir David, M.D., F.R.S.
Finlay, Sir Campbell K.
Firth, Sir Charles H., Lt.D.
Fiset, Surg.-Gen. Sir Eugene, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
Fisher, Sir Stanley.
Fisher, Sir Walter Newton.
Fithian, Sir Edwd. Wm.
Fitzgerald, Sir John.
Fleming, Sir James.
Fleming, Sir Thomas Henry.
Fletcher, Sir Banister Flight, F.R.I.B.A.
Fletcher, Hon. Sir Ernest E.
Fletcher, Com. Sir E. Lionel, C.B.E., R.N.R.
Fletcher, Col. Sir Henry A., C.V.O.
Flitcroft, Sir Thos. Evans.
Flower, Sir Ernest.
Forbes, Lt.-Col. Sir William.
Forde, Sir Henry J.
Fordham, Sir (H.) George.
Forrest, Sir Geo. William, C.I.E.
Forrest, Sir John Wm., O.B.E.
Forrest, Sir William Croft.
Foster, Sir Harry Seymour, M.P.
Foster, Sir Norris Tildasley, C.B.F.
Foster, Sir Thomas Gregory.
Foster, Sir William, C.I.E.
Fowler, Sir George Jefford.
Fox, Sir Francis.
Fox, Sir John Charles.
Frampton, Sir George, R.A.
Francis, Sir John.
Franklin, Sir Thos. Mansel.
Fraser, Sir Edwd. Cleather, C.M.G.
Fraser, Sir Gordon.
Fraser, Hon. Sir Hugh, Lt.D.
Fraser, Sir Hugh Stein.
Fraser, Sir John Foster.
Fraser, Sir (John) George.
Fraser, Sir John George, C.M.G.
Fraser, Sir James George, O.M., F.R.S.
Fremantle, Sir Sydney Howe, C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.
Fryer, Sir Bartle H. T., K.C.
Friwell, Sir Charles.
Froom, Sir Arthur Hy.
Frost, Sir John Meadows.
Fry, Sir William.
Fuller, Sir Benjamin John.
Fulton, Sir Robert Fulton.
Gales, Sir Robert Richard.
Gallagher, Sir James.
Gallagher, Sir William, I.S.O.
Galloway, Sir David James.
Galloway, Sir William.
Gamble, Sir Reginald A.
Ganga Ram, Sir, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Ganzoni, Sir John, M.P.
Gardner, Sir Robert S.
Gardner, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. T. Agg., M.P.
Garland, Sir S. Archibald.
Garneau, Sir (J.) George.
Gastrell, Lt.-Col. Sir Wm. Houghton, C.M.G.
Gauvain, Sir Henry John, M.D.
Gebbie, Sir Frederick St. John, C.I.E.
Gelder, Sir Alfred.
Gentle, Sir William B.
Gibb, Sir George Stegmann.
Gibbons, Sir Thomas Clark Pilling, K.C.
Gibson, Sir Walter Matthew, C.V.O., I.S.O.
Giffard, Sir Henry Alex., K.C.
Giles, Sir Charles Tyrell, K.C.
Giles, Sir Robert Sydney.
Godfrey, Sir Dan.
Godfrey, Sir Geo. Cochrane.
Godfrey, Sir Joseph E., M.B.
Goenka, Rai Bahadur Sir Hari Ram, C.I.E.
Goff, Sir Park, K.C., M.P.
Gold, Maj. Sir Archibald G.
Gollan, Sir Hy. C., C.B.E., K.C.
Gollanz, Prof. Sir Hermann, D.Litt.
Gollanz, Prof. Sir Israel, D.Litt.
Goodman, Sir Wm. Meigh.
Goodwin, Sir William V. S. Gradwell.
Gordon, Hon. Sir David John.
Gosse, Sir Edmund, C.B., D.D.
Gott, Sir Benjamin S.
Gould, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Albert John, V.D.
Gour, Sir Hari Singh, D.C.L.
Gower, Sir Robt. Vaughan, O.B.E., M.P.
Graham, Sir Cecil W. N.
Graham, Sir Robert.
Graham, Hon. Sir Thos. Lynedoch.
Graham, Sir William.
Granger, His Hon. Sir Thos. Colpitts.
Gray, Maj. Sir Ernest.
Gray, Sir Reginald, K.C.
Greaves, Sir William Ewart.
Greaves, Hon. Sir Wm. H.
Green, Sir John Little, O.B.E.
Greenhill, Sir A. George, I.S.O.
Greenwood, Sir George.
Greer, Hon. Sir Frederick A.
Greer, Sir Henry.
Gregg, Sir Harry.
Gregory, Sir John Roger Burrow.
Gregory, Sir Richd. Arman.
Greig, Col. Sir James Wm., C.B., K.C., V.D.
Greig, Sir Robert B., Lt.D.
Grey, Sir Geo. Duncan, Lt.D.
Grice, Sir John.
Grierson, Sir Philip J. H.
Griffin, Sir Charles James.
Griffin, Sir Henry Daly.
Griffith, Sir John Purser.
Griffith, Sir W. Brandford, C.B.E.
Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
Grundy, Sir Cuthbert C.
Gunsion, Sir James Henry, C.M.G., C.B.E.
Gurney, Sir Eustace.
Guthrie, Sir James.
Hacking, Sir James.
Hadow, Sir William H., C.B.E., M.S.D.
Haldane, Sir William S.
Hall, Sir E. Marshall, K.C.
Hall, Sir Henry, I.S.O.
Hall, Sir Henry James.
Halliday, Sir Fredk. Loch, C.I.E., M.V.O.
Hamer, Sir Wm. Heaton, M.D.
Hamilton, Maj. Sir Collingwood G. C.
Hamilton, Sir Daniel M.
Hamilton, Sir Robert Wm., M.P.

- Handover, Lt.-Col. Sir Harry George.
 Hanson, Sir Philip H., c.b.
 Hardie, Lt.-Col. Sir David.
 Harding, Sir Charles.
 O'Brien.
 Hardy, Sir William Bate, J.R.S.
 Harper, Sir Edgar Josiah.
 Harrington, Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley.
 Harrison, Sir Edwd. Richard.
 Harrison, Sir J. Burchmore, C.M.G.
 Harrowing, Sir John Henry.
 Hartley, Sir Percival Horton.
 Sawd., c.v.o., m.p.
 Hartnoll, Sir Henry S.
 Harty, Sir Herbert Hamilton.
 Harvey, Sir John Martin.
 Harvey, Sir Robert.
 Haslam, Sir Alfred Seale.
 Hastings, Sir George, m.d.
 Hastings, Sir Patrick, k.c., m.p.
 Hatt, Sir Harry Thomas.
 Haultain, Hon. Sir Fredk. Wm. Gordon.
 Haward, Sir Henry E.
 Hawkins, Sir Anthony Hope.
 Hawkins, Sir Benjamin.
 Hay, Sir Robert Hay-Drummond, c.m.o.
 Haycraft, Hon. Sir Thomas W.
 Heaton, Hon. Sir Joseph J.
 Hedstrom, Sir John Maynard.
 Helme, Sir Norval W.
 Henderson, Prof. Sir James B.
 Henderson, Sir Robert H., c.i.e.
 Henderson, Sir Thomas.
 Henderson, Sir William, c.b.
 Henry, Sir John.
 Henry, Col. Sir William D., c.i.e., v.d.
 Henschel, Sir Geo., mus. doc.
 Hepburn, Sir Harry Frankland.
 Hepper, Col. Sir Harry A. L.
 Herchenroder, Sir Percy Alf.
 Hercy, Sir Francis Hugh George, c.b.e.
 Hewat, Lt.-Col. Sir John, m.b.
 Hewett, Sir Frederick S., m.v.o.
 Heyman, Sir Herman M.
 Hicks, Sir Fred.
 Hicks, Lt.-Col. Sir Maxwell, c.b.e.
 Higgins, Sir Sidney Geo., c.b.e.
 Higham, Sir Chas. F.
 Highest, Sir Robt. Swan, c.b.e.
 Hill, Hon. Sir Maurice, k.c.
 Hinchcliffe, Sir James P.
 Hindley, Sir Clement D. M., v.d.
 Hindley, Sir John Scott.
 Hitching, Sir Thos. Brooke.
 Hodgson, Sir William.
 Hogg, Rt. Hon. Sir D. McGarel, k.c., m.p.
 Hogg, Sir Mulochu N.
 Hohler, Sir Gerald Fitzroy, m.p.
 Ho Kai, Sir, c.m.g.
 Holberton, Sir Edgar J., c.b.e.
 Holden, Sir Edward Thos.
 Holiday, Sir Frederick C.
 Holland, Sir Arthur.
 Holland, Sir Thos. Erskine, k.c.
 Holmes, Sir Charles John.
 Holmwood, Sir Herbert.
 Holt, Capt. Sir Hy. Gisborne.
 Holt, Sir Herbert Samuel.
 Hood, Sir Alexander Jarvie.
 Hope, Sir Harry, m.p.
 Hope, Sir Herbert James.
 Hopkins, Sir Frederick G., d.s.c.
 Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, k.c.
 Hopwood, Sir William.
 Hornern, Sir Samuel.
 Horne, Sir Jas. Allan.
 Horridge, Hon. Sir Thos. G.
 Horwood, Hon. Sir Wm. Hy.
 Hosking, Hon. Sir John Hy., k.c.
 Ho Tung, Sir Robert.
 Hudson, Sir Leslie Sewell.
 Hughes, Hon. Sir Thomas.
 Hughes, Sir Thomas John.
 Hughton, Sir Ernest M.
 Hulet, Hon. Sir Jas. Liege.
 Hume, Sir George Hopwood, m.p.
 Humphery, Sir John.
 Humphreys, Sir Travers.
 Humphries, Sir Sydney R. White.
 Hunt, Sir John, o.b.e.
 Hunter, Sir George.
 Hunter, Sir John Herbert.
 Hunter, Sir Mark Somers.
 Hussey, Sir George.
 Hutchinson, Sir G. Thompson.
 Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H.C.
 Hyde, Sir Claudon Adams.
 Hyslop, Sir Robert Murray.
 Iliffe, Sir Edward Mauger, c.b.e., m.p.
 Inglis, Sir Albemarle P., m.v.o., t.s.o.
 Insip, Sir Thomas Walker.
 Iobart, k.c., m.p.
 Instone, Sir Samuel.
 Irvine, Sir James Colquhoun, c.b.e., d.s.c.
 Irwin, Sir John.
 Ismail Sait, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Haji.
 Jackson, Sir Barry Vincent.
 Jackson, Sir Henry, m.p.
 Jackson, Sir J. Ernest, c.i.e.
 Jackson, Sir Percy Richard.
 Jaffe, Sir Otto.
 Jaffrey, Sir Thomas.
 James, Sir Edward B.
 James, Hon. Sir Walter, k.c.
 James, *May-Gen* Sir William Bernard, c.b., c.i.e., m.v.o.
 Jaquet, Sir Robt. G., c.i.e.
 Jeppe, Sir Julius, c.b.e.
 Jodrell, Sir Neville P.
 John, Sir Edwin, c.b.e.
 John, Sir Wm. Goscombe, R.A.
 Johnson, Sir Benjamin S.
 Johnson, Sir Stanley.
 Johnston, Sir Christopher N., k.c. (Lord Sands).
 Johnstone, Sir Robert S.
 Jones, Sir Henry (*Tasmania*).
 Jones, Sir John Morris.
 Jones, Sir W. H. Hyndman.
 Jones, Sir Robt. Armstrong, m.d.
 Jones, Sir William S. Glyn.
 Jones, Sir Wm. G. Yarworth.
 Joseph, *Capt.* Sir F. L'Esrange, c.b.e.
 Joshi, Sir Moropant Vishwanath.
 Joyce, Rt. Hon. Sir M. Ingle.
 Jury, Sir William F.
 Jutta, Hon. Sir Henry H., k.c.
 Jwala Prasad, *Rai Bahadur*, Sir.
 Kay, Sir Robt. Newbold.
 Kay, Sir William.
 Kaye, Lt.-Col. Sir Cecil, c.s.t., c.i.e., c.b.e.
 Kearney, Sir Francis Edgar.
 Keoble, Sir Frederick Wm., c.b.e., f.r.s.
 Keeling, Sir Hugh T., c.s.t.
 Keightley, Sir Samuel R.
 Keith, Sir Arthur, m.d.
 Keith, Sir Henry S.
 Keith, Sir William John, c.i.e.
 Kelley, Maj. Sir Fredk. A., o.b.e.
 Kelly, Sir Henry Greene.
 Kelly, Sir Samuel, c.b.e.
 Keltie, Sir John Scott, f.r.c.s.
 Kennal, Sir James, f.r.s.s.
 Kennedy, Sir Alex. B. W.
 Kennedy, Sir Alex. McA.
 Kennick, Sir Geo. Hamilton.
 Kerly, Sir Duncan M., k.c.
 Kershaw, Sir Leonard Wm.
 Keymer, Sir Daniel Thos., o.b.e.
 Kidman, Sir Sidney.
 Killick, Sir Stephen.
 King, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir C. Wallis, c.b., c.m.g., c.v.o.
 King, Sir Frederick Truby, c.m.g., m.d.
 King, Sir Geo. Anthony.
 Kingsmill, *Adm.* Sir Chas. E.
 Kinsey, Sir Joseph Jas.
 Kirby, Sir Horace Woodburn.
 Kirk, Sir Amos Child.
 Kirkpatrick, Sir Cyril R. S.
 Kirkwood, Sir Walter G. C.
 Knibbs, Sir George H., c.m.g.
 Knox, Sir James.
 Kothari, Sir Jehangir Hormaji, o.b.e.
 Kotze, Hon. Sir John Gilbert.
 Kotze, Sir Robert Nelson.
 Krishnarajapuram Pallegondai Puttanna Chetty.
Dewan Bahadur Sir, c.i.e.
 Kurma, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Venkata Reddi Nayudu Garu.
 Kyd, Sir David Hope, LL.D.
 Lamb, Sir Ernest H., c.m.g.
 Lancaster, Sir William J.
 Lane, Sir Harry Philip.
 Paruell, c.b.e., m.v.o.
 Lang, Hon. Sir Frederic W.
 Lang, Sir Peter R. S.
 Langerman, Sir Jan W. S.
 Laporte, Hon. Sir Hormindus.
 Lattuer, Sir Joseph, f.r.s.
 Lascelles, Sir Alfred Geo.
 Lathlain, Sir Wm. Francis.
 Lander, Sir Harry.
 Lavery, Hon. Sir Jm. R.A.
 Lawrence, Hon. Sir P. Ogden.
 Lawrence, Sir Walter.
 Le Bas, Sir Hedley Francis.
 Leclézio, Sir Eugène P. J.
 Ledgard, Sir Henry.
 Lee, Sir Sidney.
 Lees, Sir Wm. Clare, o.b.e.
 Legge, Sir Thomas Morison, c.b.e., m.d.
 Leggett, Maj. Sir Edward H. M., d.s.o.
 Leishman, Sir James.
 Lemieux, Hon. Sir François X.
 Lennox, Sir Thos. Joseph.
 Le Sage, Sir John Merry.
 Levison, Sir Leon.
 Levy, Sir John Arthur.
 Lewis, Sir Alfred Edward.
 Lewis, Sir Thos., c.b.e., m.d.
 Lewis, Sir Thomas William.
 Lewis, Sir Walter Llewellyn.
 Liddell, Sir Robert M.
 Lidiard, Sir Herbert.
 Lindsay, Sir D'Arcy, c.b.e.
 Linthorne, Sir Rd. Roope, o.b.e.
 Lister, Sir Fredk. Spencer.
 Lister, Sir Robt. Ashton.
 Lister, Sir Henry.
 Lithiby, Sir John, c.b.
 Lochore, Sir James.
 Lockhart, Sir Robt. C.
 Lodge, Sir Oliver, f.r.s.
 Lodge, Prof. Sir Richard.
 London, Sir Stanford, c.b.e.
 Longbottom, Sir Benjamin.
 Long, Sir James.
 Longhurst, Sir Hy. Bel, c.v.o.
 Lorden, Sir John William.
 Lorimer, Sir Robert S., A.R.A.
 Love, Sir Joseph O.
 Low, Sir Sidney James.
 Lowe, Sir Maurice.
 Lucas, Hon. Sir Edward.
 Luke, Sir John Pearce, C.M.G.
 Lunn, Sir George.
 Lunn, Sir Henry S., m.r.
 Luscombe, Sir John Henry.
 Lush, Hon. Sir Montague.
 Lutens, Sir Edwin L., R.A.
 Lyle, Sir Charles E. L.
 Lyle, Sir Thomas Ranken.
 Lynch, Sir Henry Joseph.
 Lynn, Sir Robert John, m.p.
 Lyon, Sir Alexander.
 Maasdorp, Hon. Sir Andries.
 MacAlister, Sir John Young W., o.b.e., f.s.a.
 McCaig, Hon. Sir H. Alfred.
 MacCormick, Sir Alex., m.d.
 MacCormick, Sir William.
 Synnott, Sir John.
 McCree, Col. Sir George, d.s.o., v.d.
 McCraith, Sir William Jas.
 McCullagh, Sir Crawford.
 MacDonald, Hon. Sir Hugh J., k.c.
 Macdonald, Sir Donald.
 Macdonell, Sir Philip James.
 Macdougall, Sir Alexander Maclean.
 McFadyen, Sir Andrew.
 McFadyen, Sir John.
 MacFarland, Sir John Hy., c.b.e.
 McGavin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Johnston, c.m.g., d.s.o., m.d.
 Macgregor, Sir James Comyn, C.M.G.
 Macintosh, Sir William.
 McIver, *Maj.* Sir Charles.
 McKay, Sir George Mills.
 MacKenna, Sir James, c.i.e.
 Mackenzie, Sir Hector Wm. Gavin, m.d.
 Mackenzie, Sir Wm. Leslie.
 Mackinder, Sir Halford J.
 Mackinnon, Sir Lauchlan.
 MacKintosh, Sir Harold Vincent.
 Maclean, Lt.-Col. Sir Ewen John, m.d.
 Macklin, Sir James.
 Macleod, Hon. Sir Norman C.
 Macmillan, Sir Frederick O.
 McNaghten, Sir Henry Pelham Wentworth.
 Macphail, *Maj.* Sir Andrew, c.b.e., m.d.
 Macpherson, Sir Duncan J., c.i.e.
 Macpherson, Sir John, c.b.
 Macrae, Sir Colin George.
 MacWatt, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Charles, c.i.e.
 McWhae, Hon. Sir John.
 Maddock, Sir Simon Wm.
 Maddocks, Sir Henry, k.c.
 Magniac, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Charles Lane, c.m.g., c.b.e.
 Maguire, Sir Alexander Herbt.
 Mahomedbhooy, Sir Hajibhooy.
 Major, Hon. Sir Charles Hy.
 Mallet, Sir Charles Edward.
 Mallet, Sir Claude C., c.m.g.
 Mallinson, Sir Dyson.
 Mance, Sir Henry C., c.i.e.
 Mandelberg, Sir G. Charles.
 Manifold, Hon. Sir Walter S.

Mann, Sir Donald Daniel.	Muhammad Israr Hasan	Parker, Sir George Phillips.	Putman, Sir Thomas.
Mann, Sir T. Duncombe.	Khan, <i>Khan Bahadur</i> , Sir.	Parkinson, Sir Albert Lind-	Quekett, Sir Arthur Scott,
Manners, <i>Maj.</i> Sir George	C.I.E.	say.	I.D.D.
E. J.	Muhammad Rafiq, Sir.	Parkinson, Sir Thos. W., M.D.	Quick, Hon. Sir John.
Manville, Sir Edward.	Muhammad Yusuf, <i>Haji</i> , Sir.	Parlett, Sir Harold George,	Quinn, Sir Stephen E.
Marks, Sir G. Croydon, C.B.E.	Muir, Sir Thomas, C.M.G.	C.M.G.	Quinn, Sir Patrick, M.V.O.
Mariotti, Sir John A. R.,	Mules, Sir Horace C., C.S.I.,	D.S.C.	Rae, Sir Henry Norman.
M.P.	M.V.O., O.B.E.	Parsons, Sir John Herbert,	Raghunath Venkaji Subais,
Mawden, Sir Thos. R.,	Mullens, Sir John Ashley.	Partridge, Sir Bernard.	<i>Rao Bahadur</i> Sir, C.I.E.
C.B.E.	Mullick, Hon. Sir Basanta	Paton, Sir James Wallace.	Raghupathi Venkataratnam
Marshall, Sir John H., C.I.E.,	Kumar.	Paul, Sir George Morison.	Nayudoo Garu, M. R. Ry.
D.Iitt.	Munroe, Sir Harry Court-	Paul, Sir Jas. Balfour, C.V.O.	<i>Diwan Bahadur</i> , Sir.
Martel, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Chas.	hope, K.C.	Paulin, Sir David.	Rama Nathan, Sir Ponna-
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Martin, Sir Edward.	Murray, Sir Hugh, C.I.E.,	Peacock, Sir Robert, M.V.O.	Randies, Sir John S.
Martin, Sir James.	C.B.E.	Peake, Sir Arthur Copson.	Ranger, Sir Washington,
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Matthews, Sir John B., K.C.	Myles, Sir Thos., C.B., M.D.	Pearson, Sir Louis Frederick,	Rason, Hon. Sir Cornthwaite
Matthews, Sir Thomas.	Napier, Sir Walter J., D.C.L.	C.I.E.	II.
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Mawson, Sir Douglas, O.B.E.,	Nall, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Joseph,	Pellatt, <i>Col.</i> Sir Hy M.,	Raynor, Sir Wm. Pick.
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kenzie.	Needham, Sir Christopher T.	Perry, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Allan, M.D.	Redford, Sir Edward P. W.,
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Mehta, Sir Bezant Dadabhai	Neill, Sir Walter P.	Petrie, Prof. Sir William	Reid, Sir William, M.B.
Mehta, Sir Chunnilal Vijluka-	New, Sir Henry Francis.	M. F., F.R.S.	Reynolds, Sir Alfred J.
bandas.	Newbolt, Sir Francis G., K.C.	Petter, Sir Ernest W.	Reynolds, Sir Frank Umbal
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mond.	Nicholas, Sir Walter Powell.	Pickford, Sir Alfred Donald.	H., C.B.
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Michell, Hon. Sir Lewis,	K.C.	Pigott, Sir Thos. Digby, C.B.	Richardson, <i>Col.</i> Sir Philip
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C.I.E.	O'Connell, Sir Peter.	Pollock, Sir Henry Edward.	Forbes.
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 ter George, R.N.R.

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 Young, Col. Sir John Smith,
 C.V.O.
 Zulfikar Ali Khan, Khan
 Sir.

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he Fox (O'Sionnach), James George Hubert Fox, b. 1842.
 he Knight of Glin, Desmond Fitzjohn Lloyd FitzGerald, b. 1862, suc. 1895.
 he Knight of Kerry (21st), Sir John Peter Gerald Maurice FitzGerald, Bart. M.C. b. 1884, suc. 1916
 he MacCarthy Mor, Samuel Trant MacCarthy, b. 1842.
 he MacDermot, Prince of Coolavin, Charles Edward MacDermot, b. 1862, suc. 1904
 he McGillicuddy of the Reeks, Lt.-Col. Ross Kinloch McGillicuddy, D.S.O., b. 1882, suc. 1921
 he O'Connor Don, Owen Phelin O'Connor, b. 1870.
 he O'Donoghue of the Glens, Geoffrey O'Donoghue, b. 1859.
 he O'Donovan, Col. Morgan William O'Donovan, C.B., b. 1861.
 he O'Gorman, Mithghamnam, Col. Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman, b. 1845.
 he O'Grady of Killyballyowen, William de Courcy L. Renzy O'Grady.
 he O'Kelly, Chief of Jathmaine, Maj. Arthur Dillon Denis Kelly, b. 1853, suc. 1897.
 he O'Morchoe, Chief of The Sept, Arthur McMurrough Murphy, b. 1835.
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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

THE Order had its origin in Jerusalem and Acre, as an International lay confraternity for the relief of Crusaders, and was later sovereign in Rhodes and Malta, where its Knights kept galleys and galleons to attack the Barbary Corsairs and to prevent the spread of Turkish rule in the Mediterranean, from 1530 to 1798. The work of the British Order is the control of the St. John's Association Ambulance and Brigade, and of the Ophthalmic Hospital, Jerusalem. The Chapter general consists of Knights of Justice and selected Chaplains, Knights of Grace and Esquires; there are also Ladies of Justice and Ladies of Grace. These distinctions are notified in the *London Gazette*, but do not confer any rank or title. The ribbon of the decorations of the Order is black.



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THE VICTORIA CROSS. F.V.

Ribbon, Crimson for all Services.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED 29th January, 1856.



Instituted in 1856, on the close of the Crimean War, and extended in 1911 and 1920. A bar may be awarded for any additional act of gallantry.

A list of surviving recipients.

Adams, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir R. B., <i>k.c.b.</i> , (I.A.), <i>Upper</i> <i>Suez</i>	1897	Carroll, <i>Pte.</i> John (Aus. Inf.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1917
Addison, <i>Rev. Wm. Robt. F.</i> , (C.F.), <i>Mesopotamia</i>	1916	Cator, <i>Sergt.</i> Harry (E. Surre. R.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1917
Adlam, <i>Capt.</i> Tom Edwin (Bedf. R.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1916	Cherwright, <i>Pte.</i> George (Aust. R.), <i>France</i>	1916
Agar, <i>Lieut.</i> Augustine W. S., <i>d.s.o.</i> , (R.N.), <i>Baltic</i>	1919	Cherwright, <i>Pte.</i> George W. (E. York. R.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1916
Alexander, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> E. W., <i>c.b.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> (R.F.A.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1915	Chatta Singh, <i>Sepoy</i> (Bhopal Inf.), <i>Mesopotamia</i>	1916
Allen, <i>Capt.</i> Wm. Barnsley, <i>d.s.o.</i> <i>m.c.</i> , <i>m.b.</i> , (R.A.M.C.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1916	Christian, <i>Pte.</i> Harry (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Exp. F.</i>	1916
Amey, <i>L.-Capt.</i> William (R. War. R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Christie, <i>Lt.-Capt.</i> John Alex. (Lond. R.),	1918
Andrew, <i>Capt.</i> Leslie W. (N. Z. Inf.),	1917	Clarke, <i>Sergt.-Maj.</i> James (Lanc. Fus.), <i>France</i>	1918
Angus, <i>Sergt.</i> W. (H.L.I.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1915	Clements, <i>Corpl.</i> J. J. (Rington's Guides), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Archibald, <i>Sapper</i> Adam, (R.E.), <i>France</i>	1918	Cloutman, <i>Maj.</i> Brett M., <i>m.o.</i> (R.E.), <i>France</i>	1918
Auten, <i>Lieut.-Com.</i> Harold, <i>d.s.c.</i> , (R.N.R.), <i>Submarine</i>	1918	Cobbe, <i>Gen.</i> Sir A. S., <i>k.c.b.</i> , <i>C.S.I.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>A.D.C.</i> (King's Afr. R.), <i>Somali</i>	1902
Axford, <i>L.-Corpl.</i> Thomas Leslie, <i>m.m.</i> (Aust. I.F.),	1918	Coffin, <i>Col.</i> Clifford, <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>A.D.C.</i> (R.E.),	1917
Aylmer, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Fenton J., <i>k.c.b.</i> , (R.E.), <i>Hunza-Nagar</i>	1891	Oghlan, <i>Sergt.-Maj.</i> C. (Gordon Highrs.), <i>Mutiny</i>	1857
Bamford, <i>Maj.</i> Edw., <i>d.s.o.</i> (R.M.L.I.), <i>Zeebrugge</i>	1918	Collins, <i>Corpl.</i> John, <i>d.s.c.</i> (R. Welch Fus.),	1917
Barrett, <i>Lieut.</i> John (Leic. R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Coltman, <i>L.-Capt.</i> William H., <i>d.c.m.</i> , <i>m.m.</i> (N. Staff. R.),	1918
Barker, <i>Maj.</i> Wm. G., <i>d.s.o.</i> (bar), <i>m.c.</i> (2 bars) (R.A.F.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1918	Colvin, <i>Lt.</i> Hugh (Chesh. R.),	1917
Barron, <i>Corpl.</i> Collins (Canad. Inf.),	1918	Colvin, <i>Col.</i> J. M. Colquhoun, (R.E.), <i>Mohmand</i>	1897
Barter, <i>Capt.</i> Fredk. <i>m.c.</i> (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1915	Congreve, <i>Gen.</i> Sir W. N., <i>k.c.b.</i> , <i>m.v.o.</i> , <i>A.D.C.</i> <i>GEN.</i> (Rif. B.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Bassett, <i>2nd Lieut.</i> Cyril R. G. (N. Z.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Cooper, <i>Sergt.</i> Edward (K.R.R.C.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1917
Beak, <i>Capt.</i> Daniel M. Wm., <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>m.c.</i> , (R. Scots Fus.),	1918	Coppins, <i>Corpl.</i> Frederick George (Manitoba R.),	1918
Bees, <i>Pte.</i> W. (Canad. Inf.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901	Cosgrove, <i>Sergt.</i> W. (R. Munst. F.), <i>Gallipoli</i>	1915
Beesley, <i>Pte.</i> William (Rif. Brig.),	1918	Costello, <i>Col.</i> Edmond W., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.v.o.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> , (I.A.), <i>Malakand</i>	1897
Beecher, <i>Capt.</i> D. W. (L.R.B.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1915	Counter, <i>Pte.</i> Jack Thomas (King's R.),	1918
Bell, <i>Maj.</i> F. W. (W. Australia), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901	Courty, <i>Lt.</i> Gabriel G. (R.A.F.), <i>Expendy. Force</i>	1916
Bellamy, <i>Capt.</i> Edward D. (Brit. Columbia R.), <i>France</i>	1915	Covordale, <i>2nd Lt.</i> Harry (Manch. R.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1917
Bennett, <i>Capt.</i> E. P., <i>m.c.</i> (Worce. R.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1917	Cox, <i>Pte.</i> Christopher (Bedf. R.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1917
Bent, <i>C.-S.-M.</i> S. J. (East Lancs. R.), <i>Exp. F.</i>	1914	Craig, <i>Lt.</i> J. M. (R.A.F.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1917
Bingham, <i>Capt.</i> Hon. E., <i>o.b.e.</i> , (R.N.), <i>Jutland</i>	1916	Crandon, <i>Pte.</i> H. G. (28th Hrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Bisbee, <i>Maj.</i> J. H., <i>o.b.e.</i> (Tasmania), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Crichton, <i>Pte.</i> James (Auckland R., N.Z.),	1918
Bishop, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> William Avery, <i>d.s.o.</i> (bar), <i>m.c.</i> , <i>d.f.c.</i> (Can. Cav. & R.F.C.),	1917	Crimmin, <i>Col.</i> John, <i>c.b.</i> , <i>c.i.e.</i> (I.M.S.), <i>Burma</i>	1889
Bisset, <i>Lieut.</i> William D. (A. & S. H.), <i>France</i>	1918	Cross, <i>Corpl.</i> Arthur Henry (M.G.C.),	1918
Blackburn, <i>and Lt.</i> Arthur S. (Australia), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1916	Crowe, <i>Capt.</i> John (Worc. R.),	1918
Bloomfield, <i>Maj.</i> Wm. Anderson (S. Afr.), <i>R. F.</i>	1917	Cruikshank, <i>Pte.</i> Robert Edward (Lond. R.), <i>Palestine</i>	1918
Boisragon, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> G. H., (I.A.), <i>Hunza-Nagar</i>	1891	Crutchley, <i>Lieut.</i> Victor Alexander, <i>d.s.c.</i> (R.N.), <i>Ostend</i>	1918
Bonner, <i>Lt.</i> Charles G., <i>d.s.c.</i> , (R.N.R.), <i>Submarine</i>	1917	Gunningham, <i>Pte.</i> John (E. York. R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917
Booth, <i>Capt.</i> Frederick C., <i>d.c.m.</i> (S. Africa), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1917	Curtis, <i>Sergt.</i> A. E. (E. Surrey Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Borella, <i>Lieut.</i> Albert <i>m.c.</i> (Australia) <i>Ec. F.</i>	1918	Curtis, <i>Sergt.</i> Horace A. (R. Dub. Fus.), <i>France</i>	1918
Borton, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Arthur D., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> (Lond. R.),	1917	Dalziel, <i>Driver</i> Henry (Aust. I. F.),	1918
Boulter, <i>Lt.</i> Wm. Ewart (N.ants R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1916	Danaher, <i>Sergt.</i> J. (Connaught Rang.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1881
Bourke, <i>Lt.-Com.</i> Roland, <i>d.s.o.</i> , (R.N.V.R.), <i>Ostend</i>	1918	Daniels, <i>Capt.</i> H., <i>m.c.</i> (Rif. Bde.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1915
Boyle, <i>Capt.</i> E. Courtney, (R.N.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Darwan Sing Negi, <i>Subadar</i> (Garwhal R.), <i>R. F.</i>	1915
Bradley, <i>Capt.</i> Fredk. H. (R.F.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901	Davey, <i>Corpl.</i> Philip, <i>m.m.</i> (Aust. I. F.),	1918
Breerton, <i>Corpl.</i> Alexander (Manitoba R.),	1918	Davies, <i>Corpl.</i> John Thomas (S. Lancs. R.),	1918
Brooks, <i>C.-Sgt.-M.</i> Edward (Oxf. & B. L. I.), <i>Ec. F.</i>	1917	Davies, <i>Lieut.</i> Joseph (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1916
Brooks, <i>Sergt.</i> Oliver (Cold. Gds.), <i>Expendy. Force</i>	1915	Davies, <i>Col.</i> L. A. E. Price, <i>c.b.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> (K.R.R.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Brown, <i>Corpl.</i> Walter Ernest, <i>d.c.m.</i> (Aust. I. F.),	1918	Davies, <i>Wing-Com.</i> Richard B., <i>d.s.o.</i> (A.F.C.), <i>R.N.</i> , <i>Salonika</i>	1916
Bryan, <i>L.-Corpl.</i> Thomas (North. Fus.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917	Dawson, <i>Capt.</i> Jas. Lennox (R.E.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1915
Buchanan, <i>Capt.</i> Angus (S.W. Bord.), <i>Mesopotamia</i>	1916	Day, <i>Corpl.</i> Sidney J. (Suff. R.),	1917
Burges, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Dan, <i>d.s.o.</i> (Gloac. R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918	Daykins, <i>Sergt.</i> John B. (York & Lancs. R.), <i>France</i>	1918
Burman, <i>Sergt.</i> William Francis (Rif. Brig.), <i>Ec. F.</i>	1917	Dean, <i>Capt.</i> Donald (R. W. Kent R.), <i>France</i>	1918
Burt, <i>Corpl.</i> Alfred A. (Herts R.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1915	Dean, <i>Lieut.</i> P. T. (R.N.V.R.), <i>Zeebrugge</i>	1918
Butler, <i>Pte.</i> Wm. Boynton (W. Yorks. R.),	1917	de Wiart, <i>Col.</i> Adrian Carton, <i>c.b.</i> , <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> , <i>A.D.C.</i> (4th Dn. Gds.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1916
Byo, <i>Sergt.</i> Robert (Welch Gds.),	1917	Dinesen, <i>Lieut.</i> Thomas (Quebec R.),	1918
Byrne, <i>Pte.</i> Thomas (21st Lancers), <i>Sudan</i>	1898	Dobson, <i>Com.</i> Claude C., <i>d.s.o.</i> (R.N.), <i>Kronstadt</i>	1910
Caffrey, <i>Pte.</i> J. (York and Lanc. R.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1915	Dobson, <i>Lt.-Capt.</i> (Coldstr. Gds.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1914
Caldwell, <i>C.-Sergt.-Maj.</i> Thomas (Lanark. Yeo. & R.S. Co. Fus.), <i>France</i>	1918	Doogan, <i>Pte.</i> John (1st D.G.), <i>Laing's Nek</i>	1881
Calvert, <i>Sergt.</i> Laurence, <i>m.m.</i> (K.O.Y.I.),	1918	Dorrell, <i>Maj.</i> G. T. (R.H.A.), <i>Expendy. Force</i>	1914
Campbell, <i>Capt.</i> Gordon, <i>d.s.o.</i> (R.N.), <i>Submarines</i>	1917	Douglas, <i>Col.</i> H. E. M., <i>c.m.g.</i> , <i>d.s.o.</i> (R.A.M.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Campbell, <i>Col.</i> John Vaughan, <i>d.s.o.</i> (Coldstr. Gds.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1916	Downie, <i>Sergt.</i> Robert (R. Dub. F.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1916
Carmichael, <i>Sergt.</i> John (N. Staff. R.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1917	Doxat, <i>Maj.</i> Alexis C. (K.R.R.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Carpenter, <i>Capt.</i> Alfred Fras. B. (R.N.), <i>Zeebrugge</i>	1918	Doyle, <i>C.-Sergt.-Maj.</i> Martin, <i>m.m.</i> (R. Munst. Fus.), <i>France</i>	1918
		Drain, <i>Driver</i> J. C. H. (R.H.A.), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1917
		Dresser, <i>Pte.</i> Tom (Green Howards), <i>Expendy. F.</i>	1914

Drummond, Lt.-Com. Geoffrey H. (R.N.V.R.)	1918	Hayward, Lieut. Regd. F. Johnson, m.c. (Wilts R.)	1918
Duffy, Pte. James (R. Innis. Fus.)	1918	Heaton, Sergt. Wm. (King's Regt.), S. Africa	1900
Dunmore, Maj. Earl of, d.s.o., m.v.o. (16th Lrs.),		Heaviside, Pte. Michael (Durli. L.), Expy. F.	1917
Upper Swat	1897	Hedges, Lieut. Frederick W. (Beds. R.), France	1918
Dunstan, Lieut. William (Australia), Dardanelles	1915	Henderson, Trooper H. S. (Bulawayo), Rhodesia	1896
Durrant, L.-Corp. E. (Ride Brig.), S. Africa	1900	Herring, Maj. Alfred Cecil (N'thants R.), France	1918
Dwyer, Sergt. John James (Aust. M.G.C.)	1917	Hewitt, L.-Corp. James (K.O. Royal R.)	1918
Edwards, Sergt. Alexander (Sea. Highrs.)	1917	Hewitt, and Lieut. William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.)	1917
Edwards, Corp. Fredk. J. (Midx. R.), Expy. F.	1916	Hill, Pte. Albert (R. Welch Fus.), Expy. F.	1916
Edwards, Pte. Thos. (Black Watch), Sudan	1884	Hogan, Sergt. J. (Manchester R.), Expy. F.	1914
Edwards, and Lieut. Wilfrid (K. O. York. L. I.)	1917	Holbrook, Com. N. D. (R.N.), Dardanelles	1914
Egerton, Corp. Ernest Albert (Sherwood F.)	1917	Holland, Maj. E. J. (R. Canadian Fus.), S. Africa	1900
Elcock, Corp. Roland (Roy. Scots), France	1918	Holland, Capt. John Vincent (Leinster R.),	
Engleheart, Sergt. H. (10th Hrs.), S. Africa	1900	Expy. F.	1916
English, Capt. W. John (A.S.C.), S. Africa	1901	Holmes, Lieut. F. W. (K. O. Y. L. I.), Expy. F.	1914
Evans, Sergt. Arthur (Linc. R.), Expy. F.	1918	Holmes, Pte. Thomas William (Can. Mtd. Rif.)	1918
Evans, C.-S.-M. George (Mauch. Regt.), France	1916	Holmes, Pte. William E. (Gren. Gds.), France	1918
Evans, Maj. Lewis Pugh, c.m.g., d.s.o. (Black		Hornby, Brig.-Gen. E. J. Phipps, c.b., c.m.g.	1900
Watch)		(R.A.), S. Africa	1900
Farmer, Lt.-Col. Donald D. (King's R.), S. Africa	1900	Howell, Corp. Geo. Julian, m.m. (Aust. Inf.), Ex. F.	1917
Farmer, Corp. J. J. (Army Hosp. Corps), Majuba	1881	Howse, Surg.-Gen. Sir Neville R., k.c.b., k.c.m.g.	1900
Faulds, Lieut. Wm. Fredk. (S. Africa), Expy. F.	1916	(N.S.W. Med. Staff), S. Africa	1900
Finch, Sergt. N. Augustus (R.M.A.), <i>see page</i>	1918	Hudson, Maj. Charles Edward, d.s.o., m.c.	
Findlater, Piper G. (Gord. Highrs.), Tirah	1897	(Sherwood F.), Expy. F.	1918
Findlay, Capt. George de C. E., m.c. (R.E.), T. I.		Hutlam, Lt. James (West Riding R.), France	1918
France	1918	Hughes, Pte. Thomas (Con. Rang.), Expy. F.	1916
Finlay, Sergt. D. (Black Watch), Expy. F.	1915	Hull, Shoeing-Smith Chas. (1st Lrs.), Expy. F.	1916
Fitzpatrick, Pte. F. (Conn. Rang.), S. Africa	1879	Hunter, Sergt. David Ferguson (High. L.I.),	
Forshaw, Capt. Wm. T. (Manchester R.), Dardanelles	1915	Expy. F.	1918
Foss, Lt.-Col. C. G., d.s.o. (Beds. R.), Expy. F.	1915	Hutcheson, Capt. Bellenden, m.c. (Can. A.M.C.),	
Foster, Corp. Edward (E. Surre. R.), Expy. F.	1917	France	1918
Gowler, Colour-Sergt. Edmond (Soc. Rif.), Zulu	1879	Hutchinson, Col. E. D. Brown Synges, c.b. (14th	
Freyberg, Lt.-Col. Bernard C., c.m.g., d.s.o. (3 Bars)		Hrs.), South Africa	1900
(Gren. Gds.)	1916	Hutchinson, Col. James (Lanc. Fus.) Expy. F.	1916
Frickleton, Lieut. Samuel (N.Z.), Expy. F.	1917	Hutt, Corp. Arthur (R. Warwick R.)	1917
Frisby, Capt. Cyril Hubert (Cold. Gds.)	1918	Ind, Parrier-Sergt. A. E. (R.H.A.), S. Africa	1901
Fuller, Sergt. W. (Welch R.), Expy. F.	1914	Ingram, Lt. George M., m.m. (Australia), France	1918
Fuller, Sergt. W. D. (Gren. Gds.), Expy. F.	1915	Inkson, Lt.-Col. Edgar Thos. (R.A.M.C.), S.	
Garforth, Corp. Chas. E. (15th Hrs.), Expy. Force	1914	Africa	1900
Geary, Rev. Benj. H. (E. Surrey R.), Expy. F.	1915	Insall, Squads on Leader Gilbert S.M., m.c. (R.A.F.),	
Gee, Capt. Robert, m.c., m.p. (Royal Fus.), Ex. F.	1918	Expy. F.	1915
Glascock, Driver H. H. (R.H.A.), S. Africa	1900	Inwood, Pte. Reginald Roy (Aust. Imp. Fce.)	1917
Gobind Singh, <i>Jemadar</i> (Ind. Cav.)	1918	Ishar Singh, Sepoy (18th Punjabis), Waziristan	1921
Godley, Pte. Sidney F. (Roy. Fus.), Expy. F.	1914	Jacka, Capt. A., m.c. (Australia), Dardanelles	1915
Good, Sergt. Herman James (Quebec R.)	1918	Jackson, Pte. William (Australia), Expy. F.	1916
Gordon, Col. W. E., c.b.e., A.D.C. (Gord. High.),		James, Capt. H., m.c. (Worce. R.), Dardanelles	1915
S. Africa	1900	James, Capt. Manley Angell, m.c. (Glouc. R.)	1918
Gordon, Sergt. Wm. J. (W.I.R.), <i>Gambia River</i>	1892	Jarvis, Corp. C. A. (R.E.), Expy. F.	1914
Gorie, Lieut. Robert (R.F.A.), France	1918	Jensen, Pte. Jorgan C. (Aust. Inf.), Expy. F.	1917
Gort, Lieut.-Col. Viscount, d.s.o., m.v.o., m.c.		Jerrard, Flt.-Off. Alan (R.A.F.)	1918
(Gren. Gds.)	1918	Johnson, Lt.-Col. Dudley G., d.s.o. (Bar), m.m.	
Gosling, Sergt. William (R.F.A.), Expy. F.	1917	(S.W. Bord.), France	1918
Gourley, and Lieut. Cyril E., m.m. (R.F.A.)	1918	Johnson, Lt. James (Northum. Fus.), France	1918
Graham, Maj. John R.N. (Arg. & Suth. H. & M.G.C.)	1918	Johnson, Sergt. William Hy. (Sher. F.), France	1918
Grant, and Lt. John (Wellington R. N.Z.), <i>France</i>	1917	Johnstone, Maj. R. (Imp. Light Horse), S. Africa	1899
Grant, Col. Charles J. Wm. (I.A.), <i>Manipur</i>	1891	Jones, Col. C. Mansel, d.s.o. (W. York. R.),	
Grant, Lt.-Col. John Gilroy (I.A.), <i>Thibet</i>	1904	S. Africa	1900
Greaves, Corp. Fred (Sherwood F.), Expy. F.	1917	Jones, Pte. Thos. Alfred, d.c.m. (Chesh. R.),	
Greenwood, Lt.-Col. Harry, d.s.o. (and Bar), m.c.,		Expy. F.	1916
(K.O.Y.L.I.), France	1918	Joynt, Capt. William Donovan (Aust. I.F.),	1918
Gregg, Lieut. Milton F., m.c. (and Bar), (Nova		Judson, and Lieut. Reginald Stanley, d.c.m., m.m.	
Scotia R.), France	1918	(Auckland R., N.Z.)	1918
Gregg, Sergt. William, d.c.m., m.m. (Rif. Bgde.)	1918	Karanbahadur Rana, <i>Naik</i> (Gurkha Rifles)	1918
Grieve, Capt. Robert Cuthbert (Aust. Inf.), Ex. F.	1917	Kelly, Capt. Henry, m.c. (bar) (W. Riding R.),	
Grinbaldston, C.Q.M.S. William H. (K.O.S.B.)	1917	Expy. F.	1916
Grinshaw, Lt. John (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gallipoli</i>	1917	Kelly, Lt.-Col. John Sherwood, c.m.g., d.s.o.	
Grogan, Col. George Wm. St. G., c.b., c.m.g.,		(Norf. & R. Imit. Fus.)	1918
d.s.o., A.D.C. (Worc. Regt.)	1918	Kennedy, Lt.-Col. Wm. Clark, c.m.g., d.s.o. (bar)	
Guy, Com. Basil John Douglas, d.s.o. (R.N.),		(Quebec R.), France	1918
China	1900	Kenny, Pte. Henry (Loyal R.), Expy. F.	1916
Haine, Lt. Reginald L., m.c. (H.A.C.), Expy. F.	1917	Kenny, Lt.-Sergt. Thomas (Durham L.I.), Ex. F.	1916
Hall, Sergt. Arthur (Aust.), France	1918	Kenny, Pte. Thomas Jas. B. (Aust. Inf.), Ex. F.	1917
Halliday, Col. Lewis S. T., c.b. (R.M.L.I.), China	1900	Kenny, Sergt.-Drummer W. (Gordon H.) Ex. F.	1915
Hallwell, L.-Corp. Joel (Lanc. Fus.)	1918	Ker, Capt. Allan Ebenezer (Gord. High.), France	1918
Hallon, Pte. Albert (K.O. Royal R.)	1917	Kerr, Capt. George, m.c. (bar) (Aust.), France	1918
Hamilton, and Lt. John (Australia), Dardanelles	1915	Kerr, Lt. George Fraser, m.c., m.m. (Ontario R.),	
Hamilton, L.-Corp. John Brown (High. L.I.)	1917	France	1918
Hanna, Lieut. Robert (Can. Inf.)	1917	Kerr, Pte. John Chipman (Canad. Inf.), Expy. F.	1916
Hansen, Maj. Percy H. (Lincs. R.) Dardanelles	1915	Keyzor, Lieut. Leonard (Australia), Dardanelles	1915
Hardham, Capt. W. J. (N.Z.), S. Africa	1901	Khudadad Khan, <i>Subadar</i> (129th Baluch.), Ex. F.	1914
Hart, Gen. Sir R. C., k.c.b., k.c.v.o. (R.E.), <i>Afghan</i>	1879	Kinross, Pte. Cecil John (Canadian Inf.)	1918
Harvey, Capt. Frederick M. W. (Can. Inf.),		Kirby, <i>Wing-Com.</i> Frank H., o.b.e., d.c.m.,	
Expy. F.	1917	(R.A.F.), S. Africa	1900
Harvey, Pte. Jack (Lond. R.)	1918	Knight, and Lt. Alfred J. (Sherwood F.)	1917
Harvey, Pte. Norman (R. Innis. F.), France	1918	Knight, Capt. H. J. (King's Regt.), S. Africa	1920
Harvey, Pte. Samuel (York & Lanc. R.), Expy. F.	1915	Knox, and Lieut. Cecil Leonard (R.E.), Expy. F.	1911
		Konowal, Corp. Philip (Canadian Inf.)	1917

Kulbir Thapa, <i>Rām</i> , (Gurkha R.), <i>Expydy. Force</i>	1915	Osborne, <i>Pte. Jas.</i> (Northampton R.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1881
Laidlaw, <i>Piper Daniel</i> (K.O.S.B.), <i>Expydy. Force</i>	1915	Parker, <i>L.-Col. Walter R.</i> (R.M.L.I.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Lala, <i>Lance Naik</i> (1st Douglass), <i>Expydy. Force</i>	1916	Peckes, <i>Lt.-Col. Geo. Randolph</i> , m.c. (Can. Inf.)	1918
Lauder, <i>Pte. David R.</i> (R. Scots Fus.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1916	Peck, <i>Lt.-Col. Cyrus Wesley</i> , d.s.o. (Manitoba R.)	1918
Laurent, and Lt. Harry John (N.Z. Rif. Bde.),	1918	Peeler, <i>Lt.-Col. Walter</i> (Aust. I. F.)	1917
Lawrence, <i>Maj. T. B. B.</i> (7th Lrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Phillips, <i>Capt. Robert E.</i> (R. War. R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1917
Lawson, <i>Lt.-Col. E.</i> (Gord. High.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1897	Pitcher, <i>Petty Off. Ernest</i> , d.s.m. (R.N.), <i>Submarine</i>	1917
Leach, <i>Lieut. J.</i> (Chester R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1914	Pitts, <i>Lance-Corpl. J.</i> (Manch. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Leak, <i>Pte. John</i> (Australia), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1916	Pollard, <i>Capt. Alfred O.</i> , m.c., d.c.m. (H.A.C.), <i>Ex. F.</i>	1917
Leake, <i>Lt.-Col. A. Martin</i> (S.A. Const. S. Africa, 1902; (R.A.M.C.), <i>Clasp, Expydy. F.</i>	1915	Pollock, <i>Lieut. James D.</i> (Cam. High.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1915
Le Quesne, <i>Lt.-Col. Ferd. Simeon</i> (R.A.M.C.),	1889	Pool, <i>Capt. A. H. Batten</i> , m.c. (R. Muns. F.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1916
<i>France</i>		Potts, <i>Lt.-Col. Fredk. W. O.</i> (Berks. Yeo.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Lewis, <i>Pte. Herbert Wm.</i> (Welch R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1916	Poulter, <i>Pte. Arthur</i> (W. Rid. R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1918
Lister, <i>Sergt. Joseph</i> (Lanc. Fus.),	1917	Procter, <i>Pte. Arthur H.</i> (King's R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1916
Lloyd, <i>Maj.-Gen. Sir Owen E. P.</i> , m.c.b. (A.M.S.),	1893	Prowse, <i>Ch. P.O. George</i> (R.N.V.R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1918
<i>France</i>		Quigg, <i>Pte. Robert</i> (R. Ulster Rif.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1916
Lowerson, <i>Sergt. Alfred</i> (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1914	Ramsden, <i>Lieut. H. E.</i> (Protect. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Luke, <i>Sergt. F.</i> (R.H.A.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1918	Ratcliffe, <i>Pte. William</i> (S. Lanc. R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1917
Lyall, <i>Capt. Graham</i> (Cent. Ontario R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Rayfield, <i>Sergt. Walter</i> (Brit. Columb. R.), <i>France</i>	1918
McAulay, <i>Sergt. John</i> , d.c.m. (Scots Gds.),	1918	Raynes, <i>Sergt. John C.</i> (R.F.A.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1915
McCarthy, <i>Lt. Lawrence</i> (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918	Readitt, <i>Sergt. John</i> (S. Lanc. R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1917
McDougall, <i>Sergt. Stanley R.</i> (Aust. Imp. F.C.),	1917	Reed, <i>Maj.-Gen. Hamilton L.</i> , c.b., c.m.g. (R.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
MacDowell, <i>Maj. Thain W.</i> , d.s.o. (Can. Inf.),	1917	Rees, <i>Sergt. Ivor</i> (S. Wales Bord.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1917
MacGregor, <i>Capt. John</i> , m.c., d.c.m. (bar) (Canad. Mtd. Rif.), <i>France</i>	1918	Rees, <i>Group-Capt. Lionel W. B.</i> , o.b.e., m.c., A.F.C., A.D.C. (R.A.F.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1916
McIntosh, <i>Pte. George</i> (Gord. Highrs.),	1917	Reid, <i>Capt. O. A.</i> (The King's Regt.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1917
MacIntyre, <i>Lt. David Lowe</i> (Arg. & Suth. High.),	1918	Rendle, <i>Corpl. T. E.</i> (D.C.L.I.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1914
Mackay, <i>Lt.-Col. John F.</i> (A.S. Highrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Reynolds, <i>Capt. Henry</i> , m.c. (R. Scots),	1917
McKean, <i>Capt. George</i> (Bardon Canadian Inf.),	1918	Reynolds, <i>Lt.-Col. James Hy.</i> (R.A.M.C.), <i>Rorke's Drift</i>	1879
McNally, <i>Sergt. William</i> , m.m. (Green Howards),	1918	Richards, <i>Sergt. Alfred</i> (Lancs. Fus.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1895
<i>France</i>		Ricketts, <i>Pte. Thos.</i> (R. Newf'land R.), <i>France</i>	1918
McNamara, <i>Capt. Frank H.</i> (Aust. R.F.C.), <i>Ex. F.</i>	1917	Ripley, <i>Sergt. John</i> (Black Watch), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1915
McNamara, <i>Corp. John</i> (E. Surr. R.),	1916	Ritchie, <i>Com. H. P.</i> (R.N.), <i>Dar-es-Salaam</i>	1914
McNess, <i>Lt.-Sergt. Fred</i> (Scots G.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1915	Ritchie, <i>Corpl. Walter</i> (Seaforth H.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1916
Maling, <i>Capt. Geo. Allan</i> , m.m. (R.A.M.C.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1915	Roberts, <i>Maj. F. C.</i> , d.s.o., o.b.e., m.c. (Worc. R.)	1918
Mallison, <i>Lieut. W. St. A.</i> , (R.N.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Robertson, <i>Lt.-Col. Charles Graham</i> , m.m. (R. Fus.)	1918
Marling, <i>Col. Sir Percival S.</i> , Bt., c.b. (K.R.R.C.),	1884	Robertson, <i>Lt.-Col. James Forbes</i> , d.s.o., m.c. (Border R.),	1918
<i>Sudan</i>		Robertson, <i>Lt.-Col. William</i> (Gord. Highrs.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1895
Martin, <i>Capt. Cyril G.</i> , d.s.o. (R.E.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1915	Robinson, <i>Capt. Eric G.</i> , o.b.e. (R.N.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915
Masters, <i>Pte. Richard George</i> (R.A.), <i>France</i>	1918	Robson, <i>Pte. H. H.</i> (Royal Scots), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1914
Masterson, <i>Maj. J. E. I.</i> (K.O. Royal R.),	1900	Rochfort, <i>Capt. G. A. Boyd</i> (Scots G.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1915
Maude, <i>Capt. Thomas H.</i> (R.G.S.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1917	Rogers, <i>Lieut. James</i> (S. A. Constab.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901
Maxwell, <i>Lt. Joseph</i> , m.c., d.c.m. (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918	Room, <i>Lt.-Corpl. Frederick G.</i> (R. Ulster R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917
May, <i>Lieut. H.</i> (Scottish R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1914	Rouppel, <i>Capt. G. R. P.</i> (E. Surrey R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1915
Mayson, <i>Lt.-Sergt. Tom F.</i> (K.O. Royal R.),	1917	Rutherford, <i>Lieut. Charles Smith</i> , m.c. (Quebec R.)	1918
Meekosha, <i>Capt. Samuel</i> , W. Yorks. R., <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1915	Ruthven, <i>Lt.-Col. Hon. Alex. G. A.</i> (Hore, c.b., c.m.g., d.s.o. (Welch Gds.), <i>Sudan</i>	1898
Mellish, <i>Rev. Edward Noel</i> , c.b., C.F.I., <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1916	Ruthven, <i>Sergt. William</i> (Aust. I. F.)	1918
Mellish, <i>Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas. John</i> , m.m., <i>Assault</i>	1900	Ryan, <i>Pte. John</i> (Aust.), <i>France</i>	1918
Melvin, <i>Pte. Charles</i> (R. Highrs.),	1917	Ryder, <i>Pte. Robert</i> (Middx. R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1916
Merrifield, <i>Sergt. William</i> (Cent. Ontario R.),	1918	Sadler, <i>Lieut. Clifford Wm.</i> (King (Aust. I. F.))	1918
<i>France</i>		Sage, <i>Pte. Thomas Hy.</i> (Som. L.I.)	1917
Metcalf, <i>Lt.-Col. William Henry</i> , m.m. (Manitoba R.),	1918	Sanders, <i>Capt. George</i> (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1916
Miles, <i>Pte. Francis G.</i> (Glouc. R.), <i>France</i>	1918	Sandess, <i>Lt. Arthur J. T.</i> (Fleming (E. Surrey R.), <i>Expydy. Force</i>	1915
Mil Dast, <i>Jenadar</i> (Coke's Rif.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1915	Saunders, <i>Sergt. Arthur F.</i> (Suffolk R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1916
Mitchell, <i>Capt. Coulson N.</i> , m.c. (Canad. Engrs.),	1918	Schofield, <i>Lt.-Col. Harry N.</i> (R.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
<i>France</i>		Scott, <i>C.-M.-Sergt. R.</i> (Manch. Regt.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Moffatt, <i>Pte. M.</i> (Leinster R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1918	Schringer, <i>Maj. F. A. C.</i> (Can. A.M.S.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1915
Moloney, <i>Sergt. John</i> (R. Fus.),	1917	Shahamand Khan, <i>Haidar</i> (Punjabis), <i>Expydy. Force</i>	1916
Moore, <i>Lt. Rupert V.</i> (Aust. Inf.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1917	Shankland, <i>Capt. Robert</i> (Can. Inf.)	1917
Moore, <i>Lieut. Montagu S.</i> , m. (Border R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917	Sharpe, <i>Corpl. C.</i> (Lincs. R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1915
Mott, <i>Sergt. Edward J.</i> , d.s.o. (Border R.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1918	Shaul, <i>Sergt. J.</i> (High. L.I.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899
Mountain, <i>Sergt. Albert</i> (W. Yorks. R.)	1917	Shepherd, <i>Rfm. Albert E.</i> (K.R.R.C.),	1918
Moyne, <i>Sergt. John</i> (Ir. Gds.)	1917	Sinton, <i>Maj. John A.</i> , o.b.e. (I.M.S.), <i>Mesopotamia</i>	1916
Mugford, <i>Lt.-Col. Harold</i> , (M.G.C.),	1917	Skinner, <i>C.-Sgt.-M. John</i> (K.O.S.B.),	1917
Mullane, <i>Sergt.-Maj. Patrick</i> (R.A.), <i>Assault</i>	1886	Smith, <i>Gunner Albert</i> (R.A.), <i>Sudan</i>	1885
Mullin, <i>Sergt. George Harry</i> , m.m. (Can. Inf.),	1918	Smith, <i>Col. Clement L.</i> (Som. M.I.), <i>Somaliland</i>	1904
Murray, <i>Lt.-Col. Henry Wm.</i> , c.m.g., d.s.o., d.c.m. (Aust. Inf.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1917	Smith, <i>Lt.-Sergt. Edward</i> , d.c.m. (Lanc. Fus.),	1918
Murray, <i>Corp. Jas.</i> (Conn. Rang.), <i>Transvaal</i>	1881	Smith, <i>Sergt. Issy</i> (Manchester R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1915
Nyres, <i>Lieut. Edgar K.</i> , d.s.o. (Worc. R.), <i>Mesopot.</i>	1915	Smith, <i>Sergt. James</i> (The Buffs), <i>Mohmand</i>	1897
Nasmith, <i>Capt. Martin E.</i> , c.b. (R.N.), <i>Dardanelles</i>	1915	Smith, <i>Pte. James</i> (Border R.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1914
Neame, <i>Lt.-Col. F.</i> , d.s.o. (R.E.), <i>Expydy. Force</i>	1915	Smyth, <i>Capt. J. G.</i> , m.c. (Lundhiana Sikhs), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1915
Nesbitt, <i>Capt. R. C.</i> (Mashonaland), <i>Rhodesia</i>	1896	Smyth, <i>Maj.-Gen. Sir Nevill M.</i> , c.b., c.m.g. (and D.G.),	1898
Newland, <i>Capt. James E.</i> (Aust. Inf.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1917	<i>Sudan</i>	
Nickerson, <i>Col. William Hy.</i> , c.b., c.m.g. (R.A.M.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Spackman, <i>Sergt. Charles Edward</i> (Border R.),	1918
Nunney, <i>Pte. C. J. P.</i> , m.c., m.m. (Can. Inf.),	1918	Statton, <i>Sergt. Percy Clyde</i> , m.c. (Aust. I. F.),	1918
<i>Expydy. F.</i>		Steele, <i>Lieut.-Com. Gordon C.</i> (R.N.), <i>Kronstadt</i>	1919
Nurse, <i>Lieut. G. E.</i> (R.A.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1899	Steele, <i>Sergt. Thomas</i> (Seaforth H.), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1917
Ockenden, <i>Sergt. James</i> (Northum. Fus.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1915	Stone, <i>Gunner Charles Edwin</i> , m.m. (R.F.A.),	1918
O'Leary, <i>Lieut. Michael</i> (Australia), <i>Expydy. F.</i>	1916		
O'Neill, <i>Pte. Martin</i> (Leinster R.), <i>France</i>	1918		
O'Neill, <i>Sergt. John</i> (Devon R.), <i>France</i>	1918		
Onions, <i>2nd Lieut. George</i> (Devon R.), <i>France</i>	1918		
Ormsby, <i>Sergt. John Wm.</i> (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Expy. F.</i>	1917		
O'Rourke, <i>Pte. Michael J.</i> (Can. Inf.),	1917		

Storkey, Capt. Percy Valentine (Aust. I. F.)	1918
Strachan, Maj. Henry, m.c. (Can. Cav.)	1917
Stringer, Pte. George (Manch. R.), Mesopotamia	1916
Stuart, Lieut. Ronald Neil, D.S.O. (R.N.R.), Submarines	1917
Stubbs, Sergt. Frank E. (Lanc. Fus.), Gallipoli	1915
Sullivan, Cpl. Arthur P. (Roy. Fus.), R. Russia	1919
Sykes, Pte. Ernest (Northd. Fus.), Eexpdny. F.	1917
Symons, Capt. Wm. J. (Australia), Dardanelles	1915
Tandy, Corp. H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.), Eexpdny. Force	1918
Thackeray, Cpl. Sir E. T., s.c.b. (R.E.), Muling	1857
Thomas, L.-Cpl. John (N. Staffs. R.)	1918
Throssell, Lt. Hugo V. H. (Aust.), Dardanelles	1915
Tollerton, Pte. R. (Cameron H.), Eexpdny. F.	1914
Tombs, L.-Corp. Joseph (King's R.), Eexpdny. F.	1915
Towers, Pte. James (Scott. Rif.), France	1916
Towner, Lieut. Edgar, m.c. (Aust. M.G.C.), France	1918
Towse, Capt. E. B. B., c.m.g. (Gord. Highrs.), S. Africa	1899
Toye, Lieut. Alfred M., m.c. (Middx. R.)	1918
Trall, Sergt. Charles Wm. (Lond. R.)	1918
Traynor, Sergt. W. B. (W. Yorks R.), S. Africa	1901
Turner, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.), S. Africa	1900
Turfall, Pte. Thos. Geo. (Worc. R.), Eexpdny. F.	1916
Unwin, Capt. E. c.b., c.m.g. (R.N.), Dardanelles	1915
Upton, Corp. J. (Sherwood F.), Eexpdny. F.	1915
Veale, Corp. Theodore W. H. (Devon R.), Eexpdny. F.	1916
Vickers, Corp. Arthur (Warwick R.), Eexpdny. F.	1915
Vickers, Capt. Chas. G. (Sherwood F.), Eexpdny. F.	1915
Vickery, Corp. S. (Dorset R.), Tirah	1897
Walker, Maj.-Gen. William George, c.b. (I.A.), Somaliland	1903
Walker, Maj. A. R. Hill (Nthmp. R.), Transvaal	1881
Wallace, Lt. Samuel T. D. (R.F.A.), Eexpdny. Force	1917
Ward, Pte. C. (Yorksh. L. I.), S. Africa	1900

Wark, Maj. Blair A., D.S.O. (Aust.), France	1918
Wassall, Pte. Samuel (S. Staff. R.), Zulu	1879
Waters, Maj. Arnold Horace S., D.S.O., m.c. (R.E.), France	1918
Watt, Ch. Skipper Joseph (R.N.R.), S.S. of Orkney	1917
Weale, Sergt. Henry (R. Welch Fus.)	1918
Welch, Corp. James (R. Berk. R.), Eexpdny. F.	1917
West, Flight-Lieut. Ferdinand M.F., m.c. (R.A.F.)	1918
Wheeler, Maj. Geo. Campbell (Gurkha R.), Mesopotamia	1917
White, Maj. Archie Cecil T., m.c. (Green Howards), Eexpdny. F.	1916
White, Pte. Jack (K. O. Royal R.), Eexpdny. F.	1917
White, Lt. Wm. Allison (M. G. Corps)	1918
Whitfield, Pte. Harold (K. Shrop. L. I.)	1918
Whittle, Sergt. John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), Eexpdny. F.	1917
Wilkinson, L.-Cpl. Alfred (Manch. R.), France	1918
Wilcox, L.-Cpl. Alfred (Oxf. & Bucks. L. I.)	1918
Williams, Pte. John (S. Wales Bord.), Rorke's Drift	1879
Williams, C.-Sergt. Maj. John H., D.C.M. M.M. (Barr), (S. Wales Bord.), France	1918
Williams, Seaman William (R.N.R.), Submarines	1917
Willis, Lt.-Col. Richard R. (Lancs. Fus.), Dardanelles	1915
Wilson, Pte. G. (Highland L.I.), Eexpdny. F.	1914
Wood, Pte. Wilfred (Northd. Fus.)	1918
Woodall, L.-Sergt. Joseph Edward (Rif. Brig.)	1918
Woods, Pte. J. P. (Aust. Inf.), Eexpdny. F.	1918
Woolley, Rev. Geoffrey H., m.c. (Qu. Vic. Rif.), Eexp. F.	1915
Wright, Cpl. Wallace D. (W. Surrey), S.S. of	1903
Wyatt, Corp. George H. Cold. (Gds.), Eexpdny. F.	1915
Wyllie, Maj. Guy G. E. (Aust. Inf.), S. Africa	1900
Young, Pte. John F. (Quebec R.), France	1918
Young, Pte. Thomas (Durh. L. I.)	1918
Zengel, Sergt. Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.)	1918



NEW ZEALAND CROSS.—N.Z.C.

Ribbon, Crimson: FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY: INSTITUTED 10 March, 1869.



Biddle, Benjamin	10 March, 1869	Lingard, William	10 March, 1869	Prece, George	10 March, 1869
Hill, George	10 April, 1869	Mace, Francis Joseph	10 March, 1869	Roberts, J. Mackintosh	10 March, 1869

OTHER DECORATIONS AND MEDALS.

Regulations regarding the wearing of Orders, Decorations and Medals will be found in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK.

The Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—D.S.C.—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901: is designed for bestowal on all officers of the R.N. below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, and on Warrant Officers.

The Military Cross.—1915.—M.C.—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and 2nd class Warrant Officers in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

The Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—D.F.C.—Designed for bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

The Air Force Cross.—1918.—A.F.C.—Instituted as preceding, but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy.

The Military Medal.—1916.—M.M.—Awarded to non-commissioned officers and men for individual or associated acts of bravery in the field. In exceptional circumstances the Medal may be awarded to women of all nations.

The Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—D.S.M.—Is designed for chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the R.N.; to non-commissioned officers and men of the R.M.A.; and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in His Majesty's Service abroad, for distinguished conduct in war.

The Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—D.F.M.—and the **Air Force Medal.**—A.F.M.—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for D.F.C. and A.F.C.

The Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—C.G.M.—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal.—D.C.M.—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Army.

The Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—V.D.—Was an honour for rewarding the meritorious services of officers

of the Force in question, who must have been in commission and have served twenty years.

The Territorial Decoration.—T.D.—Established in 1908: is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Army. Similarly a **Territorial Long Service Medal** has been substituted for that formerly awarded to Volunteers.

The Royal Red Cross.—R.R.C.—For ladies, founded 1883, is a distinction conferred upon ladies of any rank or nation who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick or wounded in time of war.

The Order of Mercy.—Both sexes: was established in 1899 in connexion with the **League of Mercy**, an institution also founded in 1899 to promote the welfare of hospitals by obtaining small subscriptions for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London, &c.

The Indian Order of Merit.—Instituted in 1837, as a reward for personal bravery, to Indian officers and men.

The Kaisar-i-Hind Medal.—Was founded in 1900, and is a reward for any person, of either sex, who shall have rendered useful service in or for India.

The Albert Medal.—A.M.—Dates from 1865, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, and is a recognition of acts of gallantry performed by any person whatever—"For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

The King's Police Medal.—Instituted in 1909 as a reward "only for acts of exceptional courage and skill or conspicuous devotion to duty" to officers and men of any recognised Police Force or organised Fire Brigade in the United Kingdom, India, and His Majesty's Dominions beyond the Seas. The number of medals awarded in any one year shall not exceed 250.

The Royal Naval Reserve and Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Decoration.—R.N. and Medal.—Instituted in 1920 to reward good and long service by officers and men of these Services.

His Majesty's Ministers.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (b. 1867)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords	The Rt. Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., T.D. (b. 1861)	£2,000
Lord President of the Council	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M. (b. 1848)	£2,000
Lord High Chancellor	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G. (b. 1851)	£10,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer	The Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, C.B., M.P. (b. 1874)	£5,000
Secretaries of State:—		
Home Affairs	The Rt. Hon. Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bart., M.P. (b. 1865)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs (and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons)	The Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P. (b. 1863)	£5,000
Dominions and Colonies	The Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery, M.P. (b. 1873)	£5,000
War	The Rt. Hon. Sir James Worthington-Evans, Bart., G.B.E., M.P. (b. 1868)	£5,000
India	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Birkenhead, K.C. (b. 1872)	£5,000
Scotland	The Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bart., B.S.O., T.D., M.P. (b. 1876)	£2,500
Air	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., C.M.G., M.P. (b. 1880)	£3,000
First Lord of the Admiralty	The Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgenham, M.P. (b. 1864)	£4,500
President, Board of Trade	The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (b. 1884)	£5,000
Minister of Health	The Rt. Hon. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (b. 1869)	£5,000
President, Board of Education	The Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. (b. 1887)	£2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (b. 1889)	£2,000
Minister of Labour	The Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Herley Drummond Ramsay-Steel-Maitland, Bart., M.P. (b. 1876)	£2,000
Attorney-General	The Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McCarrel Hogg, K.C., M.P. (b. 1872)	£2,000
First Commissioner of Works	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.C.B. (and fees: in 1922-23 £17,278)	£1,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C. (b. 1864)	£2,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. (b. 1872)	£2,000
Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Sir William Lowndes Mitchell Thomson, Bart., K.B.E., M.P. (b. 1877)	£4,500
Minister of Transport, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P. (b. 1867)	£2,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Walker Holart Inskip, K.C., M.P. (b. 1876)	£6,000
Paymaster-General, Duke of Sutherland (b. 1881)	unpaid
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Earl Stanhope, B.S.O., M.C. (b. 1882)	£1,000
Treasury:—Financial Secretary, Rt. Hon. Ronald F. McNeill, M.P. (b. 1861)	£2,000
Patronage Secretary, Comm. Rt. Hon. D. M. Byres Monsell, K.C., M.P. (b. 1872)	£1,000
Junior Lords, Major G. R. J. Hennessy, G.B.E., M.P. (b. 1877); Major W. Cope, M.P. (b. 1870); F. C. Thompson, K.C., M.P., each £1,000; Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., M.P. (b. 1883) unpaid; Lord Stauley, M.P. (b. 1894)	unpaid
Assistant Whips, Lieut.-Col. R. F. Roundell, M.P. (b. 1872); Major W. F. Cuffox, M.P. (b. 1888)	unpaid
Under Secretaries of State:—	
Home, Godfrey Lampton Tompion Locker-Lampson, M.P. (b. 1875)	£1,500
Foreign (vacant)	£1,500
Colonial, Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (b. 1885)	£1,500
Domination Affairs, Earl of Clarendon (b. 1877)	£1,500
War, Earl of Onslow, G.B.E. (b. 1876)	£1,500
Do. (Financial), Capt. H. Douglas King, G.B.E., D.S.O., V.B., A.D.C., M.P. (b. 1877)	£1,500
India, Earl Winterton, M.P. (b. 1883)	£1,500
Air, Maj. Sir Philip Nassoon, B.E., G.B.E., G.M.G., M.P. (b. 1898)	£1,500
Admiralty, John Colin Campbell Davidson, C.B., C.B.E., M.P. (b. 1885)	£1,500
Trade, Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P. (b. 1869)	£1,500
Mines, Lt.-Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P. (b. 1870)	£1,500
Overseas Trade (Joint Secretariat, Foreign Office and Board of Trade), Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P. (b. 1872)	£1,500
Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries), Lord Bledisloe, K.B.E. (b. 1867)	£1,200
Transport, Lt.-Col. John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, D.S.O., M.P. (b. 1884)	£1,500
Labour, Henry Bucknall Betterton, G.B.E., M.P. (b. 1872)	£1,200
Assistant Postmaster-General, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. (b. 1887)	£1,200
Pensions, Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley, C.M.G., M.P. (b. 1872)	£1,200
Education, The Duchess of Athol, M.P. (b. 1874)	£1,200
Health, Sir H. Kingsley Wood, M.P. (b. 1876)	£1,500

Scotland.

Secretary (in the Cabinet)	£2,500
Under-Secretary (Health), Capt. W. E. Elliott, M.C., M.P. (b. 1888)	£1,200
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C., M.P. (b. 1873)	£5,000
Solicitor-General, D. P. Fleming, K.C., M.P. (b. 1874)	£2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., G.B.E. (b. 1869)	£2,000
Treasurer, Col. Rt. Hon. George Abraham Gibbs, M.P. (b. 1873)	£900
Comptroller, Maj. Sir H. Barnston, Bart., M.P. (b. 1870)	£900
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.B., G.V.O. (b. 1877)	£2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. D. H. Hacking, G.B.E., M.P. (b. 1884)	£924
Lords in Waiting, The Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B.; the Viscount Gage; the Lord Somers; the Lord Colebrooke, K.C.V.O.	each £702
Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms, Earl of Plymouth	£1,200
Captain, Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.	£1,200
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O.	£2,500

CABINET MINISTERS' PENSIONS.—(First Class Pension, £2,000; Second Class Pension, £1,200. None paid since April 6, 1924.) Pensions were granted to the following Ministers, but have been resigned by them:—Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, now Lord Gainsford (£1,200 per annum); Rt. Hon. G. W. Balfour (£1,200 per annum); Lord George Hamilton (£2,000 per annum).

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury ..	The Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. (b. 1867) ..	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal ..	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cecil (b. 1864) ..	£2,000
Lord President of the Council and Deputy Leader of the House of Lords ..	The Rt. Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., G.C.V.O., G.C.B. (b. 1861) ..	£2,000
Lord High Chancellor ..	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cave, G.C.M.G. (b. 1856) ..	£10,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer ..	The Rt. Hon. Neville Chamberlain, M.P. (b. 1869) ..	£5,000
Secretaries of State:—		
Home Affairs ..	The Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. (b. 1864) ..	£5,000
Foreign Affairs (and Leader of the House of Lords) ..	The Rt. Hon. Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.I.E. (b. 1859) ..	£5,000
Colonies ..	The Rt. Hon. Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (b. 1868) ..	£5,000
War ..	The Rt. Hon. Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (b. 1865) ..	£5,000
India ..	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.C.I. (b. 1867) ..	£5,000
Scotland ..	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Novar, G.C.M.G. (b. 1860) ..	£2,500
Air ..	The Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P. (b. 1880) ..	£3,000
First Lord of the Admiralty ..	The Rt. Hon. Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett-Amery, M.P. (b. 1873) ..	£4,500
President, Board of Trade ..	The Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (b. 1884) ..	£5,000
Minister of Health ..	The Rt. Hon. Sir William Johnson-Smyke, Bart., M.P. (b. 1865) ..	£2,000
President, Board of Education ..	The Rt. Hon. Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, M.P. (b. 1881) ..	£2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries ..	The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert A. Sanders, Bart. (b. 1867) ..	£2,000
Minister of Labour ..	The Rt. Hon. Sir Montague Barlow, K.B.E. (b. 1868) ..	£2,000
Postmaster-General ..	The Rt. Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, Bart., G.B.E., M.P. (b. 1868) ..	£2,500

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Pensions, Major Rt. Hon. G. C. Tryon, M.P. (b. 1871) ..	£2,000
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, John Colin Campbell Davidson, C.B., C.H. (b. 1839) ..	£2,000
First Commissioner of Works, Major Rt. Hon. Sir John Lawrence Baird, Bart., G.M.C., D.S.O., M.P. (b. 1874) ..	£2,000
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P. (b. 1872) ..	(and fees: in 1921-22 £24,170) £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip, K.C., M.P. (b. 1876) ..	(and fees: in 1921-22 £9,723) £6,000
Paymaster-General, Major A. B. Boyd-Carpenter (b. 1873) ..	unpaid
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, The Marquess of Linlithgow, O.B.E. (b. 1887) ..	£2,000
Treasury:—Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. Hon. Walter Edward Guinness, D.S.O., M.P. (b. 1839) ..	£2,000
Patronage Secretary, Comm. Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres-Monsell, R.N., M.P. (b. 1871) ..	£1,000
Junior Lords, Capt. H. Douglas King, D.S.O., M.P. (b. 1877); Major G. R. J. Hennessy, M.P. (b. 1877) ..	£1,000
Major W. Cope, M.P. (b. 1870); Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J. Gilmour, Bart., D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (b. 1876) ..	unpaid
Assistant Whips, Lt.-Col. R. F. Roundell, M.P. (b. 1872); Major W. F. Colfox, M.P. (b. 1888) ..	unpaid
Under Secretaries of State:—	
Home, Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, M.P. (b. 1875) ..	£1,500
Foreign, Ronald F. McNeill, M.P. (b. 1861) ..	£1,500
Colonial, Hon. William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, M.P. (b. 1885) ..	£1,500
War, Lt.-Col. Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P. (b. 1867) ..	£1,500
Do. (Financial), Rupert Sackville Gwynne, M.P. (b. 1873) ..	£1,500
India, Earl Winterton, M.P. (b. 1883) ..	£1,500
Air, The Duke of Sutherland (b. 1888) ..	£1,500
Admiralty, Major A. B. Boyd-Carpenter (b. 1873) ..	£1,500
Trade, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. (b. 1887) ..	£1,500
Mines, Lt.-Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P. (b. 1870) ..	£1,500
Overseas Trade (vacant) ..	£1,500
Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries), Earl of Ancaster (b. 1867) ..	£1,200
Works and Transport, Col. John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brabazon, D.S.O., M.P., (b. 1884) ..	£1,500
Labour, Henry Bucknall Betterton, C.B.E., M.P. (b. 1872) ..	£1,200
Pensions, Rt. Hon. Charles Curtis Craig, M.P. (b. 1869) ..	£1,200
Education, Earl of Onslow, O.B.E. (b. 1876) ..	£1,200
Health, Lord Eustace Percy, M.P. (b. 1887) ..	£1,500
Charity Commissioner, Lt.-Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, G.M.G., M.C., M.P. (b. 1875) ..	unpaid
Forestry Commissioner, Major C. L. Forester-Walker, M.P. (b. 1866) ..	unpaid
Ecclesiastical Commissioner, Major J. D. Birchall, M.P. (b. 1875) ..	unpaid

§ Joint Secretariat (Overseas Trade Department, Foreign Office and Board of Trade).

Scotland.

Secretary (in the Cabinet) ..	£2,500
Under Secretary (Health), Capt. W. E. Elliot, M.P. (b. 1888) ..	£1,200
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C. (b. 1873) ..	£5,000
Solicitor-General, F. C. Thomson, K.C., M.P. (b. 1875) ..	£2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (b. 1869) ..	£2,000
Treasurer, Col. Rt. Hon. George Gibbs, M.P. (b. 1873) ..	£904
Comptroller, Major H. Barnston, M.P. (b. 1870) ..	£904
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.E., C.V.O. (b. 1877) ..	£2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, Capt. D. H. Hacking, M.P. (b. 1884) ..	£924
Lords in Waiting, Viscount Valentia, K.C.V.O., C.B. (b. 1843); Rt. Hon. Lord Somerleyton, G.C.V.O. (b. 1857); Earl of Bradford, (b. 1873); Earl of Lucan, K.B.E., C.B. (b. 1866); Earl of Malmesbury (b. 1872); Earl of Albemarle, K.C.V.O., C.B., V.D. (b. 1858) ..	each £702
Captain Gentlemen-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Earl of Clarendon (b. 1877) ..	£1,200
Captain Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Hylton (b. 1862) ..	£1,200
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. Marquess of Bath, K.G., C.B., T.D. (b. 1862) ..	£2,500

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Ministry.

CABINET MINISTERS.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury ..	The Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. (b. 1866)	£5,000
Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the House of Commons ..	The Rt. Hon. John R. Clynes, M.P. (b. 1869)	£5,000
Lord President of the Council ..	The Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O. (b. 1852)	£2,000
Lord High Chancellor ..	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M. (b. 1856)	£10,000
Chancellor of the Exchequer ..	The Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, M.P. (b. 1864)	£5,000
Secretaries of State:—		
Home Affairs ..	The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. (b. 1863)	£5,000
Foreign Affairs ..	The Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister ..	
Colonies ..	The Rt. Hon. James Henry Thomas, M.P. (b. 1875)	£5,000
War ..	The Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh, M.P. (b. 1859)	£5,000
India ..	The Rt. Hon. Lord Olivier, K.C.M.G., C.B. (b. 1859)	£5,000
Scotland ..	The Rt. Hon. William Adamson, M.P. (b. 1863)	£2,500
Air ..	The Rt. Hon. Brig.-Gen. Lord Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O. (b. 1875)	£3,000
First Lord of the Admiralty ..	The Rt. Hon. Viscount Chelmsford, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.F., C.B.E. (b. 1858)	£4,500
President, Board of Trade ..	The Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb, M.P. (b. 1859)	£5,000
Minister of Health ..	The Rt. Hon. John Wheatley, M.P. (b. 1869)	£2,000
President, Board of Education ..	The Rt. Hon. Charles P. Trevelyan, M.P. (b. 1870)	£2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries ..	The Rt. Hon. Noel Buxton, M.P. (b. 1869)	£2,000
Minister of Labour ..	The Rt. Hon. Thomas Shaw, C.B.E., M.P. (b. 1872)	£2,000
Postmaster-General ..	The Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn, C.B.E., M.P. (b. 1872)	£2,500
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ..	The Rt. Hon. Colonel Josiah Clement Wedgwood, D.S.O., M.P. (b. 1872)	£2,000
First Commissioner of Works ..	The Rt. Hon. Frederick William Jewett, M.P. (b. 1864)	£2,000

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.

Minister of Transport, Harry Gosling, C.B., M.P. (b. 1861) ..	£2,000
Minister of Pensions, Rt. Hon. Frederick Owen Roberts, M.P. (b. 1876) ..	£2,000
Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., M.P. (b. 1880) ..	£7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Herman Hesser, K.C. (b. 1883) ..	£6,000
Paymaster-General, Harry Gosling, C.B., M.P. (b. 1861) ..	unpaid
Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Frank Hodges, M.P. (b. 1887) ..	£1,000
Treasury:—Financial Secretary, Rt. Hon. William Graham, M.P. (b. 1887) ..	£1,000
Parliamentary Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir C. S. Spoor, M.P. (b. 1878) ..	£1,000
Junior Lords:—Frederic Hall, M.P. (b. 1855) ..	£1,000
Thomas Kennedy, M.P. (b. 1876) ..	£1,000
John Roberts, M.P. (b. 1867) ..	£1,000
G. H. Waine, M.P. (b. 1881) ..	unpaid
Under Secretaries of State:—Home, Rhys John Davies, M.P. (b. 1877) ..	£1,500
Foreign, Arthur Augustus William Henry Ponsonby, M.P. (b. 1871) ..	£1,000
Colonial, Lord Arnold (b. 1873) ..	£1,500
War, Major Clement Richard Attlee, M.P. (b. 1883) ..	£1,500
Do. (Financial), John James Lawson, M.P. (b. 1881) ..	£1,500
India, Rt. Hon. Richard, M.P. (b. 1884) ..	£1,500
Air, William Leach, M.P. (b. 1870) ..	£1,500
Admiralty, Charles George Ammon, M.P. (b. 1873) ..	£1,500
Trade, Albert Victor Alexander, M.P. (b. 1887) ..	£1,500
Mines, Emmanuel Shinwell, M.P. (b. 1884) ..	£1,500
Overseas Trade, Joint Secretariat, Foreign Office and Board of Trade, William Lunn, M.P. (b. 1872) ..	£1,500
Agriculture (and Deputy Minister of Fisheries), W. R. Smith, M.P. (b. 1872) ..	£1,200
Labour, Margaret Grace Bondfield, M.P. (b. 1873) ..	£1,200
Pensions, J. W. Muir, M.P. (b. 1881) ..	£1,200
Education, Morgan Jones, M.P. (b. 1885) ..	£1,200
Health, Arthur Greenwood, M.P. (b. 1880) ..	£1,500
Charity Commissioner, Robert Richardson, M.P. ..	unpaid
Church Estates Commissioner, George Middleton, M.P. ..	unpaid

Scotland.

Secretary of State (in the Cabinet) ..	£2,500
Under-Secretary (Health), James Stewart, M.P. (b. 1864) ..	£1,200
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Hugh Pattinson MacMillan, K.C. (b. 1873) ..	£5,000
Solicitor-General, J. C. Fenton, K.C. ..	£2,000

Ministers of the Royal Household.

Lord Steward, Rt. Hon. Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (b. 1869) ..	£2,000
Treasurer, Thomas Griffiths, M.P. (b. 1867) ..	£904
Comptroller, John Allen Parkinson, M.P. (b. 1870) ..	£904
Lord Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Earl of Cromer, G.C.I.F., C.V.O. (b. 1877) ..	£2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, John E. Davidson, M.P. (b. 1870) ..	£524
Lords in Waiting, The Lord De-la-Warr; the Lord Muir Mackenzie, K.C.B.; the Viscount Hampden, K.C.B.; the Lord Colbrooke, K.C.V.O. ..	each £700
Captain, Gentlemen-at-Arms, Rt. Hon. Earl of Dunmore, K.T., D.S.O., M.V.O. ..	£1,200
Captain, Yeomen of the Guard, Lord Loch, C.B., O.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O. ..	£1,200
Master of the Horse, Rt. Hon. Earl of Granard, K.P., G.C.V.O. ..	£2,500

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—The Sixth Parliament of King George was opened by Royal Commission on Dec. 2, 1924, and the House of Commons at once proceeded to re-elect Mr. J. H. Whitley as Speaker, his sponsors being Lord Henry Cavendish-Bentinck and Mr. Robert Smillie, each of whom paid tributes to Mr. Whitley's ability and tact. The member for Halifax accepted the honour in felicitous terms and was conducted to the chair, after which the Prime Minister, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. T. P. O'Connor added their congratulations. On the following day the King's approval of the Commons' choice was announced by the Lord Chancellor, and in both Houses the swearing-in of members was proceeded with.

THE KING'S SPEECH.—The ceremonial inauguration of the Session by the King took place on Dec. 9. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen, and the Prince of Wales was present in the House of Lords. The Speech from the Throne, one of the longest in recent years, intimated that the Government were unable to recommend to Parliament the treaties with the Government of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, but hoped that normal intercourse between the two countries should not be interrupted. Reference was made to the coming visits of the Prince of Wales to South Africa and to the Argentine Republic, and it was announced that proposals based upon the recommendations of the Imperial Economic Conference would be submitted for granting further preferences on goods imported from the Empire, and that the plans already made for enlarging the Singapore naval base would be proceeded with. A bill would be submitted for safeguarding employment in efficient industries, and provision would be asked for to extend all measures likely to alleviate unemployment. Among other action indicated in the Speech a prominent place was given to measures to improve the housing situation. In the House of Lords, the Earl of Plymouth moved and Earl Spencer seconded the Address in reply, and this was agreed to after Marquess Curzon had dealt with the situation at home and abroad. In the Commons the Address was moved by Mr. R. G. Ellis and seconded by Lord Balmf. Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Lloyd George followed, the latter referring particularly to the subject of inter-Allied debts. Mr. Baldwin in reply promised that this matter should be discussed, and as to protection maintained that he stood exactly where he had done since he placed his views before the country. On the following day Mr. Churchill outlined the Government's policy on the question of inter-Allied debts, declaring it essential that any payment made by Great Britain's debtors in Europe to their creditors in the United States should be accompanied simultaneously, *pari passu*, by proportionate payment to Great Britain. A Labour amendment condemning the Government's Egyptian and Russian policy was defeated by 363 to 132 on Dec. 15, and on the following day Mr. Wheatley's amendment on the housing problem was beaten by 356 to 136, after Mr. Neville Chamberlain had surveyed the position and vindicated the achievements of private enterprise. The main discussion took place on Dec. 17 on an address moved by Captain Wedgwood-Benn on behalf of the Liberal Party, regretting that the King's speech foreshadowed the introduction of tariffs

and preference. Mr. Baldwin announced that a Safeguarding of Industries Bill would be introduced, and that an Imperial Economic Committee would be set up to consider the possibility of improving methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the Overseas Dominions with a view to increasing their consumption in preference to foreign imports. All the resolutions of the Imperial Conference involving reduction of duties would be included in the Budget, and while there would be no taxes on food the money equivalent of the advantages which would have been conferred would be devoted to schemes for developing the trade of the Empire. The amendment was defeated by 339 to 151, the Address was agreed to, and Parliament adjourned over Christmas.

THE SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES.—The first debate of importance after Parliament resumed on Feb. 10 concerned the Government's proposals for the safeguarding of threatened industries. It was originally intimated that a bill was under consideration, but the Government subsequently indicated their intention of proceeding without legislation. The two wings of the Opposition combined to attack this action, and on Feb. 16 Mr. MacDonald moved a resolution declaring that the policy of the Government and the methods by which it was proposed to carry that policy into effect must lead to a system of general tariffs which would not enlarge the volume of trade and safeguard the interests of the workers as regards employment, wages and conditions. In the course of his speech the Leader of the Opposition remarked that so far as his Party was concerned Free Trade was not regarded by itself as something that solved the social problem. The Prime Minister in his reply declared that he was fulfilling a pledge made to the electors. The country had decided against Protection in 1923, he said; it had preferred to go on employing the principle of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. He explained the new procedure of the Government and said this had been decided on in order that the House of Commons might be restored to its constitutional position as the taxing authority. The motion was eventually defeated by 335 to 146.

THE BUDGET.—In a long effective speech, Mr. Winston Churchill on April 28 introduced his Budget proposals which contained many notable features, the chief being a return to the Gold Standard, the reduction of the Income Tax, and the setting up of a Pension scheme. He congratulated his predecessor, Mr. Snowden, upon the accuracy of his forecast, the realised surplus of £3,659,000 being comparatively near his estimate. Announcing the return to the Gold Standard, the Chancellor pointed out that the Act prohibiting the export of gold and bullion expired at the end of the year, and the Government had decided not only to allow it to lapse, but to give the Bank of England immediately a general licence for the export of gold and bullion. This did not mean that a gold coinage would be adopted, he added. Coming to the estimates for the current year, Mr. Churchill said he put the total expenditure at £799,400,000, £3,700,000 more than the actual expenditure of 1924-25, a disappointing result which the Chancellor mainly attributed to the

changes of Government. If the country had arrived at a period of settled government and continuity of policy, a reversion to normal procedure would be indispensable. A Cabinet Committee was to be set up to overhaul blocks of recurring expenditure, in addition to the Treasury's scrutiny, and he thought they ought to aim at a net reduction in expenditure of £10,000,000 each year progressively. As to the revenue, he did not feel justified in budgeting for any substantial expansion of trade. He anticipated a total of £826,000,000 on existing taxation, a surplus of £25,600,000, without counting on payment of inter-allied debts. Coming to his new taxation proposals, the Chancellor said he proposed certain additions to the Estate Duty rates, bringing in £4,500,000 in the current year and £10,000,000 in a full year. Next he revealed a series of "Sumptuary Duties." The first was a revenue duty upon silk, natural and artificial, the basic rate being 4s. a pound of raw silk. Then came a "nakedly protective" duty of £4 a cwt. on hops. Finally in this class he reimposed the McKenna duties on imported luxuries which the Labour Government had abandoned. The total yield of this series in 1925 would be £5,730,000, and in a full year £10,000,000. This "fortification of the revenue," as the Chancellor described it, brought the surplus to £36,830,000. After outlining the main feature of the Budget—the Pensions scheme—Mr. Churchill announced that the Government would give effect to their proposals at the Imperial Economic Conference of 1923 so far as they did not involve new or additional duties upon food, and he accordingly submitted proposals for the removal of the existing duties on Empire dried fruits, for an increase in the preference on Empire tobacco from one-sixth to one-quarter of the full duty, for an increase of the preference on heavy wines from one-third to two-thirds, an increased preference on the surtax on sparkling wines from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent., and the restoration of the preference on sugar to 4s. 3d. per cwt. The loss to the revenue would be £1,470,000 in the first year and £1,720,000 in a full year. He proposed to reduce the yield of the super-tax by £10,000,000—the same sum by which the death duties were to be increased—existing rates up to £3,000 a year being halved and the relief becoming smaller upon higher incomes. To smaller income-tax payers he applied the same principle of relief. The standard rate would be reduced by 6d. while the relief accorded to earned income as against invested income would be one-sixth instead of one-tenth, with a maximum allowance of £250 against £200. Balancing his Budget the Chancellor estimated a revenue, after these alterations, of £801,060,000, reserving for contingencies the prospective surplus of £1,660,000. In conclusion he expressed the hope that by liberating the production of new wealth from some of the shackles of taxation, the Budget might stimulate enterprise and accelerate industrial revival, and that by giving a far greater measure of security to the mass of the wage earners, their wives and their children, it might promote contentment and stability and make our island more truly a home for all its people. Mr. Churchill received many compliments upon his speech, and a number of the resolutions were agreed to. On the following day Mr. Snowden declared that the Budget, shorn of the pensions scheme, would have

appeared to everybody as it really was—the worst rich man's Budget that was ever proposed. It would put on industry, in the shape of employers' contributions, a sum which he estimated at not less than fourteen millions a year. Sir Alfred Mond deplored the return to the Gold Standard and condemned the new duties. The McKenna duties were re-imposed on May 7 by majorities ranging from 156 to 161, and the hop duty and income tax resolution were passed by margins of 162. On May 11 a Labour amendment postponing the duties on the importation of silk was defeated by 331 to 165, and the Finance Bill was brought in and read a first time. The second reading was agreed to on May 25 after Liberal protests against being closed. The Committee stage opened on June 9, when amendments to reduce the tea duty to one penny a pound, and to postpone the re-introduction of the McKenna duties until January, 1926, were negatived by 274 to 149 and 250 to 144 respectively. A Government resolution placing a 33½ per cent. duty on imported lace for five years was carried by a majority of 110 on June 11, while on the following day the House rejected by 277 to 93 an amendment to postpone the provision for preferential rates on all Empire-grown tobacco, currants, dried fruits and wine, several Labour members supporting the Government. The Committee stage was completed on June 17 after a sitting of 15½ hours. The bill was read a third time on June 25, following the defeat by 298 to 92 of a Labour amendment for rejection. The Royal Assent was given on June 30 after a speech on the preceding day by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, who described the duty on silk as possessing "a thin Protectionist flavour," and said he viewed the general financial situation, both actual and prospective, with feelings that verged on apprehension, seeing no trustworthy signs of a general revival of trade.

THE GOLD STANDARD RESTORED.—The necessary legislation to facilitate the return to a gold standard was quickly passed. The Chancellor introduced the Bill on April 29, and the second reading was secured on May 4, when Mr. Walter Guinness explained its provisions. The free export of gold was forbidden until the end of the year under the Act of 1920, he said, and while the Bill did not re-establish that free export it made the necessary provision for protecting our gold reserves and exchange position in view of the new situation which was being developed. The Bill laid down conditions in relation to the issue of gold coins, and provided that until the issue of a Royal Proclamation neither banknotes nor Treasury notes should be payable on demand in gold coins. The right of any person to tender bullion for coinage was suspended. The Treasury was given power to borrow for exchange operations, and under this arrangement two credits had already been negotiated. One had been arranged with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York, which had undertaken to give the Bank of England a revolving credit of 200,000,000 dollars for two years, and the second was an arrangement with a syndicate headed by Messrs. J. P. Morgan for a revolving credit of 100,000,000 dollars for two years. A motion by Mr. Snowden that the House could not assent to the second reading of a Bill which might aggravate the existing grave condition of unemployment and trade depression was negatived.

without a division, and on the following day the Bill passed through the Committee and was read a third time. The Upper Chamber passed the measure with little discussion, and it received the Royal Assent on *May 13*.

THE PENSIONS SCHEME.—The Government's new scheme of pensions was outlined by the Chancellor of the Exchequer when he "opened" his Budget on *April 28*, though the Bill was not introduced until later. Mr. Churchill explained that the scheme was founded on the National Health Insurance system, under which 15,000,000 people were insured. They would pay 4*d.* extra in the case of men and 2*d.* extra in the case of women, the employers paying similar additional contributions. From the tenth year the cost to the State would be £15,000,000, from the fifteenth year £20,000,000, and from the twentieth year £24,000,000, but by the thirty-fifth year the burden would decline to £21,000,000. The charges for the first ten years would be spread evenly, in instalments of £5,750,000 a year, beginning in 1926. As to the benefits the widows of all men insured in the National Health Insurance scheme who were insured in the new scheme and who died after *Jan. 4, 1926*, would receive 10*s.* a week for life, and the eldest child would receive 5*s.* and the other children 3*s.* until they reached the age of 14. All existing widows of men insured under National Health Insurance who were now mothers would receive the same pensions. This provision affected 200,000 widowed mothers and 350,000 children from *Jan. 4*. Existing and future orphan children would receive allowances of 7*s.* 6*d.* a week for the eldest and 6*s.* for the second. From *Jan. 6, 1928*, all contributors, male and female, to health insurance for five years who had paid two years' contributions under the new scheme, and were over 65 years of age or subsequently reached 65 would receive 10*s.* a week without any means test. The same benefits at 65 would be given to the widows of contributors who had entered upon pensions. The Government had decided further to sweep away the restrictions and means tests upon persons now over 70 who were insured under the Health Insurance scheme, and they would receive the right to become old age pensioners. The measure itself—the Widows, Orphans and Old Age Contributory Pensions Bill—was formally introduced by the Minister of Health on the following day, when it was read a first time. Moving the second reading on *May 18*, Mr. Neville Chamberlain explained that technical difficulties had compelled the Government to abandon the attractive plan of an all-in insurance scheme, but they had grafted the proposals on to the Health Insurance Organisation because the latter covered the greatest number of people and possessed the most suitable machinery. Mr. Wheatley moved a resolution declining to give a second reading to a Bill which imposed an additional burden on industry and exacted contributions from wage earners, but after two days' debate the amendment was rejected by 401 to 125, and the Bill was read a second time. The feature of the discussion was a speech by Sir Robert Horne, who said he had great misgivings as to the effect of the Bill upon the fortunes of the industries of the country. To burden British industry at a time when Germany was in a position of the greatest freedom, and would sell more cheaply than she would be able

to sell in the future, seemed to him to be a very bad stroke of policy if we were looking to prosperity for British trade and employment for our workers. Sir Robert appealed to the Government to devise means before the Bill came into operation whereby these new burdens on industry might be modified and thus bring some courage to the hearts of people who were carrying on now under almost superhuman difficulties. The Committee stage started on *June 30* and was completed on *July 15*, after several all-night sittings. Mr. Wheatley intimated that the Labour Party would reverse the contributory principle at the first opportunity. The remaining stages were secured easily and the Royal Assent was given on *Aug. 7*, when Parliament adjourned until *Nov. 16*.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.—Yet another bill to amend the Unemployment Insurance scheme was brought forward and read a first time on *June 30*. Moving the second reading on *July 7*, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland said the bill was a stop-gap measure, as on *June 30, 1926*, there would have to be further legislation, as otherwise the whole system would come to an end. The present proposal was to reduce contributions, both of masters and men by 2*d.* a week to 9*d.* and 7*d.* respectively, with a corresponding reduction in the cases of women and children. That had been rendered possible because the Chancellor of the Exchequer was prepared to contribute during the period of deficiency a sum of £3,900,000 per annum, and there would be a saving of £6,500,000 from the Insurance Fund by a discretionary power to refuse extended benefit to young men living with their families and the wives of husbands in work. Mr. Shaw moved the rejection, but this was defeated by 278 to 141, and after a stormy passage through Standing Committee the Bill was placed on the Statute Book, the Minister of Labour agreeing to postpone until *Oct. 1* the commencement of the extended waiting period, which was increased from three to six days.

PERMANENT SUMMER TIME.—The House of Commons on *March 13* gave a second reading by 289 to 63 to Col. Lambert Ward's Bill providing for the permanent adoption of Summer Time. The Government promised facilities because of the large majority, and on condition that the actual period was determined by a full vote, but it was not until *July 17* that progress was made after the Bill had been passed by a Standing Committee. On the Report stage on that day the promoters accepted a compromise with regard to the period, Summer Time starting on the third Saturday in April (instead of the first) and ending on the first Saturday in October. An amendment to make the last Saturday in September the final day was defeated by 228 to 56, and the Bill was read a third time without a division. The Peers also passed the Bill after unsuccessful attempts had been made in Committee to shorten the period, and the Royal Assent was given on *Aug. 7*.

RENT CONTROL.—Another Rent Control Bill was passed early in the Session, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in moving the second reading on *March 11*, explaining that it was devised in accordance with the pledge given by the Prime Minister to prolong the first part of the Act of 1923 for another 2½ years. He said he hoped

that at the end of that time the conditions of housing would have been so much mitigated that it would be possible to start on the second five-year period of partial control provided for in the earlier Act. The second reading was obtained on *Mar. 25* after the defeat by 281 to 131 of an official Labour amendment, and the Bill was sent to a Standing Committee and placed on the Statute Book in *May*.

THE SALE OF HONOURS.—The House of Lords on *June 29* gave a second reading to the Honours (Prevention of Abuses) Bill, making traffic in honours a criminal offence. A similar measure had been passed by the Peers in 1923, but it was not proceeded with. The Bill having again been passed by the Upper Chamber was read a second time by the Commons on *July 24*, when Sir Douglas Hogg explained that it was designed to carry out the recommendations of the Committee set up in 1922 to advise on the procedure to be adopted by the Prime Minister on making recommendations for honours. The proposal was that any person promising to secure an honour for any pecuniary payment or other consideration, and any person promising such payment, should be liable to imprisonment or a fine. The Bill passed through Committee and was read a third time on *Aug. 4*, and three days later received the Royal Assent.

THE COAL SUBSIDY.—On the eve of the adjourn-

ment, the House of Commons discussed the action of the Government in granting a subsidy to the coal industry as the only means possible to settle the dispute between owners and miners. The Prime Minister in moving a supplementary vote of £20,000,000 "in subvention of wages," explained on *Aug. 6* the position which led to the Cabinet's decision. He said there were only two alternatives—to have a stoppage or to find a way out—and he contended that he had chosen the only honourable means of avoiding a stoppage. He had secured at a price a respite which he believed would be of immense value. If they were again confronted with such a challenge, he added, no minority in a free country had ever yet coerced the whole community. "If the time should come when the community has to protect itself, the community will do so and the response of the community will astonish the forces of anarchy throughout the world," Mr. Baldwin declared in conclusion. Mr. MacDonald expressed the hope that peace would be brought to a trade that would never be at peace until there was a living wage as a minimum and until it was organised nationally, while Mr. Lloyd George described the truce as nationalisation in its worst form. Several of the Government's supporters expressed apprehension of the subsidy but did not go the length of voting against it, and after Mr. Churchill had supported his leader, the vote was agreed to by 351 to 16.

PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITIES.

Majorities of recent Governments:—

Year.	Majorities.
1874.....Conservative.....	46
1880.....Liberal.....	62
1885 Liberal (84) and Nationalist (82)	166
1886.....Unionist.....	114
1892.....Liberal.....	40
1895.....Unionist.....	152
1900.....Unionist.....	134
1906.....Liberal.....	356
1910 (Jan.).....Liberal.....	124
1910 (Dec.).....Liberal.....	126
1918.....Coalition.....	263
1922.....Conservative.....	79
1923.....No Majority.....	—
1924.....Conservative.....	225

THE UNION JACK.

FLYING THE UNION JACK.—Although there is no definite list of days on which the Union Jack should be hoisted, the rules suggested by the London County Council appear to meet with general approval. In schools administered by the London County Council, where flagstuffs are provided, the Union Jack is flown from 8 a.m. until sunset on the following days:—

April 23.—St. George's Day.
May 6.—Anniversary of the King's Accession.
May 24.—Empire Day.
May 26.—The Queen's Birthday.
June 3.—The King's Birthday.
June 4.—Do., Official celebration.
June 23.—The Prince of Wales's Birthday.
October 21.—Anniversary of Trafalgar.
December 1.—Birthday of Queen Alexandra.
 And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the King.

LABOUR AND PARLIAMENT.

Strength of the Labour Party in Parliament.

1892.....	15	1910 (December)...	42
1895.....	12	1918.....	62
1900.....	11	1922.....	142
1906.....	52	1923.....	191
1910 (January).....	40	1924.....	150

Votes recorded 1922.—Over 82 per cent. of the Electors and Electresses recorded their votes in Constituencies where the election was contested. The Electorate in such Constituencies numbered (approximately) 17,200,000, and nearly 14,110,000 votes were recorded. The Electorate in England and Wales at the General Election of 1924 was estimated at 10,719,000 men and 8,092,000 women—total 18,811,000.

PAYMENT OF MEMBERS.

Payments to Members of the Legislatures of various countries:—

Australia, £1,000 per annum.*
 Canada, \$4,000 per session.*
 France, 27,000 francs per annum.*
 Germany, 12,000 marks per annum.*
 Great Britain, £400 per annum.*
 Irish Free State, £360 per annum.*
 Italy, 15,000 lire per annum (Lower House).
 New Zealand, Upper House £315, Lower House £450 per annum.*
 South Africa, £400 per annum.*
 Sweden, 3,500 kroner per annum.*
 United States, \$10,000 per annum.*

* With allowances for travelling in addition.

† Compulsory contributions to Widows and Orphans Fund.

§ Deductions for non-attendance.

DISTRIBUTION OF SEATS

(After the Dissolution, Oct. 26, 1922.)

After the Dissolution of the Parliament elected in December, 1918, the number of Members was reduced from 707 to 615, through the decrease of Irish representation from 105 to 13 Members:—

<i>England:</i>			
London.....	62	492	
Boroughs.....	193		
Counties.....	230		
Universities.....	7		
<i>Wales and Monmouth:</i>			
Boroughs.....	11	36	
Counties.....	24		
University.....	1		
<i>Scotland:</i>			
Burghs.....	33	74	
Counties.....	38		
Universities.....	3		
<i>Northern Ireland:</i>			
Ulster.....	13	13	
Total.....	615		

POLITICAL PARTIES.

(After the General Elections, 1923 and 1924.)

The following table shows the membership of the House of Commons by political allegiance, after the General Elections of Dec. 6, 1923 and Oct. 29, 1924:—

	1923.	1924.
Conservative.....	258	413
Labour and Socialist.....	191	150
Liberal.....	156	39
Constitutionalist.....	—	7
Independent.....	6	4
Irish Nationalist.....	2	1
Sinn Féin.....	1	—
Speaker.....	1	1
Total.....	615	615

The House of Commons.

THE sixth Parliament of King George V. and the *Third Parliament of Great Britain and Northern Ireland* was elected on October 29, 1924. The General Election had returned 413 Conservative; 7 Constitutionalist; 150 Labour; 40 Liberal; 1 Irish Nationalist. and 4 Independent, distributed as shown in the following table:—

	DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS.				PARTY STRENGTH (Nov. 18, 1924).		
	Counties.	Boroughs.	Universities.	Total Members.	Government	Opposition.	Majority.
England.....	230	255	7	492	361	131	+ 230
Wales & Monmouth.....	24	11	1	36	9	27	— 18
Scotland.....	38	33	3	74	37	37	—
Northern Ireland.....	8	4	1	13	13	—	+ 13
Total.....	300	303	12	615	420	195	+ 225

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

The following list gives Surname, Initials, Politics, Key Number of Seat on pp. 169-181, Name of Division, and Majority at the General Election of 1924 of each of the 615 Members of Parliament.

C. = Conservative; Const. = Constitutionalist; Lab. = Labour; L. = Liberal; Ind. = Independent; N. = Irish Nationalist; Com. = Communist; Rep. = Irish Republican.

	Maj.		Maj.
Adams, W. M. (Lab.), 422Cannock.....	1,181	Astbury, Lt.-Com. F. W. (C), 209W. Salford.....	4,352
Adams, Rt. Hon. W. (Lab.), 575Fife, West.....	8,670	Astor, Viscountess (C), 193Sutton.....	5,079
Adams, Capt. C. (C), 103Bury.....	3,096	Astor, Maj. Hon. J. J. (C), 347Dover.....	13,559
Abery, J. J. (C), 349Gravesend.....	4,441	Atholl, Duchess of, D.B.E. (C), 593Kinross.....	8,279
Alexander, A. V. (Lab.), 215Hillsborough.....	4,019	and Western.....	8,785
Alexander, E. E. (C), 148Leyton, E.....	1,562	Atkinson, C., K.C. (C), 266Altrincham.....	6,021
Alexander, Brig.-Gen. Sir W., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (C), 544Central Glasgow.....	5,641	Attlee, Maj. C. R. (Lab.), 50Limehouse.....	1,743
Allen, J. Sandeman (C), 160W. Derby.....	6,860	Baker, J. (Lab.), 251Bilston.....	4,777
Allen, Lt.-Col. Sir W. J., K.B.E., D.S.O. (C), 609Armagh.....	17,265	Baker, W. J. (Lab.), 97East Bristol.....	unop.
Amery, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. (C), 80Sparkbrook.....	5,959	Baldwin, Rt. Hon. S. (C), 456Bewdley.....	15,770
Ammon, C. G. (Lab.), 10Camberwell, N.....	3,736	Balfour, G. (C), 24Hamstead.....	3,458
Appin, Lt.-Col. R. V. K., D.S.O. (C), 384Enfield.....	2,079	Balmiel, Lord (C), 364Lonsdale.....	2,904
Aspley, Lord, D.S.O., M.C. (C), 218Southampton.....	8,520	Banks, R. Mitchell, K.C. (C), 454Swindon.....	unop.
Ashley, Col. Rt. Hon. W. W. (C), 329New Forest.....	11,264	Barker, G. (Lab.), 521Abertillery.....	988
		Barnes, A. J. (Lab.), 117East Ham S.....	3,250
		Barnett, Maj. Sir R. W. (C), 45St. Pancras, S.W.....	1,669
		Barnston, Maj. Sir H., Bart. (C), 269Edisbury.....	1,040
		Barr, Rev. J. (Lab.), 585Motherwell.....	1,955
		Bartlett, E. Ashmead, C.B.E. (C), 22N. Hammersmith.....	

	Maj.		Maj.
Batey, J. (Lab.), 313 <i>Spennymoor</i>	7,110	Cadogan, Maj. Hon. E., C.B. (C), 385 <i>Finchley</i>	4,335
Beamish, Rear-Adm. T. P. H., C.B., (C)	8,356	Caine, G. R. Hall, C.B.E. (C), 299 <i>Dorset, E.</i>	5,651
442 <i>Leves</i>		Campbell, E. T. (C), 11 <i>N.W. Camberwell</i>	194
Beckett, Hon. Sir G., Bart. (C), 139 <i>North</i>	10,582	Cape, T. (Lab.), 283 <i>Workington</i>	3,110
442 <i>Leeds</i>	9,336	Carington, N. W. Smith- (C), 355 <i>Rutland</i>	6,653
Beckett, J. (Lab.), 121 <i>Gateshead</i>	581	Carpenter, Maj. A. B. Boyd- (C), 107 <i>Covenry</i>	4,844
Bellish, Maj. L. Hore- (L), 191 <i>Devonport</i>	2,779	Cassels, J. D., K.C. (C), 149 <i>Leyton, W.</i>	3,403
Bell, Maj. Sir A. C. Morrison-, Bart. (C),	7,929	Cautley, Sir H. S., Bart., K.C. (C), 441 <i>E.</i>	12,761
293 <i>Honiton</i>	2,508	Grinstead	6,953
Bellairs, Com. C. (C), 351 <i>Maidstone</i>	5,319	Cayzer, Sir C., Bart. (C), 267 <i>Chester</i>	14,113
Benn, Sir A. Shirley (C), 192 <i>Drake</i>	8,255	Cayzer, Maj. Sir H. R., Bart. (C), 196 <i>Ports-</i>	2,212
Benn, Capt. W. W., D.S.O. (L), 558 <i>Leith</i>	5,631	mouth, S.	2,385
Bennett, A. J. (C), 184 <i>Cent. Notts</i>	4,828	Cazalet, Capt. V., M.C. (C), 451 <i>Chippenham</i>	1,488
Bennett, Sir H. Curtis-, K.C. (C), 314	2,143	Cecil, Rt. Hon. Sir E., G.B.E. (C),	13,965
Chelmsford	2,025	71 <i>Birmingham, Aston</i>	7,643
Bentinck, Lord H. Cavendish- (C), 186	8,185	Cecil, Rt. Hon. Lord H. (C), 486 <i>Oxford Univ.</i>	77
Nottingham, S.	7,412	Chadwick, Sir R. B. (C), 235 <i>Wallasey</i>	7,077
Berry, Sir G., LL.D., F.R.S.E. (C), 602 <i>Scot.</i>	5,977	Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (C), 81 <i>Bir-</i>	1,853
Univ.	840	mingham, W.	4,246
Bethel, A. (C), 118 <i>Ecceles</i>	14,868	Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Neville (C), 78 <i>Lady-</i>	77
Betterton, H. B., C.B.E. (C), 408 <i>Rushcliffe</i>	2,990	wood	7,077
Birchall, Maj. J. D. (C), 140 <i>Leeds, N.E.</i>	2,683	Chapman, Sir S. (C), 539 <i>Edinburgh S.</i>	1,853
Bird, E. Roy (C), 482 <i>Skepton</i>	5,360	Charleton, H. C. (Lab.), 141 <i>Leeds, S.</i>	4,246
Bird, Sir R., Bt. (C), 253 <i>Wolverham-</i>	unop.	Charteris, Brig.-Gen. J., C.M.G., D.S.O. (C),	4,246
ton, W.	3,624	573 <i>Dunfriess</i>	9,763
Blades, Sir G. R., Bt. (C), 435 <i>Epsom</i>	6,190	Chilcott, Lt.-Com. Sir H. W. S. (C), 158	6,411
Blundell, F. N. (C), 368 <i>Ormskirk</i>	2,596	Liverpool, Walton	2,163
Boothby, R. J. G. (C), 563 <i>Aberdeenshire, E.</i>	3,908	Christie, J. A. (C), 395 <i>S. Norfolk</i>	10,828
Bourne, R. C. (C), 190 <i>Oxford City</i>	2,596	Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S., C.H. (Const.),	2,150
Bowater, Sir V., Bt. (C), 2 <i>City of London</i>	unop.	316 <i>Epping</i>	unop.
Bowerman, Rt. Hon. C. W. (Lab.), 14 <i>Dept-</i>	5,087	Churchman, Sir A., Bt. (C), 430 <i>Woodbridge</i>	1,554
ford	29	Clarry, R. G. (C), 499 <i>Newport</i>	3,679
Bowyer, Capt. G. E. W., M.C. (C), 263	8,173	Clay, Col. H. H. Spender, C.M.G., M.O.	1,005
Buckingham	3,128	(C), 353 <i>Tonbridge</i>	5,403
Brabazon, Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-, D.S.O.	4,749	Clayton, G. C., C.B.E. (C), 373 <i>Widnes</i>	1,422
(C), 202 <i>Chatham</i>	3,886	Clive, Lt.-Col. G. Windsor, C.M.G. (C),	13,816
Brass, Capt. W. (C), 357 <i>Clitheroe</i>	7,216	411 <i>Ludlow</i>	5,865
Brassey, Maj. Sir H. L. C., Bart. (C), 399	1,336	Clowes, S. (Lab.), 227 <i>Harley</i>	6,662
Peterborough	1,446	Cluse, W. S. (Lab.), 28 <i>South Islington</i>	5,162
Briant, F. (L), 34 <i>Lambeth, North</i>	951	Clynes, Rt. Hon. J. R. (Lab.), 169 <i>Platting</i>	3,485
Brigdemann, Rt. Hon. W. C. (C), 412 <i>Oswestry</i>	710	Cobb, Sir C. S., K.B.E., M.V.O. (C), 17	344
Briggs, W. J. H. (C), 163 <i>Buckley</i>	4,190	Fulham, W.	1,346
Briscoe, Capt. R. G., M.C. (C), 265 <i>Cambridge</i>	4,315	Cochrane, Com. Hon. A. D., D.S.O., R.N.	1,880
Brise, Maj. E. A. Ruggles- (C), 318 <i>Maldon</i>	1,777	(C), 574 <i>E. Fife</i>	13,796
Brittain, Sir H., K.B.E., C.M.G. (C), 382 <i>Acton</i>	9,388	Cockerill, Brig.-Gen. G. K. (C), 439 <i>Reigate</i>	4,192
Broad, F. A. (Lab.), 119 <i>Edmonton</i>	12,046	Cohen, Maj. J. B. Brunel (C), 155 <i>Fairfield</i>	1,513
Brocklebank, C. E. R. (C), 185 <i>E. Not-</i>	3,875	Colfox, Maj. W. P., M.C. (C), 302 <i>Dorset, W.</i>	8,294
tingham	1,241	Collins, Col. Sir G. P., K.B.E., C.M.G. (L),	7,582
Bromfield, W. (Lab.), 424 <i>Leek</i>	9,588	556 <i>Greenock</i>	2,481
Bromley, J. (Lab.), 66 <i>Barrow-in-Furness</i>	6,558	Compton, J. (Lab.), 166 <i>Gorton</i>	3,372
Brooke, Brig.-Gen. C. R. I., C.M.G. (C),	515	Connolly, M. H. (Lab.), 178 <i>Newcastle-on-</i>	3,186
476 <i>Pontefract</i>	5,066	Tyne, E.	58,354
Brown, Maj. D. C. (C), 402 <i>Hexham</i>	1,411	Conway, Sir Martin (C), 491 <i>English</i>	3,622
Brown, Brig.-Gen. H. Clifton (C), 260	785	Universities	5,551
Newbury	10,706	Cooke, Sir C. Kinloch, K.B.E. (C), 494	470
Brown, J., O.B.E. (Lab.), 568 <i>South Ayrshire</i>	2,004	E. Cardiff	12,885
Buchanan, G. (Lab.), 545 <i>Gorbals</i>		Cooper, A. Duff (C), 188 <i>Oldham</i>	1,057
Buckingham, Sir H. C. (C), 437 <i>Guildford</i>		Cope, Maj. W. (C), 516 <i>Llandaf</i>	792
Bull, Rt. Hon. Sir W., Bt. (C), 23 <i>Hammer-</i>		Couper, J. B. (C), 549 <i>Marlyhill</i>	
smith, S.		Courtauld, Maj. J. S., M.O. (C), 444 <i>Chichester</i>	
Buller, Sir M. E. Manningham-, Bt. (C), 398		Courthope, Lt.-Col. Sir G. L., Bt., M.O. (C),	
Kettering		443 <i>Rye</i>	
Bullock, Capt. M., M.B.E. (C), 371 <i>Waterloo</i>		Cove, W. G. (Lab.), 400 <i>Wellingborough</i>	
Burgoyne, Lt.-Col. Sir A. (C), 262 <i>Ayles-</i>		Cowan, D. M. (L), 601 <i>Scottish Universities</i>	
bury		Cowan, Sir W. H. (C), 27 <i>North Islington</i>	
Burman, J. B. (C), 73 <i>Duddleston</i>		Craig, Capt. Rt. Hon. C. C. (C), 607 <i>Antrim</i>	
Burney, Comm. C. D. (C), 390 <i>Uxbridge</i>		Craig, E. (C), 268 <i>Crewe</i>	
Burton, Lt.-Col. H. W., O.B.E. (C), 432		Craik, Rt. Hon. Sir H. (C), 600 <i>Scott. Univ.</i>	
Sudbury		Crawford, Maj. H. E. (L), 239 <i>Waltham-</i>	
Butler, Sir G. G. G., K.B.E. (C), 489 <i>Camb.</i>		stow, W.	
Univ.		Croft, Br.-Gen. Sir H. Page, Bart. (C),	
Bull, Sir A. (C), 54 <i>Balham</i>		80 <i>Bournemouth</i>	
Buxton, Rt. Hon. N. E. (Lab.), 394 <i>Nor-</i>		Crook, C. W. (C), 116 <i>East Ham, N.</i>	
folk, N.		Crooke, J. S. (C), 72 <i>Deritend</i>	

	Maj.		Maj.
Crookshank, Col. C. de W. (C), 570 <i>Berwick and Haddington</i>	2,863	Fraser, Capt. W. J. I., C.B.E. (C), 43 <i>St. Pancras N.</i>	793
Crookshank, H. F. C. (C), 379 <i>Gainsborough</i>	4,323	Fremantle, Lt.-Col. F. E. (C), 337 <i>St. Albans</i>	9,322
Cunliffe, J. H., K.C. (C), 87 <i>Bolton</i>	4,065	Gadie, Lt.-Col. A. (C), 90 <i>Bradford Central</i>	1,202
Durzon, Viscount (C), 4 <i>Battersea, S.</i>	5,217	Gallbraith, J. F. W., K.C. (C), 434 <i>Surrey, E.</i>	12,750
Dalkeith, Earl of (C), 597 <i>Roxburgh & Selkirk</i>	4,947	Ganzoni, Sir J. (C), 132 <i>Ipswich</i>	3,830
Dalton, H., D.Sc. (Lab.), 12 <i>Peckham</i>	947	Gardner, Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Agg. (C), 106 <i>Cheltenham</i>	2,763
Dalziel, Sir Davison, Bt. (C), 32 <i>Brixton</i>	8,545	Gates, P. G. (C), 30 <i>Kensington, N.</i>	1,854
Davidson, J. C. C., C.H., C.B. (C), 334 <i>Hemel Hempstead</i>	4,991	Gault, Lt.-Col. A. H., D.S.O., O.B.E. (C), 417 <i>Taunton</i>	3,549
Davidson, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H. (C), 328 <i>Fareham</i>	12,804	Gaunt, Vice-Adm. Sir G., K.C.M.G., O.B. (C), 460 <i>Buckrose</i>	3,004
Davies, Dr. A. V. (C), 369 <i>Routon</i>	2,426	Gee, Capt. R., F.R.C.S. (C), 374 <i>Bosworth</i>	358
Davies, Lt.-Col. D. (L), 526 <i>Montgomery</i>	10,558	George, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd (L), 496 <i>Cardarvon</i>	12,657
Davies, Ellis W. (L), 510 <i>Henllys</i>	1,421	Gibbins, J. (Lab.), 161 <i>W. Toxteth</i>	379
Davies, Evan (Lab.), 523 <i>Ebbw Vale</i>	unop.	Gibbs, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. G. A. (C), 100 <i>Bristol, W.</i>	17,298
Davies, Maj. G. F. (C), 420 <i>Yeovil</i>	5,157	Gillett, G. M. (Lab.), 15 <i>Hinsbury</i>	720
Davies, R. J. (Lab.), 372 <i>West Houghton</i>	3,349	Gilmour, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir J., Bart., D.S.O. (C), 551 <i>Pollok</i>	13,873
Davies, Sir T. (C), 322 <i>Cirencester</i>	11,123	Glyn, Maj. R. G. C., M.C. (C), 259 <i>Abingdon</i>	4,312
Davidson, J. E. (Lab.), 217 <i>Smethwick</i>	1,253	Goff, Sir Park (C), 463 <i>Cleveland</i>	5,425
Davidson, Sir W. H., K.B.E. (C), 31 <i>Kensington, S.</i>	unop.	Gore, Capt. the Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby (C), 426 <i>Stafford</i>	4,833
Dawson, Sir P. (C), 37 <i>Lewisham W.</i>	12,942	Gosling, H. O.H. (Lab.), 52 <i>Whitechapel</i>	2,954
Day, H. (Lab.), 47 <i>Southwark Central</i>	1,382	Gower, Sir R., O.B.E. (C), 19 <i>Central Hackney</i>	1,730
Dean, A. W. (C), 339 <i>Holland</i>	4,770	Grace, J. (C), 274 <i>Wirral</i>	6,008
Deans, R. Story, K.C. (C), 216 <i>Park</i>	2,477	Graham, D. M. (Lab.), 583 <i>Lanark, Hamilton</i>	4,631
De Freese, Sir W. (C), 85 <i>Blackpool</i>	7,127	Graham, Rt. Hon. W. (Lab.), 536 <i>Edinburgh, Central</i>	4,731
Dennis, R. (Lab.), 77 <i>King's Norton</i>	133	Grant, J. A. (C), 290 <i>Derbyshire S.</i>	1,415
Dixey, A. C. N. (C), 281 <i>Penrith</i>	6,027	Greenall, T. (Lab.), 359 <i>Farnworth</i>	2,806
Dixon, Capt. Rt. Hon. H., C.B.E. (C), <i>Belfast, E.</i>	unop.	Greene, W. P. C. (C), 254 <i>Worcester</i>	5,817
Doyle, Sir N. Grattan (C), 179 <i>Newcastle, N.</i>	11,305	Greenwood, A. (Lab.), 175 <i>Nelson</i>	1,443
Drewe, C. (C), 294 <i>South Molton</i>	654	Greenwood, Rt. Hon. Sir H., Bt., K.C. (Const.), 238 <i>Walthamstow East</i>	3,066
Duckworth, J. (L), 83 <i>Blackburn</i>	7,282	Grenfell, D. R. (Lab.), 515 <i>Gower</i>	3,858
Duncan, C. (Lab.), 286 <i>Clay Cross</i>	6,549	Grenfell, E. C. (C), 1 <i>City of London</i>	unop.
Dunnico, Rev. H. (Lab.), 307 <i>Consett</i>	4,006	Gretton, Col. J., O.B.E. (C), 421 <i>Burton</i>	13,409
Eden, Capt. R. A., M.C. (C), 449 <i>Warwick & L.</i>	6,609	Griffiths, T. (Lab.), 525 <i>Pontypool</i>	1,547
Edmondson, Maj. A. J. (C), 409 <i>Banbury</i>	6,228	Grotirian, H. Brent, K.C. (C), 163 <i>Hull, S.W.</i>	3,035
Edwards, C. (Lab.), 522 <i>Bedwelty</i>	unop.	Groves, T. E. (Lab.), 245 <i>Stratford</i>	2,850
Edwards, J. H. (Const.), 634 <i>Acerington</i>	2,243	Grundy, T. W. (Lab.), 479 <i>Rother Valley</i>	8,765
Eliot, Capt. W. E., M.C. (C), 548 <i>Kelvingrove</i>	5,190	Guest, Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E., C.B.E., D.S.O. (L), 98 <i>Bristol, N.</i>	5,480
Ellis, R. G. (C), 234 <i>Wakefield</i>	894	Guest, J. (Lab.), 472 <i>Ilmworth</i>	8,691
Elveden, Viscount, C.B., C.M.G. (C), 220 <i>Southend</i>	12,493	Guest, Dr. L. H., M.C. (Lab.), 48 <i>North Southwark</i>	1,030
England, Col. A., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Const.), 361 <i>Heywood</i>	3,824	Guinness, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. W. E., D.S.O. (C), 431 <i>Bury St. Edmunds</i>	6,681
Erskine, Lord (C), 419 <i>Weston S. Mare</i>	5,092	Gunston, D. W., M.C. (C), 325 <i>Thornbury</i>	2,217
Erskine, J. M. M. (C), 60 <i>St. George's</i>	unop.	Hacking, Capt. D. H., O.B.E. (C), 356 <i>Chorley</i>	4,770
Evans, Capt. E. (L), 528 <i>Welsh Univ.</i>	336	Hall, Lt.-Col. Sir F., Bt., K.B.E., D.S.O. (C), 9 <i>Dulwich</i>	8,543
Evans, Capt. H. A. (C), 495 <i>Cardiff S.</i>	2,218	Hall, F. (Lab.), 474 <i>Normanton</i>	unop.
Evans, Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worthington, Bart., G.B.E. (C), 315 <i>Colchester</i>	3,330	Hall, G. H. (Lab.), 497 <i>Aberdare</i>	9,142
Everard, W. Lindsay (C) 377 <i>Milton</i>	5,156	Hall, Vice-Adm. Sir R., K.C.M.G., O.B. (C), 440 <i>Eastbourne</i>	7,355
Fairfax, Capt. J. G. (C), 183 <i>Norwich</i>	4,721	Hall, Capt. W. D'Arcy (C), 505 <i>Brecon</i>	2,460
Falle, Sir B., Bt. (C), 195 <i>Portsmouth, N.</i>	7,318	Hamilton, Sir R. W. (L), 592 <i>Orkney</i>	unop.
Falls, Maj. Sir C. F. (C), 612 <i>Fernanagh</i>	37,904	Hammersley, S. S. (C), 223 <i>Stockport</i>	4,431
Faushawe, Com. G. D., R.N. (C), 599 <i>Lackmannan W.</i>	296	Hanbury, C. (C), 300 <i>Dorset, N.</i>	1,478
Fenby, T. D. (L), 91 <i>Bradford E.</i>	66	Hannon, P. J. H. (C), 79 <i>Moseley</i>	17,150
Fermoy, Lord (C), 393 <i>King's Lynn</i>	2,526	Hardie, G. D. (Lab.), 554 <i>Springburn</i>	3,592
Fielden, E. B. (C), 165 <i>Exchange, Manchester</i>	2,507	Harland, A. (C), 213 <i>Eccelesall</i>	13,507
Finchburgh, S. (C), 207 <i>N. Salford</i>	1,136	Harmsworth, Hon. E. (C), 350 <i>Thanet</i>	14,351
Fisher, Rt. Hon. H. A. L. (L), 492 <i>English Universities</i>	1,179	Harvey, Hon. E. A. St. A. K.C. (L), 222 <i>South Shields</i>	6,319
Fitzroy, Capt. Lt. Hon. E. A. (C), 309 <i>Dacentry</i>	200	Harris, P. A. (L), 8 <i>S.W. Bethnal Green</i>	212
Fleming, D. P., K.O., M.C. (C), 572 <i>Dumbarton</i>	3,351	Harrison, G. J. C. (C), 275 <i>Bodmin</i>	615
Ford, P. J. (C), 538 <i>Edinburgh N.</i>	6,269		
Forrest, W. (L), 68 <i>Bailey</i>	403		
Foster, Sir H. S. (C), 194 <i>Portsmouth C.</i>	3,503		
Fox, G. R. Lane- (C), 467 <i>Barkston Ash</i>	4,923		
Foxcroft, Capt. C. T. (C), 67 <i>Bath</i>	7,267		

	Maj.		Maj.
Hartington, Marquess of, M.B.E. (C), 291		Jenkins, W. (Lab.), 517	Neath..... unop
West Derbyshire	3,712	Jephcott, A. R. (C), 82	Yardley 1,965
Hartshorn, Rt. Hon. V., O.B.E. (Lab.), 518		John, Will (Lab.), 501	W. Rhondda, W. ... unop.
Ogmore	unop.	Johnston, T. (Lab.), 534	Dundee 12,739
Harvey, C. M. Barclay (C), 564	Kincardine	Jones, Capt. G. M. Garro- (L), 21	Hackney, S. 1,758
Harvey, G. (C), 32	Kennington	Jones, G. W. H. (C), 53	Stoke Newington... 5,930
Harvey, Maj. S. E. (C), 298	Tolnes	Jones, H. H. (L), 520	Merioneth 2,835
Haslam, H. C. (C), 380	Llornestale	Jones, J. J. (Lab.), 244	Silvertown 12,230
Hastings, Sir P., K.C. (Lab.), 236	Walsend	Jones, Morgan (Lab.), 514	Caerphilly 5,430
Hawke, J. A., K.C. (C), 279	St. Ives	Jones, T. I. Mardy (Lab.), 519	Pontypridd 3,876
Hayday, A. (Lab.), 187	Notttingham, W. ...	Kelly, W. T. (Lab.), 201	Rochdale 117
Hayes, J. H. (Lab.), 152	Edgehill	Kennedy, A. R., K.C. (C), 198	Preston 560
Headlam, Lt.-Col. C. M., D.S.O., O.B.E. (C),		Kennedy, T. (Lab.), 557	Kirkcaldy 1,431
303	Barnard Castle	Kenworthy, Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. (L), 133	
Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (Lab.), 102	Burnley	Central Hull	2,330
Henderson, Capt. R. R. (C), 410	Henley ...	Kenyon, B. (L), 285	Chesterfield
Henderson, T. (Lab.), 555	Tradeston	Kidd, James (C), 588	Linthgow..... 4,705
Henderson, Lt.-Col. V. L., M.C. (C), 88		Kindersley, G. M., O.B.E. (C), 336	Hitchin 642
Bootle	2,824	King, Capt. H. D., C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D.,	
Heneage, Lt.-Col. A. P., D.S.O. (C), 381	Louth	A.D.C. (C), 30	Paddington, S. unop.
Henn, Sir S. H. H. (C), 84	Blackburn	Kirkwood, D. (Lab.), 532	Dumbarton 4,535
Hennessy, Maj. G. R. J., O.B.E. (C),		Knox, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. F., K.O.B.,	
331	Winchester	C.M.G. (C), 264	Wycombe 8,294
Herbert, D. H. (C), 338	Watford	Lamb, J. Q. (C), 427	Stone 7,505
Herbert, Capt. S. (C), 465	Scarborough	Lampson, G. Locker- (C), 391	Wood Green 13,077
Hicks, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joynson-, Bt. (C),		Lampson, Comdr. O. Locker-, C.M.G., D.S.O.	
389	Twickenham	(C), 76	Handsworth 9,540
Hilton, C. (C), 87	Bolton	Lansbury, G. (Lab.), 40	Bow & Bromley ... 5,934
Hirst, G. H. (Lab.), 485	Wentworth	Lawrence, F. W. Pethick- (Lab.), 146	West
Hirst, W. (Lab.), 93	Bradford S.	Leicester	737
Hoare, Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel, Bt., C.M.G.		Lawson, J. J. (Lab.), 306	Chester-le-Street .. 13,450
(C), 13	Chelsea	Lee, F. (Lab.), 289	Derbyshire, N. E. 3,506
Hogg, Rt. Hon. Sir D. McG., K.C. (C), 42		Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (C), 56	Clapham 7,200
St. Marylebone	15,527	Lindley, F. W. (Lab.), 205	Rotherham 3,148
Hohler, Sir G. F., K.C. (C), 203	Gillingham	Lindsay, Maj. G. H. M. Broun-, D.S.O. (C),	
Holbrook, Sir A., K.B.E. (C), 327	Basingstoke	550	Partick 3,555
Holland, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. E. A., K.O.B.,		Lister, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P. Cunliffe-,	
K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., (C), 181		K.B.E., M.C. (C), 387	Hendon 13,665
Northampton	971	Little, Dr. E. G. Graham- (Ind), 490	Lond.
Holt, Capt. H. P., M.C. (C), 246	Upton	Univ.	389
Homan, C. W. J. (C), 64	Ashton	Livingstone, M. (L), 580	Western Isles 2,161
Hope, Capt. A. O. J. (C), 446	Nuneaton ...	Lloyd, C. E., O.B.E. (C), 114	Dudley 885
Hope, Sir H. (C), 576	Forfar	Loder, Capt. J. de V. (C), 144	Leicester, E. 421
Hope, Rt. Hon. J. F. (C), 212	Sheffield	Looker, H. W. (C), 321	Essex, S.E. 5,911
Central	307	Lord, W. Graves-, K.C. (C), 35	Norwood 13,251
Hopkins, J. W. W. (C), 44	St. Pancras, E.	Lougher, L. (C), 493	Cardiff, Central 4,673
Hopkinson, A. (Ind.), 366	Mossley	Lowe, Sir F. W., Bt. (C), 74	Edgbaston 13,078
Horlick, Lt.-Col. J. Nockells-, O.B.E., M.C.		Lowth, T. (Lab.), 162	Ardwick 2,826
(C), 122	Gloucester	Luce, Maj.-Gen. Sir R. H., K.C.M.G., C.B.,	
Horne, Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. (C), 547	Hillhead	V.D., T.D. (C), 112	Derby 253
Howard, Capt. Hon. D. (C), 280	Cumber-	Lumley, L. R. (C), 134	Hull, E. 1,166
land, N.	3,765	Lunn, W. (Lab.), 480	Rothwell 6,300
Hudson, Capt. A. U. M. (C), 20	Hackney, N.	Lynn, Sir R. J. (C), 606	Belfast, W. 7,313
Hudson, J. H. (Lab.), 129	Huddersfield	MacAndrew, C. G. (C), 567	Kilmarnock 1,183
Hudson, R. S. (C), 282	Whitehaven	McConnell, T. E. (C), 604	Belfast, N. 32,990
Hughan, Vice-Adm. Sir J. J. Henniker-,		Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay (Lab.),	
Bt., C.B. (C), 577	Galloway	513	Aberavon 2,100
Hume, Sir G. H. (C), 18	Greenwich	Macdonald, Sir M., K.C.M.G., C.B. (L),	
Huntingfield, Lord (C), 428	Eye	578	Inverness 4,605
Hurd, P. A. (C), 452	Devizes	Macdonald, Capt. P. D. (C), 342	I. of Wight 5,402
Hurst, Col. G. B., K.C. (C), 168	Moss Side	Macdonald, R. (C), 543	Cathcart 8,525
Hutchison, G. A. C., K.C. (C), 589	Mid-	McDonnell, Col. Hon. A., C.B., C.M.G. (C),	
lothian, N.	2,147	346	Dartford 756
Hutchison, Maj.-Gen. Sir R., K.C.M.G.,		MacIntyre, Ian (C), 540	Edinburgh, W. 1,025
C.B., D.S.O. (L), 559	Montrose Dist.	Mackinder, W. (Lab.), 481	Shipley 596
Iliffe, Sir E. M., C.B.E. (C), 448	Tamworth	Maclaren, A. (Lab.), 226	Burslem 606
Inskip, Sir T. W. H., C.B.E., K.C. (C), 96		McLean, Maj. A. (C), 396	Norfolk, S.W. ... 3,834
Bristol, C.	3,159	McLean, Neil (Lab.), 546	Govan 6,317
Jackson, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. (C), 462		Macmillan, Capt. H. (C), 225	Stockton-
Howdenshire	unop.	on-Tees	3,215
Jackson, Sir H. (C), 55	Wandsworth, C. ...	Macnaughten, Hon. Sir M., K.B.E., K.C. (C),	
Jacob, A. E. (C), 151	East Toxteth	614	Londonderry 25,006
James, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. O.B.E. (C),		McNeill, Rt. Hon. Ronald (C), 344	Canter-
101	Bromley	bury 9,632	

	May.		May.
Macpherson, Rt. Hon. Ian, K.C. (L), 579		Peto, Basil E. (C), 292Barnstaple	1,195
Ross and Cromarty	unop.	Peto, Capt. G. K., C.B.E. (C), 416Frome	1,745
Macquisten, F. A., K.C. (C), 565Argyll	3,029	Philipson, Mrs. Hilton (C), 401Berwick	3,965
MacRobert, A. M., K.C. (C), 595Renfrew, E.	2,813	Pielou, D. P. (C), 459Stourbridge	1,910
Maitland, Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. D. Ramsay- Steel, Bt. (C), 75Erdington	5,342	Pilcher, G. (C), 278Penryn & F.	2,572
Makins, Brig.-Gen. E., C.B., D.S.O. (C), 270Knutsford	6,314	Pilditch, Sir P. (C), 388Spethorne	9,858
Malone, Maj. P. B. (C), 232S. Tottenham	1,501	Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (Lab.), 211Bright- side	3,345
March, S. (Lab.), 41Poplar, S.	6,515	Potts, J. (Lab.), 65Barnsley	1,953
Margesson, Capt. H. D. R., M.C. (C), 447Rugby	3,910	Power, Sir J. C. (C), 250Wimbledon	13,823
Marriott, Sir J. A. R. (C), 255York	4,414	Pownall, Lt.-Col. Assheton (C), 36East Lewisham	10,221
Mason, Lt.-Col. G. K. M., D.S.O. (C), 108Croydon, N.	15,018	Preston, W. (C), 237Walsall	2,493
Maxton, J. (Lab.), 541Bridgeton	6,217	Price, Maj. C. W. M. (C), 527Pembroke	1,530
Meller, R. J. (C), 438Mitcham	6,208	Pringle, J. A., K.C. (C), 613Fernanagh	37,899
Merriman, F. B., K.C. (C), 170Rusholme	5,569	Purcell, A. A. (Lab.), 323Forest of Dean	3,022
Meyer, Sir F. C., Bt. (C), 123Gt. Yarmouth	1,071	Rardford, E. A. (C), 208Salford, S.	708
Milne, J. S. W. (C), 458Kilderminster	11,248	Raine, W. (C), 230Sunderland	6,785
Mitchell, E. Roslyn (Lab.), 560Paisley	2,228	Ramsden, E. J. S. H. (C), 92Bradford, N.	2,017
Mitchell, S. (C), 584Lanark	1,288	Rawlinson, Rt. Hon. J. F. P., K.C. (C), 488Cambridge University	1,328
Mitchell, W. Foot (C), 320Saffron Walden	5,949	Rawson, Lt.-Comm. A. C. (C), 95Brighton	25,181
Mitchell, Sir W. Laue- (C), 58Streatham	1,825	Rees, Sir Beddoe (L), 99Bristol, S.	1,020
Moles, Rt. Hon. T. (U), 605Belfast, S.	unop.	Reid, Capt. A. S. C., D.F.C. (C), 240War- rington	1,537
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Bt. (L), 507Car- marthen	9,328	Reid, D. R. (C), 610Down	49,988
Monsell, Com. Rt. Hon. B. M. Eyres- (C), 457Evesham	9,703	Remer, J. R. (C), 271Macclesfield	6,984
Montague, F. (Lab.), 29West Islington	675	Remnant, Col. Sir J. F., Bt., C.B.E. (C), 25Holborn	7,710
Moore, Maj.-Gen. Sir N. J., K.C.M.G. (C), 200Richmond	13,914	Rentoul, G. S. C. (C), 429Lowestoft	6,852
Moore, Lt.-Col. T. E. Russell- (C), 531Ayr	2,788	Rhys, Hon. C., M.C. (C), 319Romford	2,208
Morden, Lt.-Col. W. G. (C), 383Brentford	5,984	Rice, Sir F. G. (C), 317Harwich	2,315
Moreing, Capt. A. H. (Const.), 276Camborne	2,310	Richardson, Col. Sir P. W., O.B.E. (C), 433Chertsey	10,839
Morgan, Lt.-Col. D. Watts, C.B.E., D.S.O. (Lab.), 500Rhonda, E.	unop.	Richardson, R. (Lab.), 309Houghton-le- Spring	4,834
Morgan, Col. K. P. Vaughan- (C), 16Pul- ham, E.	6,254	Riley, Ben (Lab.), 113Dewsbury	2,425
Morris, R. H. (L), 506Cardigan	unop.	Ritson, J. (Lab.), 308Durham	5,418
Morrison, H. (C), 453Salisbury	5,337	Roberts, E. H. G. (C), 512Flint	4,885
Morrison, R. (Lab.), 231North Tottenham	557	Roberts, Rt. Hon. F. O. (Lab.), 242West Bromwich	971
Murchison, C. K. (C), 340Hunts	3,124	Roberts, S. (C), 332Hereford	4,606
Murnin, H. (Lab.), 561Stirling & F.	1,944	Robertson, J. (Lab.), 581Bothwell	3,277
Nall, Lt.-Col. Sir J., D.S.O. (C), 167Hulme	2,294	Robinson, Sir T. (Const.), 370Stretford	9,306
Naylor, T. E. (Lab.), 49S.E. Southwark	4,248	Robinson, W. C., O.B.E. (Lab.), 471Elland	488
Nelson, Sir F. (C), 324 Stroud	8,555	Ropner, Maj. L., M.C. (C), Sedgfield	1,416
Neville, R. J. N. (C), 302Norfolk, E.	2,169	Rose, F. H. (Lab.), 529Aberdeen, N.	4,704
Newman, Sir R., Bt. (C), 120Exeter	8,163	Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (L), 503Swansea, W.	845
Newton, Sir G. D. C., K.B.E. (C), 104 Cambridge	5,884	Russell, Maj. A. West- (C), 233Tyne- mouth	4,390
Nicholson, O. W. (C), 59Abbey	13,607	Rye, F. G. (C), 376Loughborough	1,363
Nicholson, Col. Rt. Hon. W. G. (C), 330 Petersfield	10,891	Saklatvala, S. (Com.), 3Battersea, N.	542
Nield, Rt. Hon. Sir H., K.C. (C), 115Ealing	11,807	Salmon, Major I., C.B.E. (C), 386Harrow	7,019
Nuttall, J. Ellis (C), 70Birkenhead, W.	336	Salter, Dr. A. (Lab.), 6Bermondsey, W.	2,902
Oakley, T. (C), 414Wrekin	2,878	Samuel, A. M. (C), 436Farnham	13,659
O'Connor, T. J. C. (C), 257Luton	3,948	Samuel, S. (C), 57Putney	10,732
O'Connor, Rt. Hon. T. P. (N), 157Scotland Univ.	unop.	Sanders, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir R. A., Bt. (C), 418Wells	3,974
Oliver, G. H. (Lab.), 288Ilkeston	1,808	Sandeman, A. N.S., O.B.E. (C), 365Middleton	7,563
Oman, Sir C. W. C., K.B.E. (C), 487Oxford	136	Sanderson, Sir F. B., Bt. (C), 358Darwen	935
O'Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. H. (C), 608Antrim	58,250	Sandon, Viscount (C), 413Shrewsbury	4,275
Owen, Maj. G., D.S.O. (L), 509Carnarvon	469	Sassoon, Maj. Sir P., Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., (C), 130Hythe	8,907
Palin, J. H. (Lab.), 180Newcastle, W.	4,630	Savery, S. S. (C), 461Holderness	2,749
Paling, W. (Lab.), 469Doncaster	1,696	Scott, Sir L., K.C. (C), 154Exchange	unop.
Parkinson, J. (Lab.), 247Wigan	5,344	Scurr, J. (Lab.), 51Mile End	3,346
Pease, W. E. (C), 110Darlington	2,166	Seryngeur, E. (Ind.), 533Dundee	1,075
Pennefather, Sir J. de F., Bart. (C), 156 Liverpool, Kirkdale	5,023	Sexton, J., C.B.E. (Lab.), 206St. Helens	4,405
Penny, F. G. (C), 137Kingston-on-Thames	14,293	Shaw, Lt.-Col. A. D. McInnes, D.S.O. (C), 596Renfrew W.	2,015
Percy, Rt. Hon. Lord E. (C), 127Hastings	9,135	Shaw, G. R. D. (C), 483Sowerby	1,701
Perkins, Col. E. K., C.B.E., V.D. (C), 219 Southampton	8,018	Shaw, Rt. Hon. T., C.B.E. (Lab.), 197Preston	1,682
Perring, W. G. (C), 38Paddington, N.	3,563	Shaw, Capt. W. W. (C), 455Westbury	1,711
		Sheffield, Sir Berkeley, Bt. (C), 378Brigg	3,456

	Maj.		Maj.
Shepperson, E. W. (C), 333 <i>Leominster</i>	5,573	Turton, E. R. (C), 466 <i>Thirsk & Malton</i> ...	6,492
Shiels, Dr. I. Drummond (Lab.), 537 <i>Edinburgh E.</i>	3,115	Varley, F. B. (Lab.), 406 <i>Mansfield</i>	5,906
Short, A. (Lab.), 241 <i>Widnesbury</i>	338	Viant, S. P. (Lab.), 249 <i>Willesden, W.</i>	1,345
Simms, (Maj.-Gen.) Rt. Rev. J. M., C.B., C.M.G., D.D. (C), 611 <i>Down</i>	49,836	Waddington, R. (C), 204 <i>Rossendale</i>	2,885
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J., K.C. (L), 484 <i>Spen Valley</i>	4,475	Walker, Sir C. L. Forestier, K.B.E. (C), 534 <i>Monmouth</i>	10,041
Sinclair, Sir A. H. M., Bt., C.M.G. (L), 571 <i>Caithness</i>	unop.	Wallace, Capt. D. E., M.C. (C), 128 <i>Hornsey</i>	7,800
Sinclair, Col. T., C.B., M.D. (C), 615 <i>Belfast Univ.</i>	unop.	Wallhead, R. C. (Lab.), 498 <i>Merthyr</i>	6,499
Sitch, C. H. (Lab.), 423 <i>Kingswinford</i>	1,027	Walsh, Rt. Hon. S. (Lab.), 362 <i>Ince</i>	10,452
Skelton, A. N. (C), 594 <i>Perth</i>	5,024	Ward, Lt.-Col. A. L. D.S.O. (C), 135 <i>Hull, N.W.</i>	6,992
Slaney, Maj. P. P. Kenyon (C), 295 <i>Tavistock</i>	1,272	Ward, Col. J., C.B. (Const.), 228 <i>Stoke-on-Trent</i>	4,546
Slessor, Sir H., K.C. (Lab.), 142 <i>Leeds, S.E.</i>	4,429	Warrender, Sir V., Bart., M.C., (C), 354 <i>Grantham</i>	7,016
Smillie, R. (Lab.), 174 <i>Morpeth</i>	8,420	Warne, G. H. (Lab.), 403 <i>Wansbeck</i>	2,284
Smith, Ben (Lab.), 5 <i>Rotherhithe</i>	4,328	Warner, Brig.-Gen. W. W., C.M.G. (C), 258 <i>Bedford, Mid.</i>	961
Smith, Prof. H. B. Lees (Lab.), 473 <i>Keighley</i>	5,183	Waterhouse, Capt. C. (C), 145 <i>Leicester, S.</i>	6,093
Smith, R. (Lab.), 475 <i>Penistone</i>	1,279	Watson, Sir F. (C), 477 <i>Pudsey</i>	7,089
Smith, R. W. (C), 562 <i>Aberdeen, C.</i>	1,491	Watson, Rt. Hon. W., K.C. (C), 105 <i>Carlisle</i>	2,111
Smithers, W. (C), 345 <i>Chislehurst</i>	10,683	Watson, W. McL. (Lab.), 535 <i>Dunfermline</i>	3,769
Snell, H. (Lab.), 61 <i>Woolwich, E.</i>	4,798	Watts, Dr. T. (C), 171 <i>Withington</i>	3,198
Snowden, Rt. Hon. P. (Lab.), 468 <i>Colne Valley</i>	3,243	Webb, Rt. Hon. Sidney (Lab.), 311 <i>Seaham</i>	10,624
Somerville, A. A. (C), 261 <i>Windsor</i>	14,856	Wedgwood, Col. Rt. Hon. J. C., D.S.O. (Lab.), 176 <i>Newcastle-under-Lyme</i>	3,801
Spencer, G. A. (Lab.), 405 <i>Broxtowe</i>	8,963	Weir, L. MacN. (Lab.), 598 <i>Clackmannan</i>	1,280
Spoor, Rt. Hon. B. C., O.B.E. (Lab.), 304 <i>Bishop Auckland</i>	2,918	Wells, S. R. (C), 256 <i>Bedford</i>	6,549
Sprot, Col. Sir A., Bt., C.M.G., (C) 586 <i>Lanark, N.</i>	2,028	Welsh, J. C. (Lab.), 582 <i>Coatbridge</i>	57
Stamford, T. W. (Lab.), 143 <i>Leeds, W.</i>	3	Weston, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter (C), 566 <i>Bute and Northern</i>	6,128
Stanley, Lord, M.C. (C), 360 <i>Fylde</i>	unop.	Westwood, J. (Lab.), 590 <i>Peebles</i>	1,074
Stanley, Col. Hon. G. F., C.M.G. (C) 248 <i>Willesden, E.</i>	7,973	Wheatley, Rt. Hon. J. (Lab.), 553 <i>Shetleston</i>	630
Stanley, Hon. O. F. G. (C), 450 <i>Westmorland</i>	10,693	Wheler, Lt.-Col. Sir G. C. H., Bt., C.B.E. (C), 348 <i>Faversham</i>	5,252
Steel, Maj. S. S. (C), 343 <i>Ashford</i>	9,672	White, Lt.-Col. G. D. (C), 221 <i>Southport</i> ...	6,272
Stephen, Rev. C. (Lab.), 542 <i>Camachie</i>	215	Whiteley, W. (Lab.), 305 <i>Blaydon</i>	7,121
Stewart, J. (Lab.), 552 <i>St. Rollox</i>	5,061	Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (L), 125 <i>Ilkiaz</i>	unop.
Stott, Lt.-Col. W. H., C.B. (C), 69 <i>Birkenhead, E.</i>	2,053	Wiggins, W. (L), 189 <i>Oldham</i>	4,623
Strickland, Sir G., G.C.M.G. (C), 363 <i>Lancaster</i>	4,158	Wilkinson, Ellen C. (Lab.), 172 <i>Middlesbrough, E.</i>	927
Stuart, Lord C. Crichton (C), 272 <i>Northwich</i>	2,915	Williams, Lieut. A. M., D.S.C., R.N. (C), 277 <i>N. Cornwall</i>	1,712
Stuart, Hon. J. G., M.V.O., M.C. (C), 591 <i>Moray and Nairn</i>	3,757	Williams, Charles (C), 297 <i>Torquay</i>	6,161
Styles, Capt. H. W. (C), 352 <i>Serenade</i>	5,814	Williams, C. P. (C), 511 <i>Wrexham</i>	3,863
Sueter, Rear-Adm. Murray F., C.B. (C), 335 <i>Hertford</i>	8,754	Williams, David (Lab.), 502 <i>Swansea, E.</i>	2,088
Sugden, Sir W. (C), 126 <i>The Hartlepool</i>	3,353	Williams, H. G. (C), 109 <i>Reading</i>	3,001
Sutton, J. E. (Lab.), 162 <i>Clayton</i>	2,704	Williams, Dr. J. H. (Lab.), 508 <i>Llanelli</i>	2,259
Sykes, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H. (C), 214 <i>Hallam</i>	6,639	Williams, T. (Lab.), 470 <i>Don Valley</i>	2,135
Tasker, Maj. R. I. (C), 261 <i>Slington, E.</i>	3,894	Williams, Sir W. E. Hume, Bart., K.B.E., K.C. (C), 404 <i>Bassettlaw</i>	1,449
Taylor, R. A. (Lab.), 150 <i>Lincoln</i>	39	Wilson, C. H. (Lab.), 210 <i>Attercliffe</i>	7,173
Templeton, W. P. (C), 569 <i>Banff</i>	1,403	Wilson, Sir C. H. (C), 138 <i>Leeds, Central</i>	5,207
Thomas, Rt. Hon. J. H. (Lab.), 111 <i>Derby</i>	5,723	Wilson, Col. M. J. (C), 464 <i>Richmond</i>	unop.
Thomas, Sir R. J., Bt. (L), 504 <i>Anleysey</i>	5,827	Wilson, R. J. (Lab.), 310 <i>Jarrow</i>	4,676
Thompson, L. (C), 229 <i>Sunderland</i>	6,789	Wilson, R. R. (C), 425 <i>Lichfield</i>	2,076
Thomson, F. C., K.C. (C), 530 <i>Aberdeen, S.</i>	5,393	Winby, Lt.-Col. L. P. (C), 375 <i>Harborough</i>	6,992
Thomson, T. (L), 173 <i>Middlesbrough, W.</i>	unop.	Windsor, W. (Lab.), 7 <i>Bethnal Green, N.E.</i>	95
Thomson, Rt. Hon. Sir W. Mitchell, Bart., K.B.E. (C), 109 <i>Croydon, S.</i>	10,755	Winterton, Rt. Hon. Earl (C), 445 <i>Horsham</i>	16,178
Thorne, G. R. (L), 252 <i>Waterhampton, E.</i>	1,053	Wise, Sir F. (C), 131 <i>Ilford</i>	14,365
Thorne, Will (Lab.), 243 <i>Plaistow</i>	7,971	Wolmer, Viscount (C), 326 <i>Aldershot</i>	9,768
Thurtle, E. (Lab.), 46 <i>Shoreditch</i>	1,860	Womersley, W. J. (C), 124 <i>Grimsby</i>	6,613
Tinker, J. (Lab.), 147 <i>Leigh</i>	1,015	Wood, B. C., C.B.E. (C), 415 <i>Bridgwater</i>	3,441
Tinne, J. A. (C), 159 <i>Wavertree</i>	3,680	Wood, Maj. Rt. Hon. E. F. L. (C), 478 <i>Ripon</i>	unop.
Titchfield, Marquess of (C), 407 <i>Newark</i>	8,953	Wood, E. W. H. (C), 273 <i>Stalybridge</i>	3,903
Tooth, Sir H. Lucas, Bt. (C), 341 <i>I. of Ely</i>	1,963	Wood, Sir K. (C), 62 <i>Woolwich, W.</i>	4,200
Townend, A. E. (Lab.), 224 <i>Stockport</i>	2,327	Wood, Maj. Sir Samuel H. Hill, Bt. (C), 287 <i>High Peak</i>	1,788
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. C. P. (Lab.), 177 <i>Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Central</i>	896	Woodcock, Col. H. C. (C), 153 <i>Ecerton</i>	630
Troyte, Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland- (C), 296 <i>Tiverton</i>	1,659	Wragg, H. (C), 284 <i>Belper</i>	4,148
Tryon, Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C. (C), 94 <i>Brighton</i>	25,315	Wright, W. (Lab.), 587 <i>Rutherglen</i>	1,089
		Yerburgh, Maj. R. D. T. (C), 301 <i>Dorset, S.</i>	8,079
		Young, Com. Rt. Hon. E. Hilton, D.S.O., D.S.C. (L), 182 <i>Norwich</i>	5,934
		Young, R., O.B.E. (Lab.), 367 <i>Newton</i>	2,809

Figures following name of constituency denote the number of electors (*M.* = Men, *W.* = Women); *C.* = Conservative; *Const.* = Constitutionalist; *L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *Ind.* = Independent; *N.* = Irish Nationalist; *Com.* = Communist; *Rep.* = Irish Republican. * Denotes a Member of the late Parliament.

England.

LONDON BOROUGHES, 62.

CITY OF LONDON,

M. 26,310; *W.* 18,017

1**E. C. Grenfell, C.*unop.

2**Sir V. Bowater, Bt., C.*.....unop.

BATTERSEA.

North, M. 23,552; *W.* 17,034

3 *S. Saklatvala, Com.*15,096

**H. C. Hogbin, Const.*14,554

South, M. 24,949; *W.* 19,420

4**Viscount Curzon, C.B.E.*

C.19,588

A. J. Winfield, Lab.14,371

BERMONDSEY.

Rotherhithe, M. 16,989; *W.* 12,917

5**Ben Smith, Lab.*12,703

C. G. L. Du Cann, C.8,375

West, M. 15,214; *W.* 11,775

6 *Dr. A. Salter, Lab.*11,578

**Rev. R. M. Kedward, L.* 8,676

BETHNAL GREEN.

North-East, M. 15,808; *W.* 12,019

7**W. Windsor, Lab.*9,560

G. Edmonds, L.9,465

South-West, M. 12,534; *W.* 8,988

8**P. A. Harris, L.*6,236

J. J. Vaughan, Lab.6,024

C. P. Norman, C.2,467

CAMBERWELL.

Dulwich, M. 17,964; *W.* 15,869

9**Lt.-Col. Sir F. Hall,*

Bart., K.B.E., D.S.O., C. 15,611

Dr. C. A. Smith, Lab. ... 7,068

C. R. Cooke-Taylor, L.4,017

North, M. 16,856; *W.* 12,674

10**C. G. Annon, Lab.*11,300

Dame H. Gwynne-

Vaughan, D.B.E., D.S.C.,

C.7,564

V. Duval, L.1,729

North-West,

M. 17,621; *W.* 14,726

11 *E. T. Campbell, C.*9,626

Dr. H. B. Morgan, Lab. 9,432

**Rt. Hon. T. J. Macna-*

mara, L.5,138

Peckham, M. 21,616; *W.* 17,437

12 *H. Dalton, D.S.C., Lab.* 13,361

Lt.-Col. Sir M. Archer-

Shee, C.M.G., D.S.O., C. 12,414

J. N. Emery, L.3,194

CHRLSEA, M. 15,102; *W.* 14,480

13**Col. Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. G.*

Hoare, Bt., C.M.G., C. ... 13,816

Hon. Mrs. B. Russell,

M.B.E., Lab.5,661

I. A. Williams, L.1,557

DEPTFORD, *M.* 31,058; *W.* 24,729

14**Rt. Hon. C. W. Bower-*

man, Lab.21,903

J. Hargreaves, C.18,279

FINSBURY, *M.* 21,604; *W.* 18,907

15**M. G. Gillett, Lab.*12,363

Rear-Adm. E. A. Taylor,

C.M.G., C.V.O., C.11,643

R. Shaw, L.2,324

FULHAM.

East, M. 21,613; *W.* 17,538

16**Col. K. P. Vaughan-*

Morgan, O.B.E., C. ... 16,657

J. Palmer, Lab.10,403

West, M. 22,365; *W.* 18,021

17**Sir Cyril S. Cobb, K.B.E.,*

M.V.O., C.17,109

R. M. Gentry, Lab.11,706

GREENWICH, *M.* 27,426; *W.* 20,290

18 *Sir G. H. Hume, C.*18,473

**E. T. Palmer, Lab.*17,409

HACKNEY.

Central, M. 20,071; *W.* 15,898

19 *Sir R. Gower, O.B.E., C.* 11,414

E. E. Hunter, Lab.9,684

**L. B. Franklin, O.B.E., L.* 5,594

North, M. 18,739; *W.* 15,273

20 *Capt. A. U. M. Hudson, C.* 11,975

**J. H. Harris, L.*7,811

Dr. Stella Churchill, Lab. 6,097

South, M. 19,535; *W.* 15,030

21 *Capt. G. M. Garro-Jones,*

L.13,415

**H. S. Morrison, Lab.*11,651

HAMMERSMITH.

North, M. 17,621; *W.* 14,573

22 *Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett,*

C.B.E., C.12,925

**J. P. Gardner, Lab.*10,970

South, M. 17,132; *W.* 14,501

23**Rt. Hon. Sir W. Bull,*

Bart., C.12,679

Rt. Hon. C. Addison,

M.D., Lab.8,804

E. D. Wetton, L.1,393

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M. 21,173; *W.* 19,136

24**George Balfour, C.*21,432

C. T. Hendin, Lab.5,662

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25**Lt.-Col. Sir J. F. Ren-*

nant, Bt., C.B.E., C. ... 11,428

W. W. Messer, Lab. ... 3,718

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East, M. 24,598; *W.* 20,380

26 *Maj. R. J. Tasker, T.D.C., L.* 14,174

Dr. Ethel Benthall, Lab. 10,280

**A. S. Comyns-Carr, K.G.,*

L.7,406

North, M. 26,511; *W.* 22,062

27**Sir W. H. Cowan, C.* ... 15,562

E. G. Culpin, Lab.12,376

N. T. C. Sargent, L.7,136

South, M. 19,259; *W.* 15,559

28**W. S. Cluse, Lab.*10,347

T. F. Howard, C.8,668

E. Brotherton - Rat-

cliffe, L.5,158

West, M. 18,690; *W.* 14,737

29**F. Montague, Lab.*10,174

Maj. J. St. G. F. Des-

pencer - Robertson,

O.B.E., C.9,499

J. W. Molden, L.2,780

KENSINGTON.

North, M. 23,695; *W.* 20,320

30**Percy G. Gates, C.*16,255

F. R. West, Lab.14,401

South, M. 18,645; *W.* 19,900

31**Sir W. H. Dawson, K.B.E.,*

C.unop.

LAMBETH.

Brixton, M. 23,020; *W.* 18,054

32 *Sir Davidson Dalziel,*

Bt., C.15,755

J. Adams, Lab.7,210

**F. J. Laverack, L.*4,871

Kennington, *M.* 21,191; *W.* 16,438

33 *G. Harvey, C.*14,898

**Lt.-Col. T. S. Beau-*

champ Williams, Lab. 11,572

North, M. 18,130; *W.* 13,736

34**F. Briant, L.*7,943

G. R. Straus, Lab.7,914

J. Lazarus, C.5,488

Norwood, *M.* 23,667; *W.* 20,648

35**W. Greaves-Lord, K.C., C.* 22,178

G. J. Anstey, Lab.8,927

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East, M. 27,154; *W.* 22,865

36**Lt.-Col. Asheton Poi-*

nall, O.B.E., C.23,842

J. C. Wilmot, Lab.13,621

West, M. 23,696; *W.* 20,382

37**Sir Philip Dawson, C.* 19,723

Mrs. B. Drake, Lab.6,781

B. L. A. O'Malley, L.6,756

PADDINGTON.

North, M. 20,070; *W.* 18,155

38**W. G. Perrins, C.*14,044

J. W. Gorton, Lab.10,481

A. C. Craue, L.3,013

South, M. 16,714; *W.* 14,953

39**Capt. H. D. King, C.B.E.,*

D.S.O., V.D., R.N.V.R.,

C.unop.

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Bow an Bromley.

M. 20,228; *W.* 15,218

40**George Lansbury, Lab.* 15,740

H. A. Hill, C.9,806

South, M. 21,924; *W.* 16,412

41**Samuel March, Lab.* 16,244

H. Heathcote Williams,

L.9,709

ST. MARYLEBONE.

M. 25,054; *W.* 24,657

42**Rt. Hon. Sir D. McEl-*

hoig, K.C., C.24,359

G. E. Elmer, Lab.8,782

ST. PANCRAS.

North, M. 20,140; *W.* 17,572

43 *Capt. Ian Fraser, C.B.E.,*

C.13,964

**James Marley, Lab.*13,171

H. D. Roome, L.2,748

South-East, M. 17,556; *W.* 14,123

44 *J. W. W. Hopk ns, C.*12,538

**H. G. Romeril, Lab.*10,463

South-West, M. 17,165; *W.* 13,501

45**Maj. Sir R. W. Barnett, C.* 11,876

E. N. Bennett, Lab. ... 5,630

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M. 30,052; *W.* 22,646

46**E. Thurlth, Lab.*16,608

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Central, M. 18,724; W. 13,877.

47 Harry Day, Lab. 9,199

*J. D. Gilbert, L. 7,817

C. L. Nordon, C. 5,937

North, M. 14,509; W. 11,388

48*Dr. L. Haden Guest,

M.C., Lab. 8,115

E. A. Strauss, L. 7,085

J. J. Lewellin, M.C., C. 3,305

South-East, M. 17,603; W. 13,833

49* T. E. Naylor, Lab. 11,635

G. Lloyd, C. 7,387

Mrs. E. C. Elias, L. 2,388

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50*Major C. R. Atlee, Lab. 11,713

T. Miller Jones, C. 5,692

H. Marks, L. 2,809

Mile End, M. 14,241; W. 10,004

51*John Scurr, Lab. 8,306

Lt.-Col. J. B. Dodge,

D.S.O., D.S.O., C. 4,960

R. B. Solomon, L. 3,872

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M. 15,096; W. 10,400

52*Harry Gosling, C.H., Lab. 10,147

Maj. H. L. Nathan, L. 7,193

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M. 12,842; W. 12,250

53 G. W. H. Jones, C. 10,688

*Dr. G. E. Spero, L. 4,758

L. Silkin, Lab. 3,420

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Batham and Tooting,

M. 23,253; W. 19,512

54*Sir Alfred Butt, C. 20,378

E. Archbold, Lab. 9,672

Central, M. 16,852; W. 13,490

55 Sir Henry Jackson, C. 13,234

C. Latham, Lab. 8,235

Clapham, M. 19,816; W. 17,056

56*Sir J. Leigh, Bt., C. 16,404

C. Diamond, Lab. 9,204

Putney, M. 19,113; W. 15,917

57*Samuel Samuel, C. 17,341

J. M. Allen, Lab. 6,609

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58*Sir W. Lane Mitchell,

C. 15,936

C. Guy Parsloe, L. 4,111

A. M. Wall, Com. 3,204

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Abbey, M. 21,688; W. 16,381

59*Orho W. Nicholson, C. 17,915

A. H. Woolf, Lab. 4,308

St. George's, M. 17,879; W. 15,245

60*J. M. M. Erskine, C. ... unop.

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East, M. 20,157; W. 14,778

61*Harry Snell, Lab. 16,660

D. A. Gooch, C. 11,862

West, M. 20,493; W. 15,660

62*Sir H. Kingsley Wood, C. 16,504

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63*J. H. Edwards, Const. 20,391

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64 C. W. J. Homan, C. ... 8,971

C. L. Malone, Lab. 7,451

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65*J. S. Potts, Lab. 14,738

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M. 19,664; W. 14,050

66 J. Bromley, Lab. 15,512

*D. G. Somerville, C. ... 14,802

BATH, M. 17,830; W. 16,215

67 Capt. C. T. Foxcroft, C. 16,067

*E. W. Raffety, L. 8,800

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68 W. Forrest, L. 16,369

*Ben Turner, O.B.E., Lab. 15,966

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East, M. 20,708; W. 13,988

69 Lt.-Col. W. H. Stott,

C.B., T.D., C. 11,328

*H. Graham White, L. 9,275

J. Coulthard, Lab. 7,496

West, M. 18,783; W. 12,991

70 J. E. Nuttall, C. 13,059

*W. H. Egan, Lab. 12,723

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Aston, M. 21,336; W. 15,055

71* Rt. Hon. Sir Evelyn

Cecil, G.B.E., C. 14,244

E. J. St. L. Strachey, Lab. 11,859

Deritend, M. 22,692; W. 15,288

72*J. S. Crooke, C. 13,552

F. Longden, Lab. 12,760

Duddeston, M. 20,447; W. 14,226

73*J. B. Burman, C. 11,407

G. F. Sawyer, Lab. 10,892

Edgbaston, M. 21,203; W. 16,671

74*Sir F. Lowe, Bt., C. 18,822

F. R. Sharkey, Lab. 5,744

Erdington, M. 22,773; W. 16,091

75* Rt. Hon. Sir A. Steel-

Maitland, Bt., C. 16,754

C. J. Simmons, Lab. 11,412

Handsworth, M. 22,275; W. 16,597

76*Com. O. Locker-Lamp-

son, C.M.G., D.S.O., C. 20,056

P. J. Noel-Baker, Lab. 10,516

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M. 17,474; W. 12,560

77 R. Dennison, Lab. 10,497

*Sir H. Austin, K.B.E., C. 10,364

J. Fryer, L. 3,370

Ladywood, M. 19,483; W. 14,158

78* Rt. Hon. N. Chamber-

lain, C. 13,374

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79*P. J. H. Hannon, C. ... 24,333

G. P. Blizard, Lab. 7,183

Sparkbrook, M. 22,049; W. 16,009

80* Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. L. C. S.

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B. M. Potter, Lab. 9,759

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West, M. 21,755; W. 15,999

81* Rt. Hon. A. Chamber-

lain, C. 14,801

Dr. R. Dunstan, Com. ... 7,518

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82* A. R. Jephcott, C. 16,149

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83*J. Duckworth, L. 31,612

84* Sir S. H. H. Henn,

K.B.E., C. 31,347

Mrs. M. Hamilton, Lab. 24,330

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85* Sir W. de Frece, C. 25,839

*Lt.-Col. H. M. Meyler,

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BOLTON, M. 49,256; W. 37,110

86* J. H. Cunliffe, K.C., C. ... 34,690

87 C. Hilton, C. 33,405

*Albert Law, Lab. 30,632

W. H. Hutchinson, Lab. 28,918

J. P. Taylor, L. 10,036

A. E. Holt, L. 8,558

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88 Lt.-Col. V. L. Henderson,

M.C., C. 12,361

John Kinley, Lab. 9,427

*Maj. J. Burnie, M.C., L. 5,386

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M. 20,587; W. 20,451

89* Brig.-Gen. Sir H. Page-

Croft, Bart., O.M.G., C. 20,620

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Central, M. 25,634; W. 19,493

90 Lt.-Col. A. Gadsby, C. 17,854

*W. Leach, Lab. 16,652

East, M. 21,507; W. 16,151

91 T. D. Fenby, L. 15,240

*Rt. Hon. F. W. Jowett,

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92 E. J. S. H. Ramsden, C. 11,459

E. F. Wise, Lab. 9,442

*Walter R. Rae, L. 8,007

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93 W. Hirst, Lab. 13,910

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*H. H. Spencer, L. 10,237

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94* Maj. Rt. Hon. G. C.

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95* Com. A. Cooper-Rawson,

C. 39,253

A. Gordon, Lab. 14,072

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Central, M. 22,083; W. 18,169

96* Sir T. W. H. Inskip,

C.B.E., K.C., C. 17,177

J. A. L. Fraser, Lab. 14,018

East, M. 20,807; W. 15,634

97* Walter J. Baker, Lab. 16,920

H. J. Maggs, L. 12,143

North, M. 21,006; W. 16,815

98 Capt. Rt. Hon. F. E.

Guest, C.B.E., D.S.O., L. 17,799

*W. H. Ayles, Lab. 12,319

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99* Sir W. Beadon Rees, L. 16,722

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100* Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. G. A.

Gibbs, C. 23,574

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 101* *Lt.-Col. Hon. Cuthbert James, C.B.E., C.* 20,272
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 102* *Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, Lab.* 20,549
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 J. Whitehead, K.C., L. 8,601
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 103* *Capt. C. Ainsworth, C.* 13,382
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 104* *Sir G. D. C. Newton, K.B.E., C.* 12,628
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 105* *Rt. Hon. W. Watson, K.C., C.* 12,787
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 106* *Rt. Hon. Sir J. T. Agg-Gardner, C.* 11,909
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 107 *Maj. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter, C.* 22,712
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 108* *Lt.-Col. G. K. M. Mason, D.S.O., C.* 25,972
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 109* *Rt. Hon. Sir W. Mitchell-Thomson, Bt., K.B.E., C.* 23,734
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 110* *W. E. Pease, C.* 15,174
 A. Shepherd, Lab. 13,008
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 111* *Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lab.* 27,423
 112 *Maj.-Gen. Sir R. H. Luce, K.C.M.G., C.B., V.D., T.D., C.* 25,425
 *W. R. Raynes, Lab. 25,172
 *Mis. H. G. O. Hulce, C. 21,700
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 113 *Ben Riley, Lab.* 9,941
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 114* *Cyril E. Lloyd, O.B.E., C.* 11,109
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 115* *Rt. Hon. Sir H. Nield, K.O., C.* 18,572
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 116 *C. W. Crook, C.* 11,194
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 117* *A. Barnes, Lab.* 13,644
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 118 *A. Bethel, C.* 16,833
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 119* *F. A. Broad, Lab.* 11,614
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 120* *Sir R. H. S. D. L. Newman, Bt., C.* 14,522
 A. J. Penny, Lab. 6,359
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 121 *John Beckett, Lab.* 23,514
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 122* *Lt.-Col. J. Nockells-Horlock, O.B.E., M.C., C.* 10,525
 M. Philips Price, Lab. 8,005
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 123 *Sir F. C. Meyer, Bt., C.* 10,273
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 124* *W. J. Womersley, C.* 21,487
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 125* *Rt. Hon. J. H. Whitley, L. (Speaker)* unop.
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 126 *Sir Wilfrid Sugden, C.* 19,077
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 127* *Rt. Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, C.* 15,217
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 128 *Capt. E. Wallace, M.C., C.* 21,017
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 129* *J. H. Hudson, Lab.* 19,010
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 130* *Maj. Sir P. Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., C.* 12,843
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 131* *Sir Fredric Wise, C.* 22,825
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 132 *Sir John Ganzoni, C.* 19,621
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 133* *Lt.-Com. Hon. J. M. Kenworthy, L.* 15,234
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 134* *L. R. Lumley, C.* 12,296
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 135* *Col. A. Lambert Ward, D.S.O., C.* 15,072
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 136 *H. Brent Grotian, K.C., C.* 11,190
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 137* *F. G. Penny, C.* 19,933
 A. B. Bishop, Lab. 5,640
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 138* *Sir C. H. Wilson, LL.D., C.* 16,182
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 139* *Hon. Sir G. Beckett, Bt., C.* 18,502
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 140* *Maj. J. D. Birchall, C.* 16,396
 Mrs. E. Penny, Lab. ... 8,984
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 South, M. 20,239; W. 15,846
 141* *H. C. Charleton, Lab.* 12,799
 G. Ford, C. 11,004
 F. Geary, L. 3,801
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 142 *Sir Henry Slessor, K.C., Lab.* 15,133
 Hon. W. T. Whiteley, L. 10,704
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 143* *T. W. Stannford, Lab.* 13,057
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 144 *Capt. J. de V. Loder, C.* 16,090
 *George Banton, Lab. ... 15,669
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 145 *Capt. C. Waterhouse, C.* 15,005
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 *R. W. Allen, L. 6,079
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 146* *F. W. Pethick-Lawrence, Lab.* 16,047
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 147* *J. Tinker, Lab.* 17,262
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 148 *E. E. Alexander, C.* 10,649
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 149* *J. D. Cassels, K.C., C.* 13,212
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LIVERPOOL.	Rusholme,	C. H. Roberts, L. 4,409
East Toxteth.	M. 17,818; W. 15,329.	East, M. 17,827; W. 14,514
M. 19,135; W. 15,459	179 F. B. Mervin, C. 9,801	185 C. E. K. Broadbent, C. 11,524
151 A. F. 16,139	K. C. C. 13,341	*N. Birkett, K.C., L. 10,078
C. B. 6,620	*R. H. ... C. F. G. Mas-	Tom Mann, <i>Com.</i> 2,696
M. 4,163	W. 7,772	South, M. 17,675; W. 13,596
Edgehill. M. 19,711; W. 14,340	W. 5,328	186* <i>Lord Ha. ...</i>
152* H. 14,168	Withington. M. 17,567; W. 15,145	Bentinck, C. 13,725
M. 12,587	171 L. T. 13,633	H. Mills, <i>Lab.</i> 8,897
Everton. M. 16,111; W. 11,904	*E. D. 10,435	West, M. 18,113; W. 13,461
153 C. H. 10,795	E. Whiteley, <i>Lab.</i> 2,467	187* A. Haggan, <i>Lab.</i> 12,782
H. Walker, <i>Lab.</i> 10,075	K. Burke, <i>Lab.</i> 236	C. E. Loseby, M.C., C. 9,790
Exchange. M. 22,979; W. 16,938	MIDDLESBROUGH.	OLDFHAM. M. 41,591; W. 30,243
154	East. M. 17,924; W. 11,823	188 A. 37,419
Fairfield. M. 17,595; W. 13,563	172 E. 9,574	(Bye-election, June 24, 1925.)
155* 14,277	J. R. P. Warde-Aldam, C. 6,647	189 W. 26,325
M. 8,412	* 6,668	*W. J. 21,702
Kirkdale. W. 18,583; W. 13,167	West. M. 20,888; W. 14,685	OXFORD. M. 14,520; W. 12,619
156* 14,362	173 17,118	190* R. C. 12,196
E. 9,369	174 19,248	Dr. R. O. 6,836
Scotton. M. 18,177; W. 13,649	Irish 10,828	F. 2,260
157*	John D. 3,805	PLYMOUTH.
Walton. 17,537; W. 13,041	NELSON AND CULLEN.	Devonport. M. 18,700; W. 14,459
158* 13,387	M. 25,351; W. 19,520	191* 11,115
T. W. 8,924	175* 19,922	S. 10,534
* 1,912	J. H. S. 18,479	H. G. W. 6,530
Waverree. M. 19,579; W. 14,585	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME,	Drake, M. 19,975; W. 16,651
159 14,653	M. 17,899; W. 12,917	192* 14,669
W. A. R. 19,363	176* 14,226	J. J. H. 12,161
*H. R. Bathbone, L. 5,206	A. 10,425	S. 3,645
West Derby. M. 21,411; W. 15,750	NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.	Sutton. M. 21,071; W. 17,169
160 J. 15,661	Central. M. 20,732; W. 14,619	193* Viscountess Astor, C. 18,174
T. G. 8,807	177* 14,542	Capt. F. G. J. Woulfe
* 5,321	Hon. F. M. B. Fisher,	BIRKENHEAD.
West Toxteth.	C. 13,646	PORTSMOUTH.
M. 21,490; W. 15,694	East. M. 20,248; W. 13,525	Central. M. 21,417; W. 16,549
161* 15,542	178 M. H. 13,120	194 14,028
L. 15,163	* 12,776	Capt. W. G. Hall,
MANCHESTER.	W. 2,420	R. S. 10,525
Ardwick. M. 21,609; W. 16,583	North. M. 19,349; W. 14,593	F. Gray, L. 5,926
162* 15,641	179* 18,386	North. M. 21,165; W. 16,003
L. 13,115	H. 6,991	195* 17,597
Blackley. M. 14,341; W. 12,033	West. M. 19,920; W. 14,406	Dr. O. 10,279
163 9,737	180 J. L. 13,089	South, M. 22,090; W. 19,327
* 6,609	C. 8,459	196* 22,423
W. A. 6,195	*Capt. C. B. Ramaze,	Jessie Stephen, <i>Lab.</i> 8,310
Clayton. M. 21,350; W. 16,379	M. 7,208	PRESTON. M. 33,486; W. 27,354
164* 17,338	NORTHAMPTON,	197* 27,009
E. 14,634	M. 26,264; W. 20,279	C. E. 25,887
Exchange. M. 23,633; W. 16,854	181 L. 16,017	*Lt.-Col. J. P. Hodge, L. 25,327
165 F. 13,200	H. 15,046	G. Barnes, C. 24,577
*R. N. Barclay, L. 10,693	*Margaret G. Bond,	READING. M. 26,459; W. 19,775
Gorton. M. 20,980; W. 15,398	Med. 9,436	199 H. G. 21,338
166* 15,383	J. Mansfield, L. 9,436	*Dr. S. Hastings, <i>Lab.</i> 18,337
B. C. 12,868	NORWICH. M. 34,088; W. 27,907	RICHMOND (SURREY).
Hulme. M. 22,880; W. 18,051	182 Com. Rt. Hon. E.	M. 18,971; W. 16,733
167* Lt.-Col. Sir J. Nall,	H. 28,842	200 19,948
D.S.O., C. 15,374	183 23,809	H. Parker, <i>Lab.</i> 6,034
A. J. 13,080	* 23,808	
E. J. M. 3,277	*Dorothea 23,931	
Moss Side. M. 19,307; W. 15,409		
168 14,035		
*T. R. Ackroyd, L. 10,026		

ROCHDALE, *M.* 26,693; *W.* 21,166
201 *W. T. Kelly, Lab.*14,609
**Ramsay Muir, Lab.*14,492
T. E. Jesson, C.14,112

ROCHESTER.

Chatham, *M.* 18,682; *W.* 13,995
202**Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-
Brabazon, D.S.O., C.* 13,184
W. H. Moore, Lab. ... 9,276
C. B. Dallow, L. 2,806
Gillingham, *M.* 17,363; *W.* 12,849
203**Sir G. F. Hooley, K.C., C.* 12,418
*Col. M. Spencer, C.M.G.,
Lab.* 8,309
G. Bryans, L. 2,839

ROSSENDALE, *M.* 20,589; *W.* 15,805
204**R. Waddington, C.* ... 12,836
James Bell, Lab. 9,951
E. J. Young, L. 7,958

ROTHERHAM, *M.* 26,356; *W.* 15,895
205**F. W. Lindley, Lab.* 18,860
H. J. Temple, C. 15,712
ST. HELENS, *M.* 28,724; *W.* 17,256
206**J. Sexton, C.B.E., Lab.* 21,313
Evelyn Pilkington, C. 16,908

SALFORD.

North, *M.* 20,856; *W.* 15,476
207 *S. Finburgh, C.* 14,250
**Ben Tillet, Lab.* 13,114
J. Rothwell, L. 3,818

South, *M.* 21,848; *W.* 15,366
208 *E. A. Radford, C.* 15,163
**J. Toole, Lab.* 14,455
West, *M.* 19,427; *W.* 14,899
209 *Lt.-Com. F. W. Ast-
bury, C.* 16,719
**A. W. Haycock, Lab.* 12,369

SHEFFIELD.

Attercliffe, *M.* 21,249; *W.* 13,594
210**C. H. Wilson, Lab.* ... 16,802
W. B. Faraday, C. 9,629

Brightside, *M.* 23,335; *W.* 16,644
211**A. A. W. H. Ponsonby,
Lab.* 17,053
M. Sheppard, M.C., C. 13,708
Central, *M.* 21,017; *W.* 14,281
212**Rt. Hon. J. F. Hope,
C.* 13,202
Tom Snowden, Lab. ... 12,995

Ecclesall, *M.* 16,819; *W.* 13,043
213**A. Harland, C.* 16,131
Albert Taylor, Ind. ... 2,624

Hallam, *M.* 17,500; *W.* 13,663
214**Maj.-Gen. Sir F. H.
Sykes, G.B.E., K.C.B.,
C.M.G., C.* 15,446
E. Snelgrove, Lab. 8,807
Hillsborough, *M.* 21,999; *W.* 15,381
215**A. V. Alexander, Lab.* 16,573
*Lt.-Col. N. G. Thwaites,
C.B.E., M.V.O., M.O., C.* 12,554
Park, M. 18,547; *W.* 13,071

216**R. Storry Deans, K.C., C.* 14,053
A. Latham, Lab. 11,576

SMETHWICK, *M.* 20,981; *W.* 14,462
217**J. E. Davison, Lab.* ... 14,491
J. M. Pike, C. 13,238

SOUTHAMPTON.

M. 44,885; *W.* 33,884
218**Lord Astley, D.S.O.,
M.O., C.* 30,703
219**Col. E. K. Perkins,
C.B.E., V.D., C.* 30,201
T. Lewis, Lab. 22,183
*Rev. R. W. Sorensen,
Lab.* 21,768

SOUTHEAST-ON-SEA.

M. 25,352; *W.* 21,907
220**Visct. Elveden, C.B.,
C.M.G., C.* 23,417
J. D. Young, L. 10,924
S. A. Moseley, Lab. ... 3,144

SOUTHPORT.

M. 18,488; *W.* 16,009
221 *Lt.-Col. G. D. White, C.* 17,430
**Sir J. Brunner, Bt., L.* 11,158

SOUTH SHIELDS.

M. 31,667; *W.* 21,455
222**Hon. E. A. St. A. Harney,
K.O., L.* 23,171
W. Lawther, Lab. 16,852

STOCKPORT.

M. 35,684; *W.* 29,005
223 *S. S. Hammersley, C.* 26,417
(Bye-election, Sept. 17, 1925)
224 *A. E. Tonend, Lab.* 20,219
T. Eastham, C. 17,892
H. Fildes, L. 17,296

STOCKTON-ON-TEES.

M. 23,911; *W.* 16,070
225 *Capt. H. Macmillan, C.* 15,163
F. F. Riley, Lab. 11,948
**Maj. R. S. Stewart, L.* 8,971

STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

Burslem, M. 18,640; *W.* 13,235
226 *Andrew MacLaren,
Lab.* 14,361
W. Allen, Const. 13,755
Hanley, M. 20,348; *W.* 14,493
227 *S. Clowes, Lab.* 13,527
F. Collis, C. 11,973
Stoke, M. 24,626; *W.* 16,640
228**Col. J. Ward, C.B., C.M.G.,
Const.* 17,864
John Watts, Lab. 13,318

SUNDERLAND.

M. 45,442; *W.* 32,919
229**Inke Thompson, C.* 28,612
230**Walter Raine, C.* 28,608
*Jeremiah MacVeagh,
Lab.* 21,823
*Maj. L. A. Common,
D.S.O., L.* 20,139
I. C. Hannah, L. 13,731

TOTTENHAM.

North, M. 21,104; *W.* 16,799
231**R. C. Morrison, Lab.* 13,800
J. Leng-Sturrock, Const. 13,243
South, M. 20,020; *W.* 15,740
232 *Maj. P. B. Malone, C.* 13,600
**Percy Alden, Lab.* 12,099

TYNEMOUTH.

M. 17,767; *W.* 11,667
233**Maj. A. West Russell, C.* 11,210
Maj. H. Barnes, L. ... 6,820
J. S. Bart, Lab. 6,818

WAKEFIELD, *M.* 15,035; *W.* 10,045

234 *R. G. Ellis, C.* 11,086
**G. H. Sherwood, Lab.* ... 10,192

WALLASEY, *M.* 22,383; *W.* 19,433
235**Sir R. B. Chadwick, C.* 22,599
J. H. Warren, Lab. ... 8,634

WALSLEY, *M.* 23,224; *W.* 15,374
236**Sir Patrick Hastings,
K.O., Lab.* 17,274
S. Howard, C. 15,672

WALSALL, *M.* 26,825; *W.* 19,552
(Bye-election, Feb. 27, 1925)

237**William Preston, C.* 14,791
*Rt. Hon. T. J. Mac-
namara, L.* 12,300
G. L. R. Small, Lab. ... 11,610

WALTHAMSTOW.

East, *M.* 16,664; *W.* 13,197
238 *Rt. Hon. Sir Hamar
Greenwood, Bt., K.C.,
Const.* 11,312
J. G. Dale, Lab. 8,246
P. H. Heffer, L. 3,745
West, *M.* 19,313; *W.* 14,467
239 *Maj. H. E. Crawford, L.* 12,991
**V. La T. McEntee, Lab.* 12,521

WARRINGTON.

M. 22,021; *W.* 13,193
240 *Capt. A. S. C. Reid,
D.F.C., C.* 16,788
**E. Charles Dukes, Lab.* 15,251

WEDNESBURY.

M. 22,976; *W.* 17,059
241**A. Short, Lab.* 18,170
*B. G. Lampard-Vachell,
C.* 17,832

WEST BROMWICH.

M. 20,457; *W.* 14,046
242**Rt. Hon. F. O. Roberts,
Lab.* 15,384
H. A. R. Graham, C. 14,413

WEST HAM.

Plaistow, *M.* 21,969; *W.* 15,472
243**Will Thorne, Lab.* 15,609
F. G. Penny, C. 7,638
Silvertown, M. 20,900; *W.* 14,187
244**J. J. Jones, Lab.* 15,962
E. Doran, C. 3,702

Stratford, *M.* 19,973; *W.* 14,320
245**T. E. Groves, Lab.* 13,264
H. H. Balfour, M.O., C. 10,411

Upton, *M.* 18,916; *W.* 14,328
246 *Capt. H. P. Holt, C.* 13,410
**B. W. Gardner, Lab.* ... 11,443

WIGAN, *M.* 24,594; *W.* 15,623
247**J. A. Parkinson, Lab.* 20,350
D. P. M. Fyfe, C. 15,006

WILLESDEN.

East, *M.* 22,807; *W.* 19,063
248 *Col. Hon. G. F. Stanley,
C.M.G., C.* 15,965
**Harcourt Johnstone, L.* 7,992
W. D. Lloyd, Lab. 7,860
West, *M.* 23,060; *W.* 17,502
249**S. P. Viant, Lab.* 14,884
Maj. M. Brice, C. 13,539
J. McCulloch, L. 3,061

WIMBLEDON.

M. 21,238; *W.* 18,366
250 *Sir J. C. Power, C.* 21,209
Mark Starr, Lab. 7,386

WOLVERHAMPTON.

- Bilston, M. 19,530; W. 13,914
 251 *J. Baker, Lab.* 14,583
 *Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard
 Bury, D.S.O., C. 12,840
 East, M. 19,234; W. 13,368
 252 *G. R. Thorne, L. 11,066
 Sir T. J. Strangman, C. 10,013
 D. R. Williams, Lab. 5,188
 West, M. 23,291; W. 17,370
 253 *Sir R. Bird, Bart., C. 17,886
 W. J. Brown, Lab. 17,046
 WORCESTER, M. 13,408; W. 12,209
 254 *W. P. C. Greene, C. 11,956
 R. R. Fairbairn, L. ... 6,139
 P. Williams, Lab. 3,272
 YORK, M. 23,878; W. 17,897
 255 *Sir J. A. R. Marriott, C. 19,914
 D. Adams, Lab. 15,500

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

(Excluding Monmouthshire.)

BEDFORDSHIRE.

- Bedford, M. 19,233; W. 15,994
 256 *S. R. Wells, C. 15,000
 Milner Gray, L. 8,451
 G. Dixon, Lab. 5,330
 Luton, M. 22,095; W. 17,606
 257 Terence James O'Connor, C. 15,443
 *Hon. Geoffrey Howard, L. 11,495
 P. Millwood, Lab. 5,850
 Mid, M. 17,476; W. 13,488
 258 *Brig.-Gen. W. W. Warner, C.M.G., C. 12,317
 *F. C. Lintell, M.B.E., L. 11,356

BERKSHIRE.

- Abingdon, M. 15,621; W. 11,365
 259 Major R. G. C. Glyn, M.C., C. 13,117
 *E. A. Lessing, O.B.E., L. 8,805
 D. F. Brundrit, Lab. 1,355
 Newbury, M. 18,467; W. 14,502
 260 Brig.-Gen. H. C. Brown, C. 14,759
 *I. H. Stranger, L. 10,444
 F. M. Jacques, Lab. 1,219
 Windsor, M. 21,120; W. 16,838
 261 *A. A. Somerville, C. 20,370
 C. N. B. Crisp, L. 5,514

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

- Aylesbury, M. 22,217; W. 17,231
 262 Lt.-Col. Sir A. Burgoyne, C. 18,132
 *T. Keens, L. 11,574
 F. C. Watkins, Lab. 2,655
 Buckingham, M. 20,932; W. 16,462
 263 *Capt. G. E. W. Bowyer, M.C., C. 15,129
 E. J. Pay, Lab. 8,939
 Kingsley Johnson, L. 5,144
 Wycombe, M. 27,650; W. 21,002
 264 Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. P. Knox, C.O.B., C.M.G., C. 20,820
 *Lady Terrington, L. 15,526
 G. Young, M.V.O., Lab. 4,626

CAMBRIDGE.

- M. 21,828; W. 15,798
 265 *Capt. R. G. Briscoe, M.C., C. 15,530
 G. T. Garratt, Lab. 10,781

CHESHIRE.

- Altrincham, M. 26,173; W. 21,080
 266 C. Atkinson, K.C., C. 24,538
 *R. Alstead, L. 15,654

City of Chester.

- M. 16,808; W. 11,849
 267 *Sir C. Cayzer, Bt., C. 12,491
 W. C. Llewellyn, L. ... 5,538
 G. Beardsworth, Lab. 5,451
 Crewe, M. 22,612; W. 15,971
 268 Ernest Craig, C. 18,333
 *E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., Lab. 14,705

- Eddisbury, M. 13,916; W. 9,488
 269 *Maj. Sir H. Barnston, Bart., C. 11,006
 R. J. Russell, L. 9,337
 Knutsford, M. 21,453; W. 15,738
 270 *Brig.-Gen. E. Makins, C.B., D.S.O., C. 18,199
 J. P. McDougall, L. 11,885
 Macclesfield, M. 21,517; W. 18,445
 271 *J. R. Remer, C. 17,171
 Jack Williams, Lab. 10,187
 H. K. Nield, L. 6,434
 Northwich, M. 25,192; W. 16,478
 272 *Lord Colum Crichton-Stuart, C. 14,545
 Mrs. B. A. Gould, Lab. 11,630
 A. Mort, L. 7,465

- Stalybridge and Hyde, M. 24,874; W. 19,301
 273 E. W. H. Wood, C. 16,412
 W. Powden, Lab. 12,509
 *J. L. Tattersall, L. 8,201
 Wirral, M. 21,605; W. 15,627
 274 John Grace, C. 17,705
 *S. R. Dodds, L. 11,697

CORNWALL.

- Bodmin, M. 18,964; W. 14,671
 275 G. J. C. Harrison, C. 14,163
 *Isaac Foot, L. 13,548
 Camborne, M. 17,694; W. 16,705
 276 Capt. A. H. Moreing, Const. 9,530
 *Rt. Hon. Leif Jones, L. 7,220
 F. P. Rowe, Lab. 5,477
 Northern, M. 16,558; W. 13,644
 277 Lieut. A. M. Williams, D.S.C., R.N., C. 12,639
 *Sir G. C. Marks, C.B.E., L. 10,927

- Penryn and Falmouth, M. 21,309; W. 17,331
 278 G. Pilcher, C. 12,485
 *Sir C. Mansel, Bt., L. 9,913
 F. J. Hopkins, Lab. ... 6,462
 St. Ives, M. 15,714; W. 14,798
 279 J. A. Hawke, K.C., C. 11,159
 *Sir C. Cory, Bt., L. ... 9,972

CUMBERLAND.

- Northern, M. 13,248; W. 9,469
 280 *Capt. Hon. D. S. P. Howard, C. 10,586
 R. D. Holt, L. 6,821
 B. Brooke, Lab. 2,125

Penrith and Cockermouth.

- M. 12,709; W. 9,457
 281 *A. C. Niven Dacey, C. 11,431
 F. Tait, Lab. 5,404
 Whitehaven, M. 16,187; W. 11,647
 282 R. S. Hudson, C. 13,149
 *T. Gavan Duffy, Lab. 11,741
 Workington, M. 19,626; W. 13,064
 283 *Tom Cape, M.B.E., Lab. 15,353
 E. Davies, C. 12,243

DERBYSHIRE.

- Belper, M. 19,368; W. 13,188
 284 *Herbert Wragg, C. 14,766
 J. Lees, Lab. 10,618
 Chesterfield, M. 21,146; W. 13,577
 285 *B. Kenyon, L. 13,971
 G. Benson, Lab. 9,206
 Clay Cross, M. 20,176; W. 11,833
 286 *C. Duncan, Lab. 14,618
 Lt.-Col. J. Sherwood Kelly, F.C., C.M.G., D.S.O., C. 8,069
 High Peak, M. 19,481; W. 15,247
 287 *Sir Samuel H. Hill-Wood, Bart., C. 14,560
 R. McDougall, L. 12,772
 Ilkeston, M. 18,547; W. 12,774
 288 *G. H. Oliver, Lab. 11,011
 H. V. A. Raikes, C. ... 9,203
 Lady Barlow, L. 4,320

North-Eastern.

- M. 22,508; W. 13,796
 289 *Frank Lee, Lab. 13,420
 G. R. H. Bowden, C. 9,914
 P. Guedalla, L. 6,529
 Southern, M. 25,873; W. 17,928
 290 J. A. Grant, C. 16,448
 A. Goodere, Lab. 15,033
 A. J. Suenson-Taylor, O.B.E., L. 5,647

- Western, M. 17,647; W. 13,365
 291 *Marquess of Hartington, M.B.E., C. 15,324
 W. C. Mallison, L. 11,612

DEVONSHIRE.

- Barnstaple, M. 18,387; W. 15,422
 292 Basil E. Peto, C. 15,479
 *Capt. J. T. Tudor-Rees, L. 12,284
 Honiton, M. 16,060; W. 12,162
 293 *Maj. Sir A. C. Morrison-Bell, Bt., C. 14,804
 J. G. H. Halse, L. 12,025

South Molton.

- M. 16,584; W. 12,046
 294 C. Drewe, C. 12,811
 *Rt. Hon. G. Lambert, L. 12,157
 Tavistock, M. 15,968; W. 12,052
 295 Maj. P. P. Kenyon-Stanley, C. 12,058
 *M. R. Thornton, L. 10,786
 Tiverton, M. 15,334; W. 12,594
 296 Lt.-Col. G. J. Acland-Troyte, C.M.G., D.S.O., C. 13,601
 *Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, L. 12,942

Torquay, <i>M.</i> 19,190; <i>W.</i> 18,108	
297 <i>Charles Williams, C.</i> 18,119	
* <i>Capt. P. G. Thompson,</i>	
<i>L.</i> 11,958	
<i>A. Moyle, Lab.</i> 12,752	
Totnes, <i>M.</i> 22,430; <i>W.</i> 18,573	
298 <i>Maj. S. E. Harvey, C.</i> 19,771	
* <i>H. H. Vivian, L.</i> 14,786	
<i>Kate F. Spurrell, Lab.</i> 2,240	
DORSET.	
Eastern, <i>M.</i> 18,649; <i>W.</i> 15,600	
299 * <i>G. R. Hall Caine, C.B.E.,</i>	
<i>C.</i> 14,479	
<i>A. E. Glassey, L.</i> 8,828	
<i>E. J. Stocker, Lab.</i> 4,205	
Northern, <i>M.</i> 14,630; <i>W.</i> 10,986	
300 <i>Cecil Hanbury, C.</i> 11,819	
* <i>J. E. Emlyn-Jones, L.</i> 10,341	
Southern, <i>M.</i> 16,739; <i>W.</i> 13,106	
301 * <i>Maj. R. D. T. Yer-</i>	
<i>burgh, C.</i> 13,900	
<i>W. Risdon, Lab.</i> 5,821	
Western, <i>M.</i> 13,834; <i>W.</i> 11,018	
302 * <i>Maj. W. P. Colfox, M.C.,</i>	
<i>C.</i> 12,426	
<i>Mrs. L. Simpson, Lab.</i> 5,764	
DURHAM.	
Barnard Castle,	
<i>M.</i> 13,351; <i>W.</i> 8,580	
303 <i>Lt.-Col. M. Headlam,</i>	
<i>D.S.O., O.B.E., C.</i> 9,465	
* <i>M. Turner Samuels,</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> 9,152	
Bishop Auckland,	
<i>M.</i> 21,177; <i>W.</i> 14,169	
304 * <i>Rt. Hon. B. C. Spoor,</i>	
<i>O.B.E., Lab.</i> 15,786	
<i>J. Bainbridge, L.</i> 12,866	
Blaydon, <i>M.</i> 22,733; <i>W.</i> 13,911	
305 * <i>W. Whiteley, Lab.</i> 17,670	
<i>G. Denson, C.</i> 10,549	
Chester-le-Street,	
<i>M.</i> 25,126; <i>W.</i> 15,450	
306 * <i>John J. Lawson, Lab.</i> 22,700	
<i>M. D. McCarthy, C.</i> 9,250	
Consett, <i>M.</i> 24,574; <i>W.</i> 15,717	
307 * <i>Rev. H. Dunnico, Lab.</i> 18,842	
<i>Ursula Williams, Const.</i> 14,836	
Durham, <i>M.</i> 19,442; <i>W.</i> 12,716	
308 * <i>J. Ritson, Lab.</i> 15,032	
<i>S. R. Streatfeild, C.</i> 9,614	
<i>W. McKee, L.</i> 2,747	
Houghton-le-Spring,	
<i>M.</i> 23,342; <i>W.</i> 15,425	
309 * <i>R. Richardson, Lab.</i> 17,857	
<i>A. C. Curry, L.</i> 13,023	
Jarrow, <i>M.</i> 28,355; <i>W.</i> 15,702	
310 * <i>R. J. Wilson, Lab.</i> 18,203	
<i>A. E. Baucher, C.</i> 13,527	
Seaham, <i>M.</i> 27,068; <i>W.</i> 16,283	
311 * <i>Rt. Hon. Sidney Webb,</i>	
<i>Lab.</i> 22,399	
<i>Maj. Ronald Ross, M.C.</i>	
<i>C.</i> 11,775	
Sedgefield, <i>M.</i> 19,145; <i>W.</i> 11,911	
312 * <i>Maj. L. Ropner, M.C., C.</i> 13,968	
<i>J. Herriotts, Lab.</i> 12,552	
Spennymoor,	
<i>M.</i> 20,903; <i>W.</i> 13,934	
313 * <i>J. Batey, Lab.</i> 17,211	
<i>Brig.-Gen. H. C. Sur-</i>	
<i>tees, O.B., C.M.G.,</i>	
<i>D.S.O., M.V.O., C.</i> 10,101	

ESSEX.	
Chelmsford, <i>M.</i> 21,387; <i>W.</i> 16,269	
314 <i>Sir H. Curtis-Bennett,</i>	
<i>K.C., C.</i> 15,875	
* <i>S. W. Robinson, L.</i> 10,244	
<i>N. H. Moller, Lab.</i> 2,904	
Colchester, <i>M.</i> 17,904; <i>W.</i> 14,105	
315 * <i>Rt. Hon. Sir L. Worth-</i>	
<i>ington - Evans, Bt.,</i>	
<i>G.B.E., C.</i> 14,283	
<i>Capt. R. L. Reiss, Lab.</i> 10,953	
Epping, <i>M.</i> 23,661; <i>W.</i> 19,394	
316 <i>Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill,</i>	
<i>O.H., Const.</i> 19,843	
<i>G. G. Sharp, L.</i> 10,080	
<i>J. R. McPhie, Lab.</i> 3,768	
Harwich, <i>M.</i> 17,052; <i>W.</i> 12,995	
317 <i>Sir F. Rice, C.</i> 12,219	
* <i>A. E. Hillary, L.</i> 9,904	
<i>A. Barton, Lab.</i> 1,604	
Maldon, <i>M.</i> 17,447; <i>W.</i> 13,126	
318 <i>Maj. E. A. Ruggles,</i>	
<i>Brise, M.C., C.</i> 13,209	
* <i>V. G. Crittall, Lab.</i> 9,323	
<i>H. R. G. Brooks, L.</i> 2,724	
Romford, <i>M.</i> 27,022; <i>W.</i> 19,686	
319 * <i>Hon. C. Rhys, M.C., C.</i> 15,520	
<i>A. Emil Davies, Lab.</i> 13,312	
<i>D. M. Mason, L.</i> 5,957	
Saffron Walden,	
<i>M.</i> 18,627; <i>W.</i> 13,963	
320 * <i>W. Foot-Mitchell, C.</i> 12,289	
<i>W. Cash, Lab.</i> 6,340	
<i>A. M. Mathews,</i> 5,195	
South-Eastern,	
<i>M.</i> 28,403; <i>W.</i> 20,009	
321 <i>H. W. Looker, C.</i> 19,731	
* <i>P. C. Hoffman, Lab.</i> 13,820	
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.	
Cirencester and Tewkesbury,	
<i>M.</i> 20,898; <i>W.</i> 16,036	
322 * <i>Sir Thomas Davies, C.</i> 18,201	
<i>J. H. Alpess, Lab.</i> 7,078	
Forest of Dean,	
<i>M.</i> 17,633; <i>W.</i> 12,063	
(Bye-election, July 14, 1925.)	
323 * <i>A. A. Purcell, Lab.</i> 11,629	
<i>M. W. Beaumont, C.</i> 8,607	
<i>H. West, L.</i> 3,774	
Stroud, <i>M.</i> 20,770; <i>W.</i> 16,566	
324 <i>Sir Frank Nelson, C.</i> 15,973	
<i>Edith Picton-Turber-</i>	
<i>vill, O.B.E., Lab.</i> 7,418	
<i>A. W. Stanton, L.</i> 6,057	
Thornbury, <i>M.</i> 21,210; <i>W.</i> 15,462	
325 <i>D. W. Gunston, C.</i> 12,500	
* <i>A. Rendall, L.</i> 10,283	
<i>G. Elton, Lab.</i> 6,376	
HAMPSHIRE.	
Aldershot, <i>M.</i> 14,444; <i>W.</i> 12,512	
326 * <i>Viscount Wolmer, C.</i> 14,081	
<i>H. Beaumont, Lab.</i> 4,313	
Basinstoke,	
<i>M.</i> 20,128; <i>W.</i> 14,538	
327 <i>Sir A. Holbrook, K.B.E.,</i>	
<i>C.</i> 15,558	
* <i>Lt.-Com. R. T. H.</i>	
<i>Fletcher, L.</i> 9,429	
<i>B. Greene, Lab.</i> 2,172	
Fareham, <i>M.</i> 20,801; <i>W.</i> 16,152	
328 * <i>Maj.-Gen. Sir J. H.</i>	
<i>Davidson, K.C.M.G.,</i>	
<i>G.B., D.S.O., C.</i> 19,108	
<i>J. Bowron Baker, Lab.</i> 6,304	

New Forest and Christchurch,	
<i>M.</i> 21,923; <i>W.</i> 16,982	
329 * <i>Col. Rt. Hon. W. W.</i>	
<i>Ashley, C.</i> 17,945	
<i>A. C. F. Boulton, L.</i> 6,681	
<i>C. L. Brighton, Lab.</i> 3,137	
Petersfield, <i>M.</i> 18,342; <i>W.</i> 13,285	
330 * <i>Col. Rt. Hon. W. G.</i>	
<i>Nicholson, C.</i> 14,646	
<i>G. Spencer, L.</i> 3,755	
<i>G. G. Desmond, Lab.</i> 2,582	
Winchester,	
<i>M.</i> 20,867; <i>W.</i> 15,716	
331 * <i>Maj. G. R. J. Hennessy,</i>	
<i>O.B.E., C.</i> 15,026	
Reginald Stamp, <i>Lab.</i> 8,216	
<i>W. J. West, L.</i> 3,012	
HEREFORD.	
Hereford, <i>M.</i> 16,362; <i>W.</i> 12,797	
332 * <i>Samuel Roberts, C.</i> 13,210	
<i>J. H. Whitehouse, L.</i> 8,604	
Leominster, <i>M.</i> 15,288; <i>W.</i> 11,763	
333 * <i>E. W. Shepperson, C.</i> 12,470	
<i>G. A. Edinger, L.</i> 6,897	
HERTFORD.	
Hemel Hempstead,	
<i>M.</i> 15,332; <i>W.</i> 12,774	
334 <i>J. C. C. Davidson, C.B.,</i>	
<i>O.B., C.</i> 12,985	
* <i>J. F. Dunn, L.</i> 7,994	
<i>Amy Sayle, Lab.</i> 1,553	
Hertford, <i>M.</i> 19,474; <i>W.</i> 14,841	
335 * <i>Rear-Adm. Murray F.</i>	
<i>Sueter, C.B., C.</i> 14,582	
<i>T. M. Davies, L.</i> 5,828	
<i>E. Selley, Lab.</i> 3,885	
Hitchin, <i>M.</i> 18,928; <i>W.</i> 15,357	
336 * <i>G. M. Kindersley, O.B.E.,</i>	
<i>C.</i> 14,019	
<i>J. A. Taylor, Lab.</i> 5,773	
<i>Rev. D. MacFadyen, L.</i> 3,881	
St. Albans, <i>M.</i> 20,994; <i>W.</i> 16,989	
337 * <i>Lt.-Col. F. E. Free-</i>	
<i>mantle, O.B.E., M.D., C.</i> 18,004	
<i>F. Herbert, Lab.</i> 8,682	
Watford, <i>M.</i> 20,977; <i>W.</i> 17,192	
338 * <i>D. Herbert, C.</i> 15,271	
<i>H. H. Elvin, Lab.</i> 7,417	
<i>Mrs. C. Ashby, L.</i> 5,205	
HOLLAND-WITH-BOSTON,	
<i>M.</i> 25,381; <i>W.</i> 17,747	
339 * <i>Arthur Wellesley Dean,</i>	
<i>C.</i> 15,459	
<i>G. R. B. White, Lab.</i> 10,689	
<i>R. P. Winfrey, L.</i> 6,413	
HUNTINGDONSHIRE,	
<i>M.</i> 16,640; <i>W.</i> 12,317	
340 <i>C. K. Murchison, C.</i> 12,827	
* <i>L. W. J. Costello, L.</i> 9,703	
ISLE OF ELY,	
<i>M.</i> 22,366; <i>W.</i> 15,915	
341 <i>Sir H. Lucas-Tooth,</i>	
<i>Bt., C.</i> 13,344	
* <i>H. L. Mond, L.</i> 11,381	
<i>D. J. Freyer, Lab.</i> 4,235	
ISLE OF WIGHT,	
<i>M.</i> 24,682; <i>W.</i> 21,370	
342 <i>Capt. P. D. Macdonald,</i>	
<i>C.</i> 19,346	
* <i>Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon.</i>	
<i>J. E. B. Seely, C.B.,</i>	
<i>C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D., L.</i> 13,944	
<i>Maj. H. E. Weaver, Lab.</i> 3,620	

KENT.

Ashford, M. 20,552; W. 15,107	
343* <i>Maj. S. S. Steel, C.</i> ...15,159	
L. J. Humphrey, L. 5,487	
Basil Noble, Lab. 4,473	
Canterbury, M. 19,440; W. 16,596	
344* <i>Rt. Hon. Ronald McNeill,</i> C. ....16,693	
Col. D. Carnegie, L. 7,061	
Chislehurst, M. 16,751; W. 13,278	
345 <i>Waldron Smithers, C.</i> 14,440	
J. L. Thompson, Lab. 3,757	
R. C. R. Nevill, L. 3,647	
Dartford, M. 28,985; W. 20,819	
346 <i>Col. Hon. A. McDonnell,</i> C.B., C.M.G., C. ....20,108	
*J. E. Mills, Lab. ....19,352	
Dover, M. 21,246; W. 17,334	
347* <i>Maj. Hon. J. Astor, C.</i> 21,186	
A. F. George, Lab. 7,627	
Faversham, M. 24,011; W. 17,578	
348* <i>Lt.-Col. Sir G. C. H.</i> <i>Wheler, Bart., C.B.E.,</i> C. ....14,432	
Rev. S. J. W. Morgau, Lab. 9,180	
A. J. Solomon, L. 7,132	
Gravesend, M. 19,428; W. 14,312	
349 <i>Irving James Albery, C.</i> 15,470	
*G. A. Isaacs, Lab. ....10,969	
Isle of Thanet, M. 21,434; W. 19,961	
350* <i>Hon. E. Harmsworth, C.</i> 21,130	
A. F. Luxmore, K.C., L. 6,779	
D. L. Aman, Lab. 4,202	
Maidstone, M. 19,388; W. 15,423	
351* <i>Com. C. Bellairs, C.</i> ...16,121	
F. S. Cocks, Lab. 8,192	
Sevenoaks, M. 18,337; W. 14,323	
352 <i>Capt. H. Walter Styles,</i> C. ....15,125	
* <i>Maj. R. S. A. Williams</i> L. 9,311	
Tonbridge, M. 20,145; W. 20,053	
353* <i>Col. H. H. Spender-Clay,</i> C.M.G., M.C., C. ....17,392	
W. F. Toynebee, Lab. 6,564	
J. M. Tucker, L. 5,898	
KESTEVEN AND RUTLAND.	
Grantham, M. 21,432; W. 15,589	
354* <i>Sir Victor Warrender,</i> Bart., M.C., C. ....14,746	
A. Lyle-Samuel, L. ... 7,730	
M. W. Moore, Lab. 7,279	
Rutland and Stamford, M. 15,886; W. 11,983	
355* <i>N. W. Smith-Carlington,</i> C. ....13,286	
H. F. Wheeler, Lab. 6,633	
LANCASHIRE.	
Chorley, M. 21,431; W. 15,938	
356* <i>Capt. D. H. Hackinj,</i> O.B.E., C. ....17,844	
Z. Hutchinson, Lab. ....13,074	
Clitheroe, M. 19,142; W. 15,481	
357* <i>Capt. W. Brass, C.</i> ...16,637	
D. Hall Caine, Lab. ....14,041	
Darwen, M. 17,663; W. 15,015	
358 <i>Sir F. B. Sanderson,</i> Bt, C. ....13,017	
*F. Hindle, L. ....12,082	
T. Ramsden, Lab. 5,188	

Farnworth, M. 20,735; W. 15,323	
359* <i>T. Greenall, Lab.</i> ....15,327	
A. K. Worsthorne, C. 12,521	
J. C. Martin, L. 4,467	
Fylde, M. 24,113; W. 16,872	
360* <i>Lord Stanley, M.C., C. unop.</i> Heywood and Radcliffe, M. 23,241; W. 19,206	
361* <i>Lt.-Col. A. England,</i> O.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Const.</i> 19,131	
A. G. Walkden, Lab. 15,307	
Ince, M. 20,440; W. 12,802	
362* <i>Rt. Hon. Stephen</i> <i>Walsh, Lab.</i> ....18,272	
Lt.-Col. E. V. Gabriel, C.S.I., C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., C. 7,820	
Lancaster, M. 20,935; W. 17,524	
363 <i>Sir Gerald Strickland</i> (Count Della Catena), G.C.M.G., C. ....15,243	
*J. J. O'Neil, L. ....11,085	
H. M. Watkins, Lab. 5,572	
Lonsdale, M. 15,789; W. 12,382	
364 <i>Lord Balmiel, C.</i> ...13,460	
*H. Maden, L. ....10,002	
Middleton and Preatwich, M. 21,806; W. 16,365	
365* <i>A. N. Stewart Sande-</i> <i>man, C.</i> ....16,005	
M. B. Farr, Lab. 8,442	
* <i>Sir W. R. Adkins, K.C., L.</i> 6,763	
Mossley, M. 23,528; W. 18,155	
366* <i>A. Hopkinson, Ind.</i> ...15,435	
T. W. Mercer, Lab. ....10,767	
G. Jennison, L. 5,152	
Newton, M. 16,572; W. 10,533	
367* <i>Robert Young, O.B.E.,</i> Lab. ....12,875	
J. A. W. Watts, C. ....10,060	
Ormskirk, M. 18,809; W. 12,563	
368* <i>F. N. Blundell, C.</i> ....13,392	
R. B. Walker, Lab. ....10,402	
Royton, M. 20,440; W. 16,009	
369 <i>Dr. A. V. Davies, C.</i> 13,859	
*W. Gorman, L. ....11,433	
A. E. Wood, K.C., Lab. 6,156	
Stretford, M. 23,884; W. 17,669	
370* <i>Sir T. Robinson, O.B.E.,</i> Const. ....20,826	
J. Robinson, Lab. ....11,520	
Waterloo, M. 15,957; W. 13,126	
371* <i>Capt. H. M. Bullock,</i> M.P.E., C. ....15,704	
G. F. Titt, Lab. 6,116	
Westhoughton, M. 19,502; W. 13,085	
372* <i>R. J. Davies, Lab.</i> ....16,033	
J. Haslam, C. ....12,684	
Widnes, M. 20,275; W. 13,277	
373* <i>Dr. G. C. Clayton,</i> C.B.E., C. ....15,476	
J. Cotter, Lab. ....13,326	
LEICESTERSHIRE.	
Bosworth, M. 21,200; W. 14,725	
374 <i>Capt. R. Gee, F.C.,</i> M.C., C. ....10,114	
*G. Ward, L. 9,756	
J. Minto, Lab. 9,143	
Harborough, M. 17,136; W. 13,469	
375 <i>Lt.-Col. L. P. Winby, C.</i> 13,024	
J. Hyder, Lab. 6,032	
*J. W. Black, L. 5,726	

Loughborough.

M. 19,674; W. 13,649	
376 <i>F. G. Rye, C.</i> ....11,114	
E. Winterton, Lab. ... 9,751	
* <i>Brig.-Gen. E. L. Spears,</i> C.B., C.B.E., M.C., L. 7,040	
Melton, M. 19,481; W. 14,931	
377 <i>W. Lindsay Everard, C.</i> 17,090	
A. Richardson, L. ....11,934	
LINDSEY (PARTS OF).	
Briggs, M. 19,953; W. 13,171	
378* <i>Sir Berkeley Sheffield,</i> Bt, C. ....15,125	
D. J. K. Quibell, Lab. 11,669	
Gainsborough, M. 16,215; W. 11,404	
379 <i>H. F. C. Crookshank, C.</i> 10,281	
F. Knowles, Lab. 5,958	
* <i>Sir R. Winfrey, L.</i> 5,590	
Horncastle, M. 14,368; W. 10,918	
380 <i>Henry C. Haslam,</i> S.C.D., C. ....10,912	
*S. Pattinson, L. 9,743	
Louth, M. 16,914; W. 12,746	
381 <i>Lt.-Col. A. P. Heneage,</i> D.S.O., C. ....12,674	
*Mrs. M. Wintringham, L. ....11,330	
MIDDLESEX.	
Acton, M. 17,409; W. 14,590	
382* <i>Sir H. Brittain, K.B.E.,</i> C.M.G., C. ....12,759	
H. A. Baldwin, Lab. 5,583	
B. A. Levinson, L. 3,074	
M. R. Richardson, Ind. 1,775	
Brentford and Chiswick, M. 15,715; W. 12,891	
383* <i>Lt.-Col. Grant Morden, C.</i> 12,098	
W. Haywood, Lab. ... 6,114	
J. C. Squire, L. 2,540	
Enfield, M. 17,758; W. 13,639	
384 <i>Lt.-Col. R. V. K. Ap-</i> <i>plin, D.S.O., C.</i> ....13,886	
*W. W. Henderson, Lab. 11,807	
Finchley, M. 17,585; W. 15,399	
385 <i>Maj. Hon. E. Cadogan,</i> C. ....15,277	
*T. A. Robertson, L. ...10,942	
Harrow, M. 21,003; W. 17,641	
386 <i>Maj. I. Salmon, C.B.E.,</i> C. ....16,526	
K. M. Lindsay, Lab. ... 9,597	
Sir R. Blair, L. 4,320	
Hendon, M. 21,466; W. 18,697	
387* <i>Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir P.</i> <i>Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E.,</i> M.C., C. ....19,183	
A. J. Blue, L. 5,618	
J. A. Skinner, Lab. ... 5,267	
Spelthorne, M. 21,949; W. 17,459	
388* <i>Sir P. Pidditch, C.</i> ...17,650	
F. W. Temple, Lab. ... 7,792	
Twickenham, M. 21,031; W. 17,323	
389* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir W. Joy-</i> <i>son-Hicks, Bt, C.</i> ...18,889	
S. Sherman, Lab. 7,945	
Uxbridge, M. 20,564; W. 15,580	
390* <i>Comm. C. D. Burney,</i> O.M.G., R.N., C. ....13,525	
R. Small, Lab. 8,459	
J. S. Griffith-Jones, L. 3,976	

Wood Green,
M. 26,693; W. 22,503
391*G. Locker-Lampson, C. 21,725
R. T. Rhys, Lab. 8,648
Capt. J. Traill-Stevens-
son, L. 7,158

NORFOLK.

Eastern, M. 19,263; W. 14,207
392 R. J. N. Neville, C. 11,283
*H. M. Seely, L. 9,914
Com. R. B. Bates, O.B.E.,
Lab. 4,907

King's Lynn,

M. 20,606; W. 15,683
393 Lord Fermoy, C. 11,710
*Lt.-Col. G. G. Wood-
wark, O.B.E., L. 9,184
Capt. J. Stevenson, Lab. 7,280

Northern, M. 18,084; W. 13,829

394* Rt. Hon. Noel E. Bux-
ton, Lab. 11,978
T. R. A. M. Cook, C. 9,974
Lt.-Col. M. Alexander,
C.M.G., K.C., L. 2,637

Southern, M. 19,241; W. 14,188

395 J. A. Christie, C. 14,189
*G. Edwards, O.B.E.,
Lab. 11,376

South-Western,

M. 19,146; W. 13,986
396* Maj. Alan McLean, C. 13,838
W. B. Taylor, Lab. 10,004

NORTHAMPTON, WITH THE

SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.

Daventry, M. 17,083; W. 13,588
397* Capt. Rt. Hon. E. A. Fitz-
roy, C. 12,683
Lt.-Col. C. I. Kerr, D.S.O.,
M.C., L. 12,483

Kettering, M. 21,099; W. 15,473

398 Sir M. E. Manning-
ham-Buller, Bt., C. 16,042
*S. F. Perry, Lab. 14,801

Peterborough,

M. 20,627; W. 15,834
399* Maj. Sir H. L. C. Brassey,
Bart., C. 14,195
J. Mansfield, Lab. 9,108
D. Boyle, L. 4,786

Wellingtonborough,

M. 19,617; W. 14,316
400* W. G. Cove, Lab. 11,381
R. A. Raphael, M.C., C. 8,900
H. M. Paul, L. 8,233

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Berwick-upon-Tweed,

M. 17,583; W. 13,078
401* Mrs. Hilton Phillips,
C. 12,130
Capt. Hon. H. Robson, L. 8,165
J. Adams, Lab. 3,521

Hexham, M. 16,038; W. 11,199

402 Maj. D. C. Brown, C. 10,741
*V. H. Finney, L. 6,551
C. R. C. Flynn, Lab. 5,089

Wansbeck, M. 30,647; W. 19,799

403* G. H. Warne, Lab. 23,159
Mrs. H. Middleton, C. 18,875

NOTTINGHAM.

Bassetlaw, M. 19,087; W. 12,988
404* Sir W. E. Hume-
Williams, Bart., K.B.E.,
K.C., C. 12,732
Malcolm J. MacDonald,
Lab. 11,283

A. Neal, L. 3,505
Broxtow, M. 23,256; W. 15,591
405* G. A. Spencer, Lab. 15,276
T. E. Jackson, L. 12,313
Mansfield, M. 25,871; W. 16,667

406* Frank B. Varley, Lab. 19,441
C. L. Hanington, C. 13,535
Newark, M. 17,407; W. 12,845
407* Mary. of Tickfield, C. 14,129
H. Varley, Lab. 5,076
J. Haslam, L. 4,124

Rushcliffe, M. 21,107; W. 16,601
408* H. B. Betterton, C.B.E.,
C. 17,733
J. O. Whitham, Lab. 9,548

OXFORD.

Banbury, M. 20,482; W. 15,615
409* Maj. A. J. Edmondson,
C. 15,053
A. E. Monks, Lab. 4,733
Sir Harry Verney, Bt.,
D.S.O., L. 8,825

Henley, M. 18,718; W. 13,904
410 Capt. R. R. Hender-
son, C. 14,830
C. A. Bennett, K.C., L. 8,060

SALOP.

Ludlow, M. 14,711; W. 10,593
411* Lt.-Col. G. Windsor-
Clive, C.M.G., C. unop.
Oswestry, M. 18,952; W. 13,412

412* Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridge-
man, C. 14,316
Capt. R. Sidebottom, L. 6,143
T. Morris, Lab. 5,503
Shrewsbury, M. 15,385; W. 11,202

413 Viscount Sandon, C. 13,220
*J. Sunlight, L. 8,945
D. R. Lawley, Lab. 1,614
The Wrekin, M. 19,867; W. 13,313

414 T. Oakley, C. 14,003
*H. Nixon, Lab. 11,132
SOMERSET.

Bridgwater, M. 17,480; W. 13,773
415 B. Crompton Wood,
C.B.E., C. 14,283
*W. E. Morse, L. 10,842
J. M. Boltz, Lab. 1,965

Frome, M. 20,909; W. 15,479
416 Capt. G. K. Peto, C.B.E.,
C. 16,397
*F. Gould, Lab. 14,052
Taunton, M. 16,311; W. 13,760.

417 Lt.-Col. A. H. Gault,
D.S.O., O.B.E., C. 13,930
*J. Hope Simpson, C.F.E.
L. 10,381
Rev. G. S. Woods, Lab. 2,441

Wells, M. 15,708; W. 12,486
418 Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir
R. A. Sanders, Bt., C. 12,642
*A. L. Hobhouse, L. 8,668
W. Young, Lab. 2,726
Weston-super-Mare,
M. 19,616; W. 17,733

419 Lord Erskine, C. 17,987
*F. E. J. Murrell, L. 12,895
A. R. West, Lab. 1,343

Yeovil, M. 19,579; W. 15,308
420* Maj. G. F. Davies, C. 14,477
Lt.-Col. C. Waley Cohen,
C.M.G., L. 9,320
J. L. George, Lab. 6,179

STAFFORD.

Burton, M. 21,101; W. 14,498
421* Col. J. Grettton, C.B.E., C. 20,550
F. Thoresby, Lab. 7,141
Cannock, M. 25,842; W. 16,631
422* M. Adamson, Lab. 16,347
W. Thorneycroft, C. 15,166

Kingswinford,

M. 23,917; W. 16,683
423* C. H. Sitch, Lab. 17,235
Maj. W. H. Webb, C. 16,308
Leek, M. 20,594; W. 14,092
424* W. Bromfield, Lab. 14,256
Hon. T. P. H. Chol-
mondeley, C. 13,305

Lichfield, M. 20,264; W. 13,487
425 R. Roy Wilson, C. 14,588
*Frank Hodges, Lab. 12,512
Stafford, M. 14,739; W. 10,407

426* Capt. Hon. W. G. A.
Ormsby-Gore, C. 12,404
W. T. Scott, Lab. 7,571
Stone, M. 17,998; W. 11,996
427* J. Q. Lamb, C. 12,856
W. Meakin, L. 5,351
C. A. Brook, Lab. 4,245

EAST SUFFOLK

Eye, M. 19,687; W. 14,154
428* Lord Huntingfield, C. 13,450
Sir T. Bethell, L. 7,441
Capt. C. W. Kendall,
Lab. 4,329

Lowestoft, M. 20,247; W. 16,074
429* G. S. C. Rentoul, C. 13,422
R. A. Mellanby, Lab. 6,550
F. G. Paterson, L. 6,532

Woodbridge,

M. 18,900; W. 13,969
430* Sir Arthur Church-
man, Bart., C. 13,419
W. R. Elliston, L. 7,008
S. Mayer, K.C., Lab. 3,998

WEST SUFFOLK.

Bury St. Edmunds,
M. 17,320; W. 13,224
431* Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. W. E.
Guinness, D.S.O., C. 16,073
J. A. Day, L. 9,392

Sudbury, M. 15,300; W. 11,230
432 Lt.-Col. H. W. Burton,
O.B.E., C. 10,579
*J. F. Loverseed, L. 9,168

SURREY.

Chertsey, M. 22,737; W. 18,457
433* Col. Sir P. W. Richard-
son, O.B.E., T.D., C. 18,310
W. C. Smith, L. 7,471
Eastern, M. 14,803; W. 12,425

434* J. F. W. Gaborith,
K.C., C. 15,999
R. O. Mennell, Lab. 3,249
Epsom, M. 20,570; W. 16,945

435* Sir Rowland Blades,
Bart., C. 20,017
P. Butler, Lab. 5,149
Farnham, M. 20,312; W. 15,943
436* A. M. Samuel, C. 18,272
Mrs. A. E. Corner, Lab. 4,613

Guildford, <i>M.</i> 22,782; <i>W.</i> 18,382	Devizes, <i>M.</i> 14,979; <i>W.</i> 11,216	Doncaster, <i>M.</i> 24,867; <i>W.</i> 15,766
437* <i>Sir H. Buckingham</i> , C.B.E., C. 18,273	452 <i>Percy A. Hurd</i> , C. 12,157	469* <i>W. Paling</i> , Lab. 16,496
S. F. Markham, <i>Lab.</i> ... 6,227	*Eric Macfadyen, <i>L.</i> ... 7,807	A. S. Matthews, C. 14,800
S. P. Kerr, <i>L.</i> 4,842	Salisbury, <i>M.</i> 18,008; <i>W.</i> 13,385	Don Valley, <i>M.</i> 22,877; <i>W.</i> 14,307
Mitcham, <i>M.</i> 19,069; <i>W.</i> 15,366	453 <i>Hugh Morrison</i> , C. 14,475	470* <i>T. Williams</i> , Lab. 14,598
438* <i>R. J. Meller</i> , C. 15,984	*Maj. Hon. H. Fletcher- Moulton, <i>L.</i> 9,138	Capt. J. W. Reynolds, C. 12,463
J. Chuter Ede, <i>Lab.</i> ... 9,776	D. Freeman, <i>Lab.</i> 2,071	Elland, <i>M.</i> 19,862; <i>W.</i> 15,352
Reigate, <i>M.</i> 19,194; <i>W.</i> 15,876	Swindon, <i>M.</i> 20,442; <i>W.</i> 14,496	471 <i>W. C. Robinson</i> , O.B.E., Lab. 11,690
439* <i>Br.-Gen. G. Cockerill</i> , C.B.C., C. 19,877	454* <i>R. Mitchell Banks</i> , K.C., C. 15,602	Maj. A. N. Braithwaite, D.S.O., C. 11,202
W. Graham, <i>Lab.</i> 6,061	R. H. Tawney, <i>Lab.</i> ... 12,698	*Sir R. N. Kay, <i>L.</i> 6,713
EAST SUSSEX.	Westbury, <i>M.</i> 17,068; <i>W.</i> 13,716	Hemsworth, <i>M.</i> 20,772; <i>W.</i> 11,485
Eastbourne, <i>M.</i> 17,473; <i>W.</i> 15,845	455 <i>Capt. W. W. Shaw</i> , C. 11,559	472* <i>John Guest</i> , Lab. 15,553
(Bye-election, June 17, 1925)	*C. W. Darbyshire, <i>L.</i> ... 9,848	H. R. Brown, C. 6,902
440 <i>Vice-Adm. Sir R. Hall</i> , K.C.M.G., C.B., C. 12,741	George Ward, <i>Lab.</i> ... 4,731	Keighley, <i>M.</i> 21,421; <i>W.</i> 16,466
Harcourt Johnstone, <i>L.</i> 5,386	WORCESTERSHIRE.	473 <i>Prof. H. B. Lees-Smith</i> , Lab. 14,105
Lt.-Col. T. S. Beau- champ-Williams, <i>Lab.</i> 3,696	Bewley, <i>M.</i> 15,171; <i>W.</i> 12,331	T. P. Perks, C. 8,922
East Grinstead,	456* <i>Rt. Hon. Stanley Bald-</i> <i>win</i> , C. unop.	T. Artemus Jones, K.C., L. 8,339
<i>M.</i> 22,277; <i>W.</i> 18,223	Evesham, <i>M.</i> 17,034; <i>W.</i> 12,592	Normanton, <i>M.</i> 20,838; <i>W.</i> 11,921
441* <i>Sir H. S. Cautley</i> , Bt., K.C., C. 18,365	457* <i>Commr. Rt. Hon. B. M.</i> <i>Eyres-Monsell</i> , C. 13,176	474* <i>Fred Hall</i> , Lab. unop.
G. F. Mowatt, <i>L.</i> 5,604	B. R. Swift, <i>L.</i> 3,473	Penistone, <i>M.</i> 21,309; <i>W.</i> 14,049
J. Morgan, <i>Lab.</i> 4,479	R. Aldington, <i>Lab.</i> ... 3,454	475 <i>Rennie Smith</i> , <i>Lab.</i> ... 10,997
Lewes, <i>M.</i> 15,813; <i>W.</i> 12,704	Kidderminster,	Lt.-Col. C. Hodgkinson, C. 9,718
442* <i>Rear-Adm. T. P. H.</i> <i>Beamish</i> , C.B., C. 13,399	<i>M.</i> 23,551; <i>W.</i> 18,094	*W. M. R. Pringle, <i>L.</i> ... 7,799
Capt. B. Hall, R.N., <i>Lab.</i> 5,043	458* <i>J. S. Wardlaw Milne</i> , C. 18,400	Pontefract, <i>M.</i> 21,207; <i>W.</i> 13,941
Rye, <i>M.</i> 16,777; <i>W.</i> 14,326	J. C. Leigh, <i>Lab.</i> ... 6,792	476 <i>Brig.-Gen. C. R. Ing-</i> <i>ham-Brooke</i> , C.M.G., C. 13,745
443* <i>Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Cour-</i> <i>thope</i> , Bart., M.C., C. 14,871	H. G. Purchase, <i>L.</i> ... 5,667	*I. Smith, <i>Lab.</i> ... 13,044
George Ellis, <i>L.</i> 7,289	Stourbridge, <i>M.</i> 28,200; <i>W.</i> 20,566	Pudsey and Otley, <i>M.</i> 19,147; <i>W.</i> 15,187
WEST SUSSEX.	459* <i>D. P. Pielou</i> , C. 16,023	477* <i>Sir F. Watson</i> , C. 14,090
Chichester, <i>M.</i> 26,540; <i>W.</i> 21,264	W. Wellock, <i>Lab.</i> ... 14,113	Percy Myers, <i>Lab.</i> ... 7,001
444 <i>Maj. J. S. Courtauld</i> , M.C., C. 20,710	G. Le M. Mander, <i>L.</i> ... 10,418	E. Woodhead, <i>L.</i> 6,545
*Lt.-Col. C. M. C. Rud- kin, D.S.O., <i>L.</i> 12,416	YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING.	Ripon, <i>M.</i> 19,459; <i>W.</i> 16,934
Lt.-Comr. R. Hope, R.N., Lab. 1,765	Buckrose, <i>M.</i> 17,087; <i>W.</i> 12,987	478* (Bye-election, — 1925.)
Horsham and Worthing, <i>M.</i> 24,475; <i>W.</i> 21,836	460* <i>Vice-Adm. Sir Guy R.</i> <i>Gaunt</i> , K.C.M.G., C.B., C. 13,966	Rother Valley, <i>M.</i> 23,642; <i>W.</i> 14,218
445* <i>Earl Winterton</i> , C. 23,715	H. A. Briggs, <i>L.</i> ... 10,962	479* <i>T. W. Grundy</i> , <i>Lab.</i> ... 18,750
E. Stanford, <i>Lab.</i> 7,537	Holderness, <i>M.</i> 16,405; <i>W.</i> 12,044	F. R. Wade, O.B.E., C. 9,985
WARWICK.	461* <i>S. S. Savery</i> , C. 12,911	Rothwell, <i>M.</i> 23,584; <i>W.</i> 15,051
Nuneaton, <i>M.</i> 31,228; <i>W.</i> 20,186	N. Dixey, <i>L.</i> ... 10,162	480* <i>William Lunn</i> , <i>Lab.</i> ... 16,540
446 <i>Capt. A. O. J. Hope</i> , C. 15,242	Howdenshire,	B. P. Wilson, <i>L.</i> ... 10,240
F. Smith, O.B.E., <i>Lab.</i> 12,679	<i>M.</i> 15,315; <i>W.</i> 10,500	Shipley, <i>M.</i> 21,036; <i>W.</i> 17,084
H. W. Willison, <i>L.</i> ... 12,550	462 <i>Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S.</i> <i>Jackson</i> , C. unop.	481* <i>W. Mackinder</i> , <i>Lab.</i> ... 11,862
Rugby, <i>M.</i> 19,517; <i>W.</i> 14,192	YORKSHIRE, NORTH RIDING.	Capt. Hon. T. H. Plumer, M.C., C. 11,266
447 <i>Capt. D. Margesson</i> , C. 14,434	Cleveland, <i>M.</i> 26,124; <i>W.</i> 17,916	P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., <i>L.</i> 9,800
*A. E. Brown, M.C., <i>L.</i> 10,524	463 <i>Sir Park Goff</i> , K.C., C. 16,598	Skipton, <i>M.</i> 22,155; <i>W.</i> 16,635
H. Yates, <i>Lab.</i> 3,768	W. Mansfield, <i>Lab.</i> ... 11,153	482 <i>E. Roy Bird</i> , C. 14,924
Tamworth, <i>M.</i> 22,506; <i>W.</i> 16,335	*Sir Charles Starmer, <i>L.</i> 10,260	T. Woffenden, <i>L.</i> ... 8,947
448* <i>Sir E. M. Iliffe</i> , C.B.E., C. 11,019	Richmond, <i>M.</i> 18,518; <i>W.</i> 13,379	O. G. Willey, <i>Lab.</i> ... 8,626
Warwick and Leamington, <i>M.</i> 24,303; <i>W.</i> 19,888	464* <i>Lt.-Col. M. J. Wilson</i> , C. unop.	Sowerby, <i>M.</i> 19,999; <i>W.</i> 15,501
449* <i>Capt. R. A. Eden</i> , M.C., C. 19,575	Scarborough and Whitby, <i>M.</i> 21,885; <i>W.</i> 19,755	483 <i>Reginald G. Shaw</i> , C. 11,181
George Nicholls, <i>L.</i> ... 12,966	465* <i>Capt. Sidney Herbert</i> , C. 18,911	*A. W. Williams, <i>L.</i> ... 9,480
WESTMORLAND.	A. Mitchell, <i>L.</i> ... 11,223	A. Dawson, <i>Lab.</i> ... 8,881
<i>M.</i> 17,593; <i>W.</i> 13,924	H. Rowntree, <i>Lab.</i> ... 2,713	Spenn Valley, <i>M.</i> 23,335; <i>W.</i> 17,643
450 <i>Hon. O. F. G. Stanley</i> , M.C., C. 17,935	Thirk and Malton, <i>M.</i> 17,070; <i>W.</i> 11,785	484* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. Simon</i> , K.C.V.O., O.B.E., K.C., <i>L.</i> 18,474
R. Burnett, <i>Lab.</i> ... 7,242	466* <i>E. R. Turton</i> , C. 13,564	Tom Myers, <i>Lab.</i> ... 13,999
WILTSHIRE.	W. H. Sessions, <i>L.</i> ... 7,072	Wentworth, <i>M.</i> 27,288; <i>W.</i> 16,549
Chippenham, <i>M.</i> 16,391; <i>W.</i> 12,744	YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING.	485* <i>G. H. Hirst</i> , <i>Lab.</i> ... unop.
451 <i>Capt. V. A. Cazalet</i> , M.C., C. 13,227	Barkston Ash, <i>M.</i> 21,105; <i>W.</i> 14,597	ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.
A. J. Bonwick, <i>L.</i> ... 11,015	467 <i>Lt.-Col. G. R. Lane-Fox</i> , C. 16,817	OXFORD, <i>M.</i> 10,504; <i>W.</i> 8,35
	W. Dobbie, <i>Lab.</i> ... 11,894	486* <i>Rt. Hon. Lord H. Cecil</i> , C. 4,320
	Colne Valley, <i>M.</i> 23,753; <i>W.</i> 18,041	487* <i>Prof. Sir C. W. C. Oman</i> , K.B.E., C. 2,968
	468* <i>Rt. Hon. Philip Snow-</i> <i>den</i> , <i>Lab.</i> ... 14,215	Prof. G. Murray, <i>Ind.</i> 2,832
	F. Thorpe, C. 10,972	
	R. Walker, <i>L.</i> ... 7,651	

CAMBRIDGE, M. 14,422; W. 2,199
 488* Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., C. 4,569
 489* Sir G. G. Butler, K.B.E., C. 4,026
 *J. R. M. Butler, M.V.O., O.B.E., Ind. 3,241
 LONDON, M. 8,927; W. 3,070
 490 Dr. E. G. Graham Little, Ind. 3,202
 Sir J. R. Bradford, C. 2,813
 Prof. A. F. Pollard, L. 1,539
 Dr. F. G. Bushnell, Lab. 1,087
 COMBINED (Durham, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Birmingham, and Bristol).
 M. 4,551; W. 1,104
 491* Sir M. Conway, C. 2,231
 492* Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, L. 2,064
 Prof. J. J. Findlay, Lab. 885

Glaes and Monmouth.

WELSH BOROUGHS (11).

CARDIFF.

Central, M. 21,607; W. 16,329
 493 L. Lougher, C. 14,537
 D. G. Pole, Lab. 9,864
 A. J. G. Glyn-Edwards, L. 4,805
 East, M. 17,115; W. 13,103
 494 Sir C. Kinloch Cooke, K.B.E., C. 10,036
 H. M. Lloyd, Lab. 8,156
 Rt. Hon. Sir D. Maclean, K.B.E., L. 6,684
 South, M. 16,997; W. 12,391
 495 Capt. H. A. Evans, C. 11,542
 *A. Henderson, jun., Lab. 9,324
 E. G. Davies, L. 2,287
 CARNARVON DISTRICT.
 M. 13,601; W. 11,680
 496* Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, O.M., L. 16,058
 Prof. A. E. Zimmern, Lab. 3,401

MERTHYR TYDFIL.

Aberdare, M. 29,009; W. 18,317
 497* G. H. Hall, Lab. 24,343
 D. Bowen, L. 15,201
 Merthyr, M. 23,263; W. 15,013
 498* R. C. Wallhead, Lab. 19,882
 A. C. Fox-Davies, C. 13,383
 NEWPORT, M. 26,801; W. 18,337
 499* Reginald G. Clarry, C. 20,426
 J. W. Bowen, Lab. 18,263

RHONDDA.

East, M. 25,797; W. 14,755
 500* Lt.-Col. D. Watts-Morgan, O.B.E., D.S.O., Lab. unop.
 West, M. 22,793; W. 13,282
 501* Will John, Lab. unop.

SWANSEA.

East, M. 16,727; W. 11,100
 502* David Williams, Lab. 12,274
 W. D. Rees, L. 10,186
 West, M. 18,662; W. 12,938
 503 Rt. Hon. W. Runciman, L. 10,033
 *H. W. Samuel, Lab. 9,188
 W. A. S. Hewins, C. 8,324

WELSH COUNTIES (24).

ANGLESEY, M. 16,286; W. 12,057
 504* Sir R. J. Thomas, Bt., L. 13,407
 C. O. Jones, Lab. 7,580
 BRECON AND RADNOR,
 M. 23,861; W. 16,052
 505 Capt. W. D'Arcy Hall, M.C., C. 12,834
 *W. A. Jenkins, L. 10,374
 E. T. John, Lab. 10,167
 CARDIGAN,
 M. 17,416; W. 15,483
 506* R. H. Morris, L. unop.
 CARMARTHEN.
 Carmarthen, M. 20,852; W. 16,303
 507* Rt. Hon. Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., L. 17,281
 Rev. E. T. Owen, Lab. 7,953
 Llanelli, M. 31,658; W. 19,555
 508* Dr. J. H. Williams, Lab. 20,516
 Capt. R. T. Evans, L. 18,257
 CARNARVON.
 M. 22,350; W. 16,297
 509* Maj. G. Owen, D.S.O., L. 15,033
 R. T. Jones, Lab. 14,564

DENBIGH.

Denbigh, M. 18,467; W. 14,503
 510* Ellis W. Davies, L. 12,671
 Hon. Mrs. A. G. Brod-
 rick, C. 11,250
 Wrexham, M. 25,550; W. 16,134
 511 C. P. Williams, L. 19,154
 *R. Richards, Lab. 15,291
 FLINT, M. 29,925; W. 21,280
 512 E. H. G. Roberts, C. 19,054
 *Lt.-Col. T. H. Parry,
 D.S.O., L. 14,169
 Rev. D. G. Jones, Lab. 7,821

GLAMORGAN.

Aberavon, M. 22,892; W. 14,308
 513* Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Lab. 17,724
 W. H. Williams, L. 15,624
 Caerphilly, M. 23,675; W. 14,110
 514* Morgan Jones, Lab. 17,723
 G. Rowlands, C. 12,293
 Gower, M. 21,307; W. 14,324
 515* D. R. Grenfell, Lab. 15,374
 E. T. Nethercoat, O.B.E.
 C. 11,516

Llandaff and Barry.

M. 24,704; W. 17,462
 516* Maj. W. Cope, C. 15,801
 C. E. Lloyd, Lab. 11,609
 E. W. David, L. 6,389

Neath, M. 28,732; W. 18,264
 517* W. Jenkins, Lab. unop.
 Ogmores, M. 25,171; W. 15,630
 518* Rt. Hon. Vernon Hartshorn, O.B.E., Lab. unop.
 Pontypridd, M. 25,394; W. 15,705
 519* T. I. Mardy Jones, Lab. 18,301
 D. Evans, C. 14,425

MERIONETH, M. 12,919; W. 10,094
 520* H. Haydn Jones, L. 9,228
 J. J. Roberts, Lab. 6,393
 R. Vaughan, C. 3,677

MONMOUTH.

Abertillery, M. 20,917; W. 13,129
 521* George Barker, Lab. unop.

Bedwelty, M. 22,357; W. 13,552
 522* Charles Edwards, Lab. unop.
 Ebbw Vale, M. 20,781; W. 12,881
 523* Evan Davies, Lab. unop.
 Monmouth, M. 18,060; W. 12,971
 524* Sir C. L. Forestier-Walker, K.B.E., C. 16,510
 L. H. Bateman, L. 6,469
 Pontypool, M. 21,048; W. 13,539
 525* T. Griffiths, Lab. 15,378
 L. B. Thomas, M.C., C. 13,831

MONTGOMERY.

M. 14,450; W. 10,190
 526* Lt.-Col. David Davies, L. 14,942
 Arthur Davies, Lab. 4,384
 PEMBROKE, M. 25,086; W. 18,829
 527 Maj. C. W. M. Price, C. 14,575
 *Maj. G. Lloyd George, L. 13,045
 W. J. Jenkins, Lab. 8,455

WELSH UNIVERSITY,

M. 1,610; W. 642
 528 Capt. E. Evans, L. 1,057
 *G. M. Lloyd-Davies, Lab. 721

Scotland.

SCOTTISH BURGHS (33).

ABERDEEN.

North, M. 19,543; W. 14,283
 529* F. H. Rose, Lab. 13,249
 Dr. Laura Sandeman, C. 8,545
 South, M. 21,056; W. 17,862
 530* F. C. Thomson, K.C., C. 16,092
 G. Archibald, Lab. 10,699

AYR DISTRICT.

M. 20,244; W. 15,072.
 (Bye-election, June 12, 1925.)
 531* Lt.-Col. T. E. Russell-Moore, C. 11,601
 P. J. Dollan, Lab. 8,813
 W. M. R. Pringle, L. 4,656

DUMBARTON DISTRICT.

M. 17,981; W. 11,526
 532* D. Kirkwood, Lab. 14,562
 Walter B. Munroe, C. 10,027
 DUNDEE, M. 42,804; W. 35,493
 533 E. Scrymgeour, Ind. 29,193
 (Bye-election, Dec. 22, 1924.)
 534 Thomas Johnston, Lab. 22,973
 E. D. Shiou, L. 10,234

DUNFERMLINE DISTRICT.

M. 18,128; W. 12,389
 535* W. McL. Watson, Lab. 13,887
 F. J. Robertson, L. 10,118

EDINBURGH.

Central, M. 18,204; W. 14,540
 536* Lt. Hon. W. Graham, Lab. 13,628
 A. Beaton, L. 8,896
 East, M. 15,517; W. 11,957
 537 Dr. Drummond Shiels, Lab. 9,337
 C. Milne, C. 6,05
 *J. M. Hogge, L. 5,625

North, M. 20,152; W. 17,447
 538 P. J. Ford, C. 14,461
 Eleanor Stewart, Lab. 8,102
 *P. W. Raffan, L. 6,669

South, *M.* 16,310; *W.* 17,137
 539* *Sir Samuel Chapman*,
C. 15,854
D. C. Thomson, L. 8,777
 West, *M.* 19,944; *W.* 16,674
 540 *Ian Macintyre, C.* 10,628
G. Mathers, Lab. 9,603
 **H. Vivian Philipps, L.* 8,790

GLASGOW.

Bridgeton, *M.* 21,858; *W.* 14,714
 541* *J. Maxton, Lab.* 16,850
M. J. McCracken, C. 10,633
 Camlachie, *M.* 20,436; *W.* 15,478
 542* *Rev. C. Stephen, Lab.* 14,588
P. D. Ridge-Beedle, C. 14,373
 Cathcart, *M.* 18,467; *W.* 16,588
 543* *R. MacDonald, C.* 18,440
Capt. J. P. Hay, Lab. 9,915
 Central, *M.* 26,126; *W.* 17,888

544* *Brig.-Gen. Sir W. Alexander*, *K.B.E.*, *C.B.*,
C.M.G., *D.S.O.*, *T.D.*, *C.* 18,258
J. D. White, Lab. 12,617
 Gorbals, *M.* 24,084; *W.* 16,407
 545* *G. Buchanan, Lab.* 19,480
R. McLellan, C. 10,092

Govan, *M.* 18,643; *W.* 12,851
 546* *Neil Maclean, Lab.* 15,132
H. Stanley, C. 8,815
 Hillhead, *M.* 13,832; *W.* 13,689
 547* *Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne*,
G.B.E., *K.C.*, *C.* 14,572
J. L. Kinloch, Lab. ... 6,957

Kelvingrove,
M. 21,871; *W.* 17,972
 548* *Capt. W. E. Elliot*,
M.C., *D.S.O.*, *C.* 18,034
T. A. Kerr, Lab. 12,844

Maryhill, *M.* 19,675; *W.* 15,262
 549 *J. B. Couper, C.* 15,460
 **J. W. Muir, Lab.* 13,947

Partick, *M.* 15,331; *W.* 12,319
 550 *Maj. G. H. M. Brown*
-Lindsay, D.S.O., *C.* 13,167
 **Andrew Young, Lab.* ... 9,612

Pollok, *M.* 18,137; *W.* 17,652
 551* *Col. Rt. Hon. Sir John*
Gilmour, Bt., *D.S.O.*, *C.* 20,622
J. Rankin, Lab. 6,749

St. Rollox, *M.* 21,774; *W.* 15,304
 552* *J. Stewart, Lab.* 16,299
J. Johnston, L. 11,238

Shettleston, *M.* 17,772; *W.* 12,555
 553* *Rt. Hon. J. Wheatley*,
Lab. 12,714
J. M. R. Miller, C. 12,084

Springburn, *M.* 20,320; *W.* 14,606
 554* *G. D. Hardie, Lab.* 15,635
D. A. Guild, C. 12,043

Tradeston, *M.* 20,232; *W.* 14,145
 555* *T. Henderson, Lab.* 14,067
D. MacDonald, L. 11,074
 GREENOCK, *M.* 20,114; *W.* 13,579
 556* *Col. Sir G. P. Collins*,
K.B.E., *O.M.G.*, *L.* 12,752

A. Geddes, *Cons.* 7,590
S. Kelly, Lab. 5,874
 KIRKCALDY DISTRICT,
M. 18,932; *W.* 13,642
 557* *Tom Kennedy, Lab.* 14,038
J. Murray, L. 12,607

LEITH, *M.* 22,459; *W.* 17,021
 558* *Capt. Wedgwood Benn*,
D.S.O., *D.F.C.*, *L.* 16,569
R. F. Wilson, L. 11,250

MONTROSE DISTRICT,
M. 11,785; *W.* 11,783
 559 *Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Hutchison*,
K.C.M.G., *C.B.*,
D.S.O., *L.* 9,226

T. Barron, Lab. 6,914
 PAISLEY, *M.* 21,740; *W.* 16,166
 560 *E. R. Mitchell, Lab.* 17,057
 **Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith*,
K.C., *L.* 14,829

STIRLING AND FALKIRK DISTRICT,
M. 18,604; *W.* 11,988
 561 *Hugh Murnin, Lab.* 13,436
 **Sir George McCrae*,
D.S.O., *L.* 11,512

SCOTTISH COUNTIES.

ABERDEEN AND KINCARDINE.
 Central, *M.* 16,809; *W.* 11,849
 562 *R. W. Smith, C.* 9,130
 **Maj. M. Wood, O.B.E.*,
L. 7,639
J. Newman, Lab. 3,791

Eastern, *M.* 15,570; *W.* 12,456
 563 *R. J. G. Boothby, C.* 7,363
 **F. Martin, L.* 4,680
W. S. Cormack, Lab. 3,899

Kincardine and Western,
M. 13,107; *W.* 9,395
 564* *C. M. Barclay-Harvey*,
C. 8,260
J. Scott, L. 6,889

ARGYLL, *M.* 18,891; *W.* 12,996
 565 *F. A. Macquisten, K.C.*,
C. 9,240
 **Rt. Hon. Sir W. Sutherland*,
K.C.B., *L.* 6,211
I. H. MacIver, Lab. ... 4,532

AYR AND BUTE.
 Bute and Northern,
M. 22,165; *W.* 17,911
 566* *Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. Hunter*,
Weston, K.C.B., *D.S.O.*,
C. 16,203

P. Stephen, Lab. 10,075
 Kilmarnock, *M.* 20,321; *W.* 13,994
 567 *Charles Glen MacAndrew*,
C. 14,237
 **R. Clinlie, Lab.* 13,054

South Ayrshire,
M. 18,808; *W.* 11,420
 568* *James Brown, O.B.E.*,
Lab. 11,313
C. I. A. Dubs, C. 11,136

BANFF,
M. 17,115; *W.* 11,750
 569 *W. P. Templeton, C.* 6,829
 **Sir Charles Barrie*,
K.B.E., *L.* 5,426

Rev. W. A. Groundwater, Lab. 3,722
 BERWICK AND HADDINGTON
M. 20,139; *W.* 13,878
 570 *Col. C. de W. Crookshank*,
C. 11,745

**R. Spence, Lab.* 8,882
W. H. Pringle, L. 4,986

CAITHNESS AND SUTHERLAND,
M. 13,969; *W.* 9,012
 571* *Sir A. H. M. Sinclair*,
Bt., *C.M.G.*, *L.* unop.

DUMBARTON,
M. 19,981; *W.* 14,694
 572 *D. P. Fleming, K.C.*,
M.C., *C.* 16,223
 **W. H. Martin, Lab.* 12,872

DUMFRIES, *M.* 19,738; *W.* 14,335
 573 *Brig.-Gen. J. Charteris*,
C.M.G., *D.S.O.*, *C.* 12,718
 **Dr. W. A. Chapple, L.* 8,472
Mrs. A. Dollan, Lab. . 6,342

FIFE,
 Eastern, *M.* 18,441; *W.* 16,049
 574 *Com. Hon. A. D. Cochran*,
D.S.O., *R.N.*, *C.* 12,664
 **J. D. Millar, K.C.*, *L.* 11,242

Western, *M.* 20,180; *W.* 18,828
 575* *Rt. Hon. Wm. Adamson*,
Lab. 14,685
J. MacRobert, L. 6,013

FORFAR, *M.* 13,491; *W.* 10,425
 576 *Sir Harry Hope, C.* ... 8,022
 **James Falconer, L.* ... 4,581
C. N. Gallie, Lab. 3,736

GALLOWAY,
M. 17,109; *W.* 12,831
 577 (Bye-election, Nov. 17, 1925.)

INVERNESS AND ROSS AND CROMARTY.
 Inverness, *M.* 20,408; *W.* 13,467
 578* *Sir M. MacDonald*,
K.C.M.G., *O.B.*, *L.* 11,468

T. Henderson, Lab. ... 6,863
 Ross and Cromarty,
M. 14,983; *W.* 9,509
 579* *Rt. Hon. J. I. Macpherson*,
K.C., *L.* unop.

Western Isles,
M. 12,559; *W.* 8,601
 580* *Mackenzie Livingstone*,
L. 4,579
Capt. W. S. Morrison,
M.C., *C.* 2,418

A. G. Burns, Lab. 1,454
 LANARK.
 Bothwell, *M.* 20,446; *W.* 12,219
 581* *J. Robertson, M.B.E.*,
Lab. 14,591

Mrs. H. B. Shaw, C. 11,314
 Coatbridge, *M.* 19,107; *W.* 11,155
 582* *J. C. Welsh, Lab.* 12,782
Lt.-Col. T. C. Russell,
Moore, O.B.E., *C.* 12,725

Hamilton, M. 17,400; *W.* 10,527
 583* *Duncan Graham, Lab.* 13,003
A. D. Gibb, C. 8,372
 Lanark, *M.* 18,158; *W.* 12,984

584 *Stephen Mitchell, C.* 12,714
 **Thomas S. Dickson*,
Lab. 11,426
E. B. Mitchell, L. 2,126

Motherwell, M. 18,501; *W.* 11,279
 585 *Rev. J. Barr, Lab.* 12,816
 **Hugh Ferguson, C.* 11,776
 Northern, *M.* 20,301; *W.* 11,895

586 *Col. Sir Alexander*
Sprot, Bt., *C.M.G.*, *C.* 13,880
 **J. Sullivan, M.B.E.*,
Lab. 11,852

Rutherglen, M. 20,020; W. 13,058 587*W. Wright, Lab. 13,796 R. McLaren, C. 12,707 LINLITHGOW. M. 22,867; W. 13,245 588 James Kidd, C. 14,765 *E. Shinwell, Lab. 14,123 MIDLOTHIAN AND PEEBLES. Northern, M. 15,012; W. 10,877 589 G. A. Clark-Hutchison, K.C., C. 11,320 *A. B. Clarke, Lab. 9,173 Peebles and Southern. M. 14,048; W. 10,162 590*J. Westwood, Lab. 7,797 Hon. C. W. Baillie- Hamilton, C. 6,723 W. Mitchell, K.C., L. 4,550 MORAY AND NAIN. M. 13,311; W. 10,234 591*Hon. James Stuart, M.V.O., M.C., C. 9,762 B. S. Mackay, Lab. 6,005 ORKNEY & SHETLAND, M. 14,774; W. 9,031 592*Sir R. W. Hamilton, L. unop. PERTH AND KINROSS, Kinross and Western, M. 14,384; W. 11,317 593* Duchess of Atholl, D.B.E., C. 13,565 J. McDiarmid, Lab. 5,286 Perth, M. 19,166; W. 15,601 594 A. N. Skelton, C. 13,022 *R. MacGregor Mitchell, L. 7,998 C. Roberts, Lab. 5,316 RENFREW, Eastern, M. 17,410; W. 12,086 595 Alex. M. MacRobert, K.C., C. 13,716 *Robert Nichol, Lab. 10,903 Western, M. 20,642; W. 15,591 596 Lt.-Col. A. D. McInnes- Shaw, D.S.O., C. 13,267 *Robert Murray, Lab. 11,252 ROXBURGH & SELKIRK. M. 19,001; W. 15,528 597*Earl of Dalkeith, C. 12,684 J. Wylie, L. 7,737 G. Dallas, Lab. 7,266 STIRLING & CLACKMANNAN. Clackmannan & Eastern, M. 20,180; W. 12,996 598* L. MacN. Weir, Lab. 13,032 E. J. Donaldson, L. 11,752 Western, M. 14,752; W. 9,668 599 Com. G. D. Fanshawe, R.N., C. 10,043 *T. Johnston, Lab. 9,749 SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES, M. 27,714; W. 4,263 (St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aber- deen, and Edinburgh.) 600* Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., C. 7,188 601* D. M. Cowan, L. 5,011 602* Sir George Berry, LL.D., F.R.S.E., C. 3,781 Rev. J. M. Munro, Lab. 1,639 Northern Ireland. BOROUGH (4). BELFAST. East, M. 25,622; W. 18,587 603* Capt. Rt. Hon. H. Dixon, O.B.E., C. unop. North, M. 26,395; W. 20,507 604* T. E. McConnell, C.B.E., C. 34,182 H. C. Corvin, Rep. 1,192 South, M. 25,170; W. 18,365 605* Rt. Hon. Thomas Moles, C. unop. West, M. 37,103; W. 28,907 606* Sir R. J. Lynn, C. 28,435 H. C. Midgley, Lab. 12,122 P. Nash, Rep. 2,688 COUNTIES (8). ANTRIM. M. 58,567; W. 40,049 607* Capt. Rt. Hon. C. C. Craig, C. 60,866 608* Maj. Rt. Hon. R. W. H. O'Neill, C. 60,764 P. McCormick, Rep. 2,514 ARMAGH. M. 33,110; W. 21,266 609* Lt.-Col. Sir W. J. Allen, K.B.E., D.S.O., C. 29,021 J. McKee, Rep. 11,756 DOWNS. M. 57,860; W. 38,425 610* D. D. Reid, C. 58,929 611* Maj.-Gen. Rt. Rev. J. M. Simms, C.B., C.M.G., D.D., C. 58,777 M. Muruey, Rep. 8,941 FERMANAGH AND TYRONE. M. 62,568; W. 34,478 612 Maj. Sir C. P. Falls, C. 44,716 613 J. A. Pringle, K.C., C. 44,711 M. McCartan, Rep. 6,812 T. Corrigan, Rep. 6,885 LONDON DERRY. M. 39,052; W. 24,041 614* Hon. Sir M. Macnaghten, K.B.E., K.C., C. 30,875 C. MacWhiney, Rep. 5,869 W. H. Galt, Ind. C. 517 UNIVERSITY (1). QUEEN'S, BELFAST. M. 2,559; W. 365 615 Col. T. Sinclair, C.B., M.D., C. unop.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Speaker (re-elected Dec. 2, 1924), The Rt. Hon. John Henry Whitley, M.P. for Halifax £5,000	Accountant, J. Luxford £400 to £650
Secretary, Lt.-Col. Ralph Verney, C.I.E. £700	Assist. Accountant, C. L. Watson £200 to £350
Chairman of Committees, Rt. Hon. J. Fitzalan Hope, M.P. £2,500	Vote Office Principal Clerk, Maj. E. T. St. John £650
Deputy Chairman, Capt. Rt. Hon. Edward A. Fitzroy, M.P. £1,000	Serjeant-at-Arms, Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. £1,200
Temporary Chairmen (unpaid), Rt. Hon. J. F. Rawlinson, K.C.; Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bt., C.M.G.; D. H. Herbert; C. Edwards; Maj. C. R. Attlee.	Deputy Serjeant, Francis R. Gosset £800
Clerk of the House of Commons, Sir Thomas Lonsdale Webster, K.C.B. £3,000	Assistant do., Walter H. Erskine, M.B.E. £700
Clerk Asst., Horace Christian Dawkins, C.B., M.B.E. £1,800	Chaplain to the Speaker, Rev. Canon Wm. H. Carnegie, M.A. £400
Second do., Gilbert F. Montrieu Campion £1,200	Counsel to the Speaker, Sir Ernest Moon, K.C.B., K.C. £1,800
Principal Clerk Public Bill Office, and Clerk of the Fees, H. A. Ferguson-Davie, C.B. £1,200	Examiner for Private Bills and Taxing Officer, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B. £800
Principal Clerk of Committees and Pri- vate Bills, F. R. Williams-Wynn £1,000 to £1,200	Librarian, A. E. A. W. Smyth £1,000 to £1,200
Clerk of the Journals, J. W. G. Bond £1,000 to £1,200	Assistant do., Vivian Kitto £400 to £600
Senior Clerks, A. H. Ellis; F. C. Holland; R. P. Colomb; Bryan Fell; Sir J. S. Hors- burgh-Porter, Bart.; F. C. Bramwell; C. R. Turner; W. K. Gibbons; O. C. Williams; G. W. B. Throckmorton. each £650 to £900	Shorthand Writer, Walter Hodgson fees
Assistant Clerks, B. H. Coode; A. W. M. Bull; F. W. Metcalfe; C. R. P. Diver; E. A. Fellowes; C. L. Ferguson; R. A. W. Dent; L. A. Abraham; N. L. Lockton; S. St. G. S. Kingdom; E. J. H. Eden- borough; D. J. Gordon. each £150 to £600	Deputy do., H. A. Stevens £550 to £600
	Official Reports (Editor), W. Turner Perkins Do. (Ass. Editor), T. H. Parr £400 to £450

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1926.

AIR MINISTRY (see p. 242).**COLLEGE OF ARMS or HERALDS' COLLEGE,**
Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

(See also Scottish Section.)

The Heralds' College was incorporated and endowed by Richard III. in 1484, as a College of Arms, presided over by the Earl Marshal, the other members being the then Kings of Arms, and the six Heralds, to regulate the granting and the bearing of Coat Armour, in addition to the ordinary functions of the Heralds. Their first residence was in Pulteney's Inn until the present site was granted by Queen Mary in 1554, the house being rebuilt as it now stands after destruction in the Great Fire.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk.
Deputy Earl Marshal, Rt. Hon. Viscount FitzAlan of Derwent, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

KINGS OF ARMS.

Garter, Sir Henry Farnham Burke, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, William Alexander Lindsay, C.V.O., K.C., F.S.A.

Norroy, Gordon Ambrose de Lisle Lee, C.B.

SIX HERALDS.

Somer, Everard Green, F.S.A.
Cheser, Arthur William Steuart Cochrane, M.V.O.
Richmond, Gerald Woods Wollaston, M.V.O.
Winsor, Algar Henry Stafford Howard, M.C.
Lancaster, Archibald George Blomefield Russell.
York, Hon. Philip Plantagenet Cary.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Portcullis, George Rothe Bellew.
Route Dragon, John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong.
Route Croix, Henry R. C. Martin.
Bluemantle, Aubrey John Toppin.

Earl Marshal's Sec., Gordon A. de Lisle Lee, C.B.
Registrar, Arthur W. S. Cochrane, M.V.O.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS.

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The Charity Commission was appointed by Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better administration of Charitable Trusts in England and Wales." In 1874 the powers previously exercised by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were temporarily transferred to the Charity Commission, and in 1879 the transfer was made permanent. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for purely Educational purposes have now been transferred to the Board of Education in pursuance of Orders in Council made under the Board of Education Act, 1899.

Chief Commissioner, G. W. Wallace £1,500
Second Commissioner, E. Macpherson £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, H. D. S. Leake £1,000
Parliamentary Commissioner, Lt.-Col. H. H. Spender-Clay, C.M.G., M.C., M.P. unpr.
Assist. Commissioners and Principal Clerks, J. E. C. Adams; W. F. Fox; G. B. Rooke; A. E. McLaren, O.B.E.; C. N. Hope-Wallace, M.B.E.; F. B. Jackson £750 to £900
1st Class Clerks, R. E. Ford; S. E. Turner; L. T. Ford; J. C. G. Pownall £550 to £700
2nd Class Clerks, C. G. Barnardo; P. T. Carden; G. E. L. Pardington; M. J. Richards; W. Cairns £200 to £500
Accountant, Off. Trustees' Dept., F. H. Lewis, I.S.O. £700 to £800
Assist. do., S. Hart £500 to £600
Heads of Divisions do., F. Buckingham; J. R. Smith £400 to £500
Clerk of Registration and Muniments, A. L. Guest £400 to £500
Librarian and Clk. to Sec., H. B. Denham £400 to £500
Clerk in charge of Accounts of Charities, H. P. Brown £400 to £500
Assistant Draftsman, A. V. Masham £400 to £500

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(Government Laboratory).

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C. 2, and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Establishment Expenses, 1925-1926, £55,876.

Government Chemist, Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Government Chemist, G. Stubbs, C.B.E., F.I.C. £900 to £1,000

Superintendent Chemists, J. Fox, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.I.C.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; A. More, A.R.C.S., F.I.C.; *W. Williams, F.I.C. £700 to £850
Chemists, Class I, R. Rodger, F.I.C.; T. H. Bowles, F.I.C.; P. J. Sageman, F.I.C.; A. E. Middleton; A. G. Francis, B.Sc., F.I.C.; *F. G. H. Tate; F. S. Aumonier, B.Sc., F.I.C.; A. J. H. Gauge, F.I.C.; *J. Carmichael, F.I.C. £450 to £650
Staff Officer, W. Davis £400 to £500
Senior Clerks, *I. Wortman; H. Blanks £300 to £400
Chemists, Class II, G. F. Sheppard; T. W. Harrison, B.Sc., F.I.C.; J. R. Nicholls, B.Sc., F.I.C.; C. A. Adams, B.Sc., A.I.C.; *J. E. Byles, B.Sc., F.I.C.; *F. R. Ennos, B.A., B.Sc., A.I.C.; J. Kirk, *F. B. Burls, F.I.C.; A. T. Parsons, B.Sc., A.I.C.; A. H. Rheinlander, M.Sc., A.I.C.; E. A. Nurse, B.Sc., A.I.C.; *J. Stephenson, B.Sc., A.I.C.; B. A. Ellis, M.A., A.I.C.; *A. F. Weiss, B.Sc., A.I.C.; R. Sutcliffe, M.A., A.I.C.; J. King, F.I.C.; J. A. Heald, M.C., B.Sc., F.I.C.; J. W. Pooley, B.Sc., A.I.C.; S. A. Ashmore, B.Sc., A.I.C.; C. E. Barton, B.Sc.; P. M. Mooney, B.Sc., F.I.C.; G. H. Croft, M.Sc., A.I.C.; L. C. Nickolls, M.Sc., D.I.C., A.R.C.S., A.I.C.; R. H. Settle, B.A., A.I.C.; E. H. Williams, B.Sc., A.C.C.F.C., A.I.C.; P. McGregor, B.Sc., A.I.C. £125 to £400

£125 to £400

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Burlington Gardens, W. 1.

The Civil Service Commission was established in 1855 to apply tests of fitness for junior situations in all branches of the Civil Service. In 1890 an Order in Council applied the system of competitive examination throughout the Service. The examinations are open to all persons of the requisite age, health, character, and nationality, subject to certain restrictions. Establishment Expenses, 1925-26, £62,649.

1st Commissioner, Sir Stanley M. Leathes, K.C.B. £1,500
Assistant Commissioners, D. B. Mair (Director of Examinations); L. C. H. Weekes (Secretary) each £1,000 to £1,200
Assist. Sec., G. G. Mennell £700 to £900
Senior Clerks, T. L. Hedley; R. H. Lowther, M.B.A. £550 to £700

COLONIAL AND DOMINIONS OFFICE,

Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business). The Colonial Secretary possesses an advisory power of veto on legislation of the self-governing Dominions, and is responsible for the government of the remaining Dominions beyond the Seas in inverse proportion to the amount of self-government granted to them. The salaries, &c., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £173,031 for 1924-25.

Principal Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. L. C. M. S. Amery, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., J. A. P. Edgcombe, C.B.E.
Do. (Appointments), Major R. D. Furse, D.S.O. £700 to £800
Do. (Parliamentary), Capt. Euan Wallace, M.P. unpr.
Do. (Ceremonial and Reception), Lt.-Col. H. V. B. de Satgé, C.M.O., D.S.O.
Assist. Priv. Sec., W. C. Hankinson, M.C.
Do. (Appointments), Capt. A. F. Newbolt (£400); G. N. Irlby (£400); S. Robinson.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent (Dominions), Sir C. T. Davis, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Private Sec., P. Liesching.
Permanent (Colonies), Brig.-Gen. Sir S. H. Wilson, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., A. B. Acheson.
Parliamentary (Dominions), The Earl of Clarendon, £1,500
Private Sec., G. H. Creasy.
Parliamentary (Colonies), Hon. W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., G. E. J. Gent.
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir G. E. A. Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir J. E. Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B.; C. Strachey, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

* At Custom House Branch.

Legal Adviser, Sir John Shuckburgh Risley, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, A. E. Collins, C.M.G.; W. D. Ellis, C.M.G.; J. F. N. Green; T. C. Macnaghten C.M.G., C.B.E. (*Vice-Chairman*, *Oversea Settlement Committee*); A. Fiddian (*Establishment Officer*) W. C. Bottomley, C.M.G., O.B.E.; E. R. Darnley; A. J. Harding, O.B.E.; H. R. Cowell; E. J. Harding, C.M.G.; R. V. Vernon, C.B.; G. G. Whiskard, C.B.; Maj. H. W. Young, C.M.G., D.S.O. (*temp.*); H. F. Batterbee, C.M.G., C.V.O. (*Actg.*); A. C. C. Parkinson, O.B.E. (*Actg.*) £1,900 to £1,200

Legal Assistant, H. G. Bushie £900 to £1,000

Principals E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; J. E. W. Flood; O. G. R. Williams, C.B., A. Wiseman; C. W. Dixon, O.B.E.; H. N. Tait; E. G. S. Macthig, M.B.E.; J. A. Calder; H. F. Downie; A. Cooke; H. Beckett; H. T. Allen; G. L. M. Clauson, O.B.E.; G. A. Jones; C. J. Jeffries; A. J. Dawe; L. B. Freeston; F. J. Howard, O.B.E. (*temp.*); E. T. Crutchley, O.B.E. (*temp.*); J. E. Stephenson (*Actg.*); J. H. Hall, D.S.O., M.C. (*Actg.*); S. M. Campbell (*Actg.*); G. E. J. Gent, D.S.O., M.C. (*Actg.*); E. B. Boyd (*Actg.*) £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, O. C. Chapman; J. B. Sidebotham; N. E. Archer; J. J. Puskun, M.C.; C. R. Price, S. Robinson; E. B. Boyd; R. R. Sedgwick; W. C. Hankinson, M.C.; A. B. Acheson; G. W. Whitaker, D.S.O.; P. Liesching; M. E. Antrobus; L. J. Barnes, M.C.; K. W. Blaxter; G. F. Seal; A. Bevir; T. I. K. Lloyd; S. L. Holmes, M.C.; P. A. Clutterbuck, M.C.; H. H. Cressy; Major G. S. M. Hutchinson; A. L. Ayton; W. J. Bigg £200 to £500

Accountant, W. H. Eggett, O.B.E., I.S.O. £550 to £700

Librarian, E. E. Wilkinson, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Chief Registrar, (vacant) £400 to £500

Supt. of Printing, W. E. Hobson, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Assistant Accountant, M. J. Drayson £400 to £500

Acting Asst. Accountant, V. H. Boyse £400 to £500

Superintendent Copying, A. W. May, M.B.E. £300 to £400

Staff Officers, W. E. Hobson, M.B.E.; J. A. Smith, M.B.E.; S. R. Pugh; W. R. Shipway, M.B.E.; J. Hunter; M. Jewell; J. H. Emmens; F. H. Harper, M.B.E.; E. H. Howell; C. M. Hatcher; R. A. Hamblin £400 to £500

Medical Advisers: London—Sir William Prout, C.M.G., M.B., C.M.; A. E. Horn, C.M.G., M.D.

Liverpool—R. H. Kennan, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.I., D.C.I.

Edinburgh—Lt.-Col. W. Glen Liston, C.I.E., Z.M.S. (retd.).

Dublin—Sir J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Colonial Audit Department,

58 Victoria Street, S. W. 1.

The Accounts of certain Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director, Sir Edward Stephenson, K.C.M.G. £1,200

Senior Clerks, H. D. Fisher; J. C. Fisher, O.B.E. £600 to £800

Second Class Clerks, H. E. C. Merrick, F. F. P. Smartt, C. E. Dale, C.M.G., C.B.E. (*temp.*); J. Craig £200 to £500

Oversea Settlement Department.

3 and 4, Clements' Inn, W. C. 2.—(10 to 5. Sat. 10 to 1.30.)

H.M. Government have found it necessary to undertake closer responsibility in connexion with the movements of British subjects wishing to settle overseas within the Empire, or to emigrate to foreign countries than they have exercised in the past. In order to assist them in carrying out their policy they appointed a Committee at first known as "The Government Emigration Committee," now renamed "The Oversea Settlement Committee." In 1923 British migrants under the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, numbered 37,277, of whom 25,117 went to Australia, 6,145 to New Zealand, and 6,015 to Canada.

President, The Secretary of State for the Colonies. *Chairman*, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Dominion Affairs.

Ex-officio Members, The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies; The Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Labour.

Vice-Chairman, T. C. Macnaghten, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Secretary, G. F. Plant.

Finance Officer, W. Bankes Amery, C.B.E.

Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones, O.B.E.

Imperial Institute.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The Imperial Institute was erected as a memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria (1837-1887), and by the Imperial Institute (Management) Act of 1916 is under the management of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, assisted by an Executive Council composed of twenty-five members. The principal work of the Imperial Institute is the promotion of inter-imperial trade in raw materials, by investigations with a view to utilisation by supplying information as to sources, quality and uses, and by exhibitions illustrative of the resources of the Empire. In 1925 the *Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau* was amalgamated with the Imperial Institute. *Executive Council*, P. W. L. Ashley, C.B.; Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, K.B.E., M.P.; Sir Edward Brookman, K.C.M.G.; Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Edward Davson; A. Fiddian; Sir Gilbert Grindle, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir A. D. Hall, K.C.B., F.R.S.; M. F. Headlam, C.B.; Rt. Hon. Lord Kysant, C.M.G.; D. O. Malcolm; R. W. Matthew, C.M.G.; Lord Stevenson, C.M.G.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.; The High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Newfoundland.

The following are the principal Committees of the Institute:—

Committee for Canada.

The Hon. P. C. Larkin (*Chairman*); J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.; Sir Robert Kindersley, C.B.E.; J. H. Plummer; Sir Keith Price.

Committee for Australia.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, G.C.M.G. (*Chairman*); Sir Gordon Campbell, K.B.E.; Capt. Sir R. Muirhead Collins, K.S., C.M.G.; E. V. Reid.

Committee for New Zealand.

Col. the Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B. (*Chairman*); G. F. Gee; R. D. D. McLean; Alexander Michie; Sir James Mills, K.C.M.G.

Committee for South Africa and Rhodesia.

Hon. Sir Edgar Walton, K.C.M.G. (*Chairman*); A. Canham; D. O. Malcolm; C. W. S. Maude; W. Mosenthal; W. Soper, M.A.

Committee for India.

Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I. (*Chairman*); Sir Charles Arnstson; Sir Thomas Bennett, C.I.E., M.P.; Sir Manjerjee Bhownagree, K.C.I.E.; Rt. Hon. Lord Cable; Sir Robert Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Rt. Hon. Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., K.C.M.G.; Sir John G. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sir Cecil Graham; Sir Lionel Jacob, K.C.S.I.; H. H. The Maharaja-Rana of Jhalawar, K.C.S.I.; J. Wardlaw Milne, M.P.; Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E.; Sir George Sutherland.

In addition there are Advisory Technical Committees on Mineral Resources, Timbers, Silk, and Rubber, and a Committee on Raw Materials, with representatives of the Chambers of Commerce.

Acting Director and Secretary to Executive Council, H. M. Lidderdale, B.A.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH DEPARTMENT AND TECHNICAL INFORMATION BUREAU.

Supts., H. Brown; E. Goulding, D.Sc.; S. E. Chaudler, D.Sc.; R. Allen, M.A.

Asst. Supts., S. J. Johnstone, B.Sc.; J. R. Furlong, Ph.D.

PUBLIC EXHIBITION GALLERIES.

Colonial and Indian Collections.

Senior Technical Superintendent, H. Spooner (*acting*).

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

4 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(*Stock Transfer Office*, 1 Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C. 2.)

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and act as business and financial agents in this country for the Governments of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, some 50 in number. The self-governing Dominions have Agents of their own (see p. 95).

Crown Agents, Sir Henry Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B., £2,500; H. C. Thornton, C.M.G., C.V.O., £1,750; Percy Hubert Ezechiel, C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. J. F. H. Carmichael, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.I.C.E., late R.E. (*Engineer-in-Chief*) each £1,500

General Dept., N. E. O. Willis (Chief Clerk), £850 to £1,000	H. C. Ransom, O.B.E., £550 to £700
Finance do., C. F. R. H. Urquhart, £850 to £1,000	W. A. Phillips, M.B.E.; F. Davis, £550 to £700
Pay & Checking do., H. W. Letts-Naylor, O.B.E., £750 to £850	H. K. Purcell, £550 to £700
Stores do., H. M. J. Warde, £850 to £1,000	J. A. Blackwood, £550 to £700
Appointments do., H. Martin, O.B.E., £850 to £1,000	F. M. Pearson, £550 to £700
Shipping do., H. F. Smith, O.B.E., £850 to £1,000	E. A. Nattriss, £550 to £700
Engineering Contracts do., W. Eraut, M.I.C.E., £850 to £1,000	Engineering Inspection do., C. E. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.M.E., £850 to £1,000
Engineering Design do., J. W. Spiller, M.I.C.E., £900 to £1,050	

COMMISSIONERS OF CROWN LANDS,

1 Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Administrative expenses, 1924-25, £24,923.

THE CROWN LANDS.—The Land Revenues of the Crown in the United Kingdom have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them in return for a fixed annual payment or Civil List. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000, and the net return to about £12,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1925, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £1,458,107, of which amount £129,938 was from the Mines. The Expenditure (including Property Tax allowed) was £455,081. The sum of £960,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1924-25 as Surplus Revenue, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

Commissioner (ex-officio), The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries unpaid
Permanent Commissioner and Secretary, A. S. Gaye £1,200

Private Sec., H. Garside.
Assistant Commissioner, D. R. Crawford Smith £850 to £1,000
Heads of Branches, H. C. Eyles, M.B.E.; E. Blanford; G. P. Best £550 to £700
Assistant Heads of Branches, W. Lee Nash; H. Clarke; C. C. Herd; E. Talbot; E. T. Drake; T. R. Oswin; R. Roddis £400 to £550
Accountant & Receiver-General, W. Fidler £550 to £700
Staff Architect & Surveyor, C. E. Varndell, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. £500 to £600
Chief Mineral Inspector, W. Forster Brown £1,000
Solicitor, England, A. D. Stocks, O.B.E.
Solicitor, Scotland, A. McNell, S.S.C.

WINDSOR PARKS AND WOODS.

Deputy Ranger, Col. Hon. Claude H. C. Willoughby, C.V.O.
Deputy Surveyor, C. Lloyd, M.V.O., M.B.E.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE,

Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1571 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" replacing that built by Charles II. and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1728 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on 1 April, 1909.

THE BOARD.

Chairman, Sir Horace P. Hamilton, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., C. W. Hardisty.
Deputy Chairman, Sir F. Sydney Parry, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200
Commissioners & Secretaries A. J. Dyke, O.B.E., C.B.E.; William Young, C.B. £1,200 to 1,500
Private Sec. to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, A. E. H. Tucker.

SECRETARIES' OFFICE.

Assist. Secs., W. Christian; C. J. Flynn; C. J. T. B. Grylls, C.B.E.; A. S. Lupton; J. L. Mackie; H. V. Reade, C.B.; J. S. Sutton £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, E. S. Bertenshaw; E. S. Birt; J. Cook;

E. M. Craven; A. J. Dedman; C. E. L. Fletcher; A. E. Greene; H. S. Gregory; J. D. Higginson; O. Mundy; J. E. Newell; W. E. H. Rhylorch; H. H. Ryder; J. W. Train; C. M. Woodford, M.B.E.

Assistant Principals, A. H. Garrett; C. W. Hardisty; C. A. Marsden; G. A. Pilgrim; F. N. Roberts; A. J. Simons; A. E. H. Tucker £300 to £500
Senior Executive Officers, R. H. Davis; E. J. Denney; W. S. Douglas; R. W. Harrison; E. H. Hart; E. H. Kenney; H. S. Marshall; J. H. Newman; A. Redman; L. Smith; A. E. Walker; H. E. Clark (Acting); and E. J. E. Craven, M.B.E. (Acting) £550 to £700
Assistant Committee Clerks, H. E. Cotsell; A. Turk £550 to £650
Higher Executive Officers, C. E. C. Applegate; H. Barrett; G. L. Bond, M.B.E.; S. M. Capon; D. K. Cherry; W. O. Colyer; H. Goalen; A. E. Howell; F. J. Lucas; J. W. Norval; J. A. Phythian; H. A. Shepperd; R. K. Spence; W. E. Stowe; E. J. Wass; and E. W. Bright; F. Cotsell; F. Morsen; F. T. Powell; R. J. L. Rochfort (Acting) £400 to £500
Superintendent of Registry, P. M. Duddy, M.B.E. £500 to £600

Librarian, B. R. Leftwich, M.B.E. £400 to £500
Staff Officer, A. W. Hume, M.B.E. £400 to £500

LAW OFFICERS.

Solicitor, Sir Benjamin Hawkins £1,800
Assistant Solicitors, C. E. Fitzroy; J. C. Robertson £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, F. Dart; A. F. Hubbard; C. Simpson £750 to £900
Asst. do., R. J. Beattie; T. G. Gibson; C. V. Walker £550 to £700
Professional Clerks E. R. Booth; R. L. Fisk; H. N. Harrington; H. B. Henderson; A. R. Pierson; E. D. Teasdale £200 to £500

CHIEF INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

Chief Inspector, Sir Jeffrey Browning, C.B.E., I.S.O.
Dep. Ch. Insp., C. H. Bator; H. Genochio, C.B.E. £1,400
Superintending Inspectors, J. Forbes, O.B.E.; W. J. Haines; T. Jameson; J. Johnson, O.B.E.; C. G. Kitton; J. Princep £500 to £1,000
Inspectors 1st Class, W. J. Cowper; P. Daiton; J. Hemingway; H. Hughes; J. P. Kelly; W. J. B. Leonard; C. J. Mills; F. Morrell; W. Parsons; J. E. Pyne; P. Renton; D. J. Roberts; M. Ryan; E. J. Scaries; J. Shrivies; T. B. Smith; C. Sunter; G. E. Tomlins; J. P. Wimpres £300 to £850
Inspectors and Class, W. G. Atkinson; W. T. Ellis; J. Hamilton; J. J. Hamilton; A. R. Howlett; G. S. Lowden; A. Lunt; C. McCoy; R. Millea; E. J. Reid; L. D. Robertson; F. P. Sadler; J. W. Simons; R. Sparshatt; C. W. Todd; J. Whillier; R. H. Williams £650 to £750
Chief Enquiry Officer, P. B. Renshaw £600 to £750

MEDICAL OFFICER.

Surgeon Commander W. K. Hopkins, R.N. (ret.) £700 to £800

ACCOUNTANT AND COMPTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Accountant and Comptroller-General, E. C. Cunningham, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do., R. Elrick; H. R. Poole, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

Chief Accountant, J. H. Avison £750 to £850
Accountants, T. A. Bourne; P. S. Brandon; A. H. Chaudler; J. Crozier; J. W. Doble, M.B.E.; A. P. Easton; G. F. Eperon; W. Henderson; J. I. Lambert; J. P. C. Letchford; A. H. Mathews; P. McIntyre; A. E. Miles; A. R. Potts; W. G. Rose; G. S. Shepherd-Jones; S. H. Strong; J. W. Taylor; A. C. Wood £550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, H. Anderson; B. W. R. Batchelor; G. S. Bratchell; H. W. Bridger; A. Calvert; T. J. Clarke; J. J. Edmunds; D. Forde; R. Gibson; F. Godfrey; A. G. Lane; J. C. Lavender; F. W. Loveless; R. J. Lloyd; H. G. McIlarnid; H. Pepper; S. H. Quayle; R. Soar; J. de W. Stapleford; A. E. Thorpe; F. W. Tompkins; H. Walden; J. G. Walker; H. J. Wickins; C. Williams £400 to £500

ECCLIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS.

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W. 1.
(Hours 10 to 5.)

The Ecclesiastical Commission for the Management of Church Property, as now existing, was incorporated in 1836, its constitution being amended in 1840-1 and 1868. The main function of the Commission (whose members are given below) is the management of the Estates of the Church in order to endow or augment benefices, &c.

SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1922, 1923 and 1924.
(Extracted from Annual Report presented to Parliament.)

	1922.	1923.	1924.
Forward.....	£261,000	£233,000	£262,000
Estates	1,364,000	1,559,000	1,609,000
Dividends and Interest	932,000	964,000	1,015,000
	£2,557,000	£2,756,000	£2,886,000
Benefices, Archbishops, Bishops, Administration, &c.....	£1,889,000	£1,879,000	£1,881,000
Appropriation for future Augmentations, &c....	355,000	535,000	625,000
Min. Depreciation Fund	80,000	80,000	80,000
Balance forward	233,000	262,000	300,000
	£2,557,000	£2,756,000	£2,886,000

Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The 2 Archbishops, the 35 Bishops, The Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's and Westminster; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; one of H.M. Principal Secretaries of State; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; Earl Beauchamp, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G.; Viscount Halifax; Lord Stuart of Wortley, P.C.; Lord Daryngton, P.C.; Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse, P.C.; Rt. Hon. Laurence Hardy, P.C.; Sir W. A. Mount, Bt., C.B.E.; Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Maj. J. D. Birchall, T.D., M.P.; A. T. Loyd.

Church Estates Commissioners and Treasurers, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L.; Maj. J. D. Birchall, T.D., M.P.; Lord Stuart of Wortley, P.C.

Secretary, Financial Adviser, and Steward of the Manors, S. E. Downing.
Private Sec., D. P. Dixon.
Assistant Secretaries, C. Hogg; G. H. Wheeler.
Asst. Financial Adviser and Accountant, S. B. Brister.
Special Commissioner (Union of Benefices), L. G. Dibdin.

Heads of Divisions, H. A. Gregg; G. A. Andrews; R. W. Fowell; E. J. Davies.
Establishment Officer, J. W. Lintott, O.B.E.
Assistant Heads of Divisions, J. Kershaw; A. E. Palmer; W. Telfer; A. N. Allan; W. H. Webb; S. Mills; W. H. Mouncey; E. V. Oliver, O.B.E.; W. Green, M.C.

Higher Executive Officers, E. H. B. Phillips; S. J. Gunningham, F.I.A. (Actuary); F. C. Marillier; C. M. T. Irving; J. J. A. Dwyer; J. S. Collins; R. M. Murray, M.C.; A. A. Morgan; H. L. C. Johnson.

Clerk in Charge of Registry, S. W. I. Kimpton.
Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Jennings-White & Foster, 5 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street; Messrs. Smiths, Gore & Co., 7 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Architects, Messrs. Caroe & Passmore, 3 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Legal Department.

Official Solicitor and Assistant Steward of the Manors, H. De Bock Porter.

Asst. Solicitors, H. T. H. Bond; E. A. Mears.

Senior Legal Assistant, W. T. T. Channell.

Legal Assistants, F. Walmsley; A. F. G. Ruston; C. E. M. Broadley; J. M. Wilkinson; W. M. Jones.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by

Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The cost of administration was estimated at £450,811 in 1924-25, with £356,347 for Inspection and Examination.

THE BOARD.

The Right Hon. Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., *President* (£2,000); The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Principal Private Secretary to the President, E. G. Howarth £700 to £900 + (additional) £250.

Assistant Private Secretary to the President, J. Wilkie, £200 to £500 + (additional) £100.

Parly. Private Secretary to the President, Maj. Hon. Oliver Stanley, M.P. unpaid

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Aubrey V. Symonds, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., B. L. Pearson, D.S.O., M.C. (Assistant Principal) £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.

Parliamentary Sec., The Duchess of Atholl, D.B.E., M.P. £1,200

Private Sec., E. D. Marris (Assistant Principal) £200 to £500 + (additional) £150.

Second Secretary, Sir Edmund K. Chambers, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200

*Staff Officer,** H. E. Mann (Principal) £700 to £900

Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Percy E. Watkins £1,500

Elementary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, Sir Edmund B. Philips, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Principal, W. C. Cleary £700 to £900

Secondary Schools, Principal Assistant Secretary, E. H. Pelham, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Principal, (H. E. Mann £700 to £900

Technical and Continuation Schools and Royal College of Art, Principal Assistant Secretary, W. R. Davies, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Principal, H. B. Wallis £700 to £900

Assistant Principal, J. H. Burrows £200 to £500

Universities, Training Colleges, Pension Awards, &c., Principal Assistant Secretary, R. J. G. Mayor, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Finance, Accountant General, Sir Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. £1,200 to £1,500

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE.

Chairman, Sir W. H. Hadow, C.B.E. unpaid

Secretary, R. F. Young (Principal) £700 to £900

Territorial Divisions.

Assistant Secretaries, R. R. Campbell; F. E. Douglas; W. C. Eaton; R. E. S. Hart; J. G. Milne; A. P. Oppé; C. E. Sykes £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, A. T. Baines; D. du B. Davidson; E. E. Freehill; A. R. Guest; E. L. Heath; P. H. B. Ingles; A. Maxwell-Lyte; G. D. Rokelling; G. H. V. Sutherland; E. L. Turnbull; T. H. H. Walrond; G. G. Williams; R. S. Wood £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. W. C. Mitchell, £250 to £600; A. F. Birch-Jones, M.C.; A. McL. Currie; G. A. N. Lowndes, M.C.; J. Rhodes; W. R. Richardson; A. F. Sharam £200 to £500

Assistant Administrative Officers, S. T. Kelly; S. Laskey £400 to £500

Teachers' Salaries Division.

Principal, H. B. Jenkins £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, D. O. Cochrane; P. Wilson; C. W. Woodward, M.B.E. £200 to £500

Officers Temporarily Detached for Special Work.
Committee on University Education in London.

Principal, S. H. Wood, M.C. £700 to £900

Adult Education Committee and Libraries Committee.

Assistant Principal, C. O. G. Doule £200 to £500

Welsh Department.

Permanent Secretary, Percy E. Watkins £1,500

Assistant Secretary, J. E. Talbot £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, L. G. Duke; T. G. Roberts £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, A. E. Thomas, £250 to £600; H. E. Weston £200 to £500

* See also under Secondary Schools.

† See also under Second Secretary.

Universities, Training of Teachers, and Pension Awards Branch.

Principal Assistant Secretary, R. J. G. Mayor, C.B.
£1,200 to £1,500

UNIVERSITIES AND TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

*Medical Assessor, *†Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.*
Assistant Secretaries, W. H. Fawkes; C. W. Maudslay
£1,200 to £1,200

Principal, A. J. Finny £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, R. Heath; E. N. Strong, £200 to £500; Miss K. W. Elliott £200 to £400

PENSION AWARDS.

Assistant Secretary, L. J. Morison £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, H. A. S. Ferris; J. C. Gravestock
£700 to £900

Finance Branch.

Accountant-General, Sir Hugh W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E.
£1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do., B. P. Moore £1,000 to £1,200

Principal Finance Officer, J. G. Rhodes
£850 to £1,000

Finance Officers, H. W. Buckley; F. J. Gardner
£750 to £850

Establishment Branch.

Director of Establishments, M. G. Holmes, O.B.E.
£1,000 to £1,200

Legal Branch.

Legal Adviser, H. J. Simmonds, C.B., C.B.E.
£1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Legal Advisers, W. G. B. Ritchie; D. Vesey, O.B.E., £1,000 to £1,200; J. B. Lincoln, O.B.E.
£750 to £900

Legal Assistants, B. L. Gordon, M.C.; E. L. Hopkins, £550 to £700; A. C. Dawes, £250 to £500; W. V. S. Sinclair £200 to £500

Medical Branch.

Chief Medical Officer, ††Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D.
ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

Assist. Sec., A. H. Wood £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, N. D. Bosworth-Smith; D. W. Corrie, M.B.E.; J. R. Warburton £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, H. D. Bentliff; R. Cohen; G. N. Fleimmling £200 to £500

MEDICAL STAFF.

Senior Medical Officer, R. H. Crowley, M.D. £1,200

Chief Medical Inspector, A. Eichholz, O.B.E., M.D.
£1,000 to £1,200

Chief Woman Medical Advisor, †Dame Janet M. Campbell, D.B.E., M.D., M.S.

Medical Officers, Miss M. C. Bywaters, M.D.; H. C. T. Langdon, O.B.E., M.B.; J. E. A. Underwood, M.B., B.S.; R. P. Williams, M.D.; Miss L. E. Wilson, M.D.
£600 to £900

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Ainsworth, £1,000 to £1,200

Librarian and Information Officer, A. E. Twentyman
£700 to £900

Architect's Office.

Architect, G. F. N. Clay £600 to £900

Assist. Architect, G. E. Kendall £400 to £600

Principal Executive and Clerical Staff.**(a) GENERAL.**

Heads of Sections, W. C. Barber, M.B.E.; F. H. Bate; W. C. Maynard, £650 to £750; E. C. Brewer; W. G. Lambert; W. H. R. Light; A. E. Marshall, M.B.E.; S. W. Steele; E. G. Westell, £550 to £700; A. J. Pitman, O.B.E. £500 to £600

Staff Clerks, L. J. Bayley; E. Biggs; S. P. Brewer; A. Brown; A. Burch; W. W. Cook; T. W. Eames; C. E. Fish; W. J. Fisher; J. F. Freeth; G. Green; R. J. Harry, M.B.E.; P. V. Haynes; W. T. J. Hickman; A. J. Hill, O.B.E.; J. S. Jackman; A. M. Kennett; J. P. Lloyd; J. A. Mauger; W. P. Millard; W. R. Mills; R. K. Nichol; P. Nixon; H. C. Tasker; W. B. Trethowan £400 to £500

(b) FINANCE STAFF.

Accountants, G. A. Burling, M.B.E.; A. R. Cordingley; C. E. Hain; J. W. Hughes; S. Stephens, £550 to £700

Assistant Accountants, F. J. Baldwin; F. Dark; T. G. Eagle; T. Faint; J. Hook; W. C. H. Hutchins
£400 to £500

(c) PENSIONS STAFF.

Principal Staff Officers, H. E. Down; W. W. Kennerley; J. H. Smith, £550 to £700; Miss H. F. Morle, M.B.E. £450 to £550

Higher Executive Officers, Miss L. E. F. Cornwell, M.B.E.; Miss M. B. H. Gudgeon; Miss L. N. C. Mullett; Miss I. Strevens, M.B.E. £300 to £400

Inspectorate (England).**ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**

Chief Inspector, H. M. Richards, O.B.E. £1,200

Divisional Inspectors, F. W. Cape; H. J. Dean; J. Hands, O.B.E.; F. T. Howard; J. F. Leaf; H. J. R. Murray; C. J. Phillips; G. R. R. Routh; A. L. Thornton £850 to £1,000

Staff Inspector, J. E. Hales £850 to £1,000

Inspectors, E. S. Cornish; E. F. Davidson; G. A. Turner; E. Wynn-Williams, £550 to £950; A. B. Adams, O.B.E.; H. Alsopp; H. E. V. Ball; W. J. Batchelder; E. F. D. Bloom; C. Boutflower; A. S. Bright; J. L. Brockbank; G. W. Buckle; E. H. Carter, O.B.E.; W. J. Carter; F. W. Chambers, O.B.E.; R. H. Charles; A. H. Cherrill; P. B. Coles; Sir R. C. M. Curtis, Bart.; J. J. Draper; A. H. Dunn; E. L. Fear; H. Firth; K. B. D. Forbes; J. H. Ford; E. Glasgow; P. L. Gray; H. Hartley; J. F. M. Haslam; H. A. Hinton; C. B. Hunt; C. E. Jackson; H. A. Jenkin, O.B.E.; T. Johnson; A. E. Kenney-Herbert; A. T. Kerslake, O.B.E.; P. Laven-der; J. Leicester; G. R. B. Loch; J. MacLennan; F. O. Mann, O.B.E.; C. F. Markham; J. Maudslay; A. M. Moore; T. J. M. More, O.B.E.; A. M. Morley; F. A. Newman; J. A. F. Norman-Butler, O.B.E.; A. F. Pace; W. M. Page, O.B.E.; C. L. J. M. Parkinson; C. D. Pawley; A. G. Peters; G. R. Purdie; W. St. J. Pym; H. H. Quilter; J. B. Reynish; C. A. Richardson; E. E. Roberts; J. R. F. Robinson; J. B. Russell; J. S. Scott; W. Scutt; J. A. Shawyer; W. K. Spencer; J. J. Steele; S. Steele; G. K. Sutherland; E. R. Swanston; H. R. Sweeting; V. Taylor; G. R. Theobald; F. W. Thompson; H. M. Thurston; E. N. R. Trentham; J. W. Veysey; J. H. Whiteley; W. J. G. Winn; L. S. Wood; W. H. Young £500 to £900

Assistant Inspectors, E. G. Baker, W. S. Hudson; J. G. Salmistrach, £300 to £500; H. W. Allam; G. Ames, M.C.; T. W. Balmer; E. Barracough; J. A. Barrow; H. Bayliss; E. E. Bessey; W. S. Birkett; F. C. Bishop; J. F. Blockidge; J. L. Brown; H. Bryett, O.B.E.; W. W. Burley; F. F. Burns; H. L. Burrows; A. H. Cheshire; C. K. Clague; A. F. Collins; J. Cooke; Lt.-Col. J. H. Cooke; J. R. Coulthard; W. E. Crabb; W. L. Crutchley; G. F. Dakin, M.C.; F. W. Dee; W. H. Dolman; G. P. Dunn; E. J. Edwards; D. G. Evans; C. D. Forth; F. C. R. Frost; S. N. Godfrey; J. G. Gorton; E. E. Gomersall; T. H. Goose; H. E. B. Green; R. H. Green; H. Grime; G. Gummer; S. E. Halm; R. F. Harding; F. Harvey; N. Heslop; A. W. Holton; G. Horsfall; T. Hunt, O.B.E.; T. W. Jackson; E. E. Joffers; W. Jewsbury; S. Lamplugh; H. J. Larcombe; L. G. H. Lee; R. E. Marsden; G. W. Matthews; E. H. G. Metcalfe; T. K. Millican; A. Mills; H. Moorhouse; M. C. Morris; G. Neil, M.C.; J. W. Page; H. N. Parker; J. Payne, O.B.E.; A. Platts; G. A. Pocock; G. E. Puttergill; S. A. Radcliffe; W. J. Rayner; J. Reynolds; S. Rossiter; J. Rutherford; W. H. J. Salt; A. F. Sandys; C. S. Satterley, O.B.E.; L. C. Schiller, M.C.; J. P. Scothorne; P. W. Scott; C. H. Settrington; E. J. Smith; L. W. Smith; F. F. Smith; T. W. Southron; W. Stringer; D. Summerson; W. H. Talbot; S. Taylor; H. E. Thomas, M.C.; W. S. Threlfall; A. G. Tompkins; W. T. Tregear; T. H. Vickers; H. Vigrass, O.B.E.; E. J. R. Walsh; A. F. Watts; G. H. Wheeler; E. C. Whitworth; T. R. Williams, O.B.E.; H. G. Wilson; C. E. Winn; F. G. Witts; H. Woodhead; W. E. Wright £300 to £500

* See also under Medical Branch.

† Also Chief Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

‡ See also under Universities, &c., Branch.

§ A Senior Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

<i>Chief Inspector</i> , W. C. Fletcher, C.B.	£1,200
<i>Divisional Inspectors</i> , J. J. R. Bridge, C.B.E.; T. W. Phillips; F. B. Stead; J. Strachan; W. E. Urwick	£850 to £1,000
<i>Staff Inspectors</i> , S. F. Dufton; D. A. Macnaughton; F. Spencer; T. A. Stephens; H. W. T. Wager	£850 to £1,000
<i>Inspectors</i> , E. M. Battiscombe; Lt.-Col. F. W. D. Bendall, C.M.E.; J. E. Burton; G. E. St. L. Carson; H. H. Champion; G. H. F. Cookson; F. R. G. Duckworth, M.B.E.; E. R. Edwards; H. L. Firkins; G. T. Hankin; C. B. Joyner, O.B.E.; E. W. R. Kempson, M.C.; E. C. Kittson; J. A. McMichael; W. Newbold; C. W. Parkes; I. T. Pritchard; A. B. Roberts; E. G. Savage; A. J. Smith; F. E. A. Traves; F. W. Westaway	£500 to £900
<i>Temporary Inspector of Art (part time)</i> , G. H. Hooper (inclusive)	£600

TECHNICAL AND CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

<i>Chief Inspector</i> , A. Abbott	£1,200
<i>Divisional Inspectors</i> , G. A. Baxandall; W. J. Gannon; A. Harris; H. T. Holmes, O.B.E.; C. F. Smith	£850 to £1,000
<i>Staff Inspectors</i> , A. S. Barnes; H. Davies; A. Kahn; A. Morley; J. Owen	£850 to £1,000
<i>Inspectors</i> , E. D. Bentliff; H. E. Boothroyd; M. S. Briggs; F. T. Chapman; A. Coulson; C. H. Creasey; J. E. Dalton; W. S. Dann, M.B.E.; W. B. D. Edwards; W. Elliott; G. K. Grierson; G. W. Hedford; J. E. W. Hennessey; E. L. Hummel; J. Jack; E. J. W. Jackson; W. H. Jackson; G. McFarlane; J. L. Manson; A. J. Margetson; J. O. Peet; W. W. F. Pullen; S. H. Stelfox; A. J. Walker; J. Wilson; G. H. Winstanley	£500 to £900
<i>All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the Inspection of Evening Schools.</i>	

SCHOOLS OF ART.

<i>Inspectors</i> , J. W. Allison; H. Allport; F. W. Burrows; W. M. Keesey, M.C.; F. C. Stone; F. W. Travis, M.C.	£500 to £900
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TRAINING COLLEGES.

<i>Chief Inspector for the Training of Teachers</i> , Herbert Ward, C.B.E.	£1,200
<i>Certain other Inspectors assist in the Inspection of Training Colleges.</i>	

PHYSICAL EXERCISES.

<i>Staff Inspector</i> , Capt. F. H. Grenfell, D.S.O., R.M.	£850 to £1,000
<i>Inspectors</i> , Capt. S. J. Parker, O.B.E.; Maj. A. E. Syson	£500 to £900
MUSIC.	
<i>Principal Inspector</i> , A. Somervell ... (inclusive)	£1,200
<i>Inspector</i> , G. T. Shaw	£500 to £900

Inspectorate (Wales).

<i>Divisional Inspectors</i> , G. P. Williams; W. Williams	£850 to £1,000
<i>Inspectors</i> , W. C. R. Johns; A. J. Jones, O.B.E.; J. E. Jones; T. Owen, M.C.; H. Price; A. G. Pryor-Jones; C. Rees; W. Roberts; R. Rhydderch; B. B. Skirrow; J. Thomas; W. J. Williams	£500 to £900
<i>Assistant Inspectors</i> , A. Taylor, £300 to £520; C. P. Clayton, M.C.; D. T. Davies; M. H. Davies, M.C.; W. H. Evans; J. E. Hooson; T. Jones, M.C.; J. W. Lewis; P. A. Lewis; T. H. Lewis; D. Thomas, O.B.E.	£300 to £500

Woman Inspectors (England and Wales).

<i>Chief Inspector</i> , Miss A. E. Wark	£850 to £1,000
<i>Staff Inspectors</i> , Misses K. M. Baines; B. M. Cunningham; E. A. Ford; E. P. McCall; K. Manley, O.B.E.; R. L. Monkhouse	£550 to £650
<i>Inspectors</i> , Misses L. D. Adams, E. J. Ahrons, J. D. Archibald, A. B. Ash, E. E. Barton, K. P. Baster, W. Biggs, E. F. Boulton, G. Bowen, G. Bradshaw, C. L. Callis, C. E. Carpenter, L. N. A. Carson, E. R. Clarke, V. M. E. Collins, B. F. Cooke, E. L. Cuning, L. Daly, S. E. Davies, M. Dawson, B. M. Dunn, M. E. Ellis, C. S. Ferguson, A. M. Ferguson, F. L. Gauntlett, R. H. Grenall, D. M. Hammonds, A. F. Harrington, M. G. Henry, R. E. Hewetson, A. M. Heygate, M. Hill, E. H. Hornblow, A. K. Hutchinson, H. M. Johnston, F. A.	

Jones, E. E. Kemble, M. Kennedy, A. E. E. Koetter, E. Loveday, S. Luce, D. F. Lunn, E. F. G. McCutchan, A. F. Marks, E. Moore, M. M. Morris, M. Nicholson, N. M. Palmer, N. Peel, E. M. Perry, A. G. Philip, R. Robbins, M. J. Rowlands, E. Russell, M. S. Ryan, B. M. Schooley, C. F. Shearson, H. B. Smith, F. E. I. Smythe, E. E. Spencer, F. M. Tann, W. M. L. Wakefield, L. E. Walter, M.B.E., H. E. Wix, C. I. J. Wollaston, Mrs. L. M. Dale, Mrs. F. A. Heap

£300 to £500

Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S. W. 7.

<i>Principal</i> ,* Professor William Rothenstein, Hon. A.R.C.A.	(inclusive) £1,000
<i>Registrar and Lecturer</i> , H. L. Wellington	£400 to £500
<i>Professors</i> ,* Ernest Cole, Malcolm Osborne, A.R.A., R.E., A.R.C.A.; J. Hubert Worthington, A.R.C.A., £250; E. W. Tristram, A.R.C.A.	£375
<i>Master of Method</i> ,* F. C. Richards, R.E., A.R.C.A. (inclusive)	£250

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION.

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S. W. 1.

<i>Chairman</i> , Sir John Snell, C.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E.	
<i>Vice-Chairman</i> , Sir Harry Haward.	
<i>Commissioners</i> , S. L. Pearce, C.B.E., M.I.N.S.T.C.E.; W. W. Lackie, C.B.E., M.I.N.S.T.C.E.	
<i>Secretary</i> , E. T. G. French, O.B.E.	
<i>Solicitor</i> , E. W. Hudson.	
<i>Chief Engineering Inspector</i> , Col. T. C. Ekin, M.I.N.S.T.C.E.	
<i>Asst. do.</i> , A. N. East; J. A. Lee.	
<i>Senior Staff Officer</i> , W. Cook.	

EMIGRANTS INFORMATION OFFICE

(see Overseas Settlement Committee, p. 184).

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer he authorises all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of monies provided by Parliament, the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

The net expenses of the Department were estimated to amount to £150,935 in 1925-26.

<i>Comptroller and Auditor General</i> , Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, K.O.B.	£3,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , F. W. Gladwin.	
<i>Secretary</i> , F. N. Dixon, C.B.	£1,200
<i>Directors of Audit</i> , P. A. N. Nicholls, I.R.O.; A. C. Hayward; S. Hopping, O.B.E.	£850 to £1,000
<i>Deputy Directors</i> , A. Diggins, O.B.E.; W. Johnson, O.B.E.; C. H. Balmain; A. J. Knowlden; E. H. Weaver; J. W. Rahnford, M.B.E.	£750 to £850
<i>Senior Auditors</i> , A. Hogan, M.B.E.; A. J. Evans; W. L. Davies, M.B.E.; J. Brand; C. L. de Wolf; A. W. Couzens, M.B.E.; G. T. V. Steer; J. W. A. Hayden; H. J. Gage; P. J. Aslin; G. R. Thomas; H. R. Cornfield; P. C. Cooke; E. G. Hislop; R. G. Wall; E. J. Elias; A. Towell; N. W. Lindsay; W. McCann; F. N. Harby; D. F. C. Blunt; C. P. Isaac; J. M. Fisher; W. V. Egbers; F. H. Way; T. H. Jones; G. E. Stokes, O.B.E.; C. W. Sayers; G. Walker; J. O. McFadden; S. D. Fresco; A. Allen, M.C.	£550 to £700
There are also 145 Auditors	

* Part-time.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION.

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Appointed in 1924 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by a Department of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous."

Commissioners, Sir R. Blomfield, R.A., Litt.D., F.R.A.; Sir D. Y. Cameron, R.A., LL.D.; D. Sutherland MacColl; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., LL.D., F.R.A. (*Chairman*); Sir G. Frampton, R.A.; J. Alfred Gatch, M.A., F.S.A., P.P.R.I.B.A.; Sir E. Lytrens, R.A.; T. H. Mawson; Sir Aston Webb, K.C.V.O., C.B., R.A.; P. S. Worthington, Litt.D., F.R.I.B.A.

Secretary H. C. Bradshaw, A.R.I.B.A.

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1789, superseding the ancient Secretary for the Northern Department of Europe (as the Office had been called since 1688). He is assisted by two Under-Secretaries (one Parliamentary, the other Permanent), one Deputy Under-Secretary, and two Assistant Under-Secretaries, Legal Advisers, a Finance Officer, eleven Counsellors, a Librarian, and a staff of Clerks. The chief functions, in addition to the formal duties, are receiving and answering communications from individuals or other Government Departments, from Diplomatic and Consular Agents of this country or others, and in determining the policy of the country towards Foreign Powers. The administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £193,170 in 1925-26.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and

Deputy Leader of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon.

Austen Chamberlain, M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., Walford Selby, C.V.O.

Asst. Private Sec., Hugh Lloyd Thomas (Diplomatic); R. G. Leigh, C.B.E.

Personal Private Sec., John Wilson, C.B.E.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir W. G. Tyrrell,

C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., G. N. M. Bland.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State:—

(1) Foreign Affairs, Rt. Hon. £1,500

Private Sec., Neville M. Butler.

(2) Overseas Trade, Arthur M. Samuel, M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., A. Mullins, C.B.E.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State, V. A. A. H.

Wellesley, C.B. £2,200

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, C. H. Montgomery,

C.B., C.V.O.; J. D. Gregory, C.B., C.M.G. £1,200 to £1,500

Legal Adviser, Sir C. J. B. Hurst, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.

£1,200 to £1,500

Second do., H. W. Malkin, C.B., C.M.G. £900 to £1,000

Assistant Legal Advisers, Montagu Shearman, O.B.E.;

W. E. Beckett £700 to £900

Finance Officer, Sir F. G. A. Butler, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,300

Counsellors, R. G. Vansittart, C.M.G., M.V.O.; G. H.

Villiers, C.M.G.; M. W. Lamson, C.M.G., M.V.O.; L.

Olliphant, C.M.G.; G. A. Mounsey, C.M.O., O.B.E.

W. H. M. Selby, C.V.O.; S. P. P. Waterlow, C.B.E.; E. F.

Gye, C.M.G.; John Murray, C.M.G.; G. R. Warner;

P. A. Koppel, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Historical Adviser, J. W. Headlam Morley, C.B. £1,200

His Majesty's Assistant Marshal of the Diplomatic

Corps, J. B. Monck £600 to £700

1st Secretaries, O. G. Sargent; R. L. Craigie; R. H.

Campbell, C.M.G.; Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan; H. J.

Seymour; C. W. Orde; F. E. F. Adam; O. St. C.

O'Malley; D. J. M. D. Scott; G. N. M. Bland; B. C.

Newton; C. Howard Smith; L. Collier; G. W.

Rendel; V. C. W. Forbes; A. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.;

R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.; F. T. A. Ashton-Gwatkin;

R. F. Wigram £700 to £900

2nd and 3rd Secretaries, W. Strang; W. St. C. H.

Roberts, m.c.; I. A. Kirkpatrick; C. H. Bateman,

m.c.; N. M. Butler; N. B. Ronald; H. F. B. Maxse;

C. B. P. Peake, m.c.; V. A. L. Mallet; T. A. Shone;

V. F. W. Cavendish-Bentick; P. B. B. Nichols;

J. C. S. Bennett, m.c.; H. Dobinson, m.c.; A. H.

Hamilton-Gordon; M. H. Huxley; C. M. Patrick;

O. C. Harvey; C. W. Baxter, m.c.; A. F. Yeucken,

m.c.; A. F. Aveling, C.B.E.; J. M. Troutbeck; C. J. W.

Torr; J. V. T. W. T. Perowne; C. J. Norton; H. E. L. Montgomery £200 to £500
 Assistant, Chief Clerk's Department, William H. Robinson, C.B.E. £700 to £900
 Chief Accountant, O. V. Blake, O.B.E. £550
 Senior Establishment and Accounts Officers, H. H. Quarumby, O.B.E.; L. R. Sherwood, O.B.E. £550 to £700
 Establishment and Accounts Officers, R. C. Calder, O.B.E.; T. J. W. Wilson; H. G. Kelsey; E. H. Rance; S. K. Millar £400 to £500;
 Junior Establishment and Accounts Officers, H. W. Minshull; C. H. Haines; G. J. White; W. C. Scott; D. V. Staines; E. A. Netting; E. Williams; A. H. Keighley; G. H. Maxwell; H. J. Abbott; P. E. Lewis; F. A. G. T. Copeland £100 to £400
 Librarian, S. Gaselee, C.B.E. £800 to £1,000
 Assistants, R. C. Dickie, O.B.E. £550 to £700; W. L. Berrow, O.B.E., I.S.O.; W. L. M. Dunlop, O.B.E. (Registrar); C. S. Nicoll £500 to £600
 Technical Assistant (Treaty Dept.), H. Ritchie, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Do. (Consular Dept.), E. Parkes, O.B.E. £700 to £900
 Assistant Registrar, W. Weighell, M.B.E. £400 to £500
 Staff Officers, J. W. Field, M.B.E.; O. Monk, M.B.E.; E. W. Light, O.B.E. (£400 to £500); John Gritton, I.S.O., M.B.E.; J. H. Mears; F. Gritton; J. F. French, M.B.E.; R. C. Thomson, M.B.E.; W. T. Harrower; A. F. Orchard; S. H. Gellatly; R. C. Cox £300 to £450
 Minor Staff Officers and 2nd Division Clerks, A. E. Airey; W. J. Uwins; F. T. Campion; F. H. Cleobury; W. W. Pate; H. Ward; E. H. Oldham; H. K. Grey; E. G. Adams.

Chief Women Officers, Miss M. V. Moore; Miss D. A.

Bigby, M.B.E. £300 to £400

Staff Officers (Women), Miss M. F. West; Miss E. W.

Guthrie; Miss I. A. Strong; Miss M. K. Spencer;

Miss E. Wallace £230 to £300

Supt. of Printing, Stationery and Stores, Joseph Kennell, M.B.E. £450 to £550

Communications Dept. and King's Messengers, H. E.

Eastwood, Head (incl.) £750 to £900; Lt.-Comdr.

R. W. B. Cotesworth, R.N., Deputy Head (incl.)

£400 to £650; Lt.-Col. P. W. North, D.S.O.; Maj. A.

F. Cistance; Lt.-Col. A. S. M. Porter, each £220 to

£400; A. Hay, O.B.E.; G. P. Antrobus, O.B.E.; R. G.

Leigh, C.B.E.; O. H. d'A. Steward; A. V. Wheeler.

Holohan; C. E. Jesser-Davies; Lt.-Col. J. S. Mellor;

Maj. J. S. Oldham; G. K. Baynes (incl. £650 incl.);

D. W. Wilton (arty.).

Home Service Messengers, A. E. Morbey; C. E. Johnson;

R. D. Rust; E. J. Berry; J. Cook; C. E. Flynn;

C. Fenwick; L. Buchan, each £130 to £200; T.

Grint; G. Perry £90 to £130

Head Officekeeper and Housekeeper, J. Wright

£200 to £250

Passport Office.

1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

Chief Passport Officer, Hubert S. Martin, C.B.E.

£750 to £850

Asst. do., James W. Stafford, O.B.E. £550 to £700

Establishment Officer & Accountant, Leslie G. Brown

£400 to £500

Staff Officers, R. Bloore; O. J. Hubbert, M.B.E.; H. S.

Blank £400 to £500

2nd Div. Clerk, H. Jones.

Passport Officer, Liverpool, J. S. Grant £400 to £500

FORESTRY COMMISSION.

22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

The Forestry Commissioners were appointed under the Forestry Act (1919), and were created a Body Corporate in April 1920. The Commissioners are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation and the production and supply of timber in Great Britain. The Act transferred to the Commissioners the powers and duties of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, and the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, in relation to forestry, and also the powers of those Departments under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 and 1907, so far as those powers relate to insects or pests destructive only to forest trees and timber. The Forestry Act 1923 provided for the transfer of the Crown Woods and Forests to the Commissioners; it also cancelled the condition of repayment to which grants in respect of afforestation were subject under the Act of 1919.

The net estimated expenditure on forestry operations, &c., for the year 1925-26 was £510,000.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Lord Lovat, K.T., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Commissioners, Right Hon. F. Dyke Acland; Rt. Hon. Lord Clinton; Sir Leolin Forester-Walker, K.B.E., M.P.; Sir Hugh Murray, C.B.E.; R. L. Robinson, O.B.E.; Walter R. Smith; Col. W. Steuart-Fotheringham.

Assistant Commissioners, H. A. Pritchard, O.B.E. (England and Wales, 1, Whitehall, S.W. 1); John Sutherland, C.B.E. (Scotland, 25, Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh).

Secretary, A. G. Herbert, 22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

17 North Audley Street, W. 1.

A Barrister was appointed in 1882 to certify the Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1889 to certify those of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consisting of Chief Registrar and the Assistant Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and important functions under the Friendly Societies Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts, the Workmen's Compensation Acts, the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Savings Banks and Post Office Savings Banks Acts, the Loan Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, and a great number of local and personal Acts. Under the Industrial Assurance Act, 1923, the Chief Registrar is charged with various powers and duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner. Net expenses, 1924-25, £45,495.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner, G. Stuart Robertson, K.C. £2,000
Private Sec., G. H. Cooper.

Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance Commissioner, John Fox, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Assist. Registrars, G. D. Barlow; Digby L. F. Koe £850 to £1,000

Principal Legal Assistant, M. A. Mackinnon, M.C. £550 to £700

Heads of Branches.

Legal, H. P. Harker £550 to £700

Industrial Assurance, B. K. White £550 to £700

Returns and Reports, H. C. Souther £700

Estab. and Accounts, F. W. Roberts £500 to £600

Registers & Records, T. F. Dunning £500 to £600

THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Government Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson, K.C.B. £2,500
Private Sec., G. C. Turner.

Deputy do., A. Henry £1,200 to £1,500

Principal Actuaries, S. J. H. W. Allin, C.B.E. (Acting Secretary), G. S. W. Epps £850 to £1,000

Actuaries, J. Buchanan; G. Gillies; P. N. Harvey; C. W. S. Jamieson; W. R. Jarman; J. G. Kyd; D. A. Porteous £650 to £800

Assistant Actuaries, W. T. C. Blake; R. R. Brodie; P. G. Brown; S. P. Brown; W. G. Craig; H. Freeman; O. C. J. Klage; M. B. Knowles; G. H. Maddex; A. W. Marshall; F. A. A. Menzler; G. D. Stockman £500 to £650

Staff Clerk, W. Johnson £400 to £500

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND.

6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

The Government Hospitality Fund was instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.

Minister, The Viscount Peel, C.B.E.

Secretary, E. E. Beare, C.B.E.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH,

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

This Department was established by the Ministry of Health Act, 1919, to exercise in England and Wales powers with respect to Health and Local Government, and to it were transferred by the Act, subject to certain provisos (a) all the powers and duties of the Local Government Board, the Insurance Commission and the Welsh Insurance Commission; (b) the powers of the Board of Education relating to the health of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five, and to the medical

inspection and treatment of children and young persons; (c) all the powers of the Privy Council and of the Lord President of the Council under the Midwives Acts, 1902 and 1908, and the powers hitherto exercised by the Secretary of State under Part I of the Children Act, 1908. There may also be transferred to the Minister certain specified powers and any other powers and duties in England and Wales of any Government Department which appear to relate to matters affecting or incidental to the health of the people.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Arthur Neville Chamberlain, M.P.

Private Secretary, Douglas Veale £5,000

Assistant do., P. N. R. Butcher £300

Parly. do., Capt. W. Brass, M.P. unpr.

Parliamentary Secretary, Sir H. Kingsley Wood, M.P. £1,500

Private Secretary, E. S. Hill £150

Secretary, Sir Arthur Robinson, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000

Private Secretary, R. Stanton £150

Deputy Secretary, E. R. Forber, C.B., C.B.E. £2,200

Private Secretary, T. H. Sheepshanks £100

Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, K.C.B., M.D., Hon. D.C.L., F.R.S. £2,200

Private Secretary, P. P. Cooper £100

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. L. Gwyer, C.B. £1,500 to £1,800

Director General of Housing, Sir C. T. Ruthen, O.B.E. (unpaid).

Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance and Accountant General, E. J. Strohmeier, C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Director of Establishments, H. A. Leggett, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Principal Assistant Secretaries, L. G. Brock, C.B.; I. G. Gibbon, C.B.E.; S. P. Vivian, C.B. (also Registrar General) £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Director of Establishments, M. Heseltine, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Assistant Secretaries, R. B. Cross, O.B.E.; H. W. S. Francis, O.B.E.; A. B. MacLachlan; E. Tudor Owen, O.B.E.; F. L. Turner, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, P. Barber; J. N. Beckett; R. H. Crooke; J. N. Dark; C. B. B. Ellis; W. R. Frazer, O.B.E.; H. H. George, M.C.; L. Infield, O.B.E.; R. H. H. Keenlyside, O.B.E.; T. Lindsay; F. R. Lovett, M.B.E.; E. D. Macgregor; F. F. Marchbank; H. A. de Montmorency, O.B.E.; E. F. C. Mosse; E. H. Phillips, O.B.E.; E. H. Rhodes, O.B.E.; W. A. Ross; A. N. C. Shelley; R. J. Simpson; F. Slater; H. H. Turner; L. N. Ure; J. C. Wrigley, £700 to £900; and Miss Z. L. Puxley £600 to £750

First Class Clerk (Old Establishment), C. E. Roysds. £550 to £650

Assistant Principals, I. F. Armer; P. N. R. Butcher; A. E. H. Goddard; S. F. S. Hearder; J. S. Henderson; E. S. Hill; H. S. Hunter; A. E. Joll; C. R. Kerwood; A. M. Legge; G. C. North, M.C.; W. J. Peete; G. N. Pell; A. N. Rucker; E. C. H. Salmon, M.C.; T. H. Sheepshanks; R. Stanton; E. J. G. Titterton, M.B.E.; D. Veale; D. C. L. Ward, £200 to £500; Miss E. M. Russell Smith £200 to £400

Statistical Officer, G. W. B. McLeod £850

Insurance Department.

Controller, Sir W. S. Kinnear, K.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Controllers, E. Hackforth; J. M. Hendrie £1,000 to £1,200

Heads of Branches, J. G. Bell; A. W. Neville £850 to £1,000

Superintending Clerks, C. E. Brackenbury; R. Clark-Turner; C. E. Coward; J. C. Dixon; A. Elms; H. Greer; R. T. Hogg; G. S. Mackay; R. A. Nurse; J. Poyser, O.B.E.; P. N. Russell, M.C.; R. J. Smith; E. Wilmer £550 to £700

First Class Clerks, H. K. Ainsworth; H. W. Anderson; W. T. Begley; E. B. Betn; C. J. Bentley; H. W. Blunt; T. Clark; P. P. Cooper; K. Curtis; A. J. F. Danielli, M.C.; J. D. P. C. M. Donohue; F. N. Evans; J. W. Evans; A. Gibb, M.B.E.; H. S. Herbert; H. N. Howorth; E. H. Kelly; W. Kennedy, M.B.E.; H. G. Kent; J. A. Lawther, M.B.E.; E. C. Mofrey; E. J. Price; H. B. Riddle; A. Sharp; T. W. Sissens; H. W. Stockman; W. F. Wackrill, O.B.E.;

* Also acts as Secretary to Consultative Councils.

G. S. C. Wiggins; H. W. V. Williams; A. S. Woolmer; W. P. Wright, £400 to £500; and the Misses N. B. Avent; E. Bambridge; M. Milledge, m.b.e.; M. Polson; E. M. Savill; E. E. Turner, m.b.e.
£300 to £400

Accountant-General's Division.

Principal Assistant Secretary for Finance & Accountant-General, E. J. Strohmenger, c.m. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Accountant-General, W. G. Hunter

Assistant do. J. Chown; S. H. G. Hughes, c.b.e.; C. J. Maslin, o.b.e. £850 to £1,000
Chief Accountants, S. C. Alford (*Acting Assistant Accountant-General*); R. P. James, o.b.e. £700 to £800
Accountants, F. N. Bath; A. H. Cartell; H. C. Chatfield; I. P. Crowther; G. W. Jeffery; W. C. Stewart, £550 to £700; and Miss J. Borthwick, o.b.e. £450 to £550

Regional Finance Officers, G. J. Allen, m.b.e.; W. Bartholomew, m.b.e.; B. J. S. Brown; A. Gray; F. A. Hughes; A. P. Jones; T. A. Riden; O. M. Smith; J. L. Watson, £550 to £700
Deputy Contracts Officer, G. C. Smallwood, o.b.e.

£550 to £700
Assistant Accountants, F. J. Bonham; W. Buttrum; A. B. Carpenter; G. H. Clark; V. H. Coleman; G. E. Danbury; J. E. Elmes; R. H. Farrell; F. W. Fowkes; W. Hampson; F. J. Harris; J. Hepworth; H. Jerwood; D. C. Lamont; H. Lemon; H. B. Lidstone; P. C. Marks; E. H. C. Newby (*Acting Accountant*); F. Noble; G. Paterson; M. J. Posener; D. Reid; W. Rowbotham; J. H. E. Saunders; K. Simpkin; C. A. Thorogood; W. T. L. Tough, £400 to £500; and Miss H. P. Butler £300 to £400

Establishment and Intelligence Division.

Director of Establishments, H. A. Leggett, c.b.e. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy do. (and Secretary to Consultative Councils), M. Heselcline, c.b. £1,000 to £1,200
Principal, L. N. Ure £700 to £900
Head of Foreign Intelligence Branch, G. M. Harris, o.b.e. £600 to £800
Superintending Clerks, S. A. Bailey, m.b.e.; W. T. Fitzgerald, £550 to £700
First Class Clerks, A. W. Holloway, m.b.e.; W. B. Thomas, £400 to £500; and Miss E. M. Beaver, m.b.e. £300 to £400

Medical Staff.

Chief Medical Officer, Sir G. Newman, k.c.b., m.d., Hon. D.C.L., F.R.C.P. £2,200

Senior Medical Officers, Sir G. S. Buchanan, c.b., m.d.; Dame Janet M. Campbell, d.b.e., m.d., m.b.; F. J. H. Coutts, c.b., m.d.; H. A. Macewen, o.b.e. m.b., f.r.c.s.; A. W. J. MacFadden, c.b., m.b.; J. Smith-Whitaker, m.r.c.s. £1,200 to £1,400

Medical Officers, E. W. Adams, o.b.e., m.d.; M. B. Arnold, m.d.; Miss Isabella D. Cameron, m.d.; J. P. Candler, m.d.; T. Carnwath, d.s.o., m.b.; J. E. Chapman, m.r.c.s.; Miss Emile C. Crenser, m.b.; A. Eastwood, m.d.; J. A. Glover, o.b.e., m.d.; M. Greenwood, m.r.c.p., m.r.c.s.; F. Griffith, m.b.; J. M. Hamill, o.b.e., m.d.; G. C. Hancock, c.b.e., m.r.c.s.; Mrs. M. J. Hogarth, m.b.; J. R. Hutchinson, m.d.; Lieut.-Col. S. P. James, m.d.; A. A. Jubb, m.d.; W. A. Lethem, m.c., m.d.; J. Spencer Low, c.b.e., m.b.; G. F. McCleary, m.d.; M. D. Mackenzie, m.d.; A. S. MacNalty, m.d.; A. Macphail, m.d. c.m., f.r.c.p.s. (*Inspector of Anatomy*); E. P. Manby, m.d.; M. T. Morgan, m.c., m.b.; A. C. Parsons, m.r.c.s.; J. Pearse, c.b.e., m.d.; A. E. Quine, m.b., f.r.c.s.; H. M. Richards, m.d.; W. M. Scott, m.d.; F. R. Seymour, m.d.; W. V. Shaw, o.b.e., m.d.; A. B. Smallman, c.b.e., d.s.o., m.d.; P. G. Stock, c.b., c.b.e., m.b., Hon. F.R.C.S. (ed.); E. L. Sturdee, o.b.e., m.r.c.s.; Miss Jane H. Turnbull, c.b.e., m.d.; S. W. Wheaton, m.d., f.r.c.p.; Lieut.-Col. E. Wilkinson, f.r.c.s.; G. W. Monier Williams, o.b.e. m.c., ph.d., f.i.c.; D. J. Williamson, m.d.; O. K. Wright, m.b.; W. P. Yettis, o.b.e., m.r.c.s. £600 to £1,100

Divisional Medical Officers (Outdoor), R. E. Crosse, m.r.c.s.; W. Davidson, m.b.; A. Fulton, m.b.; H. J. Neilson, c.b.e., m.d. £1,600

Medical Officers (Outdoor), G. Ashton, m.d., m.b., f.r.c.; F. J. Blackley, m.d.; S. A. Bontor, m.d.; T. M. Carter, o.b.e., m.d.; W. Duncan, o.b.e., m.b.; J. G. Duncanson, m.b.; G. W. Eustace, m.c., m.d.; R. A. J. Harper, m.d.; A. Heath, m.d., f.r.c.s.; C. H. Lindsay, c.m.g., d.s.o., m.d.; A. Linnell, m.r.c.s.; B. W. Martin, m.b.; M. G. McElligott, f.r.c.s.; D. G. Newton, m.b., f.r.c.s.; J. Orton, m.d.; R. Paterson, m.b.; B. A. Richmond, m.d.; W. Rigby, m.b.; A. R. Roche, m.c., m.r.c.s., l.r.c.p.; J. Dill Russell, m.b., f.r.c.s.; H. L. Rutter, m.b.e., m.d., f.r.c.s.; E. W. Selby, o.b.e., m.d., f.r.c.s.; M. R. Taylor, m.b.e.; F. B. Thornton, m.b.; H. A. Whitcombe, m.b., c.b.e.; E. H. Willock, m.r.c.s.; C. Rawdon Wood, m.d.; R. T. Worthington, m.b. £1,000 to £1,400

Medical Officer (tempy), Brevet-Col. L. W. Harrison, d.s.o., m.b., c.b., f.r.c.p. (ed.). £1,500

Deputy Regional Medical Officers, A. L. Dykes, m.d., d.p.h.; W. D. Hopkins, m.r.c.s., l.r.c.p.; W. Kendrick, m.b., c.b.e.; W. J. F. Mayne, m.b., c.b., d.p.h.; C. Mearns, m.b., b.s.; A. V. Poyser, m.d.; G. F. Randall, m.r.c.s., l.r.c.p.; P. A. Reckless, f.r.c.s., l.r.c.p.; R. E. Whitting, m.c., m.d., b.c. £800 to £1,100

Women Inspectors, Mrs. M. Andrews; Miss E. M. Burnside, o.b.e.; Miss E. G. Colles; Miss B. V. Evans; Mrs. M. O. Gordon; Miss M. Hobbs; Miss M. K. Lea, m.b.e.; Miss T. Montagnon; Miss J. F. O'Brien; Miss M. A. Quinlan; and Miss E. Humphreys Roberts £250 to £400

Government Lymph Establishment.

Colindale Avenue, The Hyde, N.W. 9.

Bacteriologist for Glycerinated calf Lymph, F. R. Blaxall, m.d. £900
Asst. Bacteriologist, H. S. Fremlin, m.r.c.s. £300 to £450

Legal Branch.

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. L. Gwyer, c.b. £1,500 to £1,800
Asst. Solicitors, H. J. Comyns; E. J. Maude £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, L. G. Dawson; G. R. Hill, £750 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, P. A. Currie; H. C. Talbot £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, R. C. S. Ashworth and J. F. Hall £200 to £500

Inspectorate.

Chief General Inspector, A. B. Lowry, c.b. £1,200
General Inspectors, N. B. Batterbury (*Acting*); W. D. Bushell; R. H. A. G. Duff; W. P. Elias; J. Evans; A. G. Hayward, c.b.; H. K. Nisbet, o.b.e.; J. S. Oxley, c.b.e.; C. F. Roundell, c.b.e.; G. R. Snowden; W. J. T. Turton, o.b.e. £700 to £1,000
Asst. Gen. Inspectors, E. C. Blight; A. P. Hughes Gibb, o.b.e.; J. J. Scott (*Acting*); and Miss L. W. Wansley £200 to £500
Chief Inspector Alkali, etc., Works, T. L. Bailey, ph.d., f.i.c. £1,000
Inspectors Alkali, etc., Works, A. C. Carter, f.i.c.; W. M. Damon, f.i.c.; E. M. Fletcher; I. D. Littlefield, f.i.c.; J. Picken, a.i.c.; F. N. Sutton, f.i.c. £500 to £800
Chief Inspector, Insurance, E. G. Bearne, £1,200
Chief Woman Inspector, Insurance, Miss M. M. A. Ward, £600 to £700
Deputy Chief Inspector, Insurance, H. W. Bromby £850 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Woman Inspector, Insurance, Miss E. G. Woodgate £450 to £550
Divisional Inspectors, Insurance, P. R. T. Ashton; G. W. Brake; F. N. Curtis-Bennett; T. A. Brook; C. H. J. Garland; W. T. Vimey; S. M. Jessop; A. Mason; F. J. Matheson; J. J. Moynihan; W. F. Shinn; H. L. T. West, o.b.e.; F. C. Wheeler £650 to £800
Inspectors (Men)—J. J. Addy; F. B. Alcock; W. W. Andrew; G. H. Barson; H. F. Bridel; T. Bright; F. C. Brook; J. Bruntton; F. Bryan, m.b.; L. E. Buncher; N. Cheesman; W. R. C. Clarke; F. H. Comfort; W. J. Dave; A. H. Eady; T. M. Evans; C. W. Fisher; J. S. Fisher; A. W. Fraser; C. W.

Gaiger; T. A. Galle; W. H. Garner; G. E. Gladstone; C. H. F. Gordon; H. T. Griffith; J. S. W. Grose; T. E. Halstead; A. E. Hickford; E. Holmes; O. W. Holstons; A. J. Langridge; P. J. Lathan, O.B.E.; S. J. Long; A. Macfarlane, O.B.E.; F. G. Mackereith; J. N. P. Mackie; A. J. Mayhew; W. Milledge; W. H. Murray; J. H. Needham; A. L. Newell; E. R. Northrop; J. M. J. O'Gara; L. J. Organ; C. A. Reading; G. M. Robinson; R. Rowlett; R. T. Rowntree; A. C. Scott; J. H. Skinkinson; A. Sixsmith; F. Smith; W. E. Varnals; R. Watson; T. J. Watson; W. Williams; G. E. Wright. £500 to £600

Inspectors (Women), The Misses J. J. Brown; M. Carey; E. B. Carter; E. M. Cohen; M. M. Dalglis; E. M. Gardner; M. H. Hartland; C. S. Howse; D. M. Jennings; M. D. Jesse; A. K. Leach; A. Ledwich; E. A. McCleverty; E. J. D. Morrison; A. E. Otter; E. E. Page; E. G. Roe; B. S. Whitehouse. £400 to £500

Inspector Under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn £600

Inspectors of Welfare of the Blind, M. Priestley; W. Thurman £500 to £700; Miss W. Bramhall

Public Cleansing and Salvage Inspector, J. C. Dawes, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E. £350 to £550

Pharmacist, R. D. Hutchinson. £350 to £500

Engineering Staff.

Chief Engineering Inspr., E. A. Sandford Fawcett, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E. £1,450

Deputy do., R. G. Hetherington, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E. £1,300

Engineering Inspectors, A. W. Brightmore, M.I.Mech.E.; H. E. Byrne, M.I.Mech.E.; R. C. Cox, M.I.Mech.E.; W. M. Cross, M.I.Mech.E.; P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.Mech.E.; A. G. Drury, M.I.Mech.E.; H. R. Hooper, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E.; M. K. North, M.I.Mech.E.; F. O. Stanford, O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E.; Major J. Stewart, O.B.E., R.E., M.I.Mech.E.; J. R. Taylor, M.I.Mech.E.; M. G. Weekes, M.I.Mech.E.; F. G. Williams, A.M.I.Mech.E. £600 to £1,000

Chemical Inspector, H. T. Calvert, M.B.E., Ph.D., F.I.C. £600 to £1,000

Audit Staff.

Chief Inspector of Audits, W. S. Wilkinson £1,000 to £1,200

Inspector at Headquarters, N. M. Griffiths, O.B.E. (acts as Deputy to Chief Inspector) £1,000

Inspectors of Audits, E. S. Mills; J. Orchard; A. C. Roberts (Technical Adviser on Audit matters); H. D. Roberts; N. C. Simner £1,000

District Auditors, W. A. Ayton; D. F. Belchamber, O.B.E.; O. E. B. Bridgen; J. W. Crowe; W. D. Easterby; C. W. O. Gibson; G. L. Gibson; W. Wynne Griffith; W. M. Hunt; C. V. W. Lucas; H. Lyon; H. W. Magrath; R. T. L. Parr; W. Robbs; P. T. Turner; A. Q. Twiss; E. H. V. Weigall; H. D. Wraith £600 to £900

Senior Assistant Auditors, A. Beal, M.C.*; W. L. Brett; *L. M. Burrell; *E. R. M. Castle; R. K. Cowperthwaite; *N. Cross; *W. W. Dolby; *J. H. Easton; *H. W. W. Grain; E. C. C. Hamblin; *G. St. J. Hibbert; A. R. H. Hobbs; C. R. H. Hobbs; C. A. Hughes; E. J. Miller-Williams; *H. S. Millett; *B. O'Gorman, D.S.O.; W. E. Pitcairn; *B. Snow; *G. G. H. Stone; E. M. Tuke; *L. P. Walker; *H. H. Walrond; *H. M. White; W. H. Winter; *R. G. Woodyatt £550 to £700

Junior Assistant Auditors, F. C. Baker; H. T. R. Bates; A. J. Bridgewater; A. E. M. Coles, M.C.; W. R. Davies; E. F. Davis; C. O. Dean; A. P. Dickinson; R. J. R. Farrow; W. Foord; E. T. Goddard, M.C.; H. R. S. Godfrey; K. W. Grant; J. Gurney; A. S. Higlett; A. D. Hughes; F. Lancaster; J. M. Mackenzie; W. Maginn; C. W. Paddon; W. Parmiter; A. R. Parr; W. F. M. Provis; J. N. Richards; G. Russell; G. C. Simpson; H. E. Stevens; H. L. Stevens; E. Thomas; G. Thompson; F. D. White; A. Wilson £200 to £500

* District Auditors on Old Establishment.

Architects, and Housing and Town Planning Technical Staff.

Director General of Housing, Sir C. T. Ruthen, O.B.E., *unpaid*
Chief Technical Officer, Raymond Fawin, F.R.I.B.A.

Town Planning Inspector, G. L. Pepler. £900 to £800
Housing Inspectors, H. A. Chapman, F.R.I.B.A.; W. H. Collin; C. H. Eyles, F.S.I.; B. Greenall; E. Leonard, F.S.I.; H. Stewart, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. £400 to £700
Assistant Architects, H. J. Pearson £500 to £600; A. H. Worsley, A.R.I.B.A., £500 to £700; S. Poynton-Taylor, £400 to £700; E. Hardwick-Terry £250 to £350

General Staff.

Senior Staff Officers, F. Adams; W. G. Gillings; H. Hall, M.B.E.; F. H. O. Jerram, M.B.E.; E. Laws, M.B.E.; R. Magowan; A. W. Mason; F. Mayes; F. J. Ogden; A. T. Page; C. S. Smith £500 to £600
First Class Clerks and Staff Clerks, H. G. Allum, M.B.E.; F. C. Allworth, M.B.E.; S. C. Barham; C. J. Bayley; F. Boadella; H. M. Bright; A. H. Catling; C. M. Cordingley; P. Davenport; W. G. H. Davis; C. W. T. H. Dyke; L. J. Harding; V. L. Harkness; F. C. Harrop; B. J. Harrison; W. C. Hunter; A. E. Keech; W. H. M. Kirk; J. A. H. Macfarlane, M.B.E.; W. Mackenzie; R. O. Morris; H. J. Pearnan; T. Philpot, M.B.E.; E. W. Pickering; H. H. Sersale; L. W. Shubrook; W. Smith; J. Topping; W. M. Wilson, M.B.E.; C. R. Young, M.B.E. £400 to £500
Controller of Typists, Miss A. Howard, M.B.E. £300 to £400

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH.

Chairman, Sir Thomas Hughes £1,500
Members, J. Rowland, C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (*Deputy Controller of Insurance*); D. Llewellyn-Williams, M.C., F.R.C.S. (*Medical Member*), £1,000 to £1,200; Howell E. James (*Secretary*), £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, Lewis Evans; W. G. Hayward; J. Haydn Jones (*acting*) £550 to £700
Chief Accountant, J. C. Morgan £700 to £850
Accountant, D. Emlyn Jones £550 to £700
Actuary, W. K. Jarman £650 to £800
Legal Adviser, A. M. Bulloch £500 to £700
Superintending Clerk, J. Owain Evans, C.B.E. £550 to £700

First Class Clerks, W. L. Jones; D. A. Lewis; T. A. Morgan; J. S. Price; D. J. Roberts; T. Sylvanus; A. T. Thomas; W. Thomas; P. M. Williams £400 to £500

Medical Officers, R. Bruce Low, M.R.C.S.; T. W. Wade, M.D.; Laura W. Pugh, M.B., Ch.B. £600 to £1,200
Regional Medical Officers, E. Parry Evans, M.D.; John Evans, D.S.O., M.D.; T. R. Llewellyn, M.R.C.S. £1,000 to £1,400

Deputy Regional Medical Officer, H. Collin Davies, M.D. £800 to £1,200

Outdoor Staff (Insurance).

Chief Inspector, R. Trevor Williams, M.B.E. £650 to £800
Deputy Chief Inspector, D. Ellis Thomas £500 to £600
Inspectors (Men), D. G. Evans; Evan Evans; J. Handel Jones; J. T. Williams; Silas Williams, £500 to £600; (*Women*), Sarah Evans £400 to £500
Chairman of Welsh Consultative Council, Sir E. J. Maclean, M.P., F.R.C.P.
Secretary to Welsh Consultative Council, Howell E. James.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Members, The Minister of Health; The Secretary for Scotland; The Minister of Labour for Northern Ireland; and Sir Leolin Forester-Walker, K.B.E., M.P.
Deputies, Sir W. S. Kinnear, K.B.E.; Sir J. Leishman; J. A. Dale; Sir T. Hughes.
Joint Financial Advisers, Sir A. W. Watson, K.C.B., and E. J. Strohmenger, C.B.
Medical Adviser, J. Smith-Whitaker, M.R.C.S.
Secretary, W. F. Wackrill, O.B.E.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

(ENGLAND AND WALES),

Somerset House, W.C. 2.

The Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but the Statutes concerning registration are of a comparatively modern date, and were consolidated by 37 & 38 Vict. c. 88. The first Registrar-General was appointed in 1836, his work being enormously increased by the Act of 1874, which made registration compulsory in England and Wales. The Registrar-General is responsible for the taking of the Census and the preparation of the General Returns. The expenses of the Office for 1925-26 were estimated at £105,418. The estimate of receipts from fees for the same period is £22,200.

Quarterly Statistics.—In the Registrar-General's report for the June quarter of 1925, the birth rate is given as 19.4 per 1,000, which is equal to that recorded in the corresponding quarter of 1924, this being the lowest birth rate recorded in any second quarter except during the war years 1917-1919. The death rate was 11.7 per 1,000, this being 0.1 per 1,000 below that recorded during the second quarter of the previous year. The natural increase of population for the June quarter, 1925, by excess of births over deaths was 73,797, as against 80,222, 82,710 and 72,028 in the second quarters of 1922, 1923 and 1924. The number of persons married in the March quarter of 1925 was 92,370, a decrease of 63,766 compared with the number in the preceding quarter, and of 1,620 compared with that in the corresponding quarter of 1924. The number corresponds to an annual rate of 9.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

Registrar-General, S. P. Vivian, C.B.

(See Ministry of Health)

Private Sec., W. A. Smoker.

Assistant Registrars-General, F. Finch; W. L. Rind. £850 to £1,000

Professional Officers, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D., C.B.E. (£800 to £1,000); V. P. A. Derrick (£600 to £800);

A. J. Thompson £400 to £500

Superintending Clerks, F. Bendle; C. W. Danby; G. V. Howell £550 to £700

Senior Staff Officer, C. M. Watts, O.B.E. £550 to £650

Inspectors of Registration, W. O. D. Jones; J. W. Reading; T. A. Saunders £400 to £500

Staff Officers, W. F. Cook; H. C. Eason; A. B. Garrard; H. G. Dowden; C. H. Martin; R. A. Moad; A. W. Munday £400 to £500

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(Lunacy and Mental Deficiency.)

66 Victoria Street, S.W. 1. (£547,804).

Chairman, Sir F. J. Willis, K.B.E., C.B. £1,800

Private Secretary, H. J. Clarke £100

Unpaid Commissioners, Sir Leolin Forestier Walker, K.B.E., M.P.; Sir Marriott Cooke, K.B.E., M.B.; Miss R. Darwin.

Paid Commissioners, S. J. Fraser Macleod, K.C.; Lt.-Col. B. T. Hodgson, C.M.G.; C. H. Bond, C.B.E., D.S.C., M.D., F.R.C.P., each £1,500; A. Rotherham, M.B.; R. W. Branthwaite, C.B., M.D.; Hon. H. C. Bailey; Mrs. E. F. Plimsent, C.B.E., each £1,200 to £1,500

Secretary, O. E. Dickinson, £1,000

Inspectors, A. E. Evans, M.B., B.S.C.; S. E. Gill, M.D.; E. O. Lewis, D.S.C., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., each £500 to £800

Woman Inspector, Miss C. Landon £400 to £650

Architect, J. Kirkland, F.R.I.B.A., £800

Asst. Architect, F. C. Webster, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. £250 to £400

Superintending Clerks, W. E. J. Cardy, M.B.E.; F. J. Caswell; W. Fairley, M.B.E., each £550 to £700

Staff Officers, F. Chanter; W. H. S. Rose; G. F. Williams, each £400 to £500

First Division Clerk (Old Establishments), A. J. Pearce, L.S.O. £150 to £500

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Secretaryship of State for Home Affairs was created in 1782, the duties having previously been assigned to the "Southern" Secretaryship, which embraced the affairs of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, and also Southern Europe. By the appointment of the "Home" and "Foreign" Secretaries the duties were divided in accordance with the names of the Offices, the former retaining Irish and Colonial business,

and until 1794 War business also. In 1801 the Colonial business was also removed. The Home Secretary is the medium by which the Sovereign acquaints his people of his pleasure, and a channel of communication with the Sovereign, and his main functions are the maintenance of the King's peace, the enforcement of rules made for the internal well-being of the community, and the exercise of the prerogative of mercy.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon.

Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Bt., M.P. £5,000

Private Sec., A. Maxwell, C.B.

Asst. Private Sec., A. S. Hinshelwood.

Ceremonial and Reception Secretary to Secretary of State, H. R. Boyd, C.V.O., C.B.E.

Parliamentary do., Lord Erskine, M.P. unpf.

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, G.C.B., £3,000

Private Sec., F. A. Newsam, M.C.

Parliamentary, Godfrey Lampson Tennyson Locker-Lampson, M.P. £1,500

Private Sec., L. N. B. Odgers, M.C.

Assistant (Legal), Sir Ernie Blackwell, K.C.B., £2,200

Permanent Deputy, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B. £1,800

Principal Asst. Secretary, Sir J. Pedder, K.B.E., C.B. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, A. J. Eagleston, C.V.O.; R. B. Bannatyne, C.B.; S. W. Harris, C.B., C.V.O.; A. L. Dixon, C.B., C.B.E.; A. Maxwell, C.B. £1,000 to £1,200

Principals, J. F. Henderson*; C. G. Markbreiter, C.B.E.; A. Locke, C.B.E.; H. R. Scott; C. D. C. Robinson; M. H. Whitelegg; A. Crapper; W. C. Platt, O.B.E.; Sir Ernest W. E. Holderness, Bt. (£700 to £900); Rose E. Squire, O.B.E. (£600 to £750); W. G. Allen; F. C. Johnson; G. R. A. Buckland; H. H. C. Prestige; C. M. Martin-Jones; £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, L. N. B. Odgers M.C.; J. H. Burrell; J. C. MacIver; F. A. Newsam, M.C.; A. S. Hinshelwood; C. B. McAlpine; A. S. Hutchinson; T. Hutson; R. L. Bicknell; S. Hoare; G. D. Kirwan, M.C.; G. F. Porter; W. H. Coles, D.S.O.; S. J. Baker; £200 to £500

Assistant Legal Advisers, Sir J. F. E. Williams, C.B.E., K.C., £900 to £1,000; O. F. Dowson, O.B.E. (temp.), £1,100; C. M. Knowles, LL.B. £550 to £700

Clerk of Accounts, A. Whitley £550 to £700

Assistant do., L. C. Labram £400 to £500

Supt. of Statistical Branch, W. J. Farrant, L.S.O. £550 to £650

Principal Staff Officer, Factory Dept., W. Gaskell £400 to £500

Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas, L.S.O. £400 to £500

Chief Clerk, Children's Branch, E. J. Metters £400 to £500

Sub-Accountant, do., W. A. Hermon £500 to £600

Staff Officers (Administrative), B. J. Reynolds; E. Field £400 to £500

Official Analysts, J. Webster, F.I.C., and G. Roche Lynch, M.B., M.R.C.S., St. Mary's Hospital, W. 2.

Factory Department, Home Office.

In 1913 there were 3,616,713 males and 1,725,912 females employed in factories in England and Wales, a total of 5,342,625; in 1923 the numbers were 3,324,481 males and 1,778,759 females, a total of 5,103,240. In 1923 there were 125,551 accidents in the factories of Great Britain and Ireland, of which 867 were fatal.

H.M. Chief Inspector, Sir Gerald Bellhouse, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Dep. Chief Inspectors, Home Office, J. Jackson, O.B.E., £1,000; H. J. Wilson, C.B.E., £900; and Miss H. Martindale, O.B.E. £750 to £850

H.M. Superintending Inspectors, W. Williams, London; J. H. Rogers, Bristol; C. F. Wright, O.B.E., Leeds; E. F. May, Manchester; T. Brown, Glasgow; E. A. R. Werner, O.B.E., Birmingham; John Law, Sheffield; W. Buchan, Liverpool; G. S. Taylor, London, £600 to £800 (three), and £750 to £850; Miss E. J. Shcock, Leicester £550 to £700

Medical Inspectors, Sir T. M. Legge, C.B.E., M.D., £1,200; J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.ed., Home Office; S. A. Henry,

* Lent to another Department.

§ Additional for Irish business.

M.D., Manchester, E. L. Middleton, M.D., Glasgow;
Miss S. G. Overton, M.B., Home Office, £500 to £800
Electrical Inspectors, G. S. Ram, M.I.E.E., £600 to £800;
H. W. Swann, A.M.I.E.E., Home Office; W. Brown,
A.M.I.E.E., Leeds; A. L. Tackley, A.M.I.E.E., Bir-
mingham; A. J. McColgan, A.M.I.E.E., Glasgow

£600 to £900

Engineering Inspectors, L. Ward, O.R.E., £600 to £800;
L. C. McNair, C. W. Price, E. L. Macklin, O.R.E.,
C. F. Hunter, Home Office, £400 to £650

H.M. Inspectors (Class I), G. A. Tackley, Bedford;
S. Shuter, Leeds South; T. O. Edwards, Cardiff;
F. J. Parkes, Central London; J. Hilditch, Swansea;
T. C. Butler, West London; H. Verney, South London;
E. V. Clark, Finsbury; A. Wolfe, Sheffield;
W. B. Lauder, O.R.E., Glasgow; H. J. Pouscott, Liverpool South; T. C. Taylor, Leicester;
A. F. J. Dunlop, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. D. Kirkwood, O.R.E., Lanarkshire; W. H. Beverley, Stoke-on-Trent;
J. Owner, Bristol; H. E. Brothers, Warrington;
D. F. Young, Dundee; R. Katock, Gateshead;
J. H. Warren, Derby; J. L. Edwards, Huddersfield; W. F. Ireland, Wolverhampton; C. F. R. Johnston, East London;
F. L. Allhusen, Edinburgh; H. W. Younger, Manchester East;
S. K. Bennett, Middlesbrough;
G. E. Duckering, O.R.E.,* F. G. Mudford, Bolton;
G. L. Crumpton, Renshaw; H. H. C. Thomas, Preston;
E. U. Shaxby, South Essex; A. B. Franklin, Barnsley;
J. Furness; T. Porteus, Huddersfield; D. R. Wilson,* W. K. Beard, Birmingham, South; W. E. Harding, Plymouth;
S. Hind, Stockport; H. R. Rogers, Coventry;
J. G. Sumner, Wakefield; A. W. Garrett, Liverpool North;
P. A. Heath, Walsall; H. A. Sopp, Kighley;
E. K. Whitelaw, Richmond; H. Totham, M.B., Burnley;
F. W. Hunt, Hull; D. T. C. Eva, Luton;
C. C. Plumble, Rotherham; M. K. Pedlar, Southampton;
I. Clarke, Blackburn; L. D. Hooper, Worcester; F. E. Pollard, M.B., Oldham; B. J. Cook, Ipswich; A. C. Lowe, Wigan; A. Rotheringham, Newport; W. H. Mead, Gloucester; R. G. Broadhead, Ayr; W. Turner, Reading;
J. S. Young, Aberdeen; C. B. Ross, Middlesbrough;
H. E. Chastaney, West Cheshire; F. W. Sedgwick, Stirling;
H. A. Hepburn, Birmingham West;
F. Barrett, Rochdale; C. J. Paterson, Lincoln;
M. Rees, Wrexham; N. H. Jones, Halifax;
J. Timothy, Carmarthen; J. Whiteside, Norwich;
G. G. Gates, Exeter; H. W. Atkinson, Cambridge;
J. Menzies, Brighton; C. H. Taylor, Shrewsbury;
J. F. Sedgwick, Northampton; W. Abbott, Midland Division;
F. F. Smith, North Midland Division;
J. Jenkins, Western Division; L. le Conteur, North Eastern Division;
T. P. Threlkeld, East Lancashire Division;
W. G. Poore, Croydon; T. Dymock, North Eastern Division;
S. H. Makepeace, South Eastern Division;
G. P. Barnett, Southern Division; H. B. O. Mitchell, Scotland Division;
B. R. Long, South Eastern Division, £350 to £550; 28 to £650

Women Deputy Superintending Inspectors, Miss E. Adler, London; Miss I. J. W. S. McKee, London; Miss F. I. Taylor, Birmingham; Miss A. M. J. Jones, Leeds; Miss I. M. S. Keely, London; Miss I. C. Anderson, Manchester, £350 to £550
Women District Inspectors, Miss E. Sanderson, North-east London; Hon. Miriam Pease, North-West London; Miss A. W. Hastings, Fife; Miss A. R. Ewart, Leeds North; Miss A. D. E. Dunch, North London; Miss E. Macleod, Nottingham; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, Fife; Miss E. M. Bradley, Ashton-under-Lyne, £350 to £450

Senior Inspector of Textile Particulars, H. Taylor, Blackburn, £350 to £550
30 Inspectors (Class II), £200 to £350
14 Women Inspectors, £200 to £350
25 Inspectors' Assistants, £150 to £250
25 Inspectors of Particulars (4), £150 to £350

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

In 1922, 54 accidents at Factories and Magazines were reported, causing no deaths; in 1923, there were 66 accidents and 5 deaths; in 1924, 38 accidents and 3 deaths.
Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, c.n., £2,000

Inspectors, Major T. H. Crozier; Bt. Lt.-Col. R. A. Thomas, O.R.E., £700 to £800; H. E. Watts, M.B.F., R.D., £500 to £800
Assistant Inspector, C. R. Malcolm, £400

Inspector under the Inebriates Acts.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, O.B., M.D., D.P.H.

Aliens Branch, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, W. Haldane Porter, c.n.

Deputy Chief Inspector (Home Office), E. Davies, c.n., £1,000 to £1,200
£750 to £850

Superintending Inspectors, E. N. Cooper, O.R.E., Western and Northern Division; F. H. Mughlston, O.R.E., Eastern Division, £600 to £750

Inspectors, C. W. Kennedy, Liverpool; F. C. Cook, M.B.E., London; J. W. Oldfield, Newcastle; R. C. Tolett, M.B.E., Hull; G. E. Marshall, Dover; C. H. Stephens, O.R.E., Home Office; H. D. Patterson, O.R.E., Southampton, £450 to £550

Chief Immigration Officers T. M. Blagg, London; P. E. Reeves-Jones, Southampton; W. R. Perks, Fakenham; C. E. Adams, Plymouth; W. N. Norris, Harwich; F. Stovell, M.B.E., Hull; C. Nethercote, Dover; W. S. Chapman, Liverpool; F. J. Ralfe, Newhaven; E. A. P. Pym, Tyne Ports, £300 to £400
Immigration Officers (79), £200 to £300
Assistant Immigration Officers (25), £120 to £200

Inspector under Dangerous Drugs Act, 1920.

Inspector, A. H. Anderson, £400 to £500
Assistant Inspector, F. R. Thornton, £200 to £300

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Inspectors, Major J. A. Giles, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Home Office); Lt.-Col. P. S. Lelean, c.n., C.M.G. (Edinburgh), £800

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Sir L. Dunning, £750 to £850; Maj.-Gen. Sir L. W. Atcherley, C.M.G., C.V.O., £1,000 to £1,200

H.M. Inspectors of the Children's Branch.

Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chief Inspector, A. H. Norris, M.C., M.B., B.S., D.P.H., £1,000 to £1,200
Inspectors, L. W. H. Bulley, c.n., F. S. Scruby, M.B., £500 to £800

Inspectors Cl. II., R. Macdonald; W. H. C. Dayer, £300 to £500

Woman Inspector, Miss J. I. Wall, £300 to £500
Med. Insp., G. H. Culverwell, M.B., A.Ch., £600 to £800
Hospital Medical Inspector (Assistant), Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., £400 to £600

Prison Commission, Home Office, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Maurice Lyndham Waller, c.n., £1,500
Person Commissioners and Directors of Prisons, Alexander Paterson, M.C.; Lt.-Col. J. S. Knox, O.R.E.; G. B. Griffiths, M.B.E.S., L.R.C.P.

Director of Convict Prisons, Sir H. B. Donkin, M.D., M.P., £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary Inspector, L. W. Fox, M.C., £600 to £900

Inspectors, M. H. M. Lamb; Major Goldie-Taubman, £600 to £900

Medical Inspector, W. N. East, M.D., £600 to £900
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. H. S. Rogers, C.M.D.S.O., R.F., £1,000

Assist. do., T. J. Welsh, £300 to £400
Chief Clerk, W. T. Hall, £500 to £700

Controller of Stores and Manufactures, J. J. Maxwell (acting), £550 to £700

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J. H. Palmer, £550 to £700
Staff Clerks, J. C. Hepworth (Accounts); W. H. Waddams (acting) (Secretariat); J. G. Holloom (acting) (Stores), £400 to £500

State Management Districts.

(Licensing Act, 1921), 2, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1.

CORON.

Presidents, The Secretary of State and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Home Department, and the Secretary for Scotland.

* Lent to another Department.

† Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

Members, Sir John Pender, K.C.B., C.B., and P. J. G. Rose (Official Representatives); W. Waters Butler; S. O. Neville; Sir J. C. G. Sykes, K.C.B.; Sir W. Towle. *Secretary*, A. E. Mitchell, O.B.E. £750 to £850. *Senior Clerks*, P. R. Higgins; J. Orbell. £550 to £700.

POLITICAL HONOURS COMMITTEE.

The Royal Commission on Honours, 1922, recommended that a Committee should be appointed to consider before they are submitted to the King, the names and particulars of persons recommended for appointment to any dignity or honour on account of political services, and after such inquiry as they think fit to report to the Prime Minister whether, so far as they believe, such persons in the whole circumstances are fit and proper persons to be recommended. Constitution of the Committee appointed to serve for the period of office of the present Government:

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Viscount Novar, A.C.M.G.
Other Members, Rt. Hon. Lord Merivale; Rt. Hon. J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P.
Secretary, James Rae (Treasury, S.W. 1).

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COMMITTEE.

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Appointed in 1925 to consider the possibility of improving the methods of preparing for market and marketing within the United Kingdom the food products of the overseas parts of the Empire, with a view to increasing the consumption of such products in the United Kingdom in preference to imports from foreign countries, and to promote the interests both of producers and consumers.

Chairman, Sir Halford Muckinder.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Set up in 1920: (i.) To enquire into complaints from persons and bodies interested with regard to ocean freights, facilities and conditions in the inter-Imperial trade of questions of a similar nature referred to them by any of the nominating authorities, and to report their conclusions to the Government concerned. (ii.) To survey the facilities for maritime transport on such routes as appear to them to be necessary for trade within the Empire, and to make recommendations to the proper authority for the coordination and improvement of such facilities with regard to the type, size and speed of ships, depth of water in docks and channels, construction of harbour works and similar matters.

Chairman, Sir Halford Muckinder.
Secretary, R. D. Fennelly.

INDIA OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Prior to 1858 Indian affairs were conducted by the East India Company, under the supervision of a Government Board of Control, whose President was responsible for Indian affairs in Parliament. On the transfer of India to the Crown in 1858 a Secretary of State, assisted by a Council, was entrusted with the administrative duties formerly discharged by the Company and Board.

Principal Secretary of State, The Right Hon. the Earl of Birkenhead, K.C. £5,000
Private Secretary, R. H. A. Carter (allnec. £300).
Assistant Private Secretaries, W. Johnston, M.C. and G. H. G. M. Cartwright (allnec. £150).
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Viscount Gango.
Political A.D.C., Lt.-Col. A. D'A. G. Bannerman, C.B., C.V.O. £500.

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Permanent, Sir Arthur Hirtzel, K.C.B. £3,000
Private Sec., G. G. Dixon (allnec. £150).
Parliamentary, Earl Whiterton, P.C., M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, W. D. Tomkins (allnec. £150).
do. do. Parly., Sir Victor Watender, B.C., M.P.
Deputy Under Secretary, Sir Malcolm C. C. Seton, K.C.B. £2,200
Asst. Under Sec., Sir Louis Kershaw, K.C.B., C.B.E.; Samuel Findlater Stewart, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500.

COUNCIL OF INDIA.

F. C. Goodenough; Sir E. A. Galt, K.C.B., C.B.E.; Sir B. Robertson, K.C.B., C.B.E.; Sir W. H. H. Vincent, C.B.E.; Sir Rajagopal Chari, K.C.B., C.B.E.; Narayan Madhav Samarth; Sir R. A. Mant, K.C.B., C.B.E.; Gen. Sir Havelock Hudson,

K.C.B., K.C.B.E.; Sir Muhammad Rafique; Sir R. E. Holland, K.C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Campbell W. Rhodes, C.B.E. £1,200 each.
Clerk of the Council, S. F. Stewart, C.B.E., C.B.E.
Deputy do., P. W. H. Smith (allnec. £100).
Reading Clerk to Council, R. E. Field (allnec. £50).
Deputy do., W. R. Rayner (allnec. £40).
Asst. to Pol. A.D.C., O. Gratzler, M.V.O. £400 to £500.
Assistant Clerks, R. W. Wright; J. P. Gibson (allnec. £80).

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION. SECRETARIES, ETC.

Financial, W. Robinson, C.B.E.; C. H. Kisch, C.B. £1,200
Military, Lt.-Gen. Sir A. S. Cobbe, V.O., K.C.B., K.C.B.E., D.S.O. (Army Pay & Allowances); S. K. Brown, C.V.O. £1,200
Economic & Overseas, E. J. Turner, C.B.E. £1,200
Political and Secret, L. D. Wakely, C.B. £1,200
Public Works, W. Stantall, C.B. £1,200
Public and Judicial, John E. Ford, C.B.E. £1,200
Services and General, P. H. Dumbell £1,200
Accountant-General, S. Turner £1,000 to £1,200
Superintendent of Records, H. Mitchell £700
Principals, C. E. Balnes; G. H. Baxter; R. H. A. Carter; W. D. Croft; V. Dawson, C.B.E.; A. Dhdin; H. W. Garrett (Asst. Sec.); F. E. Grist; J. G. Laithwaite; D. T. Monteath, O.B.E.; R. Mowbray; P. J. Patrick; R. T. Peel, M.C.; G. E. Shepherd; J. A. Simpson; P. W. H. Smith (Asst. Sec.); W. H. Turner, M.C.; J. C. Walton, M.C. (Asst. Sec.) £700 to £900; Asst. Secs. £800 to £1,000
Assistant Principals and other Administrative Officers, S. H. G. Anderson, D.S.O., M.C.; R. S. Brown; G. G. Dixon; E. P. Donaldson; R. E. Field; C. A. Forsythe; W. Gauld; J. P. Gibson; F. G. Hill, D.S.O.; W. Johnston, M.C.; G. W. P. Martin; J. P. C. S. Northcott; W. R. Rayner; C. H. Silver; W. D. Tomkins; A. T. Williams £800 to £500
Administrative Officer for Non-Effective Questions, G. Ashton £750
Superintendent, Telegraph and Mails Branch, K. W. Sutton £500 to £600
Parliamentary Clerk, W. T. Ottewill, M.B.E. £400 to £500

EXECUTIVE DIVISION.

ACCUSATIONS GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Chief Accountant, S. George Smith £1,000
Deputy do., J. W. Clough £750 to £850
Superintending Executive Officers, C. Biggs; H. J. Riley; J. C. Stibbs; G. E. Young £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, C. Chapman; G. W. Heath; R. A. James; R. S. Kennedy; H. F. Mackay; W. Matthews; W. Robertson; J. Roxburgh; A. G. Salsbury; S. C. A. Schofield; W. H. Stamford (actg.); K. T. C. B. Walkden £400 to £500

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Chief Exec. Officer, R. H. Headley, M.B.E. £750 to £850
Superintending Executive Officers, J. Pulman; A. W. Thomson £550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, H. G. Bull; J. G. Chickman; A. W. Dunton, M.C. £400 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Consulting Engineers, Bendel, Palmer and Tritton.
Establishment Officer, P. H. Dumbell.
Editors, India Office Lib., C. H. Silver; W. T. Ottewill, M.B.E. (allnec. £50).
Historiographer, Sir William Foster, C.B. £1,000
Information Officer, O. Lloyd Evans £900 to £1,100
Director-in-Chief Indo-European Telegraph (P. W. D.), M. G. Simpson £782
Indo-European Telegraph (P. W. D.), Clerk for Special Duties, C. Slocombe £500 to £600
Asst. to do., C. Landon, O.B.E., M.C.
Librarian, Frederick W. Thomas, Ph.D., M.A. £600
Asst. do., C. A. Storey £400
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State, Sir E. M. dea C. Chandler, K.C.B. £1,200
Asst. Solicitor, F. R. Marten £750 to £900
Clerk, Legal Adviser's Dept., C. A. K. Norman £800 to £450
President Medical Board, and Medical Adviser to Secretary of State, Maj.-Gen. J. B. Smith, C.B., C.B.E. £600

Members Medical Board, Lt.-Col. Sir Leonard Rogers, C.I.E., I.M.S. (retd.)	£450; Lt.-Col. E. V. Hugo, C.M.G., I.M.S. (retd.)	£150
Inspector of Military Equipment and Clothing, Col. H. E. Garstin, D.S.O.		
Assistant to do., W. J. Bowden	£400 to £500	
Member of Nursing Board, Miss A. M. Harris, R.N.C.		
Ordinance Consulting Officer, Col. C. J. D. Fresh.		
Personal Assistant to Military Secretary, Col. W. W. Chitty, C.M.O.	£500	
Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Sir Ernest A. S. Bell, C.I.E.	£1,200	
Assistant to do., W. Gould	(allowance) £200	
Staff Officer attached to Military Dept., Col. W. E. Wilson-Johnson, C.I.E., C.R.E., D.S.O.		
Surveyor and Clerk of Works, T. H. Winny, A.R.I.B.A.	£575	
Editor of Telegraph Codes, H. W. Garrett (allowance)	£50	
Asst. do., R. R. de R. Ababreiton	(allowance) £50	

India Audit Office.

Auditor, W. A. Sturdy	£1,500
Assistant Auditor, E. L. Ball	£1,050
Superintending Executive Officers, C. S. Body (L.660); A. F. T. Campbell, £550 to £750; E. S. Evans; J. A. Stringer	£550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, S. Blumenthal; S. Cohen; L. E. Ellis; A. O. Goldsmith; C. H. Hanna	£400 to £500

High Commissioner for India, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. x.

In accordance with Sec. 35 of the Government of India Act, 1919, a High Commissioner for India was appointed in 1920, subject to the direction and control of the Governor-General in Council, to act as Agent in the United Kingdom on behalf of Local Governments in India for such persons as the Governor-General in Council shall prescribe, and to conduct any business relating to the Government of India hitherto conducted by the India Office which may be assigned to him by the Secretary of State for India.

High Commissioner for India, Sir A. C. Chatterjee, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	£3,000
Secretary, J. C. B. Drake, C.R.E., I.C.S.	
Personal Assistant, W. Marlow	
Private Secretary, W. M. Mather.	

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Montgomery	£700 to £900
Principal Executive Officer, F. J. Adams	£450 to £600

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Commissioner, H. A. F. Lindsay, C.M.B., I.C.S.	
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ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Chief Accounting Officer, G. H. Stoker, C.R.E.	£850 to £1,000
Deputy Chief Accounting Officer, A. J. C. Edwards, F.I.A.	£750 to £850
Assistant Chief Accounting Officer, E. Ancoitt	£600 to £800
Superintending Executive Officers, R. W. Rony; H. W. Martin	£550 to £700
Higher Executive Officers, E. L. de Boaropairo; S. H. Wadsworth; J. W. Steadman; D. L. McSwenny, M.C.; F. N. Fairley; H. Wade	£400 to £500

INDIAN STUDENTS DEPARTMENT.

Joint Secretaries, N. C. Sen, C.R.E., £750; and T. Quayle, D.Litt.	£600 to £800
Assistants to do., R. M. J. Kunster; V. I. Gaster.	

INDIA STORE DEPARTMENT.

Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E. x.	
Director-General, Lt.-Col. S. S. W. Paddon, C.I.E.	£1,200
Deputy do., R. R. Howlett	£800 to £1,000
Controllers, J. P. Forsyth; W. F. West; W. G. Crockett, M.B.E.; M. Dauleh	£600 to £800
Principal Executive Officers, A. Phibbs; A. S. Clark; G. Cottle; F. W. Sharp; S. A. Collins; J. L. Jenkin; H. J. Shurlock; A. W. Ward	£450 to £600
Higher Executive Officers, C. T. Thompson; M. Alexander; T. W. Smith; W. Harrison; E. Price, M.B.E.; J. W. Cooper; P. J. S. Clatworthy; A. V. Moran; H. S. Briggs; E. Scamp; H. J. Bennett; W. V. Anderson; J. F. Taylor; D. Carlin; P. F. Grinstead	£400 to £500

Superintendent of the India Store Depot, F. E. Beust, C.I.E.	£800 to £1,000
Deputy do., J. R. Acton	£650 to £800
Shipping Surveyor, Sir T. G. Segrave, C.R.E., R.N.R.	£600
Mechanical Engineer, A. L. Hans.	£500 to £650
Electrical Engineer, L. A. Lewis	£500 to £650
Insp. of Scientific Supplies, T. F. Connolly, M.B.E.	£400 to £600
Chemist, T. A. Moore	£400 to £600
Examiner, Surgical Instruments, Lt.-Col. Sir T. J. Carey-Evans, M.C.	£200
Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. A. Millor	£300
Consulting Engineers, Rendel, Palmer and Tritton.	
Naval Architects, Sir J. H. Biles & Co.	

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE, Somerset House, W.C. x.

The appointment of Commissioners of Stamps dates from 1604 and of Commissioners of Taxes from 1719. By 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 60, a consolidated Board of Stamps and Taxes was established, and by 12 and 13 Vict. c. 1 this Board was amalgamated with the Commissioners of Excise to form the Board of Inland Revenue. By 8 Edw. VII. c. 16 the administration of Excise was transferred to the Board of Customs. The present sources of "Inland Revenue" consist of Death Duties, Stamps and Taxes. Salaries and Expenses of the Board for 1925-26 are estimated at £6,670,635.

Chairman, Sir Richard V. N. Hopkins, K.C.B.	£3,000
Private Secretary, J. F. Huntington.	
Deputy chairman, Sir Percy Thompson, K.B.E., C.B.	£2,200
Private Secretary, E. L. Nettleton.	
Commissioners, F. A. Barrett, C.M.; G. B. Canny, C.M.; C. G. Spry, C.B.	unp.

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax, York House, Kingsway, W.C. x.

Presiding Special Commissioner, Sir Mark Beresford Russell Sturgis, K.C.B.	£1,500
Special Commrs., W. J. Braithwaite; P. Williamson; Maj. N. Anderson, C.M.B.; J. Jacob; Hon. R. Coko, M.S.O.; H. M. Sanders, each	£1,200; A. A. Oliver

Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, A. A. Oliver	£1,000
Assistant Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, F. Minter, C.S.O.	£900
Principal Clerks, W. H. Williams-Treffgarne; E. V. Hall; T. A. Mangan; T. E. Harvey; G. H. Whybrow; A. Tappley; A. R. Clark; J. H. Ellison	£750 to £850

Assistant Principal Clerks, H. de P. Gauvain; W. E. Inckford; W. A. Jennery; W. H. Chick; R. P. Jago; Chas. Smith; J. W. Barker; A. Culley; E. Denniford; W. P. Shepherd; J. R. Bowman, M.B.E.; W. Watson; E. H. Harrison; W. W. Brougham; M. H. Axton; R. M. Turnbull (acting); F. W. Housford (acting)	£550 to £700
Senior Staff Officer, A. W. Caddy (actg.)	£500 to £600
Staff Officers, J. P. Howatson; J. Lintott; W. A. Road; F. C. Oldridge; J. F. Waite; A. H. Willott; G. C. Greenfield; C. Lambart; H. E. Lawrence; G. E. Howell; T. E. Orchard; W. B. Sheppard; T. N. Hooper; A. L. Floddling; A. J. Gilchrist; E. J. Norris; A. E. Duffett; S. G. Richardson; W. A. Stuart; P. Eko; J. Key; A. P. P. Chalko; A. F. Butler; J. W. Middleton; C. B. Cox; H. W. C. Cripps; L. Baker; W. A. Wobb; W. E. Roberts; C. E. Cook; L. T. Cunningham; W. J. Jones; A. W. Burgess, M.B.E.; H. E. Measor; A. C. Towell; J. Vann; W. G. Birt; S. H. Hopkins; G. G. Howard; W. E. Degerdon; G. E. Thompson; H. E. Marler; W. F. Merry; A. P. Cox; C. H. E. Grineberg; H. J. H. Newton; F. C. Ward; S. W. Sharvell; E. C. Honnings; H. Fleeman; W. G. H. Pearce; S. J. Casey; C. Roebuck (acting); J. R. Marsden (acting); G. F. Hino (acting); C. E. Prater (acting); W. J. C. Parsons (acting); B. H. C. Houseman (acting); W. T. Jarvis (acting); W. A. Ramadan (acting); L. C. Watts (acting)	£400 to £500

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secretaries, F. A. Barrett, C.M. (also Director of Establishments); G. B. Canny, C.M.; C. G. Spry, C.M.	£1,200 to £1,500
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Assistant Secretaries, S. E. Minnis; F. A. Slee; W. V. Bradford; P. M. Osmond; L. Browett, c.b.e.; H. G. Dunford; J. W. Mitchell; C. J. Gregg

Principals, H. A. A. Cruso; L. E. Jones; J. Snellgrove; J. Berry; G. R. Hamilton; A. Nelson; W. G. E. Burnett; F. Greenwood; A. W. Davies; M. Reid; E. M. H. Lloyd; C. H. Wakely; E. W. Verity; C. C. Gallagher; T. Cope; C. F. Haynes (acting)

Principal of Women Staff, Mrs. E. M. Garner £450
Assistant Principals, S. G. H. Burger; H. F. Williams; E. L. Nettleton; J. Hunt, m.b.e.; E. H. Riltson; J. F. Huntington; A. M. Tristram; H. H. Sellar; F. D. Steen; G. L. Watkinson; F. E. D. Hodges

Principal Clerk, H. W. Crapp £500 to £500
Assistant Principal Clerks, E. C. Bircham; C. M. May; F. Moore £500 to £700

Advisory Accountants, H. H. Balles, a.c.a.; E. Basnett, a.c.a.; H. G. Bridges, a.c.a.; F. W. Gower, a.c.a.; E. Hanson, a.c.a.; A. H. Harper, a.c.a.; W. H. Palmer, a.c.a.; E. H. Payton, a.c.a.; H. Preddy, a.b.s.a.; L. P. Williams, f.o.a.; L. E. Dyne, a.c.a.; R. Larkman, a.c.a.; S. P. Dillon-Smith, a.s.a.a.; G. H. Langdale, f.c.a.; G. H. Knighton; F. A. F. Tongue, a.s.a.a.; W. A. Johnson, a.c.a.; F. P. Stevenson, a.c.a.; H. Jewitt, a.s.a.a.; W. L. Mantell; E. McD. S. Houstoun £500 to £800
Staff Officers, H. B. Haynes; R. W. Catchpole; Jas. Robertson; H. N. M. Feiling; A. G. Langford; T. H. Spear; G. P. Teagle; P. B. F. Hunt; P. W. Watling; F. J. James; E. Pattison; E. W. Harris; A. R. Maggs; R. G. Pilcher; A. S. Cox; G. H. Dine (acting); G. K. Barnes (acting); W. S. Wallis (acting) £400 to £500

Statistics and Intelligence Branch.

Director, £1,000
Assistant Director, A. L. Beck £700 to £900
Assistant Principal Clerks, A. B. Tucker; M. C. Lynch £500 to £700
Staff Officer, J. L. Stonier £400 to £500

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., H. R. Spiers
Deputy do., W. G. H. Chelmsick
Principal Clerk, F. W. P. French, o.n.e. £750 to £850
Assistant Principal Clerks, E. W. West; F. Park; W. C. Newbold; F. B. Short; A. H. Goldsmith £500 to £700
Staff Officers, A. M. P. Dawson; W. S. Gibby; G. E. W. Herbert; J. A. Mathoson; C. Cozens; S. J. Spice; J. G. Tottingham; H. J. Lambert; J. H. Jones (acting) £400 to £500

Chief Inspector's Office.

Chief Inspector, Sir Edward R. Harrison £1,500
Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. J. Farrell, c.b.e.; E. A. Thorall £1,200
Principal Inspectors attached to Chief Office, A. A. Hook; M. C. Furtado; W. Melver; A. C. Alcock; E. H. Stevens; F. L. Mace; A. F. Pool, o.n.e.; J. G. Dixon; H. J. E. Garcia, a.m.e.; A. H. Towle, o.n.e.; C. F. Baker; W. S. Best; A. K. Turner, o.n.e.; H. H. Thew; W. Phillips; J. G. Smyth, o.n.e.; C. C. Scott; J. Sandison; W. B. Cowcher, o.n.e.; E. B. Hunton, o.n.e.; C. H. Rand; W. D. Carey; F. T. Horton, o.n.e.; W. E. Atkins; F. J. Connor; P. Suggett; J. T. Young; F. S. Towle; W. E. Cox £1,000

Senior Inspectors attached to Chief Office, W. H. Faulkner; A. J. Jenkins; D. H. R. (danson); S. J. Wood; H. B. Simson; R. B. Wilson; H. G. Lowry; G. W. Gordin; J. J. Murphy; J. A. Hill; E. Robinson; F. Wilson; W. E. G. McKenize; W. S. Oatler; A. S. Clark; H. C. Surfleet; R. E. Brierley; F. A. Tompson; W. S. Jackson; J. Wild; E. E. Perry; F. A. Bruce; H. J. Towle; W. Ogden; P. Nichols; F. P. Harris; C. W. Ayers; W. E. Humphreys; C. E. Garland; E. B. Stillwell; H. G. Carter; H. C. Guest; A. G. Roberts; T. W. Macleod; H. G. Cook; R. W. Green; H. F. Rowles; C. A. Nash; W. F. Curtis; R. C. Cross; D. Johnstone; S. Compton £750 to £900
Inspectors (Higher Grade, attached to Chief Office), J. F. Cattell; F. E. Dale; W. R. Bennett; C. J.

Robinson; A. J. Shadbolt; P. Williams; W. W. Musgrave; A. R. Sheaves; G. J. Craddock; F. L. McAdam; E. Prendergast; T. R. Eagles; G. H. Withers; T. H. Butcher; C. F. Lawrence; T. Wilkinson; G. Wilkinson; A. B. Osborne; H. R. Beck; S. R. Dealler; H. O. Hughes; A. E. Boyce; G. Vanghan; L. S. Murphy; J. F. Colquhoun; T. B. Holloway; H. R. Stoneley; H. A. Ede; S. J. Short; L. J. Whelan; A. K. Henriksen; T. H. Shaw; A. Road; F. M. Willmot; A. W. Sainsbury; J. H. Rodd; E. G. Merricks; W. B. Merritt; W. H. Kneen; S. L. Sweet; R. W. Smith; R. A. Lucking; T. Dunsmore; F. A. Rice; C. T. Cheese; H. C. Frampton; W. L. Peto; V. Y. Timbrell; F. N. Worthington; G. E. Toogood; W. D. Makin; T. W. Orton; T. H. Hore; W. G. Wardrop; P. Darby; J. D. Stewart; J. Hepburn; A. J. Whelan; E. A. Raven; A. E. Tringham; A. Broadbent; C. Edey; J. W. Embleton; G. J. Finch; F. A. H. Fokett; A. E. Hick; A. A. Lawrence; C. Martin; C. F. W. Mead; H. K. Saunders; E. G. Talbot; W. Walmsley; J. M. Clancy; E. P. Marr; S. H. West; G. R. Wormald; W. E. Tyson; F. J. Cattermole; H. C. MacNulty; G. E. Green

Inspectors (attached to Chief Office), H. O'Grady; T. M. Airey; J. A. Alexander; H. P. Keene; G. E. W. Tite; R. J. C. Weber £550 to £700

Estate Duty Office.

Controller of Death Duties, C. E. Fletcher £1,200
Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, G. D. Callender (Deputy Controller); J. H. Taylor; J. Webster-Brown £850 to £1,000
Principal Clerks, L. W. Browne; J. R. Redhead, i.s.o.; T. Melver; H. J. R. Hertford; J. D. Pearson; T. A. Prest; W. E. Lockwood; W. V. Palmer; H. D. Scott; E. H. L. Jones; H. W. Osborn; W. E. Whelan; F. C. Lambert; A. E. Durrant; J. F. Rhodes; J. Dales; T. C. Smith £750 to £850
Asst. Principal Clerks, T. W. G. Traillslaw; F. J. Roper; W. L. Gane; W. J. Todhupe; T. A. England; H. C. Beatty; J. J. Wolfe; T. A. E. Sansom; J. C. J. H. Hutchins; A. J. Doyle; H. F. C. Skingley; F. E. Jeram; E. P. Rider; T. W. Ingram; H. P. Brown; L. H. C. Watson; F. H. Gorie; H. G. Bell; L. Stack; A. H. Troughton; J. Buckley; A. H. Paroz; A. Robinson; R. Dymond; H. L. White; H. McIlquham; W. Addison; G. L. Price; E. L. Cope; P. Mordie; A. Hardwick; E. T. Dixon; R. Quigg; E. M. Miller; C. G. Venade; C. H. Smith; A. J. Gibby; E. T. Hopkins; L. F. Tours; H. P. Basil; C. S. Thompson; I. E. Biss; P. H. G. O'Flynn; G. D. Florendine; H. J. Oliver; H. Nell; W. K. Freeth; W. C. Royle; E. L. Holland; H. J. Harrison; H. B. D. Sword; E. G. Veir; J. W. Fox; W. J. Duggan; J. Cantel £650 to £700

Examiners, R. R. Ricketts; C. D. Knox; J. F. Tarrant; H. C. Sward; A. P. Beet; E. V. Cole; J. B. Isherwood; J. Conery; J. A. G. Owen; G. F. Broughton; E. C. Burley; G. H. Moore; G. S. Jamourneau; R. K. Rowell; C. N. Francis; J. M. Bliss; R. H. Hobson; C. S. Vincent; R. E. Allen; S. R. Tanner; R. S. Kemp; H. J. B. Smythe; E. T. Dixie; E. L. Green; E. A. Grady; F. J. Studds; O. T. Thurston; F. Crutenden; F. J. Bennett; H. Porteous; F. J. Bennett; C. Jones; F. H. Penke; J. A. G. Sterling; A. T. Nichols; J. Ratcliff; J. A. Burgess; R. E. Coleman, o.p.s.; I. Lawton; G. H. Richmond; E. Braddock; G. E. Peake; W. T. Matthison; L. Green; B. W. Marsh; G. H. Sellar; T. M. Dale; E. F. Saxton; C. Spice; G. A. Carter; H. F. Shave; J. W. Legg; G. T. Arnott; A. J. Stanton; G. W. Carter; E. H. Roe; C. A. Baker; J. B. Widdup; F. Overy; F. Rees; J. O. Voysey; E. R. Pickett; G. H. Bumby; E. Coates; J. C. Harrison; R. N. Cook; R. Mead; J. S. Altwood; T. A. McKee; W. M. Brown; J. D. Geake; E. W. Hamilton; W. H. Lynes; K. McFarlane; A. Edmunds; G. C. Burston; P. J. Cleary; J. G. Ibbotson; H. J. Porter; R. F. Goodman; T. Eatough; L. C. Rae; N. M. Parker; M. J. P. Kelly; H. A. P. Stenning; M. H.

£1a receipt of allowance of £100 as Deputy Controller.
 Marked thus have on the scale £500 to £800.
 † Personal salary £550.

Tucker; D. W. Gratton; F. M. Townsend; R. B. Bowden; J. A. McDowell; O. W. Godwin; C. Hayes; J. N. Harner; G. H. Ingram; H. C. Scott; G. Tucker; D. Harrison; G. R. Blake; L. Johnson; H. H. Livesey; W. Reader; H. W. Hobbs; P. J. Bacon; I. Hyman; E. G. Frankland; F. K. Morgan; J. A. Smith; A. T. Evans; E. L. Fairweather; W. A. Lucas; T. W. King; F. R. Parks; V. H. Cullingford; E. W. Handley; G. B. Mason; D. W. McAr; A. T. Law; E. L. Archer; H. G. Du Meane; H. E. Smith; H. P. Peck; J. A. Taylor; T. J. Carroll; W. K. D. Atkins; H. Cook; A. H. Folland; E. Allen; C. S. Horridge; F. E. Price; C. J. Brown; W. A. J. Barnett; W. L. Jones; H. G. Cosgrove; A. H. L. Vigurs; L. F. Boden; E. G. Tucker; P. W. Ade; H. Leslie Smith; H. Norgate; C. W. Elliott; N. G. M. Prichard; F. H. Pratchett; P. Bunting; W. L. Lea; H. N. V. Clarke; G. Wilson; T. N. Donovan; N. J. Babbage; T. Jobling; J. Scott; T. W. West; W. G. Mitchell; H. G. Culter; E. C. V. Marter; R. Lea; H. S. Fowler; G. H. R. Whybrow; A. E. P. Leak; G. F. Parrott; A. H. Briggs; C. C. Hughes; G. M. Green; G. Patrick; R. W. Thomas; A. W. H. Cooper; J. S. Agnew; J. H. Andrew; A. A. Donald; C. C. Ferguson; J. M. Henderson; H. Lockhart Smith; J. A. Beaton; W. Anderson; B. Humfrey; L. Smith; T. L. Willmore; J. A. Smith; C. H. Walker; W. A. D. Herniman; J. K. Balford; D. O. White; W. E. Blakeney; W. R. G. Coleman; W. G. Lewis; A. D. R. Foulkes £150 to £500

Edinburgh Branch Office.

See Scottish Section.

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Business Names, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar (and Registrar of Business Names), A. E. Campbell-Taylor, O.B.E. £1,000
Deputy Controller and Assistant Registrar, F. N. Whittle £750 to £850
Assistant Chief Clerk, F. W. B. Poste £550 to £700
Assistant Principal Clerks, E. Chapinai, J. H. Gedge; W. A. McKears; A. W. Stokes; E. Weatherhead (acting) £550 to £700
Staff Officers, W. J. Bazelov; C. W. Parsons; A. T. Allu; R. J. Sparks; A. Kinsman; C. E. Cook; A. Roney; G. H. Bennett; J. Rahilly; D. Tuft; J. W. Howard; A. Laugharne; W. Burnett; J. Burgoine; L. R. Oppermann; H. R. Snow; J. E. Furness; S. B. Brown; S. G. Rowe (acting); P. Martin (acting); J. R. Blado (acting) £400 to £500

Office of the Director of Stamping.

Director, G. W. Stonestroet, C.B.E. £1,000
Deputy Director, H. W. Longley £750 to £850
Inspectors, J. Patient, M.B.E.; W. A. Bunner £400 to £500

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Assistant Solicitors, P. M. Smyth; W. B. Blatch, M.B.E.; F. Englad £1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, J. J. Howe, L.B.; C. J. Salkeid Green, D.S.O., M.C.; J. N. D. Preston; H. F. Walker; A. H. Whiteway; J. S. K. Foote £750 to £900
Asst. Chief Clerks, W. A. W. Bartlett; C. F. Gifford; E. G. Sergeant; J. B. Sparke; C. W. D. Miller; J. Read; T. MacD. Baker; R. D. Watore £550 to £700
Professional Clerks, A. K. H. Neale; J. G. Hawke; T. J. L. S. Boyd; P. J. Hutton; N. L. Goddard; R. L. Garbutt; H. Barton; N. E. Mustoe £200 to £500
Staff Officer, J. James, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Valuation Office.

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Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C. H. Gott, F.O.S., F.S.I., F.A.I. £1,200
Chief Valuer for Scotland, A. Blair, F.S.I. £1,100
Superintending Valuers (arranged alphabetically), J. Cawter, F.S.I.; G. F. Crisp, F.S.I.; D. T. Davies,

O.B.E., F.S.I.; H. Firth, F.S.I., F.A.I.; A. E. Killick, F.S.I.; J. W. Marsden, F.S.I.; S. Martin, F.S.I.; C. W. H. Mason, O.B.E., F.S.I.; J. O. Nesbitt, F.S.I.; D. L. Paton, F.S.I.; J. E. Tory, F.S.I. £825 to £1,000
Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. James, M.B.E., F.S.I.; A. E. Fleck; H. Ovenden, F.S.I.; R. E. Gott, F.S.I.; H. O. Foster, F.S.I.; A. Slade, F.S.I.; H. G. Buss, F.S.I.; R. E. A. Dash, F.S.I.; J. de le C. Chapman, F.A.I., F.S.I. (qual.); F. C. Lane, F.A.S.I., F.A.I.

Higher Clerical Officer, C. W. Palmer, M.B.E.

Medical Officer.

H. S. Stannus, M.D.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Moutagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry was estimated at £18,200,034 for 1925-6, reduced by Appropriations in aid to a net sum of £13,895,209. The gross estimate is made up as follows:—Salaries £424,761 for Permanent Departments and £15,369 for Temporary Departments at Headquarters; £588,660 for Claims and Record Office, Kew; £2,472,233 for Provincial Offices; £56,660 for Travelling Expenses; £17,085 for Incidental Expenses; £43,100 for Telegrams and Telephones; £6,000 for Law Charges; £12,632 for the Industrial Court; £23,227 for the Empire and Courts of Referees; £43,760 for Fees, Travelling Expenses, &c., of Arbitrators, Members of Trade Boards, Committees, &c.; £13,223,000 for Unemployment Insurance (State Grants, &c.); £1,355,997 for Services arising out of the War. There is also included in the Gross Estimate a sum of £36,350 for the Expenses in connection with the International Labour Organisation (League of Nations), including a Grant-in-Aid of £30,000.

Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Bt., M.P. £2,000

Principal Private Sec., F. N. Tribe, O.B.E.

Asst. do., T. S. Chegwidden.

Parliamentary Private Sec., Lt.-Col. Assheton Pownall, O.B.E., M.P. unpaid

Parliamentary Secretary, Henry Bucknall Betterton, C.B.E. M.P. £1,200

Private Sec., A. B. Valentine.

Do. (Party), Capt. A. U. M. Hudson, M.P. unpaid

Permanent Secretary, Sir Horace J. Wilson, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000

Private Sec., H. D. Hancock.

Deputy Sec., T. W. Phillips, C.B., C.B.E. £1,500

Solicitor, B. O. Bircham, M.C. £1,500

Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers, C.B.E.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. Wolfe, C.B., C.B.E.; J. F. G. Price; J. A. N. Barlow, C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Nicholson; F. W. Leggett; J. Hilton; W. W. Marsh; J. Paterson; Miss F. H. Durham, C.B.E.; C. W. G. Eady; J. A. Dale, C.B.E.; P. Y. Blundum, £1,000 to £1,200 (Men), £850 to £1,000 (Women)

Principals, A. W. Basham; G. T. Reid; Miss S. E. Burnet, O.B.E.; G. W. Irons; C. B. Hawkins; S. L. Besso; J. M. Glen; C. W. K. MacMullan; R. C. Davidson; O. C. Allen, C.B.E.; F. A. Norman, O.B.E.; T. Howe; Miss I. H. Sloan; L. G. M. Glover; W. H. Lowe-Watson, D.S.O., D.C.M.; G. H. Ince; R. C. G. Somervell; F. B. Sutherland, O.B.E.; W. Taylor; F. N. Tribe, O.B.E.; R. E. Gomme; A. E. Kingham; G. S. Owen, £700 to £900 (Men), 600 to £750 (Women)

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Principals, A. W. Basham; G. T. Reid; Miss S. E. Burnet, O.B.E.; G. W. Irons; C. B. Hawkins; S. L. Besso; J. M. Glen; C. W. K. MacMullan; R. C. Davidson; O. C. Allen, C.B.E.; F. A. Norman, O.B.E.; T. Howe; Miss I. H. Sloan; L. G. M. Glover; W. H. Lowe-Watson, D.S.O., D.C.M.; G. H. Ince; R. C. G. Somervell; F. B. Sutherland, O.B.E.; W. Taylor; F. N. Tribe, O.B.E.; R. E. Gomme; A. E. Kingham; G. S. Owen, £700 to £900 (Men), 600 to £750 (Women)

Assistant Principals, H. Holloway (personal scale); C. E. M. Joad (personal scale); L. G. Lee, M.C.; H. H. Wiles; A. B. Valentine; W. L. Buxton; T. S. Chegwidden; H. D. K. Davies; H. D. Hancock; H. C. Emmerson; C. G. Dennis, M.C.; G. C. Veyser; E. W. Bartrop, D.S.O.; A. Wilson; R. M. Gould; H. N. de Villiers; G. C. Porteous £200 to £500; Miss E. M. Foster (personal scale); Miss E. Whyte £300 to £400

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Deputy Chief Inspector, S. Warrington...£750 to £850
Chief Instructions Officer, H. N. Grundy, o.n.e.

(II) Chief Insurance Officer's Branch at Kent.
Chief Insurance Officer, C. J. Wiley, o.n.e., o.n.e.
Deputy Do., F. A. Westlake, o.n.e.£700 to £800

(III) Divisional Controllers (each £1,000).
South-Eastern (London), C. J. Balam, o.n.e.
Scotland (Edinburgh), J. M. Cranford, o.n.e.
North-Western (Manchester), G. W. C. Venn, o.n.e.
North-Eastern (Leeds), J. B. Adams, o.n.e.
Midlands (Birmingham), J. T. Homer, o.n.e.
South-Western (Bristol), W. R. L. Blackiston.
Wales (Cardiff), O. W. Owen.

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Principal Assistant Secretary, J. A. N. Burrow, o.n.e.
Assistant Secretary, F. W. Leggott...£1,000 to £1,200
Conciliation Officer, I. H. Mitchell,£1,200

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Principal Assistant Secretary, H. Wolfe, o.n.e., o.n.e.
(I) Trade Boards Division.
Assistant Secretary, J. S. Nicholson...£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Inspector, S. R. Todd£750 to £850

(II) Office of Trade Boards.
1 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.
Chief Officer, F. Popplewell.....£700 to £900

(III) Statistics Division.
Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Director of Statistics, J. Hilton£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Executive Officers, E. C. Ramsbottom, o.n.e.;
(Deputy) H. H. Cook; A. Reader£750 to £850

(IV) International Labour Division.
Principal, R. C. G. Somervell.....£700 to £900

Establishments Department.

6 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, N.W. 1.
Director of Establishments (vacant).
Assistant Secretary W. W. Marsh£1,000 to £1,200

Accountant-General's Department.

(I) Headquarters.
Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. 1.
Accountant-General, F. G. Bowers, o.n.e.
Deputy Do., J. W. Todd£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Accountant-General F. Duvoy£1,200 to £1,500
R. H. Bindlow; B. L. M. Bobb, o.n.e.£850 to £1,000
Deputy Do., J. Graham o.n.e.; W. C. Osmond;
T. W. F. Dalton; J. R. Alderson, o.n.e.
£750 to £850

(II) Claims and Record Office,
Ruskin Avenue, Kent.
Assistant Accountant-General, E. G. Marlow, o.n.e.
Deputy Do., F. Gent; P. W. Phillips£900 to £1,200
A. R. Turtill; T. A. Collins,
(+ £100 allowance) £550 to £700

Solicitor's Department.

6 Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Solicitor B. O. Braham, o.n.e.£1,500
Assistant Solicitors, S. H. Ackroyd; S. P. Law
£1,000 to £1,200
Chief Clerks, E. W. Fordham, o.n.e.; C. L. M. Lang-
ham; A. F. Harrison£750 to £900

Temporary Department.

1 Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street,
Westminster, S.W. 1.
Controller, J. A. N. Barlow o.n.e.£1,200 to £1,500

(I) Training Branch
Deputy Controller, J. R. J. Passmore£1,000
(II) Military Service (Civil Liability) Branch
Assistant Controller, T. S. Owen.....£550 to £650

Independent Offices.

Offices of the Empire
Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.
Empire, J. G. Pease, o.n.e.£1,650
Secretary, C. F. Hickordike£550 to £700

Industrial Court,
5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.
President (vacant.)
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, o.n.e.£750 to £850
Joint Substitution Board.
(Treasury and Ministry of Labour),
Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Joint Members, J. H. McC. Craig (Treasury); vacant
(Ministry of Labour)
Joint Secretaries, L. L. H. Thompson; H. H. Wiles.

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.
Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg,
K.C., M.P.(and fees): £17,278 in 1922-23 £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Thomas Walker Hobart Inskip,
K.C., M.P.(and fees): £6,505 in 1922-23 £6,000
Chief Permanent Clerk, Leslie C. Bowker, o.n.e.
£500 to £650

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD.

Survey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.
And Enfield Lock, Middlesex.

The authority responsible for the control of the River Lee and its tributaries, its functions including the management of the Lee and its flood navigations and the prevention of pollution of the water, with the exception of streams in Middlesex, which are under the jurisdiction of the Middlesex County Council. The River Lee and its tributaries extend over an area of about 600 sq. miles, and the total length of navigable waterway is about 50 miles. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 12 are elected by local authorities and one by the large owners on the river.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, o.n.e., M.A., D.L.
Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Dield, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of the Board, S. R. Hobday (Barrister-at-Law).
Engineer and Manager, C. N. Twopen, o.n.e.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE.

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. 1.
The Lord Great Chamberlain is the Sixth Great Officer of State, the office being hereditary since the grant of Henry I. to the family of De Vere, Earls of Oxford.
Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire, K.G., o.n.e.
Secretary, Capt. Sir Thomas Butler, K.C., o.n.e.£200
Clerk, E. H. L. Elliott£150
Resident Supt. House of Lords, T. Whitehead.....£300

LORD PRIVY SEAL.

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords.
Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., o.n.e., o.n.e.£2,000
Private Sec., Philip T. Farrer.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

Central Offices:—15 York Bldgs, Adelphi, W.C. 2.
Telephones: Gerard 6449.
Telegrams: "Medresco-Westrand."

The Council were formerly the Medical Research Committee, established in 1914 under the National Health Insurance Act, but were incorporated under their present title by Royal Charter on the 1st April, 1920. They are now under the administrative direction of a Committee of the Privy Council, consisting of the Lord President, the Minister of Health (England and Wales), and the Secretary for Scotland; the Secretary of the Medical Research Council is ex officio Secretary to this Committee.

The Council apply moneys voted by Parliament or received from private sources for the furtherance of medical research. Their reports, published by H.M. Stationery Office, are obtainable through any bookseller.
Members: Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, K.G., o.n.e., F.R.S. (Chairman); The Lord Midway (Treasurer); Sir F. W. Andriessen, M.D., F.R.S.; Professor George

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE: Professor T. R. Elliott, F.R.S., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir Archibald E. Garrod, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S.; Professor E. P. Cathcart, M.D., F.R.S.; Sir C. E. Wallace, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.; Rt. Hon. William Graham, L.B.S., M.P.; Sir Charles Sherrington, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.

Secretary, Sir Walter M. Fletcher, K.B.E., M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Assistant Secretary, A. Landsborough Thomson, O.B.E., D.Sc.

Assistant Secretary (Publications), E. Schuster, D.Sc.

Clerk of Accounts, J. H. Morton.

National Institute for Medical Research.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, N.W. 3.

Telephone: Hampstead 2232.

Telegrams: "Medresco-Gold."

Directors of Departments: Biochemistry and Pharmacology, H. H. Dole, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.; Bacteriology and Experimental Pathology, Capt. S. R. Douglas, F.R.S.; Applied Physiology, Leonard Hill, M.R.C.S.; Statistics, John Brownlee, M.D., D.Sc.; Experimental Medicine (Cardiographic Department, University College Hospital), Sir Thomas Lewis, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

National Collection of Type Cultures.

Lister Institute, Chelsea Gardens, S.W. 1.

Telephone: Victoria 4754.

Director: J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.D., M.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Curator: R. St. John-Brooks, M.D.

Industrial Fatigue Research Board.

Office: 15 York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C. 2.

Telephone: Gerrard 6449.

Secretary: D. R. Wilson (H.M. Inspector of Factories).

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Office: Victoria Embankment, E.C. 4.

Constituted under Orders of the Ministry of Health to provide, for the Metropolis, hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious disease, both acute and convalescent, ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease, for certain classes of sick children, tuberculous patients, mental defectives, and some epileptics; training ships for boys, an ambulance service (land and river) and casual wards. Particulars of fever and small pox hospitals are given on p. 325, of mental hospitals and training colonies on p. 326, of institutions for children on p. 324, of sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculous patients on pp. 324-5, and ambulance service on p. 562.

The Board consists of 73 members, 53 being elected by the several Metropolitan Boards of Guardians and 18 nominated by the Ministry of Health.

Chairman of Board, Francis Morris, J.P. unpf.

Vice-Chairman, The Viscount Doneraile unpf.

Clerk to the Board, G. A. Powell, C.B.E. £2,000

Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Hayes, A.A.A. £1,700

Deputy Clerk, H. F. Hayes £1,200

Assistant Clerks, F. A. Kelly, M.B.E.; W. L. Parry, B.Sc. £1,000

Deputy Treasurer and Accountant, H. J. K. Wharrie £950

Assistant Accountant, J. W. Park, A.C.A. £1,000

Chief Supply Officer, F. G. Hopgood, M.B.E. £840

Engineer-in-Chief, T. Cooper, M.I.E.E., Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C. 2. £1,300

Chief Medical Officers, F. Ford Cairger, M.D., D.P.H.; W. T. Gordon Fugh, M.D.; James Watt, M.D., D.P.H.; E. B. Sherlock, M.D., D.P.H.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

173 Rosebery Avenue, E.C. 1.

The Board serves an area of 563 sq. miles. The charges are levied on rateable value at such rate, not exceeding 84 per cent., as the Board may fix. The approximate net water rental is £4,450,200. The Capital Debt on April 1, 1925, amounted to £52,140,046, the interest paid being £1,995,447. The estimated population supplied was 6,959,340. The number of services being 1,664,497. The annual supply was 93,660,700,000 gallons, a daily average

of 256.6 million gallons. One of the sources of supply is the New River Company's undertaking, inaugurated in the reign of James I. (1600) by Sir Hugh Myddelton, to bring water from Amwell and Chadwell, Herts, to London.

Chairman of the Board, C. G. Musgrave, J.P. (unpf)

Vice-Chairman, Sir W. Prescott, C.B.E., D.I. (unpf)

Clerk, G. F. Stringer £1,000

Chief Engineer, Henry E. Stilgoe, M.Inst.C.E. £2,500

Accountant & Registrar of Debentures, G. M. Jennings £1,250

Director of Water Examination, Sir Alexander Houston, K.B.E., C.V.O., D.Sc. £1,750

Solicitor, C. A. Hunt, B.A. £900

Supervisor, F. W. Drake £900

Surveyor, Harold Oxley, F.R.S. £700

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E. 1.

The Royal Mint, as now constituted, may be said to date from 1817, and the buildings from 1810, the latter being completed in that year at the cost of over £250,000. In 1870 the Coinage Act abolished the ancient post of Master of the Mint as such, and combined it with that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first known Master (or Warden) of the Mint dates from Henry I. and the last Warden was Lord Maryborough (1814-23), the last Master being Professor Thomas Graham, who died in 1869. The estimated administrative expenses amount to £2,790,000 for 1925-1926. Appropriations in aid, £2,296,000, leaving a net cost of £500,000.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Deputy Master and Comptroller, and Engraver on H.M. Seals, Col. Robt. Arthur Johnson, C.B.E. £1,500

Chief Clerk, D. J. Scourfield, I.S.O. £550 to £700

Staff Officer, W. Perry, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Superintendent, Operative Department, W. J. Hoeking, C.B.E. £900 to £1,000

Deputy do., H. W. L. Evans, C.B.E. £700 to £800

Chemist and Assayer, Sir T. K. Rose, D.Sc. £800 to £1,000

Assistant Assayers, S. W. Smith, D.Sc., £350 to £600;

J. Phelps, M.A. £350 to £550

Curator and Librarian, C. P. Barrett £400 to £500

Branches of the Royal Mint.

Sydney, New South Wales.

Deputy Master, J. H. Campbell £1,100

Superintendent, A. J. C. Christie £700 to £900

Melbourne, Victoria.

Deputy Master, A. M. Le Souef £1,100

Superintendent, W. M. Robins, B.A. £800 to £900

Perth, Western Australia.

Deputy Master, F. E. Allum (acting) £1,100

Superintendent, F. E. Allum £700 to £800

Ottawa, Canada.

Deputy Master, A. J. Baker (acting) £1,000 to £1,200

Engineer, H. E. Ewart, £600 to £700

Pretoria, South Africa.

Deputy Master, R. G. J. Pearson £1,200

Superintendent, J. T. Becklake £800 to £940

THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Bloomsbury, W.C. 1.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted the sum of £20,000 to purchase the collection of books &c. of Sir Hans Sloane, the building (Montagu House) being opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and 1914, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. Rules, &c., affecting the public, dates and times of opening, &c., will be found among "Places of Interest." The administrative expenses of the British Museum were estimated at £301,793 (including Natural History Museum) in 1924-25, and were met by a vote under "Education, Science, and Art," Class IV. of the Civil Service Estimates.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The

Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex-officio*;
Appointed by the Sovereign, Viscount Esher, O.C.B.,
 O.C.V.O.; *Other Trustees*, H.R.H. the Prince of
 Wales, K.G., K.T.; Earl of Crawford and Balcarres,
 K.T.; Viscount Dillon, C.M.; Viscount Grey of
 Fallodon, K.O.; Viscount Ullswater, O.C.B.; Lord
 Rothschild; Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P.;
 Rt. Hon. Sir E. M. Pollock, Bt., K.B.E.; Sir H. D.
 Rolleston, Bt., K.C.B., F.R.C.P.; Lt.-Col. C. L. W.
 Morley Knight, D.S.O., O.B.E.; Prof. G. A. Murray;
 W. Bateson, D.Sc.; F. Cavendish Bentinck; Rt.
 Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; Lt.-Col. Sir D.
 Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.; M. R. James, D.Sc.

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 Kenyon, O.B.E., K.C.B., Litt.D., D.Litt., LL.D., Ph.D.,
 F.R.A., T.D. £1,500
Assistant Secretary, J. F. Isaac £700 to £800
Accountant, C. P. Cooke, I.S.O. £550 to £700
Staff Officers, J. Knowles; J. H. Wiltney, M.A. £400 to £500

Keeper of Printed Books, R. Farquharson Sharp, B.A. £1,000

Deputy Keepers, F. D. Sladen, B.A., W. A. Marsden,
 M.A., H. Thomas, D.Litt. £900

Superintendent of Reading Room, F. D. Sladen, B.A.

Assistant Keepers, L. H. E. Taylor; P. Wilson, M.A.;
 L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; A. J. K.
 Esdaile, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; F. C. W.
 Hiley, M.A.; A. Forbes Johnson, M.C., B.A.; A. I.
 Ellis, M.A.; F. P. Sprent, M.A. £475 to £800

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 M.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A.; H.
 Sellers, M.A.; L. A. Sheppard, B.A.; C. B. Oldman,
 B.A.; N. O. M. Cameron, B.A.; H. A. S. Kelham;
 Wm. C. Smith; A. G. Crawley; J. C. W. Horne, B.A. £450 to £440

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 Gibson, M.A. £1,000

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 Bell, O.B.E., M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, B.A. £475 to £800

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 E. G. Millar, B.A.; A. J. Collins, B.A.; R. A. Coates;
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 wards, M.A. £475 to £800

Assistants, A. S. Fulton, M.A.; J. Levean; J. V. S.
 Wilkinson. £450 to £440

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson,
 M.A., O.B.E. £1,000

*Deputy do. (in charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental
 Prints, &c.)*, R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. £950

Assistant Keeper, A. M. Hind, M.A., O.B.E. £475 to £800

Assistants, A. E. Popham, B.A.; A. D. Walby, B.A.;
 H. M. Hako, M.A. £450 to £440

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 H. R. H. Hall, D.Litt., M.B.E., F.S.A. £1,000

Assistants, Sidney Smith, B.A.; C. J. Gadd, B.A.;
 S. R. K. Glanville, B.A. £450 to £440

Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, H. B. Walters,
 O.B.E., M.A., F.S.A. £1,000

Assistant Keeper, E. J. Forsdyke, M.A., F.S.A. £475 to £800

Assistant, F. N. Pryce, M.A. £450 to £440

Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities, O. M.
 Dalton, M.A., F.R.A., F.S.A. £1,000

Deputy do., Reginald A. Smith, B.A., F.S.A. £900

Assistants, A. B. Tonnochy, M.A.; T. O. Kendrick, M.A.
 £450 to £440

Keeper of Ceramics and Ethnography, Robert L.
 Hobson, B.A. £1,000

Deputy do., T. A. Joyce, M.A., O.B.E. £900

Assistants, H. J. Braunholtz, M.A.; W. W. Winkworth,
 M.A. £450 to £440

Keeper of Coins and Medals, G. F. Hill, F.R.A. £1,000

Deputy do., John Allan, M.A. £900

Assistant Keepers, G. C. Brooke, M.A.; Harold
 Mattingly, M.A. £475 to £800

Assistant, E. S. G. Robinson, B.A. £450 to £440

Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 5 Bedford Square.

THE LONDON MUSEUM.

Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. 1.

The London Museum was instituted, on the lines of
 the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of the
 antiquities, &c., of London. The Collection was
 originally housed in Kensington Palace, and was re-
 opened in 1914 at Lancaster House. The cost of admin-
 istration in 1919-20 was estimated at £4,400.

Keeper, Secretary and Accounting Officer, F. A. Har-
 man Oates, M.V.O., F.S.A. £600
Asst. Keeper and Librarian, Lt.-Col. Hon. Maurice
 Brett, M.V.O. £250
Inspector of Excavations, G. F. Lawrence. £300

THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.

The Natural History Collections in the British Museum
 were removed to South Kensington and rearranged
 there in 1881-85, the new museum being opened to the
 public in 1883. The hours of opening, &c., will be found
 under "Places of Interest." The administrative ex-
 penses were estimated at £98,624 in 1925-26.

Director, Sir Sidney F. Harmer, K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S. £1,200

Assistant Secretary, G. F. Herbert Smith, D.Sc. £650 to £800

Staff Officer, W. J. Anderson £400 to £500

Clerks, Higher Grade, T. Wooddisse; A. C. Wray
 £300 to £400

Assistant Keeper (Library), B. H. Soulsby, M.A. £475 to £800

Keeper of Zoology, C. T. Regan, M.A., F.R.S. £1,000

Deputy do., W. T. Calman, D.Sc., F.R.S. £900

Assistant Keepers, R. Kirkpatrick; W. P. Pyecraft;
 A. S. Hirst; J. G. Dollman, B.A.; P. R. Lowe, O.B.E.,
 B.A. £475 to £800

Assistants, N. B. Kinnear; G. C. Robson, M.A.; H. A.
 Baylis, D.Sc.; A. K. Totton, M.C.; M. A. C. Hinton;
 J. R. Norman; C. C. A. Munro, B.A.; H. W. Parker,
 B.A. £450 to £440

Clerk, Higher Grade, T. Wells £300 to £400

Keeper of Entomology, C. J. Gahan, D.Sc. £1,000

Deputy do., Maj. E. E. Austen, D.Sc. £900

Assistant Keepers, J. H. Durrant; G. J. Arrow; J.
 Waterston, D.Sc.; K. G. Blair, B.Sc. £475 to £800

Assistants, F. W. Edwards, B.A.; N. D. Riley; F.
 Laing, B.Sc.; W. H. T. Tams; W. E. Chinn, B.A. £450 to £440

Keeper of Geology, F. A. Bather, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000

Assistant Keeper, W. D. Lang, Sc.D. £475 to £800

Assistants, W. N. Edwards, B.A.; L. R. Cox, B.A.;
 E. I. White, B.Sc.; A. T. Hopwood, M.Sc.; W. E.
 Swinton, M.Sc.; T. H. Withers £450 to £440

Keeper of Mineralogy, G. T. Prior, D.Sc., F.R.S.; W.
 Campbell Smith, M.C., M.A. £475 to £800

Assistant, E. D. Mountain, B.A. £450 to £440

Clerk, Higher Grade, T. E. Vincent £300 to £400

Keeper of Botany, A. B. Rendle, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000

Assistant Keepers, A. Gepp, M.A.; J. Ramsbottom,
 O.B.E., M.A. £475 to £800

Assistants, A. J. Wilmott, B.A.; D. O'Good, B.A.;
 A. W. Exell, B.A. £450 to £440

Clerk, Higher Grade, J. Ladbrook £300 to £400

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The Science Museum was instituted in 1853 under the
 Science and Art Department as a part of the South
 Kensington Museum, and to it was added in 1883 the
 Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1900 the ad-
 ministration of the Science Collections was separated
 from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred
 to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in
 the Science Museum illustrate the application of science
 to industry and the development of scientific and
 industrial instruments, apparatus and machinery. The
 administration expenses were estimated at £52,940 in
 1925-26.

Director and Secretary, Col. H. G. Lyons, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,200

Higher Clerical Officer, G. C. Ledger £300 to £400

Industrial Machinery Division.

Keeper, (Vacant)	£750 to £900
Assistant Keeper, A. J. Spencer, M.I. Mech. E.	£400 to £600
Assistants, F. St. A. Hartley, A.C.G.I.; R. P. G. Denham, B.A.	£250 to £400

Engineering Division.

Keeper, H. W. Dickinson, M.I. Mech. E. (Secretary to Advisory Council)	£750 to £900
Assistant Keeper, E. A. Forward, A.R.C.S., M.I. Mech. E.	£400 to £600
Assistants, G. F. Westcott, B.A.; F. G. Skinner, B.Sc.	£250 to £400

Water and Air Transport Division.

Deputy Keeper, G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S.	£600 to £700
Assistants, M. J. B. Davy; G. S. Laird Clowes, M.A.	£250 to £400

Science Division.

Deputy Keeper, D. Buxandall, A.R.C.S.	£600 to £700
Assistants, Capt. H. Shaw, B.Sc.; E. Lancaster Jones, B.A.; A. Barclay, A.R.C.S.	£250 to £400

Science Library.

Keeper, (Vacant)	£750 to £900
Assistant Keeper, S. C. Bradford, B.Sc.	£400 to £600

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

South Kensington, S. W. 7.

The history of the Museum may be said to begin in 1852, when the Museum of Ornamental Art was founded at Marlborough House. The collection consisted of certain objects which had been purchased at the 1851 Exhibition, "on account of the excellence of their art and workmanship," at a cost of £5,300, together with other specimens purchased for the use of the various Schools of Design since 1837, and dispersed among them. Additions have since been made by purchase, gift, and bequest. The older parts of the building were erected between 1860 and 1884; the new buildings were completed in 1909. The administrative expenses were estimated at £131,757 in 1925-26, and were met by a vote under Education, Science, and Art. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (administrative expenses 1925-26, £6,237) was opened in 1872. The buildings were removed from South Kensington, and re-erected on land purchased for the purpose locally.

Director and Secretary, E. R. D. MacLagan, C.B.E., B.A., F.S.A.	£1,200 to £1,500
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SECRETARIAT.

Museum Superintendent, A. V. Fullerton	£500 to £600
Staff Clerk, C. E. Fish	£400 to £500

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE.

Assistant, R. P. Bedford	£200 to £440
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DEPARTMENT OF CERAMICS.

Keeper, B. Rackham, M.A.	£1,000
Assistants, *H. E. Rend, B.Sc., M.C.; W. A. Thorpe, B.A.; W. B. Honey	£200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF ENGRAVING, ILLUSTRATION, AND DESIGN, AND OF PAINTING.

Keeper, M. Hardie, B.A., R.L., R.E.	£1,000
Assistant Keeper, F. B. Long, M.A.	£475 to £800
Assistants, F. W. Stokes, B.A.; J. Laver, B.Litt.	£200 to £440

LIBRARY.

Keeper, G. H. Palmer, B.A., F.S.A.	£1,000
Deputy do., A. Van de Put	£900
Assistant Keeper, H. C. Andrews, M.A.	£475 to £800
Assistants, A. W. When, B.A.; P. B. James	£200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF METALWORK.

Keeper, H. P. Mitchell	£1,000
Deputy Keeper, A. J. Koop, B.A.	£900
Assistant Keeper, Maj. C. T. P. Bailey	£475 to £800
Assistant, C. C. Oman, B.A.	£200 to £440

DEPARTMENT OF TEXTILES.

Deputy Keeper, A. J. B. Wace, M.A.	£900
Assistant Keeper, P. G. Trondell	£475 to £800
Assistants, A. L. B. Ashton, B.A.; C. E. C. Tattersall, B.A.	£200 to £440

* Also Secretary to the Advisory Council.

DEPARTMENT OF WOODWORK.

Deputy Keeper, O. Brackett	£900
Assistant Keeper, H. Clifford-Smith, M.A., F.S.A.	£475 to £800

Assistant, W. A. H. King, M.A.	£200 to £440
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INDIAN SECTION.

Keeper, C. S. Clarke	£1,000
Assistant Keeper, A. J. D. Campbell	£475 to £800
Assistant, K. de B. Codrington, B.A.	£200 to £440
Technical Assistant, A. D. H. Smith, B.A.	£120 to £300

DEPARTMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Deputy Keeper, H. A. Kennedy	£900
Assistants, A. E. J. Torrens; C. M. Weekley, B.A.	£200 to £440

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM.

Assistant, A. K. Sabin	£200 to £440
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NATIONAL LIBRARY OF WALES.

Aberystwyth.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by annual grant from the Treasury. Contains over 450,000 printed books, and valuable MSS. and rare printed books in Welsh and other Celtic languages. One of the six libraries entitled to certain privileges under Copyright Act. Open daily 10 to 5.

Librarian, John Ballinger, C.B.E., M.A.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES, Cardiff.

Amgueddfa Genedlaethol Cymru.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of Welsh porcelain, English pottery, De Winton collection of Continental porcelain, Pyke-Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and important collections of paintings in oil and engravings, Welsh pre-historic, Roman, and other antiquities, casts of pre-Norwegian Monuments of Wales, and collections illustrating Welsh Botany, Geology and Zoology.

The Museum is open free daily 10 to 5, and on Sunday afternoons, 2.30 to 5.

President, the Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Vice-President, the Rt. Hon. Lord Aberdare.
Treasurer, Sir William Reardon Smith, Bt.
Director, Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, M.C., M.A., F.S.A.

Secretary, A. H. Lee, M.C.

Keepers (Archaeology), Dr. Cyril Fox, F.S.A.; (Art) Isaac J. Williams; (Botany) H. A. Hyde, B.A.; (Geology) Dr. F. J. North, F.R.S.; (Zoology) Dr. J. J. Simpson, M.A.

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE,

19 Old Jewry, E.C. 4.

The National Debt Commissioners were appointed under 26 Geo. III., c. 32 (1786), by which a permanent Sinking Fund was to be established, and a sum of £250,000 issued quarterly to be applied towards the reduction of the National Debt, being commonly spoken of as "Mr. Pitt's Sinking Fund." In 1829 this was superseded by appropriating the surplus income of the year as the Sinking Fund, and this was commonly known as "The Old Sinking Fund." In 1875 "The New Sinking Fund" was set up by Sir Stafford Northcote, and in 1923 another "New" Sinking Fund was set up by Mr. Baldwin. These, with other funds detailed on p. 473 now mainly operate in reducing the Debt. The Commissioners are at the present time the Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. The administrative expenses of the Board were estimated at £16,995 in 1925-26.

Comptroller-General, Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.	£2,500
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Private Secretary, R. W. Ilhng	£200
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Assist. Comptroller and Actuary, H. Weatherill, O.B.E., F.I.A.	£1,050 to £1,250
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Chief Clerk, W. F. Doust, L.S.O.	£100
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Principal Clerks, W. F. Doust, L.S.O.; E. S. Jones, O.B.E., F.I.A.; E. W. Kilson	£550 to £700
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Assistant do., J. Bree; C. B. Hobbs; G. Rackham; H. R. Powell; A. Maackenzie, and H. R. Bay (adv.).	£400 to £500
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Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Stuer, Layford & Co.	£1,500
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NATIONAL GALLERY.

Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1838 and enlarged in 1865, 1876, 1887 and 1912. The cost of administration in 1924-25 was estimated at £31,497.

Director, Sir Charles John Holmes ... £1,200 to £1,500
Keeper and Secretary, C. H. Collins Baker ... £900
Assistants, H. I. Kay; W. G. Constable £350 to £600

NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART

(The Tate Gallery), Millbank, S.W. 1.

The National Gallery of British Art, better known as "The Tate Gallery," was opened in 1897 on the site of Millbank Gaol, the cost of erection (£80,000) being borne by Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The "Turner Wing," built at the expense of the late Sir Joseph Duveen, Senr., was opened to the public in 1910. In connexion with the Hugh Lane bequest Sir Joseph Duveen is bearing the cost of a gallery for Modern Foreign Art, which will shortly be completed, and is also building a gallery for Sargent's works.

Director, Charles Aitken ... £1,000
Asst. Keeper, James B. Manson ... £250 to £600
Assistant, H. S. Ede ... £250 to £600

NATIONAL INSURANCE AUDIT DEPT.

Head Office, 17 North Audley Street, W. 1.

By the National Health Insurance Act, 1924, it is provided that the accounts of Approved Societies and Branches, and Insurance Committees shall be submitted to audit by auditors appointed by the Treasury. This Department was created by the Treasury Minute of August 6, 1912.

Chief Auditor, D. H. Boggis-Rolfe ... £1,200
Deputy do. & Secretary, W. A. Middleton, O.B.E. £1,000
Chief Inspector of Audit, M. W. Dixon ... £900
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, P. McCormack

Registrar, C. H. W. O'Brien, M.B.E. ... £400 to £500
Inspectors of Audit, (5); *Auditors*, Cl. I. (13), Cl. II. (24); *Assistant Auditors*, (27).

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2.

The first grant to the institution was made in 1856; the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £894 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £7,731 in 1925-26.

Director, Keeper, and Secretary, James D. Milner, F.R.S. ... £900
Assistant to Director, C. K. Adams ... £300 to £400

H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767, by H.M. Admiralty, under whose control the office now remains. The expenses of preparation were estimated at £4,458 in 1924-25.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.Sc., F.R.S. ... £700
Assistants, L. J. Comrie, Ph.D.; W. F. Doak, M.A., F.R.A.S. ... £300 to £450

OBSERVATORIES.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

The Royal Observatory was founded by Charles II. in 1675, the building, designed by Moore and Wren, being opened in 1676. The administrative expenses of the Observatory are estimated at about £1,600 annually.

Astronomer Royal, Sir F. W. Dyson, LL.D., F.R.S. ... £1,200 to £1,200
Chief Assistants, J. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.A.S.; W. M. H. Greaves, M.A., F.R.A.S. ... £500 to £700
Assistants, Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.Sc., F.R.A.S.; C. Davidson, F.R.A.S.; W. Bowyer, F.R.A.S.; W. M. Witchell, B.Sc., F.R.A.S. (*Magnetic and Meteorological*) ... £200 to £600
Junior do. (Higher Grade), H. Furner, F.R.A.S.; P. J. Melotte, F.R.A.S.; W. Stevens, F.R.A.S. R. T. Cullen, F.R.A.S. ... £300 to £400
Clerical Assistant, D. J. R. Edney, F.R.A.S. ... £300 to £400

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope.

Astronomer, Harold Spencer Jones, M.A., B.Sc., F.R.A.S. ... £967 to £1,067
Chief Assist., J. K. E. Hahn, Ph.D., F.R.A.S.

Assistants, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, D.Sc.; J. Woodgate ... £667 to £867
 £325 to £725

Other Astronomical Observatories.

Armagh, Rev. W. F. A. Ellison, M.A.
Cambridge, Prof. A. S. Eddington, M.A., F.R.S. (Plumian Prof.); (*Solar Physics*), Prof. H. F. Newall, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Dunsink, C. Martin (*Acting*).
Durham, Harold Thomson (*Hon. Director*).
Edinburgh (Royal Observatory), Prof. R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*Astronomer Royal for Scotland*); (*Calton Hill*)
Glasgow University, Dr. L. Becker.
Liverpool, W. E. Plummer, M.A.
Norman Lockyer (Salcombe Hill, Devon), W. J. S. Lockyer, Ph.D.
Oxford (University), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., F.R.S. (Savilian Prof. of Astronomy).
Oxford (Radcliffe), H. Knox-Shaw, M.A.
South Kensington (Imperial College), H. Dingle
Stonyhurst College
Kodaikanal and Madras, Thomas Royds, D.Sc.
Adelaide (S.A.), G. F. Dodwell.
Cunberna, N.S. Wales (Solar Physics), W. G. Duffield, D.Sc.
Helwan (Egypt), P. A. Curry.
Hong Kong (Royal Obs.), T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S.
Johannesburg (Union Obs.), R. T. A. Innes, D.Sc.
Mauritius, A. Walter, F.R.A.S.
Melbourne, J. M. Baldwin, D.Sc.
Ottawa (Dominion Obs.), R. Meldrum Stewart, M.A.
Perth (W.A.), H. B. Curlewis.
Sydney (N.S.W.), Prof. W. E. Cooke, M.A.
Victoria, B.C. (Dominion Astrophysical Obs.), J. S. Plaskett, D.Sc.
Wellington, N.Z. (Hector Obs.), C. E. Adams, D.Sc.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

(Joint Department of the Foreign Office and the Board of Trade).

35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1. (Victoria 9040.)

City Branch Office, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. 2.
 (London Wall 4713.)

This Department was formed during the autumn of 1927 as a joint Department under the Foreign Office and Board of Trade, and is represented in Parliament by a Parliamentary Secretary who occupies the position both of Additional Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and of Additional Parliamentary Secretary for the Board of Trade. The Department is concerned mainly with the promotion and development of Overseas Trade, and comprises the former Department of Commercial Intelligence of the Board of Trade and a part of the Foreign Trade Department of the Foreign Office. It has, in addition, taken over certain functions formerly performed by the Foreign Office in connexion with Commercial Intelligence and with the Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services. The cost of administration was estimated at £344,907 in 1925-26.

Parliamentary Sec., Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, A. Mullins, C.M.E.
Do. (Parly), Capt. Hon. D. Howard, M.P., unpaid
Comptroller-General, Sir William H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. ... £1,800

Private Secretary, C. M. Pickthall ... £250 to £500
Directors, R. W. Matthew, C.M.G. (*Empire, Trades & Economic Dim.*); Sir E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G. (*Foreign Dim.*); Lt.-Col. H. W. G. Cole, C.S.I., O.B.E. (*Exhibitions & Fairs Dim.*) ... £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, J. A. P. Edgecombe, C.M.E.; G. I. H. Lloyd; L. A. Pais, O.B.E.; N. S. Reyntjens; P. C. Rice, M.B.E. (*Chief Establishment and Finance Officer*); R. E. R. C. Brinsley Richards, O.B.E.; H. W. Wislwood (*acting*); M. W. Donald (*acting*); C. Taylor ... £700 to £900
Senior Intelligence Officers, R. Henshall, I.S.O.; C. E. G. House, M.B.E.; A. C. Crutenden (*Head of City Branch Office*); A. G. Chuter, M.B.E.; L. N. Barker; E. H. Bliss; J. S. Andrews; A. R. Fraser (*seconded to the Board of Trade*); G. W. Betts; C. M. Jones;

Hon. C. C. Farrer, O.B.E.; W. C. Scott; L. A. de L. Meredith, O.B.E.; J. J. Holloway; A. B. Marchant (acting); W. H. Evans (acting); A. E. Pollard (acting); O. P. Dick, M.B.E. (acting); S. A. Deacon (acting).....£550 to £700

Intelligence Officers, D. F. Blyther; A. Beecroft, M.B.E.; E. P. J. Briggs; G. H. Meadmore; F. Biggs; W. J. Paddon; S. Robson; W. G. Bruzard; J. F. P. Fielding; R. C. E. Milne; J. W. Bridgen; C. H. Davies, M.C.; R. G. Mercer; G. C. Hutton; F. W. Rogers; A. I. Schud; H. E. Gibbs; H. A. Treganowan; A. C. Stewart; A. A. Longden, D.S.O.; C. H. Reeve; T. C. Walton (£400 to £600 personal to last-named officer) (the foregoing hold the personal title of *First Class Intelligence Officer*); W. T. Gibson; E. Warron; D. F. Crawford; J. A. Dornmann; E. Adams; A. J. Pack; J. W. Galsby; J. N. Goad; G. H. Kelly; W. Hall; E. S. A. Baynes; F. J. Darbyshire (seconded to the Ministry of Health); C. S. Toseland; A. W. H. Hall; A. L. Willis; C. S. Grange; W. M. Hill; D. H. Lval; J. C. Pittman; O. Clark; A. G. C. Deuber; C. F. Monier-Williams; E. L. F. Clough-Taylor; T. L. Rolton; J. A. Stirling; S. J. Graham; T. R. Ritchie; J. Mandefield; H. L. Setchell; J. McE. Martin; A. Mullins, C.B.E.; H. M. Blomfield; H. A. Jones, M.C. (seconded to the Committee of Imperial Defence); C. F. F. Fagan; A. C. Pomroy; C. M. Pickett; A. Schofield; R. C. Stewart; J. B. Greaves (acting).....£350 to £500

Intelligence Officer (Cadet Grade), F. J. Giek.....£150 to £300

Accountant, D. J. O'Callaghan (acting).....£550 to £700

Deputy Accountant, J. Biddle (acting).....£400 to £500

Assistant Accountants, F. A. Hubbard; F. Hollings (acting).....£300 to £400

Deputy Establishment Officer, J. L. Butler (acting).....£400 to £500

Staff Clerk, A. Froude (acting).....£300 to £400

Registrar, G. F. Rivers.....£400 to £500

Assistant Registrars, E. Bull; S. W. Rose.....£300 to £400

Architect, G. C. Churchward, M.B.E.£400

Staff Officer (Old Scheme), A. H. Pike.....£300 to £400

Librarian, A. W. Burton.....£300 to £400

Assistant for Shipping Enquiries, G. V. Honey.....£300 to £400

Higher Clerical Officers, R. C. P. Hughes; H. Oldham; J. B. Dixon; J. Balcan; G. H. Joans; E. J. Gaines; S. O. Gray; W. H. Hook; B. B. Odium, £300 to £400; Miss F. M. Wood, M.B.E. £230 to £300

Enquiry Room Clerks, F. Doy; A. R. Starck (acting).....£200 to £300

Chief Superintendent of Typists, Miss M. G. E. Beresford.....£200 to £230

Exports Credit Department.

31-32 King Street, E.C. 2. (London Wall 4713.)

Manager, D. H. Boggis-Rolfe.....£1,400

Secretary, F. H. Nixon (seconded from H.M. Treasury).....£700 to £900

Assistant Manager, J. Beynon, M.B.E. (inclusive) £1,000

Accountant, R. E. Johnston.....£400 to £500

PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade), 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2.

The prerogative of the Crown to grant monopolies was limited by 21 James I. c. 3 to the grant of Letters Patent for New Inventions, and the control of such grants was transferred to the Board of Trade by 46 & 47 Vict. c. 57. The duties are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of officials. The administrative expenses were estimated at £258,580 in 1925-26.

Comptroller-General, W. Temple Franks, C.B.£1,500

Private Secretary, R. W. Luce.....£1,100

Assistant Comptrollers, A. J. Martin, O.B.E.; W. S. Jarratt; A. R. Wright.....£900 to £1,100

Superintending Examiners, H. C. Haycraft; G. F. Hamby, O.B.E.£800 to £900

Principals, H. S. Froer; B. G. Crews; J. Barratt; R. C. Winyard.....£650 to £800

Librarian, A. A. Gomme.....£500 to £600

Principal Examiners, H. O. Minty; T. H. Denning; W. A. Taylor; A. S. Cox; M. F. Lindley.....£750 to £850

Senior Examiners, R. Adams; F. W. Dunn, O.B.E., £600 to £800; E. A. Gere; D. Robinson; J. W.

Barker; A. J. Wilson; F. G. Smith; V. Lough; A. E. Dodridge; R. C. Wale; A. G. Boll; W. A. Ogden; C. I. Sutton, M.C.; A. J. Cousin; T. Beacull; J. J. Foster; J. H. Binder; G. H. Green; H. W. Hilliar, C.B.E.; E. K. Maxwell; W. H. Stephens; H. Harding; H. W. Monroe; A. Ward; R. T. Lavender.....£600 to £750

Examiners (Old Class), R. W. Simmonds; A. Wilson; D. Walton; V. G. Alexander; J. J. Lee; F. E. Glover; F. Ackroyd; C. Cook; B. Moss; L. Pheasey; S. Andrews; A. J. Cook; J. Powrie; R. B. Foster.....£500 to £650

Examiners, H. J. Wickham; H. W. Heath; J. A. Parker; F. G. Woodford; E. Little; F. Dewhurst; S. A. S. Bird; A. L. Gray; G. H. Childs; W. J. Marlow; T. Knowles, O.B.E.; W. J. A. Parish; F. E. Grant; H. Froak; J. W. Birkby; H. F. C. Walsworth; A. Blok; J. J. Honan; S. Read, M.B.E., M.C. R. W. Ainsworth; W. Welch; A. Garrard; A. Berry; A. W. Greenwood; H. D. Leadbetter; H. H. Simpson; J. N. Brown; J. H. Oates; H. W. Chapman; C. Pacey; S. F. Paul; A. W. Steed; G. E. Parker; E. W. Pyke; W. R. Chipp; C. S. Borcham; J. G. Howells; A. F. Rees; W. Vaughan; G. H. Delf; W. Feast; G. H. Makey; F. Read; J. T. Borthwick; I. M. Rampall; P. A. Fisher; A. F. Hooper; M. E. Wilson; E. A. Coles, M.C.; A. H. Tongue; R. Alexander, M.C.; W. R. Spencer; L. W. Holloway; E. A. Lynn; A. T. Larter, M.B.E.; P. C. Whitteridge, M.B.E.; A. E. Watson; S. S. Spears; N. T. Ford, O.B.E.; H. E. Hodgson; H. F. Vaughan; B. P. Williams; T. H. Langford; H. H. Shilston; A. H. Smith; F. C. Summerson; C. Grant; A. R. Tierney; J. Lloyd; F. J. Dickens; P. H. Revell; P. Clarkson; R. H. Grant; W. F. Burch; W. H. Wood; W. E. Donnett; W. W. Parfrey; W. C. L. Battersby; A. E. Monkum; S. H. E. May; H. W. Watson; G. Dowse; W. L. Perry; E. J. W. Barker; J. Penzer; J. E. C. Liddle; H. L. Saunders; J. J. Harkess; S. E. R. Starling; E. G. Chapman; H. V. Ridout; L. Naylor; A. E. Humber; C. S. Coombes; J. H. Brightman, O.B.E.; G. W. Cariton; W. E. Ostler; T. A. Colville; E. C. Martin; S. H. Webb; S. W. Belchambers; J. M. Robertson; J. Watson; A. W. Gould; F. Fielden; G. F. Hemons, M.C.; J. Robertshaw; J. Barrett; A. E. Blake; J. A. Watson; A. H. Whalen; Norman Brown; S. E. Chisholm; M. C. Boff; H. Holmes; J. W. Waters; H. E. Collins; C. W. Hume, M.C.; E. Jobling, M.C.; W. F. Frew; E. E. Towler; S. P. Elliott; R. J. Berry; W. A. Starbuck; J. P. Lavery, M.C.; W. E. Wallis; R. W. Winn; A. C. Higgs; C. L. McKenzie; G. E. Edmundson; F. Law; P. R. G. Silk; G. A. Sutcliffe; W. Parkin; A. C. McGeorge; J. E. Pringle; J. C. Greer; T. B. Bardo; A. G. Tapster; J. Grant; A. R. Deacon; F. G. Clarke; A. E. Foreman; E. M. Atkins; R. Hart; A. Domleo; J. L. Blake; A. P. Oliver; A. C. Tuffhead; C. Harvey; J. E. Taylor; J. W. Millington; H. C. Miller; H. W. O'Connell; B. Benson; E. M. Bennett; F. A. Swann; F. Douglas; H. S. Gilham.....£250 to £600

Assistant Examiners, R. F. Whitehead; D. W. H. Bell; E. B. P. Wood; G. James; L. F. Coulman; R. M. Bradbury; W. H. Laugmaid; H. F. Gill; P. H. Knappman; U. J. Prior; E. C. Catterall; E. A. Seal; W. A. Rowe; S. J. Allen; W. K. Watts; I. H. Duncanson; B. G. Lane; A. W. Clarke; R. M. Colmer; L. R. W. Poole; J. L. Girling; W. Langstaff; L. H. Morridge; T. L. Hulso; V. F. Dorey; L. S. Morris; F. H. Overell; H. S. Hoie; P. F. Thompson; A. H. Virgo; C. W. Gundry; G. Roberts; H. N. C. Smith; J. J. Breslin; W. Glass; D. H. Reed; E. S. Arundel; G. J. Mascull; R. Cary.....£150 to £450

Senior Staff Officers, F. Newbery; W. J. Mitson.....£500 to £600

Staff Officers, H. F. Rogers; A. Holmes; H. Banbury; C. T. Browne; C. Lotan; P. J. Murray; F. W. Stammers; J. Egan; H. Pheasey; H. N. Bride; J. F. Fisher (acting).....£400 to £500

Deputy Librarian, A. E. Arthur.....£350 to £450

Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), W. H. Quinn.....£450 to £600

Clerk of the Register of Textile Designs (Manchester Branch), H. J. E. Easton.....£300 to £450

Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1925, showed a surplus of £208,049 and £523,868 carried forward.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.

Vice-Chairman, C. F. Leach.

APPOINTED MEMBERS.

By the Admiralty, Vice-Adm. Sir F. C. Learnmonth, K.R.E., C.B.; (Ministry of Transport) J. D. Gilbert, H. Gosling, C.M., M.P.; (Corporation of London) Lord Ritchie of Dundee, J. M. R. Francis, (L.C.C.) J. P. Blake, W. Devenay, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir A. D. E. H. Boyle, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., H. J. Greenwood; (Trinity House) Captain Sir Arthur W. Clarke, K.B.E.

ELECTED MEMBERS.

Seventeen members are elected by payers of dues, wharfingers and owners of river craft, and one by wharfingers.

F. C. Allen; F. W. Bellamy; Capt. Sir I. H. Benn, Bart., C.B., D.S.O.; Sir A. C. Cory-Wright, Bart.; J. H. Glover; C. S. S. Guthrie; Sir C. C. McLeod, Bart.; Capt. J. L. V. Millett; A. Murray; O. H. Smith; C. F. Torrey; Sir M. C. Turner; W. Walker; R. White; Rt. Hon. Thomas Wiles, P.C.; W. Varco Williams; Sir John Wimble, K.B.E.

Officers.

General Manager, D. J. Owen.

Secretary, F. Ayllife.

Solicitor, J. D. Ritchie, M.C.

POST OFFICE.

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C. 4.

A House of Commons report in 1844 states: "It is uncertain at what precise period the Crown undertook to be the regular carrier of letters for its subjects." The first "Master of the Posts" was appointed in 1516, but the duty was not then undertaken as a remunerative department of the Government. The Post Office is now one of the three great revenue-collecting departments, and while efficiently discharging its multifarious duties, shows a large annual profit. It also receives large sums for duties and taxes on behalf of the Inland Revenue Department, for certain licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils and for National Insurance on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners and the Board of Trade. The Post Office also pays Old Age Pensions. The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840, the Book Post in 1855, the Post Office Savings Bank in 1861, the Post Office Telegraphs in 1870, the Money Order Office in 1922, Postal Orders in 1881, the Parcel Post in 1883, and the Telephone Service in 1892. The expenses of the Post Office (Salaries, Wages, etc., only) were estimated at £35,725,665 in 1925-26.

Postmaster-General, Sir William Lowson Mitchell-Thomson, Bt., K.R.E., M.P. £2,500

Private Secretary, T. Dalish, M.C.

Parliamentary do., Sir John Ganzoni, M.P. unpaid.

Assistant Postmaster-General, Viscount Wolmer, M.P. £1,200

Private Secretary, R. A. Little.

Parliamentary do., Capt. C. T. Foxcroft, M.P. unpaid

Permanent Secretary to the Post Office, Sir G. Evelyn P. Murray, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Secretary, D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.

Second Secretary, E. Raven, C.B. £2,200

Director of Postal Services, Br.-Gen. F. H. Williamson, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Director of Telegraphs and Telephones, R. A. Dalzell, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. Y. Bell; A. R. Kidner; W. T. Loech; W. E. Parsons; L. Simon; H. D. Wakely; F. W. Phillips. £1,000 to £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Principals, E. Hare; F. H. S. Grant; C. I. K. Peel; G. O. Wood; F. H. Nichols; W. E. Weston; A. C. Belgrave; Maj. H. F. Sanbrook; W. H. Weightman; F. C. G. Twinn; L. A. Jones; W. R. Birchall; Col. D. J. Lidbury, D.S.O.; G. E. G.

Forbes; J. Scholes, O.B.E.; G. H. G. Smith; W. D. Waterfall; H. G. G. Welch; F. R. Radice; F. E. Waters, F.S.I.; H. Townshend. £700 to £900

Woman Establishment Officer, Miss J. Buchanan O.B.E. £800

Clerk (1st Class), F. C. Hawker. £550 to £650

Assistant Principals, A. Stark; F. Hardwick; O. W. Baker; J. Crawford; T. Daish, M.C.; D. Mackenzie; L. F. Masters; W. D. Sharp; B. L. Barnett, M.C.; W. A. D. F. Smith; D. O. Lumley, O.B.E.; R. A. Little; C. O. L. Leigh-Clare; Lt.-Comdr. B. V. Sturdee; H. Napier. £200 to £500

Senior Staff Officers, G. S. Stow; J. W. Wisenden; H. E. King; De G. Gavey; A. Overbury; R. W. Hatswell; E. P. Hewkin, M.B.E.; A. T. Taylor, O.B.E.; E. L. Westell, M.B.E., £550 to £700; F. E. James £600

Staff Officers, E. A. Codd; H. E. Gibbings; C. W. S. Braun; H. E. Higginbottom; A. E. Marillier; R. H. Squire; H. J. Elphick; S. A. Paterson; E. N. Eatherley; J. Louden; A. Gordon; B. Y. Couch; D. T. Tonkin; H. Morrell; S. C. Foster; H. H. Settle; P. Greenfield; R. W. Rondknight; H. J. MacIure, M.B.E.; E. R. Davis; W. H. Symons; H. H. Thomson; S. L. Francis; J. J. O'Donnell; A. Tillott; E. W. Bruce; A. Williams; E. C. Lo Messurier; J. King, M.B.E.; B. Smart (acting); E. Pidduck (acting); W. M. Smith (acting); G. R. Brown (acting); T. G. N. Crocker (acting); T. W. Card (acting); C. W. Drew (acting). £400 to £500

Investigation Branch.

Director, T. E. Tutton. £700 to £900

Senior Staff Officers, J. P. Leckenby; C. W. Whitehurst. £550 to £650

Clerks (1st Class), C. F. Wavish; F. M. Hill; W. H. Smith; W. E. Stratford; E. J. Stratford; E. H. Bourne; J. M. Brodie; J. B. Fetherston. £450 to £550

Clerks (and Class), F. G. Kelsey; F. B. Booth; Lt.-Col. J. F. Drennan; A. J. Lord, D.S.O., M.C.; W. Goodrich; R. H. Clay, M.C.; A. H. Bishop; A. M. Kay, M.B.E.; J. B. Sisson; W. E. Bowler, M.C.; J. A. Renwick; R. S. Farquhar; R. E. Evans, M.B.E.; P. G. L. Strong; F. Dallimer; H. Firth; J. H. Young; G. Muir, M.C.; D. Ross; M. F. Allan; T. J. Kelly; C. E. Boxall; P. R. J. Marr; J. C. Mathison. £200 to £400

Technical Staff.

Architectural Assistant to the Secretary, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A. £550 to £750

and Architectural Assistant, H. G. Warren, A.R.I.B.A. £200 to £450

Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner. £450

Assistant Surveyor, R. Jackson. £170 to £400

Headquarters Telegraph and Telephone Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Telegraph and Telephone Traffic, J. F. Edmonds, M.B.E. £800 to £1,000

Deputy Chief Inspector, J. S. Jones, M.B.E. £700 to £800

Inspectors, T. A. Prout; H. G. Trayfoot; H. F. E. Deane; W. D. Stewart; R. P. Crum. £600 to £700

Assistant Inspectors, Class 1, P. G. Head; C. H. Toms; G. T. Archibald; R. K. Keer; G. H. Taylor; W. C. Griffith; G. W. Gonn; G. F. Saffery; S. H. Thorpe; D. H. Thomson; J. F. Darby. £400 to £500

Headquarters Postal Traffic Organisation.

Chief Inspector of Postal Traffic, C. A. Comber £800 to £1,000

Inspectors, W. Pugh (allowance, £50); A. J. Arden; W. B. Harris, M.B.E. £600 to £700

Asst. Inspectors, Class I, J. A. Weinham; Maj. A. J. McCarragher, R.E.; J. Periau; F. Lane. £400 to £500

Wireless Telegraph Establishment.

Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F. G. Loring, R.N. £800 to £1,000

Deputy Inspector, Lt.-Col. C. G. G. Crawley, R.N.A. £600 to £750

Asst. Inspectors, F. Addey; S. E. J. Burrow; Commander E. L. C. Grattan, D.S.O., R.N.; A. H. Read. £200 to £450

Registry Branch.

Registrar, H. W. Hardcastle. £500 to £600

Asst. Registrar, R. A. B. Teare, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Accountant-General's Department.

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Henry N. Bunbury, K.C.B. £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Comptroller and Accountant-General, F. J. Pearson, I.R.O. £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Accountants-General, A. J. Waldegrave, M.B.E.; W. A. Mattinson; H. Townshend; G. Kay; H. Kemp £850 to £1,000
Asst. Cashier, E. G. Cook £850 to £1,000
Accountants, J. W. Chapman; A. Matthews; A. C. Bryant; Capt. C. S. Manning; W. H. Swindell; J. O'Connor; C. H. Sims; A. Hartwell; J. F. Hawton; J. Russell; W. G. Gilbert; F. Strong; H. Buckland; G. E. Pitcairn; E. A. May; E. E. Wore; E. A. Morgan; G. E. Kelly; J. A. Miles; G. Cruckshank; P. M. Comber; C. R. Stamp; H. E. Sentance £550 to £700
Assistant Accountants (Old Establishment), J. Trehanne; H. M. Darville; J. E. Bone; A. E. Unwin; F. N. Smith £440 to £540
Staff Officers, H. Lane; C. H. Summers; H. Barnett; R. J. Barry; F. W. S. Gordon; W. W. Andrews; J. Brown; T. R. Pate; A. Nixon; A. Brain; E. C. Poulter; J. Mitchinson; A. W. Blackwell; W. Cole; G. W. Doring; A. Kendall; F. Lambert; W. Sharp; E. B. Luck; W. C. J. Cook; J. C. Magrath; A. Snell; F. C. Reynolds; Cyril Smith; I. N. Golden; A. W. Abbott; J. Hardie; W. J. Warry; C. H. Sainsbury; A. C. Smith; E. J. Mayes; S. W. Briggs; E. S. Payne; H. Parry; E. H. Ward; G. C. Swanson; A. E. Best; W. R. Birnie; J. J. P. Hall; A. J. Oliver; P. T. Lloyd; A. M. Jamieson; J. R. Key; G. D. Nicholson; A. R. Harvey; H. Dunn; J. J. Dutton; A. S. Felt; W. Ingram; A. G. Gray; T. W. Davidson; E. C. T. Rowan; T. E. F. Turner; F. Wormald; R. McB. B. Pellum; J. M. Goodman; S. W. C. Cox; I. H. Wilkinson; A. Leonard; P. Liddell; E. N. Mullett; C. F. W. Bindoff; R. Sellers; R. P. Macdonnell; H. V. Lift; J. M. Dawes; F. C. Kettle; C. Cross; H. E. Boyce; L. R. Andow (acting) £400 to £500
Examining (Old Establishment), A. Douro £350 to £430

Female Staff.

Superintendent, F. Sanday £500 to £600
Deputy Supts., M. C. Underwood; E. Lofting £400 to £500

Staff Officers, A. E. Randall; A. Keith; E. G. Hopkins; K. A. Boulding; B. Blackburn; F. O. Steer; R. A. M. Thompson; I. Budd £300 to £400

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J. Lee, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Deputy Controller, A. W. Edwards £800 to £900
Asst. Controllers, F. T. Wadley; D. M. Ford; W. F. Halfpenny £650 to £750
Principal Clerk, T. G. Douno £500 to £600
Staff Officers, C. Harvey (Principal Clerk Old Class); W. H. Wight; R. J. B. Bidwell £400 to £500
Superintendents (Higher Grade), H. A. Bethelridge; A. Faull £450 to £520
Superintendents (Lower Grade), A. M. Martin; H. R. Reed; D. E. Cartwright; S. K. Hiseux; G. J. Manners; J. D. Laxton; W. G. Hodgson; W. Edw. Jones; W. H. Marshall; T. G. Beavis; R. E. V. May £370 to £440
Superintendents (Cable Room Staff), J. J. Tyrrell; J. G. King; C. R. Gledhill £415 to £450
Chief Superintendents (Female Staff), Misses A. A. Shacklock; H. E. Wallis; E. R. Wright; S. C. Young £260 to £300

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, Colonel T. F. Purves, M.I.E.E. £1,500
Asst. Engineer-in-Chief, A. L. De Lattre; J. Slinnott, O.B.E.; E. H. Shaughnessy, O.B.E. £900 to £1,100
Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton, M.I.E.E. £750 to £850

Superintending Engineer (London), R. McIlroy, I.R.O. £900 to £1,200

Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) and Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. F. Lamb; J. R. B. Gall; W. M. France; E. J. Eldridge; T. Phumier; F. Tandy; S. A. Pollock, O.B.E.; J. M. G. Trozise; T. E. F. Stratche; T. B. Johnson; J. R. M. Elliott; W. J. Medlyn; J. D. Taylor; Lt.-Col. A. C. Booth; M.

Dennis; E. Combsall, O.B.E.; F. L. Henley; E. Turner; J. E. Taylor; E. J. Tison; H. Wilson; Maj. A. G. Lee, &c.

London, £750 to £850; **Provinces**, £700 to £800
Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), W. S. Mountain; A. H. Sheppard (£550 to £700); A. S. Roushaw; M. F. G. Boddington £500 to £600
Staff Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), H. G. Fisher; C. W. Burgo; H. A. Hardham; G. W. Bell; Maj. R. J. S. Gold; Maj. A. Young; A. Crotch; S. M. Freeman £400 to £500
Submarine Superintendent, H. F. Bourdeaux, O.B.E. £570 to £750

Commanders, F. G. Ramsay, M.B.E. (H.M.T.S. Monarch); E. R. Hutchons (H.M.T.S. Alert) £550 to £650
Assistant Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces), **Assistant Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office)**, J. H. Fossett; W. H. Powell; Lt.-Col. W. M. Evans, O.B.E., M.C.; G. F. Greenham, M.B.E.; J. M. Shackleton; B. S. Cohen; R. Aitken; E. Luck, M.B.E.; W. J. Bailey; Maj. W. M. Batchelor, D.S.O., M.C.; R. A. Weaver; R. G. Masaroon; H. V. Cornish; Capt. J. P. Price; W. H. Winny, O.B.E.; J. R. Matthews; A. B. Hart; W. E. Twells; F. W. Shorrocks; P. W. Francis; D. Stuart; J. W. Atkinson; Maj. H. Brown, O.B.E.; E. H. Walters; J. Harvie, M.B.E.; Maj. G. H. Comport, M.C.; A. E. Chapman; J. S. Terras; A. B. Gilbert; Capt. I. G. C. Baldwin; F. E. Gibbins; J. H. Thow; W. Allan; T. E. Herbert; A. J. Farnes; C. Robinson; H. A. Melnes; P. T. Wood; J. H. Haynes; C. S. Wallace; C. A. Jackson; A. Gray; J. Hedley; Lt.-Col. A. S. Angwin, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; R. Wilson

London, £550 to £650; **Provinces**, £500 to £600

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, Sir C. C. Sauderson £1,200 to £1,500

Controller's Office.

Vice-Controller, T. R. Gardiner £900 to £1,100
Asst. Controllers, Col. A. A. Wheeler, O.B.E.; A. K. Chalk; F. T. Green; Lt.-Col. W. T. Brain £800 to £900

Chief Supts., H. A. Cockshott; A. Davey; W. A. Adams; F. C. Tansley; F. G. Gould; P. Ferguson; M. J. McLaughlin; F. W. St. A. Ellis; J. Leader; D. Laws; J. Davidson, O.B.E. £500 to £650, £50 allowance to each

Staff Officers, J. H. Greenwood; W. G. Green; J. Bennetts; W. H. Cox; H. W. Hook; W. H. Cripps; H. Sandes; F. C. Redgrave; M. Delaney; T. O'Kelly; J. Padder; P. A. Cornish; J. A. McRitchie; W. F. Pidduck; F. T. Scott; A. Hamilton; J. G. Bott; C. E. G. Daly; L. Freeman; C. E. Ralson; S. P. Weatherill; A. Martin; A. Mickelthwait; J. W. Naylor; T. D. Borthwick; C. R. Reynolds; A. Sandilands; F. T. Shaw; J. H. G. Stewart, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Supt. (Telegraphs), W. Davis £340 to £420
Supt. (Postal), F. H. Gardiner £340 to £420
Court Postmaster, F. G. Wilson £350

CIRCULATION OFFICE.

Superintendents (Higher Grade), W. H. J. Perry; L. V. Cox; A. E. Fenn; E. W. Sedgley; H. Wells; W. J. Letch; H. W. Batchelor; A. L. McGrath; H. A. Crawford; J. N. Crowe £450 to £550
Superintendents, J. R. E. Seaman; H. G. Powell; H. J. White; F. W. Spence; C. Morrice; H. Head; W. B. Holland; P. J. Morrissey; H. Richards; G. W. Ruggins; H. Willey; G. Webster; T. Coughlin; G. H. Asplin; H. C. Howell; W. J. Webber; W. G. Mitchell; G. Skull £340 to £420

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT OFFICES.

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C.2.

District Postmaster, F. W. D'Evelyn £500 to £650
Asst. District Postmaster, J. J. C. Rowden £400 to £500

Superintendents, I. A. C. Walker; T. B. Plant; F. A. Hunter £340 to £420

Western, Wimpole Street, W.1.

District Postmaster, W. G. Bishop £500 to £650
Asst. District Postmaster, L. N. Burford £400 to £500

Superintendents, V. R. J. Arden; C. W. Dunkling £340 to £420

* Also allowance of £50. † Also allowance of £30.

Paddington, 29 London Street W. 2.

District Postmaster, J. W. F. Ralph..... £500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, H. D. W. Davis..... £400 to £500

Superintendents, C. E. Robinson; E. E. Fugeman; W. Alliston; A. Redmille..... £340 to £420

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road E. 2.

District Postmaster, J. W. Baskerville..... £500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, H. C. Black, o.n.e. £400 to £500

Superintendents, G. H. Risby and J. W. Blyth; H. S. T. Thrower..... £340 to £420

South-Western, 9 Howick Place,

Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

District Postmaster, W. P. Baines..... £500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, E. A. Rowe..... £400 to £500

Superintendents, T. E. Woodland; H. T. Adlebees; S. Watts; * H. Harding; J. G. W. Gahan; G. E. Harman; I. R. Thistle..... £340 to £420

P.M. House of Commons, T. H. Broadbent..... £340 to £420

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.

Assist. District Postmaster, W. A. Soyer..... £400 to £500

Superintendent, H. J. Lansley..... £340 to £420

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street, S.E. 1.

District Postmaster, A. R. Broad..... £500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, C. E. Hamer..... £400 to £500

Superintendents, G. C. Bignell; * T. J. Goodwin; F. Moore; J. Ralph; G. E. Hardman..... £340 to £420

Northern, 226 Upper Street, N. 2.

District Postmaster, C. E. Roe..... £500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, P. B. Hawkins..... £400 to £500

Superintendents, † P. Flanagan; A. A. Stebbing; J. Churchhill..... £340 to £420

North-Western, Everholt Street, N.W. 1.

District Postmaster, W. S. Findlay..... £500 to £650

Assist. District Postmaster, D. Burden..... £400 to £500

Superintendents, † A. J. G. Hale; W. S. Dunker; F. A. Leach..... £340 to £420

London Telephone Service.

Controller, W. A. Valentine..... £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Controller, W. H. U. Napier..... £800 to £900

Assist. Controllers, J. F. Stirling; M. C. Pink..... £650 to £750

Superintendent of Contracts, W. F. Taylor..... £550 to £700

Superintendent, W. R. Bold..... £500 to £600

Staff Officers, E. H. Barnes; C. S. Bird; R. Bryson; J. Hinshelwood; M. Larkins; Lieut. L. J. Lee, D.S.O., R.N.V.R.; J. Leslie; J. W. Muirhead; G. E. Nicholls; J. F. Page; J. R. Salter..... £400 to £500

Superintendents of Traffic, W. B. Benham; H. G. Corner; H. Dive, M.N.E. £500 to £600

Assist. Superintendents of Traffic (1st Class), B. L. Beaumont; T. A. Beck; Capt. H. A. Barry; C. C. A. Brodie; G. Buckeridge; W. F. Dobson, M.N.E.; F. Gray, M.C.; J. R. Jacob; J. A. Jenkins; J. W. Kennedy; P. J. Mantle; P. W. H. Maycock; F. B. Nichols; E. A. Pounds; W. J. White..... £400 to £500

Superintendent (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J. Liddiard..... £400 to £500

Staff Officers, Miss E. M. Mahlendorff; Miss E. M. Newport; Miss M. E. Ross, M.N.E.; Miss E. Saunders..... £300 to £400

Superintendent (Female Exchange Staff), Miss A. E. Cox..... £300 to £400

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, Col. H. V. Prynne, C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.C.S. £1,000 to £1,200

Second Medical Officer, H. E. Hewitt, M.D. £650 to £800

Assistants to Medical Officers, H. B. Bashford, M.D.; Capt. B. G. H. Connolly, M.C., M.B.; C. K. Mowll, M.B., F.S.C.; W. L. Scott, M.C., M.B. £350 to £600

Principal Woman Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgahon, M.B. £500 to £650

Assistant Women Medical Officers, Miss E. C. Roffe; Fisher, M.B., F.R.C.S.; Miss M. P. Taylor, M.B., F.R.C.S.; Miss D. E. B. Buckmaster, M.B., M.B.S. £250 to £450

Money Order Department.

Controller, G. Slater..... £900 to £1,100

Assist. do., W. J. Parker..... £700 to £800

* Also allowance of £50.

† " " " £30.

Principal Clerks, A. W. Cheffins; A. Bond; W. H. Codd; J. W. Jones..... £550 to £700 (one £500 to 600)

Staff Officers, J. T. Smith; J. Anderson; A. B. Talbot; E. M. Walden; T. W. Curman; J. New; J. S. Boiger; A. J. C. Watson..... £400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss C. M. Marwood..... £550 to £700

Deputy Supts., Miss A. Hills; Miss E. M. le Plastringer..... £400 to £500

Staff Officers, Misses M. Munro; C. C. Couper; E. Hills; J. A. Swindells; E. F. Cox; A. I. Wood; C. Dodd; A. A. Ronwick; A. W. Chessall; E. M. Camp..... £300 to £400

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, A. Hounstock..... £1,000 to £1,200

Deputy Controller, Lt.-Col. T. M. Banks, D.S.O., M.C. £800 to £900

Assistant Controllers, A. C. Edwards; A. Earland; G. A. Willis..... £700 to £800

Principal Clerks, C. H. Foster; S. P. Mitchell; W. S. Barrett; F. K. Hirst; E. Smith; J. F. Hlorns; A. D. Bell; H. Pentreath; J. F. Geeson; W. C. Russell; E. Harris; J. A. George; A. Wado; T. M. Wood; J. Thompson; T. C. Armstrong; G. A. Felce; H. Thomas..... £550 to £700

Staff Officers, J. Henderson; W. T. Scott; V. P. Peacock; W. H. Willis; E. A. Willdsh; L. J. Griffiths; W. O. Witt; E. W. Stigger; T. W. Blako; W. Glover; R. Coman; A. H. G. Braun; E. W. Sterling; D. L. Hastle; A. R. Exley; G. E. Goshawk; E. A. Carpenter; E. H. Jones; B. W. Kimp; J. E. Garbutt; H. Bridgen; J. W. Smart; R. B. Scott; F. W. England; A. J. Enducott; A. Bowhill; P. E. Lewis; L. F. Le Richeux; F. M. Hunn; E. H. Haines; J. Nicholson; R. Fraser; W. A. Christy; E. B. Steers; H. T. Dunn; J. B. Wilson; J. Gray; R. T. Herring; H. G. Cochrane; F. P. Burnage; P. Ronoy; N. Wurdlo; R. C. Newton; J. B. Mount; F. G. Williams; P. A. Grinyer; A. Davidson; W. E. Stoddart; R. J. Vincent; W. H. Cann; R. C. Harry; C. R. Wood; G. C. S. Barry; C. Piggott; W. Branch..... £400 to £500

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss M. Curtis..... £700 to £900

Deputy Supts., Miss A. R. Paterson; E. E. Bowen; A. M. Walker; H. W. Whiteman; J. Low..... £400 to £500

Staff Officers, Misses M. M. S. Macpherson; M. Marshall; I. L. S. Mitchell; F. Brooke; H. E. M. Du Bois; M. Spence; A. P. Lumsden; C. Shatter; I. M. Brabrook; E. L. Ireland; A. M. Dixon; A. B. Horneastle; C. Pickett; E. W. Aiken; M. Littlejohn; H. E. Hickson..... £300 to £400

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, R. W. Woods, C.B.E. £1,500

Assistant Solicitors, H. S. Pearce; H. Opie Smith..... £1,000 to £1,200

Additional Asst. Solicitor, V. Alsop..... £750 to £900

Chief Clerks, J. Okell; D. A. Stroud, L.D. £750 to £900

Asst. Chief Clerks, H. E. Gallaher, L.D.; S. Johnson, L.D.; C. T. Halkam; N. N. Raywood; J. Forbes Smith, L.D. £550 to £700

Professional Clerks, I. S. Watt; B. Robson; R. C. Easterbrook; G. Fraser; E. V. Harrison; F. Hesketh; L. C. Thomas; S. Pemberton..... £200 to £300

Stores Department.

Controller, H. Sparkes, O.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500

Vice-Controller, G. F. Mansbridge..... £900 to £1,100

Asst. Controllers, F. W. Fugeman; H. A. Cheel..... £800 to £900

Senior Staff Officers, A. A. Parsons, M.N.E.; C. E. Fonton, M.N.E.; W. S. Austin; C. Ward; C. J. Gates; W. M. Cook; F. H. Horner; Major C. Wheeler, O.B.E.; A. G. Tydenam; Lt.-Col. H. A. Mann, O.B.E., M.C.; Major C. H. Crisp..... £550 to £700

London, £550 to £700; Birmingham, £495 to £630

Staff Officers, T. E. Rowland; L. W. Wright; D. Macadie; E. Banwell; T. Wevell; F. Smith; H. Phillips; R. J. Fawcings; G. M. Hewson; W. G. Potter; F. G. Beak; H. J. S. Bennett; J. M. Rusk; R. Fanshawe; G. T. Hensel; T. L. Adanson; C. B. Gulliver; H. E. Willmot; Capt. A. S. Rouse; B. D. Hurst; T. H. Henderson; T. Farries; Major P. G.

Bennell; W. Mahon; A. W. Burt; Capt. A. Hudson, *m.b.e.*; Capt. A. Heath; A. D. Blackwell; W. P. Hines; H. J. Hall; P. Green; G. W. Somers; C. F. Ratcliff; W. C. Burns; J. Mare (*Acting*).
London, £400 to £500; Edinburgh, £380 to £475; Birmingham, £360 to £450.

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, T. Kelly, *c.m.e.*; G. N. Merrefield; J. G. Mellers; P. Makepeace; R. F. Bradford; E. J. Gayes; D. Dunlop; R. Bell; W. W. Grierson; J. G. Laithwaite; C. H. C. Baillie; T. P. Hobbins, *c.m.e.*
£800 to £1,000

Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, W. S. Harrison; G. P. Cooper; A. O. Spafford, *c.b.e.*; V. C. Hall, *c.b.e.*; R. J. E. Measham, *c.b.e.*; C. A. Jackson; D. K. Hopkyns; J. T. Foxell; H. C. A. White; E. F. Nunn; T. W. McConnell; F. H. Keape, *m.c.*; J. W. Jay; A. H. Barry; S. H. G. Dainton, *c.b.e.*; W. R. Storr; L. Hide, *m.b.e.*; E. T. Crutchley, *c.b.e.*; R. T. Whitaker; S. E. Sifton; V. R. Kenny, *m.b.e.*; T. B. Brand; A. S. Langlands; F. N. Gossling, *m.c.*
£500 to £700

Assist. Surveyors, 2nd Class, R. M. Longland; J. C. Johnston; T. Kearney; S. H. Hunt; C. J. Miles, *m.b.e.*; T. H. Boyd; A. B. Bond; G. Muir, *c.b.e.*; W. R. Roberts; E. B. Davies, *m.c.*; D. Spottiswoode; P. W. McIntyre; A. E. Stocker; G. P. Hall; W. H. Counts; E. E. Harper; G. T. Cairncross; H. L. Sealey; H. O'Halloran; J. Sweeney; Capt. H. P. Bullock, *m.c.*; H. D. Wooster; W. H. Gardiner; S. W. Campbell; I. W. Nicholson; J. Haig-Smith, *c.b.e.*; Lt.-Col. H. E. Neeves, *d.s.o.*, *m.c.*; J. Evans; A. H. Wilson; A. R. Angles; C. R. Millen
£120 to £450

Staff Officers, T. Hayes; H. U. T. Carrette; E. Watson; L. Setchell; T. Houseman; A. Owens; W. Arcott; P. Allen; F. W. Fletcher; C. H. White, *£360 to £450*

Postmaster Surveyors.

Birmingham, J. Scott, *m.b.e.*; *Bristol*, F. C. Luke; *Leeds*, W. H. Hancock; *Liverpool*, W. M. Simpson; *Manchester*, J. G. Maddan; *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, C. Creighton; *Sheffield*, Lt.-Col. F. N. Westbury, *c.b.e.*

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the Chief Advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given on pp. 223-4. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Counsellors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g., the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, &c. The Lord President of the Council is the Fifth Great Officer of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

Lord President of the Council, Rt. Hon. Earl of Balfour, *K.G.*, *c.m.* *£2,000*

Private Sec., Maj. Hon. E. C. Lascelles, *d.s.o.*, *m.c.*, Capt. A. C. Graham *unp.*

Clerk of the Council, Secretary of the Cabinet and Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defence, Lt.-Col. Sir Maurice Hankey, *c.c.s.* *£3,000*

Deputy do. & Chief Clerk, Colin Smith *£700 to £900*

Senior Clerk, Chas. J. Dalrymple Hay, *m.v.o.* *£600 to £800*

Staff Clerk, C. W. Lumley *£400 to £500*

Cabinet Secretariat,

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, *c.c.s.*

Private Sec., Capt. L. F. Burgis.

Principal Assistant Secretary, Thomas Jones.

Assistant Secretary, R. B. Howorth.

Principal, Capt. L. F. Burgis (*temp.*).

Committee of Imperial Defence,

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, *c.c.s.*

Principal Assistant Sec., Lt.-Col. Sir John R.

Chancellor, *c.m.c.g.*, *d.s.o.*

Assistant Secs., C. Longhurst, *c.b.*; Lt.-Col. C. W. G.

Walker, *d.s.o.*; Maj. L. A. Clemens, *c.b.e.*, *m.c.*;

Wing-Com. Sir Norman Leslie, *Bt.*, *c.b.e.*; Com.

Hon. C. P. Hermon-Hodge, *d.s.c.*, *m.n.*

Confidential and Chief Clerk, W. H. M. Ives, *c.b.e.*

Asst. Chief Clerk, F. W. Rawlins, *m.b.e.*

Committee of Civil Research,

2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

Secretary, T. Jones.

Principal, A. F. Hemming, *c.b.e.*

Confidential Clerk, Lt. F. W. Rawlings, *m.b.e.*

Historical Section.

Secretary, Lt.-Col. E. Y. Daniel, *c.b.e.*

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

Chancery Lane, W.C. 2.

The Public Record Office as it now stands was completed in 1900 for the safe custody of the Public Records, which were first ordered to be kept by Henry I. at the beginning of the twelfth century. The administrative expenses were estimated at £37,122 in 1925-26. (For hours see p. 546.)

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.

Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, *k.c.b.* *£1,400*

Secretary, A. E. Stamp *£600 to £900*

Assistant Keepers (1st Class), A. St. J. Story-Maskelyne;

R. C. Fowler, *c.b.e.*; J. V. Lyle; M. S. Giuseppe;

d.s.o.; C. Johnson; H. E. Headlam; J. B. W. Chapman;

and C. T. Flower; S. C. Ratcliff; M. C. B. Davies
£600 to £900

Assistant Keepers (2nd Class), C. H. Jenkinson; J. J.

O'Reilly; W. R. Cunningham; R. L. Atkinson, *m.c.*;

C. S. B. Buckland; V. H. Galbraith; A. C. Wood,

m.c.; D. L. Evans; K. H. Ledward; P. V. Davies
£300 to £500

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments.

Keeper of the Records, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, *k.c.b.*

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE,

Kingsway, W.C. 2.

(See also p. 407).

Public Trustee, Oswald R. A. Simpkin, *c.b.*, *c.b.e.* *£2,500*

Assistant Public Trustees, J. H. Jacob, *c.b.e.*; R. S.

Shuckburgh *£1,000 to £1,200*

Acceptance Officer, E. A. Lowndes *£500 to £800*

Assistant Acceptance Officer, F. A. Coe *£350 to £500*

Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, R. R.

Whitty *£500 to £800*

Trust Officers, T. F. Bowman; T. Castle; C. J. S.

Cooke; G. Cooper-Willis; A. S. Ellison; A. R.

Gale; A. E. Glover; R. B. Guy; R. Higson; F. W.

Hirst; W. M. Limb; A. G. Meares; A. G. Norris;

S. A. Poynder; G. M. Rowland; C. J. Stenning;

T. L. Sullivan; R. M. Thrupp; H. M. Wallace
£500 to £800

Chief Clerk, J. S. Wilkes *£550 to £700*

Signing Officer, J. H. E. Higgins *£500 to £700*

Statistical Officer, H. A. Barnett *£450 to £600*

Superintendent of Women Staff, Miss F. D. Garner
£350 to £450

Lady Visitor, Miss S. G. Clark *£250 to £350*

Chief Accountant, A. F. Dav *£700 to £900*

Assistant Chief Accountant, W. M. Ponking *£700*

Accountants, A. H. Craig; A. G. Feak; K. Hadfield;

T. B. Henry; S. A. Tansley *£500 to £700*

Cashier, A. H. Cobbett *£450 to £650*

Income Tax Officer, C. L. Thompson *£400 to £600*

Investment Managers, A. E. H. Conolly; W. Fuller-

Smith; E. W. H. Theobald *£700 to £900*

Securities Officer, F. W. Norledge *£650*

Chief Property Adviser, H. Hadden *£700 to £900*

Assistant Property Advisers, C. Bowes; P. G. Crawley *£400 to £600*

MANCHESTER OFFICE, Albert Square, Manchester.

Deputy Public Trustee, T. M. Young £1,200 to £1500
Principal Clerk, P. Archer £600 to £800
Trust Officers, G. T. Coates; G. P. Seed; A. A. Webster
 £400 to £650
Chief Accountant, F. E. Chapman £500 to £700
Accountant, W. R. Howle £400 to £600
Chief Clerk, Property Section, E. A. Ashby £400 to £650
Chief Clerk, Securities dept., H. Gregson £400 to £600
Staff Officer, R. Watson £350 to £550

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD,

Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

The Public Works Loan Board was created in 1817 for the purpose of advancing money to Municipal Authorities for Public Works. During the financial year 1923-24 the Commissioners approved loans amounting to £10,177,123, viz. £8,822,113 out of the Local Loans Fund and £1,355,000 out of the Land Settlement (Public Works Loan) Account. Of the total granted out of the Local Loans Fund the sum of £4,103,700 was for purposes of the Housing Acts.

The average rate of interest was:—

£ s. d.	per cent. in	1924-25
4 15 8	"	1923-24
4 15 8	"	1922-23
5 7 2	"	1921-22
6 3 10	"	1920-21
6 9 9	"	1919-20
5 15 7	"	1918-19
4 9 7	"	1917-18

Loans granted during 1923-24 to Local Authorities for the purposes of State-assisted Housing Schemes amounted to £3,457,612 for providing dwellings for the Working Classes during the year.

No applications for loans for land settlement purposes were refused; the advances made out of the Land Settlement Account during the year totalled £1,209,128.

By the Agricultural Credits Act, 1923, the Commissioners are empowered to grant loans to persons who purchased their property between April 5, 1927, and June 27, 1927. The land must be mainly agricultural. The period within which loans may be granted is limited to 5 years from the date of the passing of the Act (July 31, 1923), and the aggregate amount of the loans will be such as is approved by the Treasury.

Chairman, The Lord Hunsdon *imp.*
Deputy-Chairman, Laurence Currie *imp.*
Secretary, H. G. H. Barnes £1,500
Asst. Secretary (Legal), D. F. Buckley £600 to £800
Asst. do. and Chief Clerk, H. A. Clark, i.s.o. £600 to £800

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY,

3 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.

Incorporated in 1704, when Queen Anne, with the consent of Parliament, transferred to the Governors the annual income of the "first fruits" and "tithes" derived from the sees, dignities, and benefices, with a view to the augmentation of insufficiently endowed livings. These charges were originally levied on all clerical incomes and paid to the Pope, but were made part of the Crown revenue by Henry VIII. More than half of the benefices in England and Wales are free from these charges, having either been exempted from them by statute or formed since the charges were imposed. "First fruits" represent one year's income of a benefice in the time of Henry VIII.; the "tithes" an annual sum of a tenth part of that income. The income from this source amounts to about £15,000 per year, which, with the surplus income from capital held by the Governors, is distributed in grants towards the relief of dilapidation assessments on benefices not exceeding £50 in net annual value; the total amount so available for the year ending Dec. 31, 1925, was £28,650. The Governors act as trustees for endowments and many descriptions of Church funds. They are also empowered to lend money upon mortgage of benefices for improvements to parsonage houses and farm buildings, and for dilapidations.

Secretary and Treasurer, F. G. Hughes.
Chief Clerk, W. G. Hannah.
1st Class Clerks (Senior Division), R. G. Rowland;
 F. Jump; D. Smeaton; W. Russell; W. J. P. Smith;
 W. Holford.
1st Class Clerks (Junior Division), A. G. Spencer;
 S. D. Knight; J. H. Hurdman; W. J. Gimson;
 G. C. Baird; C. S. Amsden.

Solicitor, E. J. Hare.

Asst. Solicitors, N. H. Oldham; L. R. C. Cornford.
Architect, Martin Skinner.
Asst. Architect, A. P. Lay.
Accountant, M. S. Rogers.
Asst. Accountant, H. R. Ford.
Auditor, H. C. Garland, 41 Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 4.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH,

16 & 18 Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1925-26 amounts to £380,263, an increase of £51,922 on the same estimate for 1924-25. The gross estimate amounts to £497,882. Headquarters administration, £56,024; Grants for Research, £40,000; Research Work and Research Establishments (except Geological Survey and Museum) £353,841; Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology, £56,844.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.

Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Council, The President of the Board of Education.

Advisory Council, Sir William M' Cormick, LL.D. (*Administrative Chairman*); Sir John Cadman, K.C.M.G., D.Sc.; Prof. H. C. H. Carpenter, F.R.S.; Mr. G. C. Clayton, C.B.E., M.P., Ph.D.; Sir William Ellis, C.B.E., J.P.; Prof. J. B. Farmer, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir William B. Hardy, Sec. R.S.; Principal Sir James C. Irvine, C.B.E., F.R.S.; Mr. J. H. Jeans, D.Sc., LL.D., Sec. R.S.; Sir John F. C. Snell, C.B.E., M.I.N.T.C.E.; Sir Joseph J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.; Sir Richard Threlfall, K.I.L.D., F.R.S.

Secretary to the Council, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B.

Headquarters Staff.

Secretary, Sir H. Frank Heath, K.C.B. £2,200
Private Secretary, A. F. Barnes.

Principal Assistant Secretary, H. T. Tizard

Assistant Secs., Ll. S. Lloyd, C.B.; A. L. Hetherington £1,200 to £1,500
 £1,000 to £1,200

Controller of Records, C. R. Young, C.B.E., D.Sc.
Principals, E. Barnard, D.Sc.; L. C. Bromley; W. A. M. Murray; R. O'F. Oakley; P. J. Wheldon (*Establishment Officer*).

Assistant Principals, A. F. Barnes; D. W. Bartington; O. F. Brown; J. G. Evans; J. W. Gentleman; G. R. D. Hogg.

Technical Officers, R. F. McKay; J. G. Mitchell, Ph.D.; C. A. Spencer.

Assistant Accountant, A. R. H. Cox.

Staff Officer, C. D. Janes.

Accounts Clerk, Miss E. A. Loughton.

Higher Grade Clerks, W. F. Law; W. V. Lodge.

Building Research.

Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Gerard Heath, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Building Research Station.

Bucknalls, Garston, near Warrford.

Director of Research, R. E. Stradling, M.C., Ph.D., D.Sc., A.M.I.N.T.C.E.

Principal Assistant, W. N. Thomas, M.B.

Senior Assistants, P. W. Barnett (*acting*); A. Zimman.

Assistants (1st Class), B. Bakewell; (*2nd Class*), N. Davey; R. Fitzmaurice; W. H. Glanville; F. M. Lea; E. Madgwick, M.C.

Chemical Research.

Director of Research, Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.

Chemical Research Laboratory

Teddington, Middlesex.

Superintendent, Prof. G. T. Morgan, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Food Investigation.

Chairman of Board and Director of Research, Sir William B. Hardy, Sec. R.S.

Forest Products Research.

Chairman of Board, Lt.-Col. Sir David Train, C.M.G., C.I.E., F.R.S.

Director of Research, R. S. Pearson, C.I.E., F.L.S.

Assistant Director, F. M. Oliphant.

Timber Mechanics Officer, C. J. Chaplin.

Co-ordinating Research Boards.

These Boards were established in 1920 (a) to provide for interchange of information between the various Government technical establishments concerning the special work which they undertake and the results achieved, so as to prevent duplication of work; though the Boards should have no executive function as regards the work of these establishments; (b) to arrange for the communication of such information to interested persons outside the Government service when this can be done without detriment to the public interest; and (c) in the case of researches not otherwise adequately provided for to make the necessary arrangements to meet the requirements of Government departments and others.

Chemistry Research Board.

Chairman, Sir Richard Threlfall, K.B.E., F.R.S.

Engineering Research Board.

Chairman, Sir Joseph E. Petavel, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Physics Research Board.

Chairman, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.

Radio Research Board.

Chairman, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Henry B. Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1951.

Offices, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Rd., S.W.7.

[Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition, in 1883. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.]

President of the Royal Commission, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.

Chairman, Board of Management, Viscount Escher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Richard Glazebrook, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Secretary to Commissioners, Evelyn Shaw, M.V.O.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

Princes House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.—The total number of Savings Certificates sold from their first issue in Feb. 1926 to Sept. 30, 1928, was 743,587,221, their cash value being £580,479,585. The amount withdrawn on that date was approximately 36 per cent. of that total. On April 1, 1922, the price of the Savings Certificate was raised from 15s. 6d. to 16s., the maturity value remaining 26s. On Oct. 1, 1923, the maturity value was reduced to 24s.

President, Sir Robert M. Kindersley, G.B.E.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Vice-Chairman, Sir T. G. Chambers, K.B.E.; Sir W. Schooling, K.B.E.

Members of Committee, G. Anderson, M.B.E. (Trustee Savings Banks); Sir A. C. T. Beck; Sir Joseph Burn, K.B.E.; Arthur Collins (Municipal Treasurers and Accountants); C. W. Crook, M.P. (National Union of Teachers); R. Connell; E. A. Cross, M.B.E.; W. Davies, C.B.E.; T. L. Gilmour; R. M. Holland Martin, C.B. (Joint Stock Banks); A. Hemstock (Post Office); J. C. Innes; G. Ismay; T. G. James, M.B.E.; Sir H. J. Mackinder; Sir A. H. Marshall, K.B.E.; J. Parker; E. Potts, C.B.E.; W. Reep, C.B.E.; H. M. Richards, C.B. (Board of Education); Mrs. Ritchie, M.B.E.; G. Stuart Robertson, K.C.; W. H. Routly, F.S.A.A.; Sir George Royle, C.B.E.; J. Scott, M.B.E.; E. J. Strohmenger, C.B. (Ministry of Health); Rt. Hon. Stephen Walsh, M.P.; F. J. Webb, C.B.E.

Secretary, L. Margerison, C.B.E.

Accounting Officer, J. R. Phillips, C.B.E.

Director of External Organisation, Evan Hughes, C.B.E.

Commissioners, J. E. Holden, O.B.E.; P. F. Hone, D.S.O.; M. S. G. Jones, O.B.E.; J. A. Munday, O.B.E.; E. W. Stanger, O.B.E.; L. H. Beesley; H. J. Clare; G. G. L. Cruickshank; Miss D. Deane; E. C. H. Jones; W. F. Macdonald; Miss E. N. Macrae, M.B.E.; J. E. Thomas.

Senior Clerks, T. Jordan; J. McMillan; R. D. Kingham, O.B.E.

Executive Officers (Higher Grade), W. H. Hare, V.R.E. (Establishment Officer); W. C. H. Crossby; G. W. Large; S. D. Charles, M.C.; J. O. Francis (Publicity Officer).

SCOTTISH OFFICE.

(See SCOTTISH SECTION.)

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W. 1; Gorse Street, Hollinwood, Lancs.; 47A George Street, Edinburgh; 1 St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; Murray Street, Belfast.

Publications Sale Offices:—

Retail.—Aldraal House, Kingsway, W.C. 2; 28, Abingdon Street, S.W. 1; 26, York Street, Manchester; 120, George Street, Edinburgh; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 15, Donegall Square West, Belfast.

Wholesale.—Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1; 120, George Street, Edinburgh.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1782, and among its duties are the supply of books and stationery to Government Departments, and the superintendence and control of Government printing, &c., contracts. The Controller, under Letters Patent, is the King's Printer of Acts of Parliament, and in him is vested the Copyright in all Government publications. The amount estimated to pay the salaries, wages, &c., in 1925-6 was £358,709.

Controller, W. R. Codling, C.V.O., C.B.E. £1,200

Private Sec. J. G. Hughes Roberts

Deputy-Controller, Lt.-Col. N. G. Scorgie £1,200

Establishment Officer, J. B. Gotts, O.B.E. £700 to £900

Registrar, C. F. S. Plumbley £400 to £500

Director of Accounts, A. L. Screech, O.B.E. £700 to £900

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Director of Printing and Binding, E. V. Emery £600 to £800

Director of Printing Works, A. J. Biggs, M.B.E. £600 to £800

Chief Receiver and Examiner, E. C. Bateman, M.B.E. £500 to £625

Supt. Northern Area Branch, E. H. Chapman, M.B.E. £600 to £800

Supt. Edinburgh Branch, J. P. Stevenson, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Supt. Belfast Branch, J. A. Wright, M.B.E. £400 to £500

Officer in Charge, Cardiff Branch, E. W. Garrod £300 to £400

Deputy and Assistant Heads of Divisions, &c., L. W. Hill £500 to £650; A. Hammond (Hollinwood);

Lt.-Col. W. Ferguson, O.B.E.; R. J. Palmer, £500 to £600

Chief Examiner of Printers' and Binders' Accounts, J. C. Rowden £500 to £600

Staff Officers (Civilian), J. M. Newham; L. C. Dashfield; C. H. Stranger; W. J. Langman; C. F. S. Plumbley; H. G. Pearce; L. S. Gray; E. C. Briggs, M.C.; E. Phillips; J. A. Wright, M.C.; G. P. Thomson; H. Goodall; C. Lawton; W. Hawkins (acting); (Technical), G. W. Riley, M.B.E.; J. H. Whitehead; J. Stone; F. Bridges; J. E. Penn; J. Paterson; E. A. Dawe £400 to £500

Clerks, Higher Grade, & P. Brownlow; A. L. Harris; A. E. W. Rumbold; R. M. Griffiths; A. Craddock; T. C. D. Evans; H. J. S. Webber; P. H. J. Dover; S. B. Baker; M. W. Womack; E. W. Ede; J. G. H. Roberts; G. Allard; C. Hughes; W. Cox; A. Ryder; H. G. Smith; G. A. Ogle; W. J. Milner; W. S. Slater; R. E. White (acting); D. Campbell; A. W. Liddington; S. H. Packer; W. S. Forrest; R. A. Williams; D. C. Glen; W. J. Smyth; R. P. Roberts; C. S. Walker; F. G. Brittan; B. S. C. Cornes; J. W. Vessey; J. H. Nunn; D. J. Jenkins; A. L. Turner; C. A. J. Argent; C. H. Legg £300 to £400

Technical Clerks, Higher Grade, W. C. Cowell; H. E. Wade; D. G. Morrison; C. B. Thornton; F. E. Cawley; W. F. P. Stockham; A. G. Pety; T. B. Brimelow; H. C. Tucker; W. J. T. Archer; T. B. Burrow; C. A. G. Biggs; F. E. Sewell; W. J. Roberts;

* Acting.

† Staff Clerks (old scheme).

C. J. Bruce; G. A. Eden; E. W. Garrod; E. R. J. Brimble; J. Jackson; W. S. Fox; W. C. Petley
£300 to £400
Examiners of Paper and Office Requisites, H. A. Bromley; H. W. Foreman £300 to £400
Second Division Clerks (redundant), C. W. Browning;
C. C. Redmill; E. F. Etchells; W. R. Griffiths; J. Crossfield; F. W. S. Hattam; H. Pontin; J. T. Clark; F. C. Williams; F. G. Smith; A. C. Brown; E. J. Rennie; D. Lieberg £100 to £400
Technical Adviser of Cinematography, E. Foxen-Cooper (unestablished) £600 to £800

THAMES CONSERVANCY,

2 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

The Conservation of the River Thames was granted to the Lord Mayor of London in 1487, and delegated to 12 Conservators in 1857, the powers being reconstituted in 1864. The Port of London Act, 1908, took over as from March 31, 1909, all rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators in respect of the river below Teddington.
Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, a.c.v.o.
Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir T. F. Halsey, Bt.
Secretary, F. W. Geary.

BOARD OF TRADE,

Great George Street, S.W. 1.

Headquarters, Great George Street, S.W. 1; Mercantile Marine Dept. (including Sea Transport and Shipping Liquidation Dept.), 3, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1; General Registry of Shipping and Seamen, Tower Hill, E. 1; Standards Dept., 7, Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.
(See also Dept. of Overseas Trade, and Patent Office.)

A Council for Trade and Plantations was instituted by King Charles II. in 1660. This paid Council was abolished in 1782, and in 1786 a Committee of the Council on Trade (which, unlike the other Council Committees, had a President of its own) was appointed. The President of the Board of Trade, as at present constituted, controls the Department principally responsible for matters relating to trade and industry. The Board deals with commercial policy generally, commercial treaties and negotiations and international questions affecting British trade. It administers statutes concerning merchant shipping and seamen, bankruptcy, joint stock companies, gas, key industries including dyes, weights and measures, patents, designs, trade marks and copyright, and mines and quarries. It administers the Coastguard and also exercises control over the principal lighthouse authorities of the country, and, in the interests of navigation, over the construction of works on tidal lands, protects Crown and public rights in foreshores, and collects and publishes statistics of the trade and industry, shipping and navigation of the country, its Dominions and Protectorates, and foreign countries as well as particulars of customs tariffs, regulations, &c. The Food Council is attached to this department. Further, the Department arranges the provision of all sea transport required for the conveyance of personnel and stores by the fighting services and other Government Departments, deals with questions relating to petroleum and publishes a weekly journal of commercial information. In addition it undertakes duties arising out of the War, e.g., the liquidation of commitments entered into during Government control of food, shipping, timber, &c., and also out of the various Treaties of Peace, e.g., the settlement of certain classes of debts between British and ex-enemy nationals, and of claims by British nationals for the restitution of and/or compensation for damage to British property rights and interest in ex-enemy countries and the preparation of certain classes of claims for reparation payments. Jointly with the Foreign Office it controls the Overseas Trade Department.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, K.B.E., M.C., M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., W. B. Brown; J. G. Henderson, O.B.E., M.C.
Parity, do., V. A. Cazlet, M.C., M.P.
Additional do., A. K. Worsthorne unpaid
Chief Economic Adviser to H.M. Govt., Sir H. Llewellyn Smith, C.B.E. £3,000
Private Secs. H. F. Hill; W. G. Fergusson.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Sydney Chapman, K.C.B., C.B.E. £3,000
Private Secs., R. J. Shackle; W. J. Galley.

Second Secretary, Sir Henry A. Payne, K.B.E., C.B. £2,200
Private Sec., C. J. Pike.
Parliamentary Sec., Sir Burton Chadwick, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., T. G. Jenkins, M.C.
Parliamentary do., J. A. Tinne, M.P. unpaid

Additional Parliamentary Secretaries.

(1) (Overseas Trade) **Arthur Michael Samuel, M.P.** £2,000
Private Secs., G. S. Bailey (Board of Trade); A. Mullins, C.B.E. (Dept. of Overseas Trade).
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Capt. Hon. D. Howard, M.P. unpaid
(2) (Mines) **Col. G. R. Lane Fox, M.P.** £1,500
Private Sec., G. H. Pryor.
Parliamentary do., Capt. Arthur Hope, M.P. unpaid

Heads of Departments.

Mines, E. A. Gowers, C.B. (Perm. Under Sec.) £1,800
Commercial Relations and Treaties, H. Fountain, C.B., C.M.O. (Princ. Asst. Sec.) £1,200 to £1,500
Petroleum, J. J. Wills (Director).
Overseas Trade, Sir W. H. Clark, K.C.I., C.M.O. (Comptroller-Gen.) £1,500
Industries and Manufactures, Percy Ashley, C.B. (Princ. Asst. Sec.) £1,200 to £1,500
Do., Standards, J. E. Sears, Jr., C.B.E. (Deputy Warden of the Standards).
Do., Gas Administration, J. F. Ronca, O.B.E. (Director)
Industrial Property (including Patent Office), W. Temple Franks, C.B. (Comptroller-Gen.) £1,500
Statistical, A. W. Flux, C.B. (Asst. Sec.) £1,000 to £1,200
Mercantile Marine, C. Hipwood, C.B. (Princ. Asst. Sec.) £1,750
Do., Director of Sea Transport, A. E. Faulkner, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200
Do., Asst. Secretary, G. E. Baker, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Do., Deputy Asst. Secy., C. H. Grimshaw £1,000
Do., Deputy Dir. of Sea Transport, W. G. Hynd, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000
Do., Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, J. B. Harrold, R.N., O.B.E.
Companies, E. R. Eddison, C.M.O. (Comptroller) £1,000 to £1,200
Bankruptcy, H. F. Carhill (Inspector-General) £1,000 to £1,200
Solicitor, T. J. Barnes, C.B.E. £1,500 to £1,800
Finance, H. Mead Taylor, C.B. (Asst. Sec.) £1,000 to £1,200
Establishment, S. W. Clark (Principal Establishment Officer) £1,000 to £1,200
Intelligence and Parliamentary, G. C. L. Maudner (Principal) £1,000 to £1,200
Editor, B. of T. Journal, Harcourt Kitchin £1,000

Professional and other Officers.

Directors, Dept. of Overseas Trade, R. W. Matthew, C.M.O. £1,000 to £1,200
Principals, C. H. Boyd; W. Carter, C. P. Duff, a.c.v.o.; E. J. Elliot; J. B. Harrold, O.B.E., R.N.R.; T. St. G. Hill; A. A. Hopper; A. S. Hoskin; H. J. Hutchinson; H. Leak; H. W. Macrosty, O.B.E.; E. H. S. Marker; G. C. L. Maudner; A. E. Overton, M.C.; W. Palmer; J. F. Ronca, O.B.E.; C. E. Sledmere; J. W. Verdier, O.B.E.; J. J. Wills £750 to £900
Assistant Principals, G. S. Bailey; H. Broadley; W. B. Brown; R. D. Fennelly; F. A. Griffiths, M.C.; J. G. Henderson, O.B.E., M.C.; H. F. Hill; F. G. Jenkins, M.C.; A. E. Lee; C. J. Pyke; R. J. Shackle; J. R. Willis, M.C. £600 to £850
Assistant Solicitors, H. E. G. Burs, £1,000 to £1,200; E. MacGowan £900 to £1,000
Professional Members of Mercantile Marine Dept., Rear-Admiral C. E. Monro, R.N.; Capt. F. W. Bates, O.B.E., R.N.R. £1,000
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Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane, I.D.O. £750 to £850
Chief Accountant, R. V. Headland £750 to £850
Asst. Director Sea Transport, A. Alcorn, O.B.E. £750 to £850

Chief Auditor (Bankruptcy Dept.), W. J. Walker
£500 to £750
Superintending Clerks, C. J. Edwards, o.b.e.; P. G. Glennie, m.b.e.; H. W. Griffin; C. E. W. Justice

£500 to £700
Assist. Chief Clerks (Solicitors), R. C. Bridges; V. R. Fletcher; H. E. Harte; A. H. Lake, £500 to £700
Accountants, G. W. C. Davis; F. W. Emiler, m.b.e.; F. L. Goldsmid, o.b.e.; G. B. Shepherd

£500 to £700
Auditor (Bankruptcy Dept.), J. T. Lennox
£500 to £700

Chief Assistant (Standards), R. J. Trump
£500 to £700

Inspector of Drilling, J. L. Jeffery £600
Assist. Reg. Genl. of Shipping & Seamen, (vacant)

£500 to £600
Senior Staff Officers, &c., C. W. Bird; N. A. Guttery; R. H. Haylett; T. S. Hutchinson; F. L. C. Maclean, o.b.e.; S. W. Morrison, o.b.e.; L. M. Nash; F. H. Norman; L. E. Shepherd; W. J. Smith and F. H. Taylor £500 to £600

Staff Officers, &c., T. G. Austin, m.b.e.; M. L. Barton; S. E. J. Brady, m.b.e.; S. J. Campling; C. A. Collier; T. Crone; W. J. Dorrell, m.b.e.; D. H. Edwards; P. L. Edwards; D. L. Evans; E. P. Fielden; T. G. Gibson, m.b.e.; H. H. Hammond; C. K. Hobson, m.b.e.; S. W. Hood; A. House; O. A. C. Isaac; W. J. Killingback, C. F. Knight; L. R. C. Koepfner; A. S. Lake, m.b.e.; F. H. Langmaid; F. J. Legg; S. E. Moorcroft; J. E. Nichols; F. E. Parker; W. H. L. Patterson; H. J. Phillips, m.b.e.; B. F. Picknett; F. W. Pote; E. W. Reardon; L. H. Ryder, o.b.e.; J. U. Smith; H. L. Spencer; G. A. G. Stanley; S. T. Tiglar; D. E. Turner; T. Turner; W. T. Turner; H. B. Uhde; F. B. Vigor; A. P. W. Wright, £400 to £500; E. Batty, o.b.e.; H. P. W. Giffard; G. Haly, £350 to £500; Miss A. McKerrrow, m.b.e. £300 to £400

Librarian, H. W. Acres £400 to £500
Professional Clerks (Solicitors), N. G. Newington; C. R. W. Tindall £300 to £500
Chief Examiner (Standards), W. J. Morgan £350 to £500

Mines Department.

Dean Stanley Street, Millbank, S.W. 1.

Secretary for Mines, Col. G. R. Lane-Fox, m.p. £1,500
Private Secretary, G. H. Pryor.
Parliamentary do., Capt. Arthur Hope, m.p., unpaid
Permanent Under Secretary, E. A. Gowers, c.b. £1,800
Private Secretary, A. M. Anderson.

Chief Labour Adviser, Rt. Hon. W. Brace £1,500
Assistant Under Secretaries, E. J. Foley, c.b. £1,200 to £1,500; C. S. Hurst, o.b.e., £1,000 to £1,200; H. W. Cole, c.b.e. £1,000
Principals, E. G. Fudge; W. G. Nott-Bower; F. Mullinson, o.b.e.; F. C. Starling £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, G. H. Pryor; D. M. Morrah £300 to £500

Senior Staff Officers, R. F. Taylor, m.b.e.; J. J. Allen; W. L. Cook £500 to £600
Staff Officers, E. G. Williams, m.b.e.; A. D. Stedman, m.b.e.; A. M. Clegg; R. J. Moffat, m.b.e.; G. F. Anderson, m.c.; A. F. Beadle; F. J. Coleman; G. B. Brown; A. B. Collier £400 to £500
Principal Accountant, G. D. H. Pidcock £700 to £900
Senior Accountant, H. W. Naish £500 to £700
Accountants, T. A. Bennett; A. Johnston; K. J. Mackenzie; H. E. Chiosso; C. E. S. Ware £400 to £500

MINES INSPECTORATE.

Chief Inspector of Mines, H. Walker, c.b.e. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy do., F. H. Wynne £1,100
Electrical Insp., J. A. B. Horsley £550 to £750
Divisional Inspectors, H. M. Hudspath, d.s.o., m.c., Doncaster; J. R. Felton, o.b.e., Nottingham; T. Greenland Davies, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. D. Nicholson, Asley, Manchester; J. Masterton, m.b.e., Edinburgh; J. M. Carey, Cardiff; W. J. Charlton, Swansea; H. A. Abbott, Birmingham £850 to £1,000

Senior Inspectors, T. Boydell, Stafford; D. H. F. Mathews, Huole, Chester; A. H. Steele, Southampton; T. Ashley, Durham; W. E. T. Hartley, Nottingham; E. H. Frazer, Edinburgh; E. S. Rees, Sketty,

Glam.; H. T. Foster, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; H. J. Humphrys, d.s.o., m.c., Doncaster; P. S. Lea, Durham; P. T. Jenkins, Newport, Mon.; T. L. McBride, Cardiff; G. Cook, Leeds; A. Stoker, Glasgow; E. Rowley, Birmingham £550 to £750
Junior Inspectors, H. S. S. Scott, Doncaster; A. J. Flint, Dunfermline; J. Hall, Sheffield; W. J. Owen, Bridgend; T. D. Davies, Chequerbent; G. N. Scott, Birmingham; T. Green, Wakefield; W. Loudon, Whitehaven; A. M. Bryan, Durham; R. Young, Barnsley; W. Wainwright, Durham; R. King, St. Austell; P. G. Dornay, Edinburgh; H. C. W. Roberts, Glasgow; R. Yates, Nottingham; T. Waldin, Neath; R. J. Edwards, Cardiff; M. Hughes, Newport (Mon.); H. L. V. Evans, Bristol; C. W. Scott, Stoke-on-Trent; A. Winstanley, Edinburgh; T. H. Bull, Newcastle, Staffs; D. Coatesworth, Manchester; T. B. Bassett, Cardiff; W. B. Brown, Newcastle-on-Tyne; H. J. Finney, Glasgow; H. G. Madley, Newport; F. N. Siddall, London £350 to £500

Junior Inspector for Metalliferous Mines, O. R. Jones, Carnarvon £350 to £500
40 Sub-Inspectors of Mines and Quarries £200 to £300
8 Inspectors of Horses in Mines £150 to £250

Companies (Winding-Up Dept.),

33 Carey Street, W.C. 2.

Senior Official Receiver, H. E. Burgess, c.b.e. £1,200
Official Receiver, G. D. Pepsy £800 to £1,000
Senior Asst. Official Receiver, E. T. A. Phillips £500 to £700

Assistant Official Receiver, J. B. Thompson £400 to £700
First Class Examiners, R. C. Finney; E. V. Fox; F. J. Keeler; E. A. Leal; C. R. B. Park £400 to £500

Official Receivers in Bankruptcy (High Court).

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C. 2.

Senior Official Receiver, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle £1,200
Official Receivers, D. Williams; E. Parke £800 to £1,000

Senior Asst. Official Receiver, E. C. F. Vyvyan £700
Asst. Official Receivers, V. Armstrong; C. R. Waterer; H. Wheeler £500 to £600
First Class Examiners, F. C. Ormrod; F. W. Perry; H. W. J. Webb £350 to £450

RECEIVERS.

Birmingham, &c., T. Easton £800 to £1,000
Bradford and Halifax, J. O. Morris £500 to £900
Brighton, &c., G. H. Acheson £500 to £700
Bristol, Gloucester and Cheltenham, F. W. Darley £800
Canbridge, J. L. Poland £500 to £600
Canterbury, A. H. Ward £550 to £700
Cardiff and Glamorganshire, E. Owen £800 to £900
Liverpool, &c., E. D. Symond £800 to £1,000
London Amalgamated Districts, T. Goutlay (+ £200 allowance) £1,000
Assistants, H. Ashton; (vacancy) (+ £50 allowance) £400 to £500
Manchester, J. G. Gibson (+ £200 allowance) £800 to £1,000

Assistants, F. Murgatroyd; (+ £500 allowance) £400 to £500
W. Taylor £400 to £500
Newcastle-on-Tyne, R. W. Cave £550 to £700
Northampton, &c., D. Helliar £500 to £600
Nottingham, L. A. West £750 to £850
Southampton, C. Hout £550 to £700
Stoke, &c., J. D. Turner £550 to £700
Swansea, H. Rees £400 to £600

Mercantile Marine Consultative Department, 68 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, and Inspector of Testing Establishments, T. Carlton, o.b.e. £1,000
Deputy Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief, A. E. Laslett £750 to £850
Princ. Ship Surveyor, E. W. Colvill i.s.o. £1,000
Deputy Princ. Ship Surveyor, W. J. Elvy £750 to £850
Assistant to the Princ. Ship Surveyor, A. E. Lavers £500 to £650

Princ. Surv. for Tonnage, A. J. Daniel	£750 to £850
Assistant to do., F. W. Bickle	£500 to £650
Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, W. Elery	£750 to £850
Assistant to do., F. W. Freeman	£500 to £650
Chief Examiner of Engineers, C. W. Roberts	£750 to £850
Assistant to do., O. C. Blair	£300 to £500

Sea Transport Staff.

3 Sanctuary Buildings, S.W. 1.

Principal Consultative Officer for Sea Transport, H. E. Parlett, C.B.E.	£750 to £850
Deputy do., K. P. Burgess, O.B.E.	£500 to £650

Marine Survey Staff.

Principal District Officers and Emigration Officers—	
G. W. Buckwell, East Coast of England; T. D. Swan,	
North-East of England; G. Jenkin, Liverpool; A.	
Tarrant, Western Coast of Scotland; J. King, O.B.E.,	
South and South-West of England; H. B. Pope,	
London; H. I. Jenkins, South Wales; £700 to	
£800; W. H. Chantler, Northern Ireland; W. T.	
Lewis, Eastern Coast of Scotland	£700

Engineer Surveyors—Senior Surveyors—D. W. Stephen,	
Bristol; W. L. Macgregor, N. Shields; A. H. Bull,	
H. Hartlepool; W. C. Ward, Belfast; R. Stevenson,	
Liverpool; H. N. Pemberton, Greenock; H. G.	
Dixon, London; G. Leggatt, Glasgow; W. Iremain,	
Hull; A. E. Coe, Liverpool; P. McNeil, Leith;	
H. J. Vose, Cons. Beh.; W. G. Coomber, London;	
T. Miller, Southampton; J. Cormack, Cons. Beh.;	
J. D. C. Dow, Glasgow; J. E. W. D. McCoy, Sunder-	
land; W. McAuslan, N. Shields; J. S. Heriot,	
Plymouth	£500 to £650

Surveyors—R. C. W. Bell, Middlesbrough; R.	
Lewis, Falmouth; C. W. L. Wren, London;	
H. M. W. Daw, Glasgow; J. T. Rowson, Glasgow;	
G. Wishart, Southampton; A. D. Byrne, Lon-	
don; E. F. Moroney, Liverpool; J. Graham,	
Dundee; P. Manson, Glasgow; R. J. Berry,	
London; L. Parker, Southampton; C. H. Haller,	
Liverpool; H. Valentine, Liverpool; W. Dowson,	
Plymouth; W. T. Williams, O.B.E., Cons. Beh.;	
J. Thomson, Liverpool; G. N. Shott, Sunderland; J. P.	
Turnbull, Grimsby; J. H. Morgan, O.B.E., N. Shields;	
E. Taylor, Cardiff; A. H. Longstaffe, London; C.	
Berry, Greenock; S. E. Watson, Swansea; W. E.	
McConnell, London; H. Cockeram, Glasgow; J. W.	
Brackenbury, Southampton; G. J. Isaac, Cardiff;	
N. S. Couch, Belfast; G. Brown, N. Shields; G. E.	
Jenkins, Glasgow; J. P. Hurworth, Middlesbrough;	
J. L. Menne, Aberdeen; H. Cranwell, Cons. Beh.;	
J. H. Atherton, N. Shields; J. M. Blinmore, Hull;	
H. Scott, Glasgow; W. I. Watson, London; I.	
Blackmore, London; T. D. Ferrier, N. Shields; E.	
Vie, London; J. A. Whyte, Liverpool; C. Harvey,	
Hull; C. E. Daniels, Glasgow; J. Jarvie, Hull;	
D. G. Guthrie, Leith; J. F. Blunkinop, Liver-	
pool; H. Proudfoot, Southampton; D. Crook, Liver-	
pool; R. G. Shepherd, Glasgow; T. A. Keith, South-	
ampton; F. J. Colvill, Cons. Beh.;	
J. P. Thompson,	
Glasgow; C. H. Thirkell, Cardiff; J. H. Ferguson,	
Barrow; J. Clark, Belfast; R. W. Gunston, Hull;	
H. C. Walker, Liverpool; J. A. Oxberry, Bristol;	
J. Frow, Greenock; A. W. Powell, Cardiff; W. L.	
Jones, London; W. Ridley, Hull; F. Rae, London;	
W. Dunsmore, Cons. Beh.;	
R. F. Manson, N.	
Shields; J. Fairley, Liverpool; W. White, Glasgow;	
W. D. Gibbons, N. Shields; H. E. Phillips, Glasgow	£700 to £800

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Swansea; T. G. Wood, N. Shields; H. C. Winhurst,	
London; F. Barter, Glasgow; O. Sullivan, Cons.	
Beh.;	
J. King, Cons. Beh.;	
E. E. Lewis, Liverpool;	
F. W. Daniel, Southampton	£500 to £650

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combe, London; T. R. Clark, London; G. T.	
Cheyney, Cons. Beh.;	
H. J. Downey, Glasgow;	
T. W. Revans, London; J. Smith, N. Shields; E. W. Black,	
Barrow; C. E. Rawbone, N. Shields; H. G. Hogben,	
Greenock; W. W. Harris, Dundee; H. G. Clement,	
Middlesbrough; W. Mitchell, Glasgow; J. T. Munden,	
Cons. Beh.;	
A. W. Prince, Hull; H. J. Haggart, Card-	
iff; J. Taylor, Leith; P. T. Daniel, Cons. Beh.;	
W. J. Wilton, Cons. Beh.;	
H. E. L. Tanner, Liver-	

pool; G. H. Lancaster, Southampton; G. A. Green,	
London; S. M. Newcombe, Gt. Yarmouth; A. T.	
Metcalfe, Cons. Beh.;	
A. Kernan, Southampton;	
D. Morgan, Liverpool; A. C. Parkyn, Barry; A. E.	
Taylor, N. Shields; G. W. Morgan, Belfast; H. E.	
Steel, Cons. Beh.;	
G. Daniel, Cons. Beh.;	
H. Collins,	
Plymouth; A. Barter, Belfast; W. J. Wrugge,	
London; H. Kidd, Liverpool; C. S. Lewis, Cons.	
Beh.;	
W. Batchelor, Glasgow; F. H. Morley, Belfast;	
H. W. B. Shilston, Glasgow; W. G. Moore, Middles-	
brough; A. E. Dobinson, Newport; W. J. Nutton,	
Hull; L. Lethbridge, Cons. Beh.;	
R. G. Forlu,	
Sunderland; W. A. Grinyer, Cons. Beh.;	
J. Sheriff,	
Southampton; E. G. Perkins, Cons. Beh.;	
P. A. Wilkins, Hull; H. J. M. Couch, Aberdeen; W. E.	
Darroch, O.B.E., Hdqrs., London; H. L. J. Willson,	
O.B.E., Hdqrs., London; A. G. Wright, Glasgow;	
W. T. Waldron, N. Shields; H. J. Rook, Hdqrs.,	
London	£300 to £500

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Assistant to Principal Examiner of Masters and	
Mates—P. G. Lowe, Liverpool; D. Smith, Middles-	
brough; W. H. Whittle, O.B.E., London; J. E. Imrie,	
Southampton; R. J. Porter, Belfast; A. H. Raymer,	
Southampton; E. S. MacLeod, N. Shields	£500 to £650

Surveyors, J. G. Grassan, Glasgow; T. E. Thompson,	
Liverpool; G. L. B. Jones, Barry; W. M. Hunter,	
Cardiff; G. A. Williamson, Southampton; J. J.	
Buley, Leith; H. J. T. Grey, Liverpool; M. C.	
Corrance, Glasgow; T. Harrison, O.B.E., Cardiff;	
R. H. Davis, Belfast; T. Waterman, Hull; C. C.	
Cutwright, O.B.E., Plymouth; H. C. Hood, Bath;	
O. A. Barrand, London; J. T. Russell, Sunderland;	
A. W. Webster, Greenock; T. W. Jackson, N.	
Shields; G. Davey, Liverpool; W. H. E. Salvatori,	
Leith; F. W. A. Hanson, London; W. F. Triott,	
Swansea; T. White, London; H. J. H. Bulford,	
London	£300 to £500

Medical Inspectors—E. W. S. Evans, London, £650;	
E. Tinker, Liverpool; D. D. F. Macintyre, Southamp-	
ton	£500 to £600

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W. Forrest, Newcastle; E. I. Fletcher, Cardiff;	
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mers, Dundee, Aberdeen and Leith; C. L. A.	
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C. Robson, Newcastle; T. P. Marshall, Hull and	
Grimsby; D. Dowdy, London and Southampton;	
B. Murdoch, Glasgow; A. Hopwood, Liverpool	£300 to £500

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Deputy do., E. A. Warner, Liverpool	£450 to £550
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Glasgow; J. Robson, Cardiff; I. Evans, Newcastle;	
A. J. Holloway, Liverpool; D. Aitken, Hull	£325 to £450

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T. R. Best, North-East Coast; J. D. McIntyre,	
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Docks; N. R. Lewis, Newport; T. E. Thomas,	
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W. H. Mantle, Manchester; H. J. Robinson, N.	
Shields; E. A. Taffs, Liverpool; F. E. G. Portch,	
Tilbury; C. W. Jones, Hull; T. E. Tough, Glasgow;	
C. J. Davies, Poplar; J. Thomas, Cardiff; C. F.	
Lane, Bristol	£400 to £500
Board of Trade Stores, Poplar, T. E. Moore (Supt.)	£300 to £400

H.M. Coastguard.

Inspector General, (vacant)	£800
Deputy do., (vacant)	£600
Inspectors, Cmdr. H. J. M. Rundle, O.B.E., R.N., Head-	
quarters, Cmdr. F. W. Kilgour, R.N., North Scotland;	

Cmdr. L. G. Way, R.N., Aberdeen; D. Capt. E. E. A. Belts, C.B.E., R.N., Tyne-mouth; Cmdr. J. A. Gregory, R.N., Scarborough; Cmdr. H. L. Wells, R.N., Great Yarmouth; Cmdr. A. L. Strango, R.N., Hope; Capt. V. S. Rashleigh, C.B.E., R.N., Weymouth; Capt. R. T. Mosso, R.N., Birkenham; Cmdr. W. S. Hargreaves, R.N., Penzance; Cmdr. R. G. Hurst, R.N., Mumbles; Lt.-Cmdr. J. A. P. Legh, R.N.C., R.N., Haylake; North Ireland. £350 to £400

Temporary Department.

Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1.

Clearing Office for Enemy Debts.

Controller, E. S. Groy, C.B. £2,250
Deputy do., J. B. Knight £1,200

Board of Trade Committees.

Advisory Committee for the Clearing Office (Enemy Debts) and the Departments for the Administration of Austrian, Bulgarian, and Hungarian Property, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, S.E. 1. Sec., A. H. Humay.

British Industries Fairs (Exhibitors' Advisory Committee), a Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1. Sec., G. S. Dixon, C.B.E.

British Industries Fairs (Joint Consultative Committee, London and Birmingham), a Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 1. Sec., G. S. Dixon, C.B.E.

Coal and the Coal Industry, Advisory Committee for, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. Sec., F. C. Starling.

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Dye-stuffs Advisory Licensing Committee, Danlce Buildings, Spring Gardens, Manchester. Sec., W. Graham, M.B.E.

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Empire Flax Growing Committee, Great George Street, S.W. 1. Sec., S. E. J. Brady, M.B.E.

Industry and Trade Committee on, Great George Street. Sec., W. Carter.

Informal Bulkheads Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Consultative (Brok.), 68, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Sec., W. J. Wilton.

Loudline Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept. (Consultative Brok.), 68, Victoria Street, S.W. 1. Sec., J. T. Munden.

Lord Blanesburgh's Committee for the release of property to ex-enemy aliens in necessary circumstances, Great George Street. Sec., W. E. Stimpson.

Mercantile Pensions Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. Sec., H. Leek.

Merchant Shipping Advisory Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. Sec., A. E. Leo.

Metalliferous Mining Industry, Advisory Committee for, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. Sec., F. C. Starling.

Miners' Welfare Fund Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. Sec., E. W. Ravenshour.

Mining Examination Boards, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. Sec., E. G. Williams, M.B.E.

Overseas Trade Credits Advisory Committee, 31, 32, King Street, Cheapside, E.C. 2. Sec., F. H. Nixon.

Pilgrimage Advisory Committee, Great George Street. Sec., R. J. N. Clean.

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Support of Workings in Mines Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. Sec., A. D. Stedman, M.B.E.

Treaty Execution Committee, Great George Street. Sec., W. E. Stimpson.

Water Dangers Committee, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W. 1. Sec., F. N. Siddall.

Wireless Direction Finding Committee, Merc. Mar. Dept., Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street. Sec., J. R. Wallis.

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6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.

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Private Sec., F. G. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D.

Do. (Parly.), Capt. A. S. C. Rold, M.P., M.P. imp.
Parliamentary Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, M.C., M.P. £1,200

Private Sec. C. A. Birchall.
Permanent Secretary, F. R. Brooke, C.B. £1,800
Private do., G. F. Stedman, M.C.

Secretarial Department.

Assistant Secretary, E. W. Rowntree £1,000 to £1,200
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Asst. Principals, J. L. Stewart-Moore; G. F. Stedman, M.C.; F. G. Tucker, C.B.E., T.D. £600 to £800

Office for Light Railway Work, A. D. Eversham £700
Deputy Establishment Officer, F. C. Dunn £550 to £700

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Do. (Grade II.), G. Gordon, I.S.O. £400 to £500

Civil Engineer, T. S. Hawkins, M.B.E., M.I.N.C.E. £525 to £650

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Inspecting Officers of Railways, Maj. G. L. Hall, C.B.E.; Lt.-Col. A. H. L. Mount, C.B.E. £800 to £1,000

Assistant to Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, J. P. Scott Main, M.B.E., M.I.N.C.E. £800
Assistant Railway Inspecting Officer, J. L. M. Moore £500 to £700

Registrar, S. J. Stopnoy £400 to £500

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Principal, R. H. Hill £700 to £900

Directors.

Rates, W. D. Duffield, C.B.E. £700 to £850
Statistics, A. E. Kirkus, C.B.E. £700 to £850

Assistant Directors.

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Transport Accounts, S. J. W. Knott £700 to £850

Vote Accounting, K. L. Macaulay £700 to £850
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Assistant Secretary, H. H. Piggott, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,300

Principals, J. S. P. Godsell, M.B.E.; R. H. Tolerton, D.S.O., M.C. £700 to £900

Assistant Principals, C. A. Birchall; P. C. Franklin £600 to £700

Chief Engineer, C. H. Brensey, C.B.E., F.R.I. £1,200 to £1,500

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Senior Engineering Inspector, F. R. Phipps, C.B.E., A.M.I.N.C.E., F.S.I. £750 to £900

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Staff Officers (Grade I.), E. B. Hart; A. Matheson, D.S.O. £550 to £700
Do. (Grade II.), H. W. Fisher, M.B.E.; F. Longbottom; F. J. Pearce; J. R. Williams £400 to £500

Railway Rates Tribunal.

a Clement's Inn, W.C. a.

President, Walter Baker Glode, K.C.
Permanent Members, W. A. Jepson (Railways); G. C. Lockett (Commercial).
Registrar, T. J. D. Atkinson, B.L., O.B.E. £750 to £900
Secretary, S. J. Page, LL.B., M.C. £600 to £800
Asst. to Sec., L. C. Jackson. £400 to £500

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Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, M.P. £5,000

*Private Secs. to Prime Minister, Lt.-Col. Sir Ronald**Waterhouse, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O.; Sir Patrick**Gower, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.; Geoffrey Fry, C.B. (M.P.);**C. Patrick Duff, C.V.O.; Miss E. M. Watson, K.B.E.;**Hon. C. W. Baillie-Hamilton (M.P.).**Parliamentary do., Capt. Sidney Herbert, M.P. M.P.***CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—**

Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, C.B., M.P. £5,000

*Principal Private Secs., E. H. Marsh, C.B., C.M.G.,**C.V.O.; P. J. Grigg.**Asst. do., J. D. B. Fergusson; Lord Wodehouse,**M.C. (M.P.).**Parliamentary Private Sec., Maj. Sir Clive Morrison-**Bell, B.L., M.P. (M.P.).***JUNIOR LORDS—**

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Major W. Cope, M.P. £1,000

F. C. Thomson, K.C., M.P. £1,000

Capt. Viscount Curzon, K.B.E., V.P. M.P. M.P.

Capt. Lord Stanley, M.C., M.P. M.P.

*Parliamentary Secretary (Chief Whip), Comm. Rf.**Hon. Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell, K.S., M.P.**Private Sec., C. J. Harris.**Financial Secretary, Rt. Hon. Ronald McNeill,**M.P. £2,000**Private Sec., H. Brittain.**Parliamentary do., Capt. R. G. Briscoe, M.P., M.P.**Permanent Secretary and Head of H.M. Civil Service,**Sir Warren Fisher, K.C.B. £3,500**Private Sec., E. C. E. Leadbitter.**Controller of Supply Services, Sir G. L. Barstow, K.B.E.**Private Sec., G. Myrddin Evans.**Controller of Establishments, Sir Robert Russell**Scott, K.C.B., C.S.I. £3,000**Private Sec., J. H. E. Woods.**Controller of Finance, Sir O. E. Niemeyer, K.C.B. £3,000**Private Sec., W. D. Wilkinson, K.C., M.C.**Deputy Controller of Supply Services, R. S. Meiklejohn,**C.B. £2,200**Deputy Controller of Establishments, G. C. Upcott, C.B.**Deputy Controller of Finance, F. W. Leith-Ross, C.B.**Government Whips.—The "Government Whips**in order of seniority after the Parliamentary Secretary**(Chief Whip), are:—Col. Rt. Hon. G. A. Gibbs; Maj. Sir**Hart Barnston, Bt.; Capt. Douglas H. Hacking, O.B.E.;**Maj. G. R. J. Hennessy, O.B.E.; Maj. W. Cope, M.P.;**Waip; P. C. Thomson, K.C. (Scottish Whip); Capt.**Viscount Curzon, K.B.E., and Capt. Lord Stanley, M.C.;**Capt. H. D. R. Margesson, M.C., is Assistant Whip.***Director of Women Establishments, Hon. Maude**

Lawrence £1,200

*Assistant Secretaries, M. F. Headlam, C.B.; F.**Phillips; E. W. H. Millar; R. G. Hawtreay; C. L.**Stocks; H. E. Fass, O.B.E.; R. B. Howorth; A. W.**Hurst; J. H. McC. Craig; J. Rae; R. A. Grieve,**O.B.E.; S. D. Waley, M.C. (acting) £1,000 to £1,200**(Seconded for other Duties: S. A. Armitage-Smith, C.B.)**Principals, E. St. John Bamford (acting); A. E. Ban-**ham (acting); G. G. Barnes; J. B. Baresford, M.B.E.;**T. K. Bewley; E. E. Bridges, M.C.; J. C. Carr; E. C.**Cleary; Viscount Cross; L. Cuthbertson; H. E. Davies;**H. R. Foyle; W. R. Fraser; B. W. Gilbert; Sir R. F.**M. Gower, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.; P. J. Grigg; H. M.**Howgrave-Graham, O.B.E.; W. T. Legge; W. T.**Matthews, M.B.E.; F. M. Morris; R. O. W. Pemberton;**F. P. Robinson; E. Rowe-Dutton; C. F. M. N.**Ryan, D.S.O., M.C.; F. G. Salter; F. Skevington,**M.B.E.; S. A. Sydney-Turner; W. R. L. Trickett,**O.B.E.; E. Twentyman (acting); A. P. Waterfield,**C.B.; S. H. Wright £700 to £900**(Seconded for other Duties: J. S. Eagles; A. F.**Hemming, C.B.E. (acting); Sir Andrew McFadyen,**K.T.; F. H. Nixon).**Assistant Principals, H. Brittain; A. D. Burnett-**Brown, M.C.; G. Myrddin Evans; J. D. B. Fergusson;**I. Mc.M. Forsyth; H. E. C. Gatliff; G. E. A. Grey,**M.C.; E. Hale; W. H. Hardman, M.C.; W. P. Hildred;**P. G. Inch; G. Ismay; R. U. E. Knox, D.S.O.;**E. C. E. Leadbitter, £200 to £500; Mrs. H. M.**Lucas, £200 to £400; H. A. Parker, M.C.; J. H. Peelson,**M.C.; F. H. Shingaby, M.C.; L. L. H. Thompson; H. G.**Vincent; D. J. Wardley, M.C.; W. D. Wilkinson,**D.S.O., M.C.; D. B. Woodburn; J. H. E. Woods; N. E.**Young, M.C. £200 to £500**(Seconded for other Duties: A. Glen, M.C.; E. W.**Ravenshear; W. J. Sainsbury).**Parliamentary Clerk, P. G. Shade £400 to £500**Treasury Officers of Accounts, F. Phillips (see above);**A. E. Watson, C.B.E. £850 to £1,000**Assistant to Treasury Officer of Accounts, F. H. Blore**£750 to £850**Accountant, H. T. Holmes, M.V.O., I.S.O. £850 to £1,000**Deputy Accountant, T. Chadwick, M.B.E. £550 to £700**Assistant Accountant, E. B. Athawes £400 to £500**Estimate Clerk, F. P. Robinson, (see above).**Chief Investigating Officer, R. A. Grieve, O.B.E. (see**above).**Investigating Officers, H. Biggs; W. Desborough**£550 to £700**Chief Clerk, P. F. Pyle £500 to £600***Parliamentary Counsel.**

First Counsel, Sir F. F. Liddell, K.C.B. £2,500

Second do., W. M. Graham Harrison, C.B. £1,800 to £2,000

Third do., L. A. J. Granville Ram £1,500

(after 5 yrs., £1,800)

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and**of the Solicitor to the Treasury,**

Storey's Gate, St. James' Park, S.W. 1.

*Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Hon. A.**C. Lawrence, C.B.E. £2,500**Private Secretary, A. C. Wilson.**Chief Assistant Solicitor, Sir Alexander W. Lawrence,**Bart. £1,500**Assistant Solicitors, Cecil Owen; Orme B. Clarke,**C.B.E.; A. W. Brown, LL.D. £1,000 to £1,200**Chief Clerks, G. F. Carter, O.B.E.; T. H. T. Case, O.B.E.;**E. J. Howard; J. C. P. Kinsman; L. C. Loyd;**W. L. Morton; H. L. Wright, O.B.E.**Assistant Chief Clerks, J. H. Crawley; G. C. J. Crispin;**C. S. Emden, D.F.C.; E. W. S. Fletcher, LL.B.;**R. H. Gardner; A. F. Gilchrist; E. C. Gray, M.B.E.;**H. J. Howland; G. S. King, M.C.; B. O'Brien, LL.B.;**C. F. Penton; H. A. Weeks.**Professional Clerks, E. G. Cotching, M.C.; F. A.**Everer, M.C., LL.B.; J. B. Finch; R. A. Fisher, LL.B.;**C. A. Higgins, LL.B.; A. J. Kaye; P. Ludbrook;**F. W. McCombe, LL.M.; G. C. N. Sturt; J. L.**Thompson; A. E. Wade; A. C. Wilson.***Accounts Branch.***Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt, M.B.E.**Deputy do., W. J. Hagon.*

Law Courts Branch,

705 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2.

Director, R. M. Greenwood, C.B.E., LL.M.**Chief Clerks,** R. Hingston; S. Jacob-Hood; F. W. Lawton, O.B.E.; T. C. Newman, LL.B.; E. V. Thompson.**Assistant Chief Clerks,** F. R. Baker; R. C. H. Carter; C. W. Evans; W. G. S. Fawkes; H. S. H. Hall, D.S.O.; R. N. Hanscombe; K. H. Scougal, M.A., LL.B.**Professional Clerks,** V. E. Farr; M. E. Hare; R. S. Lewis; D. S. A. McMurtrie; A. G. Newman; E. M. Reid; S. G. Gains.**King's Proctor's Office (Divorce Business),**
5 and 6 Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. 2.**King's Proctor,** Hon. A. Clive Lawrence, C.B.E.**Assistant King's Proctor,** C. E. Stredwick.**Assistant Chief Clerk,** W. G. Chapman.**Professional Clerks,** H. C. Hewetson; M. W. Hughes.**Ministry of Transport Branch,**
6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W. 1.**Chief Clerk,** T. D. Harrison.**Assistant Chief Clerk,** E. E. E. Weibr-Everard.**Professional Clerk,** G. Sims Marshall.**Rating of Government Property.**

29 Abingdon Street, S.W. 1.

Treasury Valuer, F. C. Ruddle, F.S.I., £1,000 to £1,200**Deputy do.,** W. Madge, F.R.I., £600 to £800**Inspector of Rates,** W. T. Chard, L.S.O., £550 to £700**Statute Law Committee.**

at Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Editor of Revised Statutes, Statutory Rules and Orders
&c., C. T. Carr, LL.D.**Clerk Assistant,** J. E. Pringle.**Sec. to Committee,** F. W. Lascelles, M.C., House of
Lords, S.W. 1.**Surplus Stores, &c., Liquidation Department,**

Caxton House (West), Tothill St., S.W. 1.

Secretary, Sir Daniel Neylan, C.B.E.**Private Sec.,** P. G. Allen.**Advisory Committee,** Sir C. G. Barrie, K.B.E.
(Chairman); Sir N. Waterhouse, K.B.E.; W. L.
Hichens; Sir M. Levy, Bart.; Sir D. Neylan,
K.B.E. (ex-officio).**TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.**

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1544, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, whilst the Corporation are also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in their capacity as a private corporation or guild they administer certain Charitable Trusts especially directed to the relief of aged and distressed seamen and their widows. The Acting Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice, to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues, levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts in connection with the Lighthouse Service are rendered to the Board of Trade who have statutory control over the expenditure, and are submitted annually to Parliament. The accounts in connection with the Charitable Trusts are rendered to the Charity Commissioners.

ELDER BRETHREN.H.M. The King; **Master,** Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; **Deputy**

Master, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.M.G., K.C.T.O.; **Elder Brethren,** H.M. The King; Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; The Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Capt. A. F. Bell, C.B.E. (retired); Capt. Sir A. W. Clarke, K.B.E.; The Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M.; The Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Capt. O. P. Marshall, C.B.E.; Capt. T. Golding, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Earl of Oxford and Asquith, K.G.; Maj.-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.; The Marquess of Crowe, K.G.; Vice-Adm. G. R. Mansell, C.B.E., M.V.O.; Rt. Hon. Winston Spencer Churchill, C.H., M.P.; Capt. Owen Jones, C.B.E., M.D.; Capt. F. N. Layton, C.B.E., M.D.; Capt. G. Gregory, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.D.; Capt. H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., R.S.; Capt. A. H. Ryley; Capt. A. R. H. Morrell.

OFFICERS.**Secretary,** M. K. Smith, O.B.E.**Principals,** W. K. Bowen, O.B.E.; H. T. Miller, M.B.E.**Chief Accountant,** R. H. G. Thomson, A.C.A.**1st Class Clerks,** Maj. J. M. Nicolle, O.B.E.; Capt. J. E. A. Hunter, T.D.**Higher Executive Clerks,** R. Sindall; L. G. Vedy
(Deputy Accountant).**Executive Clerks,** W. M. Liesching, B.A.; H. F. W.**Bartlett; T. H. Burlingame, M.A.; A. W. Nichols.****Engineer-in-Chief,** Capt. J. P. Bowen, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.**Asst. Engineer,** Capt. S. C. Carter, M.C., A.M.I.C.E.**Mech. Asst. Engineers,** G. H. Shaw; H. G. Swales.**Principal Pilotage Clerk,** W. J. T. Halliwell.**Principal Clerk of Estates,** &c., H. S. Liesching.**Chief Engineering Clerk,** H. P. Turner.**Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer,** J. Renton,

M.I.M.E.E., M.I.N.A.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS,**INSPECTION COMMITTEE,**

18 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

Trustee Savings Banks were first made the subject of legislation in 1897, and an Inspection Committee was appointed in 1907. The funds deposited with the Government amounted in Nov. 1924, to 83 millions of money and over 31 millions in Government Stocks and Bonds held on behalf of over 24 millions of depositors.

Chairman, Sir Edward Brabrook, C.B.**Vice-Chairman,** Sir William G. Turpin, K.C.B.**Secretary,** W. S. Cameron.**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE,****Office of the Umpire,** 5 Old Palace Yard, S.W. 1.**Umpire,** Joseph Gerald Pense, C.B.E., £1,500**Deputy Umpire,** W. A. Willis, C.B.E.**Secretary,** C. F. Bickerdike, £550 to £700**UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE.**

Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of Exchequer in July, 1919, to advise the Government as to the application of grants made by Parliament towards meeting the needs of University Education in the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir William McCornick, LL.D.**Other Members,** Sir William Bragg, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir**Dugald Clerk, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Miss S. M. Fry; Sir****Winifred Herringham, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Sir Arthur****Keith, F.R.S.; Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B.; Sir Stanley****Leathes, K.C.B.****Secretary,** A. H. Kidd.**VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT COUNCIL.**

The Central Joint Voluntary Aid Detachments Council is composed of representatives of the Admiralty, War Office, Air Ministry, the Territorial Army Associations, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the British Red Cross Society and St. Andrew's Ambulance Association.

Chairman, Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bt., K.C.B., M.D.**P.R.C.F.****Secretary,** Lt.-Col. W. H. A. De la Pryme, D.S.O., 80

Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS COMMISSION,

Ministry of Health, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Commission was established in July, 1921, for the recommendation of Lord Curzon (Secretary) to administer the grant of £500,000 made up the Government. The Commission of the grant was completed in March, 1924. The grant was allocated by 27 sub-committees—London, £225,000; West of England and Wales, £245,225; Scotland, £131,775. The Commission has since that time acted as a central body and has been the centre of the voluntary hospital movement. The Commission has been the centre of the voluntary hospital movement. The Commission has been the centre of the voluntary hospital movement.

Commission appointed July, 1921.

Nominated by the Minister of Health, The Earl of Onslow (Chairman); Lord Clwyd; Capt. W. E. Elliott, M.C., M.P.; Sir Robert Hudson, G.B.E.; D. O. Maxwell.

By the Secretary for Scotland, Marquess of Linton.

By British Red Cross Society and St. John of Jerusalem, F. N. Kay-Menzies, M.D.

By King Edward's Hospital Fund, Sir Cooper Perry, M.D.

By British Hospital Association, H. Wade Deacon, G.B.E.

By Royal College of Physicians, Sir John Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.P.

By Royal College of Surgeons, Sir George Makins, G.C.M.G., C.B., F.R.C.S.

By British Medical Association, R. A. Baker, G.B.E., M.D.

By the Scottish Committee of the British Medical Association, R. C. Bulst, M.D.

Secretary, L. G. Brock, C.B., Ministry of Health.

Assistant Secretary, P. B. Carter, Ministry of Health.

WALLACE COLLECTION,

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the will of Sir Rd. Wallace, Bt., who died in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The expenses were estimated at £12,777 in 1905-06.

Keeper and Secretary, Samuel James Carter, F.R.S., £500.

Assistants to Keeper, J. G. Mann, B.A., F.R.S.; P. A. Hendy, B.A., £500.

WAR OFFICE.

(See ARMY, p. 236.)

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION.

2, Baker Street, W. 1.

President, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, G.C.

Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.

Permanent Vice-Chairman, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fabian Ware, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Other Commissioners, The Secretaries of State for the Colonies and for India; First Commissioner of Works; High Commissioners for Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South Africa; Lt.-Col. T. Nangle (Newfoundland); H. Goelling (Ct.), M.P.; Rudyard Kipling; Lt.-Gen. Sir G. M. W. Macdonagh, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Admiral Sir Morgan Stanger, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Sir Robert Hudson, G.B.E.; Sir H. Maclellan, K.C.; Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (Adjutant-General).

Artistic Adviser, Lt.-Col. Sir F. Kenyon, G.B.E., K.C.B.

Principal Architects, Sir R. Meldrum, B.A.; Sir E. Lutyens, B.A.; H. Baker, A.R.A.; Charles Holden, F.R.I.B.A. (France and Belgium); Sir R. Lorimer, A.R.A. (Italy, Egypt, Macedonia, U.K.); Sir John J. Burnet, F.R.A. (Gallipoli and Palestine); Edward Warren, F.R.A. (F.R.I.B.A. (Iraq).

Controller of Administration, Lt.-Col. Sir H. Ellis, M.C.

Principal Assistant Secretary, Col. Lord Arthur Browne, K.B.E.

Director of Works, Lt.-Col. P. E. Durham, G.B.E., M.C.

Land and Legal Adviser, Maj. C. K. Phillips, M.V.O., G.B.E., M.A.

Director of Records, Maj. H. F. Chettle, G.B.E.

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM.

Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.

The formation of a collection of Naval Military and Air Force exhibits and trophies and of books, pictures, photographs, cinematograph films, maps, posters and other material connected with the War, was approved by the War Cabinet on March 5, 1919. The Imperial War Museum Act received the Royal Assent on July 4, 1920, and a Board of Trustees was appointed. The Museum was opened by H.M. the King on June 9, 1920 at the Crystal Palace. The tenancy of the Crystal Palace was renewed on March 31, 1924. The Museum was removed to the Galleries known as the Western Galleries in the Imperial Institute Road. The aeronautical collection was transferred to the Science Museum on loan. The Museum was reopened to the public on Nov. 11, 1924. The cost of administration in 1924-25 was estimated at £14,780.

Curator and Secretary, Charles John Boulton, G.B.E., F.R.S.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

Storey's Gate, S.W. 1.

H.M. Office of Works for the Commissioners of Works and Public Buildings was constituted in 1832 to perform certain overseeing duties, &c., previously belonging to the Office of Woods and Forests. The salaries and expenses of the office were estimated at £547,680 in 1923-24.

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, G.B.E., £2,000.

Private Sec., F. E. Carter.

Other Commissioners, The Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.

Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., J.P., £2,200.

Private Sec., E. N. de Normann.

Assistant Secretaries, James Eggart, G.B.E.; W. Leitch; W. F. Scholfield, G.B.E., £1,000 to £1,200.

Personnel

Principals, A. H. S. White; F. J. E. Raby; M. Connolly, M.B.E.; H. A. Russell, M.B.E.; B. R. Seagrave, G.B.E.; H. L. Davis, G.B.E., £700 to £900.

Assistant Principals, F. E. Carter; F. N. de Normann; D. L. Macintyre, F.R.C.; R. A. Barker, £600 to £800.

Heads of Sections, G. W. Jupp (Scottish Office); H. W. Spencer; A. G. Sandison, £550 to £700.

Registrar, (vacant), £400 to £500.

Staff Officers, D. M. Harvey; J. G. Chester, M.B.E.; A. C. Horne, G.B.E.; A. Miller, G.B.E.; E. Batch, M.B.E.; J. T. Trevene (Scottish Office); E. Maplesden; A. G. Preece; E. C. Cross, M.B.E., £400 to £500.

Office of Comptroller of Accounts.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan, G.B.E., £850 to £1,000.

Assistant to do, A. G. Barnett, G.B.E., £750 to £850.

Accountant, H. L. Findley, £550 to £700.

Heads of Sections, A. J. Whitty, M.B.E.; P. J. Lang, £550 to £700.

Staff Officers, C. C. W. Goodale; A. J. Merchant; G. L. Jordan; A. Sellers; J. Richards; W. G. Ryde; W. Stoddard, A.C.S.; F. J. Parker, £400 to £500.

Directorate of Works.

Director of Works, Sir F. Baines, C.V.O., G.B.E., £1,500.

Professional Assistant, A. J. Fitcher, G.B.E., £1,000.

Chief Architect, R. J. Allison, G.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., £1,200.

Senior Architects, A. R. Myers, F.R.I.B.A., A.R.A., M.B.E.; J. G. West, M.B.E.; P. K. Hanton, M.B.E., £900 to £1,000.

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Hubert Baines, G.B.E., £1,100.

Senior Engineer, J. A. MacIntyre, G.B.E., £900 to £1,000.

Architects, C. J. W. Sheppard, A.R.I.B.A., F.R.I.B.A., C. P. Cropper, G.B.E.; G. J. T. Beavell, A.R.I.B.A.; C. P. Wilkinson; A. Scott, M.B.E.; A.R.I.B.A.; D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A.; A. Bulloch, A.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Markham, A.R.I.B.A.; A. W. Heasman, G.B.E.; J. W. Patterson, M.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.; J. Bradley (China); H. E. T. Ross, £750 to £850.

Chief Maintenance Surveyor, H. Ryle, O.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.	£900 to £1,000
Surveyors, J. M. Davidson; W. C. P. Eve, M.B.E.	£550 to £700
Chief Quantity Surveyor, G. C. Widdowson, F.S.I.	£900 to £1,000
Chief Measuring do., A. W. Jarvis, M.B.E.	£750 to £850
Chief Examining do., F. R. Chappell, F.S.I.	£650 to £750
Factory Engineer, F. A. Llewellyn, O.B.E.	£750 to £850
Chief Steelwork and Reinforced Concrete do., E. W. Butler	£750 to £850
Sanitary do., E. R. Matthews, B.Sc., F.R.S.I., M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	£650 to £750
Maintenance do., J. W. Arnot, M.B.E.	£550 to £700
Engineers (New Works), A. P. Patey, M.I.M.E., M.I.E.E.; E. W. Rees, M.B.E.; M. P. McLaren, M.B.E.; A. G. Ramsey, M.B.E.	£750 to £850
Senior Staff Officer, C. Coates	£500 to £600
Staff Officer, J. Barber	£400 to £500

Supplies Division.

Controller, H. B. Allum, M.B.E.	£850 to £1,000
Supt. of Stores, H. J. Camp, M.B.E.	£550 to £700
Head of Section, G. P. Gilchrist, M.B.E.	£550 to £700
Chief Technical Officer, Furniture, J. Hooper, M.B.E.	£550 to £700
Do., Fuel, E. A. Smith, M.B.E., M.I.M.E.	£550 to £700
Staff Officer, C. B. Taylor	£400 to £500

Directorate of Lands & Accommodation.

Director, Sir A. I. Durant, O.B.E., M.V.O., F.A.I.	£1,100
Deputy Director of Lands and Accommodation, J. H. Salmon, M.B.E., F.S.I.	
Heads of Sections, R. C. Cole, M.B.E.; P. W. Jupp, F.A.I.; G. L. Broad, O.B.E., M.C., F.S.I., A.R.I.B.A.; A. Endicott, F.S.I.	£550 to £700
Staff Officers, C. H. Cooper; R. M. Hunter, A.A.I.; W. J. Hewkley, F.C.R.A.; G. M. Hooper; W. L. Wharin; W. M. Reaney; W. E. Bentley; F. W. Wright; J. A. Hartley; G. H. Laker	£400 to £500

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, &c., Maj. E. D. Haggitt, O.B.E., late R.E.	£650 to £800
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Ancient Monuments Inspectorate.

Chief Inspector, C. R. Peers, C.B.E., M.A., F.S.A.	£800 to £1,000
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Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, Professor W. W. Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.	£700
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St. Peter's Chapel, Vere St., Marylebone, W. 1.

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. A. Buxton (Rector of All Souls).
 Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., I.S.O.

ELEVEN YEARS' LITIGATION.

NUMBER of appeals and causes set down for hearing at the Law Courts at the beginning of Michaelmas Sittings from 1915 to 1925:

(1) Aggregate of Appeals and Causes.

Year.	Appeals.	Causes.	Total.
1915	236	1,447	1,683
1916	181	1,504	1,685
1917	203	1,566	1,769
1918	165	1,103	1,268
1919	150	3,457	3,607
1920	246	4,303	4,548
1921	311	3,501	3,712
1922	192	2,738	2,930
1923	305	2,246	2,451
1924	158	2,872	3,030
1925	129	2,320	2,449

(2) Chancery Division.

(Actions in each year.)

1915... 348	1918... 250	1921... 513	1924... 320
1916... 301	1919... 263	1922... 571	1925... 381
1917... 246	1920... 372	1923... 487	

The explanation of the higher figures in the later years is that since 1921 this division has dealt with Companies (winding-up matters), and with Bankruptcy matters also, the latter having formerly been heard in the King's Bench Division.

RECEIPTS.

RECEIPTS should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, &c., received.

RENT RESTRICTION ACT.

THE Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, was dealt with on pp. 427-428 of the 1921 edition of "WHITAKER."

(3) King's Bench Division.

In dealing with the King's Bench, account has to be taken of the transfer just mentioned of bankruptcy matters to the Chancery side in 1922.

Year.	Div. Court.	Actions.	Bankruptcy.	Total.
1915	113	373	12	498
1916	142	449	8	599
1917	137	312	9	458
1918	183	536	2	721
1919	192	852	5	1,049
1920	152	965	8	1,125
1921	289	1,603	—	1,892
1922	154	1,082	—	1,236
1923	184	731	—	915
1924	194	1,191	—	1,385
1925	188	1,016	—	1,204

(4) Probate, Divorce and Admiralty.

The increases are attributable mainly to the gradually extended facilities given to Poor Persons to bring proceedings. Probate cases form but a small proportion of the aggregates.

Year.	Prob. & Div.	Admiralty.	Total.
1915	515	38	553
1916	495	68	563
1917	708	110	818
1918	935	157	1,092
1919	2,025	79	2,104
1920	2,628	113	2,741
1921	1,014	82	1,096
1922	888	43	931
1923	815	27	842
1924	918	32	950
1925	714	21	735

HEALTH INSURANCE COST.

THE total amount received for England and Wales in 1924 under the National Health Insurance Act, in respect of contributions payable by employers and employed persons jointly was approximately £24,400,000, of which it is estimated that approximately £12,700,000 was paid by the workers and £11,700,000 by the employers. The amount received from the State was £6,800,000.

COST OF ADMINISTRATION.

Estimates for 1925-26 in respect of Law and Justice amount to £11,726,312, giving a net reduction on the year 1924-25 of £96,384. Most of the items show decreases, but the aggregate reduction of £268,380 is more than counter-balanced by increases, totalling £366,764, under Police, Land Registry, and the Northern Ireland Land Purchase Commission. The requirements for the main heads of expenditure for 1924-25 and for 1925-26 are set out below. The increase in respect of Police represents additions to the grants to Local Authorities towards the cost of the forces and of the maintenance of Youthful Offenders in places of Detention.

ESTIMATED COST.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Law Charges	£237,237	£225,904
High Courts	455,438	475,135
Land Registry	93,918	95,390
Police, England and Wales	6,115,356	6,394,897
Prisons, England and Wales	1,071,492	1,022,302
Industrial Schools	367,103	303,063
Scottish Law Charges	122,570	88,232
Scottish Police	750,200	765,000
Scottish Prisons	182,377	162,714
Land Purchase Commission, Northern Ireland	1,856,840	1,927,739

LAW SITTINGS, 1926.

Hilary	January 11 to March 31.
Easter	April 13 to May 21.
Trinity	June 1 to July 31.
Michaelmas	October 12 to December 21.

THE INNS OF COURT.

DINING TERMS, 1926.

Jan. 11 to Feb. 1	June 1 to June 21
Apr. 13 to May 10	Nov. 2 to Nov. 25

The Judiciary of England and Wales.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Court of Appeal.

Ex-Officio Judges.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£6,000).

Rt. Hon. Sir Ernest Murray Pollock, Bt., K.B.E., born 1861 (apptd. 1923).

Lord Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age.	Jan. 1
Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Banks ..	1915	71	1926
Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls Warrington ..	1915	73	
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Edward Scrutton ..	1916	67	
Rt. Hon. Sir James Atkin	1919	57	
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles H. Sargant ...	1923	56	

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

Chancery Division.

The Lord High Chancellor:—

The Rt. Hon. George, Viscount Cave, C.C.M.G., b. 1856 (apptd. 1924). (£6,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £10,000

Justices (each £5,000)—	Apptd.	Age.	Jan. 1
Hon. Sir Harry Trevelyan Eve ...	1907	69	1926
Hon. Sir John M. Astbury	1913	65	
Hon. Sir Paul Ogden Lawrence ...	1918	64	
Hon. Frank Russell	1919	58	
Hon. Sir Mark Lemon Romer	1922	59	
Hon. Sir Thomas James Chesshyre			
Tomlin	1923	58	

* PENSIONED EX-LORD CHANCELLORS.—The following ex-Lord Chancellors are in receipt of annual pensions:—Lord Buckmaster, £5,000; Lord Shandon, Ireland, £3,500; Lord Glensay, Ireland, £3,500; Viscount Haldane, £5,000.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

House of Lords.

The Lord High Chancellor Presides.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000).

	Apptd.	Age	Jan. 1
			1926.
Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin, C.C.V.O.	1913	76	
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson	1905	81	
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw	1909	75	
Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner, C.C.B.	1913	66	
Rt. Hon. Lord Carson	1921	71	
Rt. Hon. Lord Blanesburgh, C.B.E.	1923	64	

And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council,
Office—Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, ex-Lords President, the above named six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other Members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "High Judicial Office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876 and 1891. Among the last are included the Earl of Birkenhead, Viscount Finlay, C.C.M.G., Viscount Haldane, K.T., C.M., Lord Buckmaster, Lord Wrenbury, Lord Phillimore, Lord Darling and Lord Salvesen. The Earl of Oxford and Asquith and Lord Parmoor are members by virtue of § 1, and Sir John Edge and Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E., by virtue of § 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1908 and 1913, the following Judges from the Dominions are Members:—Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, C.C.M.G. (Canada), Sir James Rose Innes, K.C.M.G., C.J. (South Africa), Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E. (Bengal), Mr. Justice Lyman Poore Duff (Canada), Sir Adrian Knox, C.C.M.G. (Australia), Sir Robert Stout, K.C.M.G. (New Zealand), Mr. Justice Isaac Alfred Isaacs (Australia), and Chief Justice Francis Alexander Anglin (Canada).

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, Sir C. H. L. Neish, K.B.E., C.B.

Chief Clerk (Judicial), W. Reeve Wallace, C.B.E. £1,500
and Clerk, D. G. Lys £800

King's Bench Division.

The Lord Chief Justice of England:—

The Rt. Hon. Gordon, Lord Hewart (b. 1870, apptd. 1922) £8,000
Secretary, W. Bowstead £500
Clerk, E. Hall, M.B.E. £400

Justices (each £5,000)—

	Apptd.	Age	Jan. 1
			1926.
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory	1919	75	
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge	1920	68	
Hon. Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt, C.C.S.T.	1912	63	
Hon. Sir John Sankey, C.B.E.	1914	59	
Hon. Sir Montague Shearman	1914	68	
Hon. Sir Henry A. McCardie	1926	55	
Hon. Sir Arthur Clavell Salter	1917	65	
Hon. Sir Alexander A. Roche	1927	55	
Hon. Sir F. Arthur Greer	1919	62	
Hon. Sir Rigby P. W. Swift	1920	51	
Hon. Sir Edward Acton	1920	61	
Hon. Sir George A. H. Branson	1921	54	
Hon. Sir George John Talbot	1923	64	
Hon. Sir Frank Douglas MacKinnon	1924	55	
Hon. Sir Hugh Fraser	1924	64	
Hon. Sir William Finlay, K.B.E.	1924	50	
Hon. Sir Robert Alderson Wright	1925	51	

Court of Criminal Appeal.

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division.

President, Rt. Hon. Henry Edward, Lord Merrivale (born 1856, apptd. 1919) £5,000

Judges (each £5,000)—

Hon. Sir Maurice Hill, (born 1863, apptd. 1917); Hon. Sir Alexander D. Bateson, (born 1866, apptd. 1925).

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W. 1.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., &c.
Deputy Clerk, Hon. A. E. A. Napier.
Staff Clerk, A. J. Johnston.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.—£3,917.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster, K.C.B., C.V.O., &c.

Assist. Sec., Hon. A. E. A. Napier, C.B.

Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage, L. Storr, C.B.

Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and to the Permanent Secretary, Robert Wynne Bankes.

Supt. of County Courts, E. C. Martin.

Sec. of Commissions of the Peace, R. L. Overbury.

Chief Clerk, P. Lee.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Deputy do., Robert Wynne Bankes.

Clerk of the Chamber and Messenger of the Great Seal, Thomas Hickman.

Asst. do., and Purse Bearer, H. Pusey.

Trainbearer, G. E. Collins.

Staff Clerk, J. W. Macaroon.

Vote Office, A. Wedderspoon.

Chancery Courts.

Mr. Justice Eve and Mr. Justice Romer.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F,

A. F. Ridsdale; G to N, A. Keen; O to Z, P. W. Chandler.....each £1,500

Mr. Justice Astbury and Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F,

J. H. P. Chitty; G to N, H. D. Hughes-Onslow, C.B., &c.;

O to Z, J. A. Hammett.....each £1,500

Mr. Justice Russell and Mr. Justice Tamin.

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to F,

R. T. Watkin Williams; G to N, Charles Hulbert;

O to Z, H. W. Jelf.....£1,200 to £1,500

First Class Clerks, E. J. Harvey; H. W. Darwall;

F. E. W. Nichols; A. Paget; H. R. Hopkins; J. I. Keane;

A. R. Samuels; A. C. Dalton; T. H. Christmas;

A. Tuttle; H. A. Bradley; A. W. Brown; W. Stone; J. A. W. Hannen.....each £600

Second Class Clerks, W. S. Ferguson; J. E. Bartholomew;

R. E. Whiteley; F. C. Allaway; H. Dymond;

G. J. Plowman; P. H. George.....£350 to £400

Third Class Clerks, J. R. Geddes; T. Hyde Hills;

D. M. Walker; H. W. F. Blake; P. White; L. O. C. Hathaway;

J. E. Watts; C. T. Fry.....£100 to £200

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE.

Registrars, F. T. Bloxam; F. J. Synge; H. S. Jolly;

E. Hicks Beach; J. F. More; W. T. D. Ritchie.....£1,000 to £1,600

Principal Clerks, R. N. R. Blaker; A. G. Andrews;

W. S. Jones; H. C. Reader; J. F. Hay; F. V. Harris.....£300 to £600

Third Class Clerks, L. Lewin; R. J. Turner; B. R. Young; V. G. Fisk.

Appeal and Cause Clerk, H. B. Goddard.

Petition Clerk and Clerk of Entries, J. H. Welbank.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP).

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.

Judges, Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve and Hon. Sir Mark L. Romer.

Registrar, Arthur Stiebel.

Principal Clerk, J. R. Bull.....£700

First Class Clerk, R. Y. Marvin.....£600

Second Class Clerks, W. J. Roper; J. T. Wilson.....£400

Third do., C. J. Lisle; G. D. Tewdale; S. S. Martin;

W. G. Venton and W. J. Davies.....£200

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE COURT.

Sir Arthur Underhill; W. M. Spence; T. C. Williams;

J. E. H. Benn; Sir Benjamin L. Cherry; A. E. Russell.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT.

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

A. J. Spencer; A. Robinson; G. E. Morrison; A. Inman;

F. T. V. Bayly; C. G. Moran; C. Douglas-Pennant;

H. M. Stebbing; R. C. Hawkin; F. Watt.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Courts—Royal Courts of Justice.

Sir Edward J. Pollock; Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.; George Alexander Scott.....each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Charles Randal Bradburne.....£1,500

Supreme Court Pay Office. (£18,483.)

Assist.-Paym.-Gen., J. A. Longley.....£1,000

Principal Clerks, H. S. Finch (Acting Deputy to the

Assistant Paymaster-General), £800; F. R. Cripps.....£600 to £700

Stockbroker, A. H. Stokes.....£1,000

Central Office of the Supreme Court. (£34,887.)

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Sir T. Willes Chitty, Bart. (Chief Master of the Supreme

Court and King's Remembrancer); G. A. Bonner;

Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (b) (King's Coroner and

Attorney and Master of the Crown Office); Ernest A.

Jelf; F. F. Daldy; W. Whately; W. Valentine Ball,

o.n.e.; Percy Roginald Owen Abel Simmer.....each £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Master, Egerton C. Baring Lawford.....£1,000

ACTION DEPARTMENT.

Head Clerk, A. Brocklesby.

Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section.

Clerks, G. G. Lacey; J. P. Lalor; T. F. Atkinson;

E. C. Anstee; F. R. Stringer; A. L. Woodcock;

H. Morrill; R. R. May; E. C. Freeman; E. W. Butler;

R. Pawsey; W. J. Milton; T. E. Roberts;

W. J. Fell; T. H. Brown; W. Redman; W. E. Gadd.

Summons and Order Section.

Clerks, P. A. Quinn; M. F. C. Willson; A. J. Mac-

Clymont; B. Darwall; E. G. Jacobs; G. Gardener;

A. E. Smith; H. W. Hills.

FILED AND RECORD AND BILLS OF SALE DEPARTMENT.*

Head Clerk, R. MacGregor.....£1,200

Clerks, C. G. Timms; C. Clerk; A. Finch; W. S. N.

Grant; J. Martin; D. Macbeth; J. R. Smith;

V. W. Judd; M. C. Hewitt; E. S. Davies; F. W.

Player; W. Norris.

MASTER'S SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Clerks, Philip Clark; H. Hinton; V. W. Mackenzie.

Election Petitions, Philip Clark.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENT.*

King's Remembrancer, Sir T. Willes Chitty, Bart.

(Chief Master).....£2,200

Clerks, J. Johnston, l.s.o.; S. A. Lynn; C. G. Moule;

E. S. Hill.

CROWN OFFICE AND ASSOCIATES DEPARTMENT.†

King's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown

Office, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw.

Assistant Master, Egerton C. B. Lawford

Head Clerk, J. C. Watson.

Chief Associate, A. O. Thomas.

Clerks, W. E. Davis; P. J. Bowie; G. W. Townesend;

J. O. Griffiths; G. Moyer; A. F. Love; E. G. H.

Evans; W. C. Bradley; D. Boland; G. L. Warren;

D. A. P. Turner; W. T. Mawhood; R. F. C. Roach;

A. C. Elliott; F. N. Quinn.

COURTS OF JUSTICE SCHENERS DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, W. C. Keeling.

Assistant Superintendent, E. J. Talbot.

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE.

Masters of the Supreme Court, Sir G. A. King (Chief

Master and Taxing-Master for Ecclesiastical Fees),

£1,700; T. S. Dury; F. R. T. Bloxam; D. S.

Gibson, M.C.; Edmund Cave; Albert G. Riving-

ton.....£1,200 to £1,500

Clerks (Principal Clerks), H. F. Blake; W. C. Brett;

J. Swarder; W. R. Shaw; A. F. Small; H. J. Howes;

(and Class Clerks), F. J. Mathews; H. M. Drake;

A. W. Pinder; T. H. Parker; R. G. Gurney; F. G.

Wortham; A. W. Porter; W. F. Pollock; J. M.

Cole; F. R. Cutler; W. Fairfax; M. H. Spicer; (3rd

Class Clerks), J. J. Ramsay; G. J. Champ; C. B.

Cooper; W. F. Hunt; A. E. Bishop; B. P. Treagus.

Superintending Clerk, G. Hish.

(b) Sir Leonard Kershaw is Registrar of the Court of

Criminal Appeal.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2; Saturdays,

10 to 1.

† The salaries of clerks in the Central Office range

from—1st class, £500 to £700; 2nd class, £250 to £400;

3rd class, £100 to £300.

* Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30;

Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30.

* Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.30;

Vacations, 11 to 2.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

(£44,798).

President, Rt. Hon. Henry Edward, Lord Merrivale

Clerk, Arthur Willis £5,000

Secretary, Edward Duke, O.B.E. £400

Judges, Hon. Sir Maurice Hill; Hon. Sir A. D. Bateson each £5,000

King's Proctor, Hon. A. Clive Lawrence, O.B.E. £2,000

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset House.—£34,960.

Registrars, Walter A. Inderwick (Senior), £1,600;

H. Moore; H. F. O. Norbury, A.C.L.; H. A. de C.

Perolra £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Registrar, T. A. White £850 to £1,000

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

Royal Courts of Justice.—£7,975

Registrar, E. S. Roscoe £1,500

Assistant Registrar, H. Stokes £1,000

Marshal and Chief Clerk, H. W. Lovell, O.B.E. £800

Clerks, F. A. Wright; A. E. J. Harris; M. Raekham,

O.B.E.; H. G. Cockell; Dallas Young, M.R.C.S.; C. S.

Roscoe; R. D. Lamb; L. B. Tidy £100 to £600

Superintendent of Ship Keepers, J. G. S. Nops.

Bankruptcy Division.

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,402.

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Astbury and the

Hon. Mr. Justice P. O. Lawrence.

Clerk in attendance, C. C. Cartwright.

Senior Registrar, Sir Herbert James Hope £1,600

Registrars, Frank Mellor; Paul M. Franke; Arthur

Stiebel £1,200 to £1,500

Principal Clerk (Senior Registrar's Department),

Alma Roper £700

Tolling-Office Tolling-Master, John A. Chas. Tanner,

M.A. £1,500

Senior Official Receiver, Hon. W. J. Boyle £1,200

Official Receivers, D. Williams; E. Parke.

Senior Assistant Official Receiver, E. C. F. Vyvyan.

Assistant do., C. R. Waterer; V. Armstrong; J.

Allcorn.

Companies Winding Up.

Judges, Hon. Mr. Justice Eve and Hon. Mr. Justice

Romer.

Trading with the Enemy Acts.

Judge, Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office.

(Offices—Room 473 Royal Courts.)

Registrar, Sir Leonard W. Kershaw (Master of the

Crown Office).

Assist. Registrar, T. D. Lawrence.

Chief Clerk, R. E. Ross, LL.B.

Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott; W. E. Stone; B. J. B.

Ashworth.

Poor Persons' Department.

(Room 786 Royal Courts.)

Prescribed Officers, Sir T. Willes Chitty, Bart., Charles

Hulbert, G. A. Bonner, and Sir L. W. Kershaw

(Masters of the Supreme Court); Walter A. Inder-

wick (Probate Registrar).

Secretary, Adrian Hassard-Short.

Railway and Canal Commission.

(Offices—Rooms 772, 773 and 774 Royal Courts.)

Ex-officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Sankey

(England), Hon. Lord Blackburn (Scotland).

Commissioners, E. Tindal Atkinson, K.C.; Sir Lewis

Coward, K.C.

Registrar, Sir Robert McCall, K.C.V.O., K.C.

Secretary, B. Dingle.

Land Values Reference Committee.

(Office—Room 121 Royal Courts.)

Committee, The L.C.J., the Master of the Rolls, and

the President of Surveyors' Institution.

Secretary, J. Johnston, LL.B.

Assist. Sec., S. A. Lynn.

Lunacy.

Management and Administration Department
and Lord Chancellor's Visitors.
Royal Courts of Justice.

Master, G. M. T. Hillyard, K.C. £2,000

Assistant to the Master, R. C. R. R. £800 to £1,000

Chief Clerk, G. E. Mills, O.B.E. £800

Visitors, Lord Sandhurst (Legal); Sir R. Armstrong

Jones, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Dr. N. Raw, M.B.,

each £1,500

Secretary, H. Macdonald. £250 to £400

Director of Public Prosecutions,

1, Richmond Terrace, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Director, Sir Archibald H. Bodkin, K.C.B. £2,500

Asst. Directors, Sir Guy Stephenson, C.B., £1,700;

Seward Pearce, O.B.E. £1,000

Chief Clerks, W. Lewis, LL.B.; A. S. Cohen; C. R. V.

Wallace £750 to £900

Assistant Chief Clerks, G. C. Peever; R. P. Pashley;

L. N. Vincent Evans; G. R. Paling; E. Clayton

£550 to £700

Professional Clerks, B. G. Saywell; H. A. K. Morgan,

M.C.; H. J. Parham; O. J. M. Gwatkin; L. M.

Burnett; R. M. Howe £200 to £500

Clerks (Higher Grade), W. J. T. Yates; A. J. Parker.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES.

The dates of the Assizes, in the 8 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). Except in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Glamorganshire, Devon, Bristol, Suffolk and Sussex, the Autumn assize is for criminal business only. At Norwich, *Matrimonial Causes* are tried W. S. and A. There is an additional assize, for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.

Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W. S. and A. (for Winter

Assize County No. 3) (Chesterton).

Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A.

alt. (Ipswich, 1926).

Norfolk (Norwich)—W. S. and A.

Do. (City of Norwich)—W. S. and A.

Essex (Chelmsford)—W. S. and A.

Herts (Hertford)—W. S. and A.

Kent (Maidstone)—W. S. and A.

Surrey (Guildford)—W. S. and A.

Sussex (Lewes)—W. S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court,

Temple, E.C. 4. £800

Clerk of Indictments, William Cecil Bernard, 1 Hare

Court, Temple, E.C. 4. £300

Associate, H. S. Stowe, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4

£200

Midland Circuit.

Beds (Bedford)—W. S. and A.

Bucks (Aylesbury)—W. S. and A.

Derbyshire (Derby)—W. S. and A.

Leicestershire (Leicester)—W. S. and A. (for Assize

County No. 2).

Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W. S. and A.

Northants (Northampton)—W. S. and A.

Notts (Nottingham)—W. S. and A.

Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.

Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W. S. and A.

Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W. S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, George Playdell Bancroft. £800

Clerk of Arraigns, William Edward Moorman.

Associate, Victor Elliott.

Clerk and Bailiff, R. A. Dalzell.

Office, 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W. S. and A. (for Assize

County No. 1).

Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.

Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—W. S.

and A.

Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A.

Liverpool—W., Spring, S. and A.

Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bart., Preston

£1,000

Associate, W. J. H. Graham, Preston. £400

Clerk of Indictments and Tacing Officer, John F. Coupe, Preston £300

North-Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—
W., S. and A.
*Durham (Durham)—*W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Ridings, and Great York (York)—
W., S. and A.
*West Riding Div. (Leeds)—*W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, C. Milton Bather, 2 Dr. Johnson's
Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4 £800
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Associate, C. E. Johnson,
2 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4 £300
Clerk of Arraigals, Ronald Sykes, 3 Hare Court,
Temple, E.C. 4 £260

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at *Reading, Oxford,*
Gloucester (for County and City), Gloucester (for
County and City), Monmouth, Hereford, Shrewsbury,
Stafford. At the Autumn Assizes only criminal
business is taken.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Frederick Lloyd £800
Associate and Deputy do., Archer C. Hemp £400
Clerk of Indictments, Thomas P. P. Powell £300
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C. 4.

Western Circuit.

Wills, (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury
alternately) A., 1926 Salisbury; Dorset, (Dor-
chester) W., S. and A.; Somerset, (Taunton) W.,
(Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1926
Wells; Cornwall, (Bodmin) W., S. and A.; Devon,
(Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim. at Devon
Autumn Assizes); City of Exeter (The Guildhall),
W., S. and A.; Hants, (Winchester) W., S. and
A.; Bristol (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civ. and
Crim. at Bristol Autumn Assizes).
Clerk of Assize, J. St. L. Leslie, 3 Paper Buildings,
Temple, E.C. 4 £800
Associate, R. G. Seton £300
Clerk of Indictments, W. T. Small £200

North Wales and Chester Circuit.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W.; (Newtown) S.
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—W. and S.
Carmarvonshire (Carmarvon)—W., S. and A.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Danloughshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A.
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, Charles Stubbs, 11 Hare Court,
Temple, E.C. 4 £500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry
Lister Reade, Congleton £225
Associate, Herbert Channell, 2 Dr. Johnson's Build-
ings, Temple, E.C. 4 £225
Agents, G. F. Hudson, Matthews & Co., 32 Queen
Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

South Wales Division.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for
Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with
Swansea; Swansea (S.).
Brecknockshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize
County No. 7).
Radnorshire (Presteigne)—W. and S.
Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize and Associate, Hon.
Stephen Coleridge, M.A., Room 775, Royal Courts
of Justice, W.C. 2 £500
Princ. Assist., C. H. Glascombe £300
Second Assist. & Clerk of Indictments, C. Elton-
Jones £150
At the Autumn Assizes held at Carmarthen and
Brecon, Criminal business only; but at the Glamor-
gan Assize, Civil and Criminal business are taken.

THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.
The Industrial Court was established, under the
Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to hear and determine
Trade disputes between employers and workpeople.
President, Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C.
Chairmen, Sir William Robinson; Rt. Hon. Sir Dundar
Plunket Barton, Bart., K.C.; C. E. Dyer, K.C.; J. A.
Compston, K.C.

Members, Ernest J. Brown; J. McKie Bryce, C.B.E.;
F. S. Button, J.P.; D. C. Cummings, C.B.E.; Sir
Andrew Duncan, K.B.E.; Sir J. Duncan Elliot,
K.B.E.; Frank Hodges; J. J. Mallon; Miss Violet
Markham, C.B., J.P.; Miss Cecile Matheson; Sir
Felix J. C. Pole; Miss Madeleine Symons; A. G.
Walkden; D. Milne Watson.
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E. £750 to £850

The National Wages Board (Railways).

5 Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

The National Wages Board was reconstituted by §64
of the Railways Act, 1921, for the determination of ques-
tions affecting wages and conditions of service of certain
classes of railway employees, on appeal from the Central
Wages Board.

Chairman, Harold Spencer Morris, K.C., M.B.E.
Representing Railway Companies (Panel of 29, from
whom 6 to be elected for each reference) National
Union of Railwaymen, (2); Associated Society of
Locomotive Engineers and Firemen (2); Railway
Terks' Association (2); Users of Railways, (4).
Secretary, W. H. Reynolds, M.B.E.

ECCLIASTICAL COURTS.

Judge, The Rt. Worshipful Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin,
D.C.L.
[Judges of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and
York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act,
1874."] *Court of Arches.*

Registry, 23 Knight-bridge St., Doctors Commons, E.C. 4.
Dean, Rt. Worshipful Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. D. Moore.

Court of Faculties.

(Registry and Office for Marriage Licences (Special
and Ordinary), Appointment of Notaries Public,
&c., 23 Knight-bridge Street, Doctors Commons, E.C.
Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2).
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur W. Dodwell Moore,
Deputy do., F. J. Colson.
Chief Clerk and Sealer, B. B. Bull.
Assistant Clerk, Charles A. Brown.

Vicar-General's Office.

for granting Marriage Licences, and Court of Pec-
liars, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W. 1. Office
hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2. Closed on Sundays,
Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.
Vicar-General, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, H. S. Allam.

Chancery Court of York.

Registry, Minister Yard, York.
Official Principal, Sir L. T. Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.
OFFICE OF THE VICAR-GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF YORK,
and for granting Marriage Licences in the Diocese
of York, and for the Consistory Court of York.

Vicar-Gen. and Chancellor, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbra-
ham, Bt.
Registrar, Arthur Vaughan Hudson.

* There are also the Consistory Courts of the various
Diocesan Bishops: these are invariably situated in their
Cathedral Cities and it is at the Registries of those
Courts that Licences for Marriage in churches outside
the London area can be obtained. See also section,
"Marriage Licences."

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary, Sir Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1
The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, H. T. A. Dashwood, The Chapter House, E.C. 4.

Bishop of London's Registry.

for granting Licences for Marriages in the Diocese
of London and for his Consistory Court, 1 Dean's
Court, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. 4. Office hours,
10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.
Judge, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L.
Registrars, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, Albert E. Cave.
Assistant, S. J. Shepherd.
Apparitor, A. C. Cross.

THE LAND REGISTRY,

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C. 2.

Office Hours:—Registration, 11 to 3; Searching and other business, 10 to 4. SATURDAYS closed at 2.

Registration of Title.

Chief Registrar, John Stewart Stewart-Wallace £1,500

Registrars, W. F. Burnett, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200;

C. A. L. Lewis £850 to £1,000

Assist. Registrars, C. A. H. Rendall, S. Lowenthal;

A. J. Sturton; C. W. Honeage; J. P. Purcell

Legal Assistants, G. W. Falkner; G. W. H. Tupper;

C. C. Deans; R. M. Lowe; W. J. L. Ambrose

Examiners, H. M. Rowland; W. E. Monday

Junior Legal Assistants, E. H. Collins; H. W. Wilson;

E. L. Follett; J. S. R. D. Rawcliffe; N. Sutcliffe.

Middlesex Deeds and Land Charges.

Superintendent, W. G. Nottage, F.S.I. £400 to £500

Survey and Map Department.

Chief Superintendents, J. R. Burnage, I.S.O.; R. F.

Drury, C.B.E., A.M.I.C.E. £550 to £650

Superintendents, W. S. Tratman; W. King; E. Alma-

worth; S. G. H. Mann £350 to £450

Personnel and Accounts.

Chief Assistant, D'Arcy Little, O.R.E., T.D. £500 to £600

Clerk of Accounts, A. H. Coates £400 to £500

YORKSHIRE DEEDS REGISTRY.

East Riding, Beverley—J. Bickersteth.

West " Wakefield—G. E. D. Warrington.

North " Northallerton—Hubert G. Thornley.

COUNTY COURTS.

In 1923 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 951,804, as against a pre-war figure of 1,264,188 (1913). The number of debtors imprisoned was 5,743 (1913) and 2,628 (1923), and of the last number 7,220 served the full term of imprisonment for "Contempt of Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

County Court Branch.

House of Lords, Lord Chancellor's Dept., S.W. 1.

Registry of County Court Judgment, &c.,

(Hours, 10 to 5; 11 to 3 for searches.)

Superintendent, E. C. Martin £850 to £1,000

Asst. do. and Clerk of Accounts, E. A. Tiley

Deputy do., H. J. Elton £550 to £700

Examiners of Accounts, G. T. Thompson; F. Edge;

F. W. Brook; J. R. Folkes; A. W. Blyde; E. W.

Mullins; C. A. Norris; H. Slade; W. E. Jones; H. G.

Fry; C. J. Holt; O. Sutcliffe; J. H. Wagstaff;

G. R. Morris; E. Bryant; R. T. Rayment; G. Hard-

wick; S. H. J. Dunn; A. Greenwood; C. F. Dyson;

H. I. James; P. J. Darby; H. S. Hughes

£350 to £500

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT.

Guildhall, E.C. 2.

Judges—

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen

Sir Ernest Wild, K.C. (Recorder)

Sir H. F. Dickens, K.C. (Common Serjeant)

Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K.C. £2,500

Frank Showell Cooper £1,750

Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, Wilfred Dell £1,400

Chief Clerk, H. E. Maynard £450

Serjeant-at-Mace and High Bailiff, Francis Sully £600

METROPOLITAN COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

(32) CHESHAM; ST. ALBANS; WEST LONDON.

Judge, His Honour Judge Hugh Sturgos, K.C. £1,500

Chesham.—Registrar, E. C. Francis, M.A.

St. Albans.—Registrar, A. Clark

West London (North End Road, W. Kensington, W.14)

—Registrar and High Bailiff, George Shilton.

(42) BLOOMSBURY; REDHILL; DORKING.

BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W. 1.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Edward Bray £1,500

Bloomsbury.—Registrar and High Bailiff, L. M.

Friend.

(48) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH.

Judge.—His Honour Judge Parry £1,500

Bromley.—Registrars, W. B. Pritchard, G. Pritchard.

Dartford.—Registrar, Walter E. Chancellor.

Gravesend.—Registrar, Howard Winnett.

Lambeth.—Registrars, W. B. Pritchard; G. Pritchard.

Maidstone.—Registrar, T. M. Pritchard.

Sevenoaks.—Registrar, A. C. Knockner.

Tonbridge.—Registrar, C. E. Warner.

Tunbridge Wells.—Registrar, A. T. Simpson.

(41) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N. 1.

Judges, His Honour Judge Parfitt and His Honour

Judge Bairstow £1,500

Registrar, Basil Upton Eddis.

High Bailiff, William Young Hicks.

(45) CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey.

Judge, His Honour Judge Harrington £1,500

Croydon.—Registrar and High Bailiff, J. E. Fox.

Kingston.—Registrar and High Bailiff, J. S. Bell.

Wandsworth.—Registrar and High Bailiff, R. L. G.

Willoughby.

(38) EDMONTON AND WOOD GREEN; ROMFORD AND ILFORD;

BARNET.

Judge, His Honour Judge Crawford £1,500

Edmonton.—Registrar and High Bailiff, Adam

Partington.

Romford and Ilford.—Registrar and High Bailiff,

Adam Partington.

Barnet.—Registrar and High Bailiff, Adam Part-

ington.

(43) MARYLEBONE, 279 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1.

Judges, His Honour Judge Scully and His Honour

Judge Bairstow £1,500

Registrar, T. M. V. Vaughan Roderick.

High Bailiff, J. Swinford Francis.

(39) SHOREDITCH: WHITECHAPEL.

SHOREDITCH, 221 Old St., E.C. 2.

WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescott Street, E. 1.

Judge, His Honour Judge Chuer £1,500

Shoreditch.—Registrar, J. B. Wickham.

High Bailiff, Henry Grimsdall.

Whitechapel.—Registrar, G. Owen White.

" High Bailiff, William Owen, J.P.

(40) Bow, Bow Rd., E. 3.

Judge, His Honour Judge Snagge £1,500

Registrar, H. A. Hore.

High Bailiff, Charles J. R. Tijou.

(47) SOUTHWARK; GREENWICH; WOOLWICH.

SOUTHWARK, Swan Street, S.E. 1.

GREENWICH, Burney St. WOOLWICH, William St.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Thomas Colpitts

Granger £1,500

Southwark.—Registrar & High Bailiff, Thomas

A. Bros.

Greenwich and Woolwich.—Registrar & High Bailiff,

C. M. Treadwell.

(44) WESTMINSTER, 82 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.

Judge, His Honour Judge Sir Alfred A. Tobin, K.C.

Registrars, Charles Ernest Cuff; George Ogle Jacob.

High Bailiff, Stanley L. Giffard.

OTHER COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

(each £1,500).

England and Wales: For Scotland see "Sheriffs Principal."

[County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."] Amphlett, Richd. Holmden, K.C. (22), Birmingham.

Bowen, Ivor, K.C. (28), Mid Wales.

Bradley, Francis Ernest, LL.D. (4), Preston, Black-

burn, &c.

Burgis, E. C. (20), Cheshire, Lancs, Yorks.

Cann, Wm. Moore (50), Brighton, &c.

Chapman, Edward Henry (17), Lincolnshire.
 Dobb, Harry (20), Leicestershire, &c.
 Dowdall, Harold Chaloner, k.c. (6), Liverpool, &c.
 Farrant, Hy. Gatchell (35), Cambridgeshire, &c.
 Greenwell, Francis John, c.b.e. (2), Northumberland.
 Gurdon, Charles (39), Plymouth and Cornwall.
 Hargreaves, Gerald de la P. (46), Brentford, Redhill
 and Dorking.
 Head, George Herbert, (26), Hull, Malton, &c.
 Higgins, George Herbert (58), Exeter.
 Hill, H. S. Staveley (23), Coventry, Northampton, &c.
 Hogg, Adam Spencer (5), Bolton, Bury, &c.
 Ingham, Robert Wood (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, &c.
 James, Arthur Gwynne (22), Bath, Devizes, &c.
 Kelly, Stanley Anthony Hill (24), Cardiff, &c.
 Lailey, Barnard, k.c. (52), Winchester, &c.
 Leech, Samuel Chetwynd (33), Essex and Suffolk.
 Leigh, Thomas Bowes (8), Manchester, &c.
 Lias, William John (23), Sheffield, &c.
 Lindley, Hon. Walter B. (57), Devon and Somerset.
 McCarthy, John William (25), York, Ripon, &c.
 Macpherson, Alan (53), Gloucestershire.
 Maxwell, A. Hyslop (55), Wilts and Dorset.
 Moore, Robert Ernest (22), Durham, &c.
 Morgan, John Lloyd, k.c. (31), Carmarthenshire, &c.
 Mossop, Leonard (22), Yorkshire, West Riding.
 Newell, Harold (19), Derbyshire.
 Parsons, Albert, k.c. (54), Bristol, &c.
 Randolph, Joseph Randolph, k.c. (36), Oxford, &c.
 Richards, Whitmore L. (7), Birkenhead, &c.
 Roberts, R. O. (29), Chester and North Wales.
 Rowlands, Rowland (30), Glamorganshire.
 Ruegg, Alfred H., k.c. (26), North Staffordshire.
 Smith, C. Herbert (32), Cambs. and Norfolk.
 Taylor, Hy. Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
 Tebbs, Herbert Louis (25), Wolverhampton, &c.
 Terrell, Hy., k.c. (49), East Kent.
 Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, &c.
 Turner, Richard W. (18), Notts, &c.
 Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, k.c. (14), Leeds
 and Wakefield.

RECORDERS.

Abingdon, William Harry Nash (1888).
 Andover, Archibald John Mackay (1898).
 Banbury, Harry Joseph Turrell (1922).
 Barnstaple and Bideford, Wilfrid Barnard Faraday
 (1925).
 Bath, Rayner Goddard, k.c. (1924).
 Bedford, Harold John Hastings Russell (1912).
 Belfast, Herbert Marshall Thompson, k.c. (1921).
 Bernick-on-Tweed, Herbert F. Manisty, k.c. (1905).
 Birkenhead, Alexander Mere Latham (1912).
 Birmingham, Sir Henry Maddocks, k.c. (1925).
 Blackburn, J. H. Thorpe, k.c. (1925).
 Bolton, Joseph Cooksey Jackson, k.c. (1905).
 Bournemouth, William J. H. Brodick, o.b.e. (1924).
 Bradford, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905).
 Bridgnorth, Alexander Graham (1905).
 Bridgewater, Wyndham Neave Slade (1898).
 Brighton, William P. G. Boxall, k.c. (1911).
 Bristol, Henry Holman Gregory, k.c. (1924).
 Burnley, Alfred Ravenscroft Kennedy, k.c., m.p. (1925).
 Burton-on-Trent, Alfred Ernest William Hazel, c.b.e.
 (1913).
 Bury St. Edmunds, Regd. Jas. Neville Neville, m.p. (1905).
 Cambridge, Rt. Hon. John Frederick Peel Rawlinson,
 k.c. m.p. (1898).
 Canterbury, Frank Safford (1894).
 Cardiff, Lieut.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bart., D.S.O., k.c.,
 (1922).
 Carlisle, Ernest Page, k.c. (1904).
 Carmarthen, Earl of Halsbury, k.c. (1923).
 Chester, E. Honoratus Lloyd, k.c. (1921).
 Chichester, Travers Humphreys (1921).
 Colchester, Hon. Sir Malcolm Macnaghten, k.b.e.,
 k.c., m.p. (1924).
 Croydon, Robert Frederick Colam, k.c. (1900).
 Deal, Major William Wilson Grantham, k.c. (1905).
 Derby, Thomas Hollis Walker, k.c. (1918).
 Devizes, Robert George Seton (1904).
 Doncaster, Charles Paley Scott (1923).
 Dover, George Thorn Drury, k.c. (1920).
 Dudley, Joseph Bridges Matthews, k.c. (1923).
 Durham, J. St. G. Pemberton (1924).
 Eber, Edward Percival Clarke (1922).

Faversham, John Castleman, Swinburne-Hanham
 (1908).
 Folkestone, Harold Spencer Morris, k.c., J.B.E. (1921).
 Gloucester, Charles Francis Vachell, k.c. (1905).
 Grantham, George Blaiklock (1915).
 Gravesend, Julian William Wellesley Weigall (1922).
 Great Grimsby, Charles Leete Attenborough (1918).
 Guildford, Sir Edward Marshall Hall, k.c. (1916).
 Halifax, James Willoughby Jardine (1922).
 Hartlepool, The Herbert Bell Wright (1901).
 Hastings, Alexander Macmorran, k.c. (1915).
 Harford, His Honour Arthur Gwynne-Jones (1894).
 High Wycombe, Frank Walter Raffety (1905).
 Huddersfield, Charles Frederick Lowenthal (1919).
 Hull, Henry Thomas Kemp, k.c. (1927).
 Hythe, Fredk. Temple Barrington-Ward, k.c. (1914).
 Ipswich, Heber Leonidas Hart, k.c., LL.D. (1915).
 King's Lynn, Henry St. John Digby Raikes, k.c., c.b.e.
 (1905).
 Kingston, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, k.c.,
 m.p. (1924).
 Leeds, John Albert Compston, k.c. (1919).
 Leicester, George Wightman Powers (1921).
 Lichfield, Stamford Hulton, m.b.e. (1905).
 Lincoln, John Suckling Pritchett (1921).
 Liverpool, Edward George Hemmerde, k.c. (1909).
 London, Sir Ernest Wild, k.c. (1922).
 Londonderry, His Honour Andrew Todd (1912).
 Londonderry, R. E. Osborne, k.c. (1920).
 Ludlow, Samuel R. C. Bosanquet (1919).
 Maidstone, Edward William Hansell (1917).
 Maldon and Saffron Walden, Charles Edward Jones
 (1921).
 Manchester, W. Greaves-Lord, k.c., m.p. (1925).
 Margate, Theobald Mathew (1913).
 Merthyr Tydfil, Edward William Milner-Jones (1917).
 Middlesbrough, Edward Alfred Mitchell-Innes, k.c.,
 c.b.e. (1915).
 Newark, Paul Ernest Sandlands, o.b.e. (1915).
 Newbury, Francis John Fitzgerald, k.c., c.b.e. (1904).
 Newcastle-under-Lyme, Alexr. Jones David, k.c. (1909).
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Llewellyn Archer Athley-
 Jones, k.c. (1906).
 Northampton, Charles Edward Dyer, k.c. (1918).
 Norwich, Sir William Ellis Hume-Williams, Bt., k.b.e.,
 k.c., m.p. (1905).
 Nottingham, Hugo Joseph Young, k.c. (1920).
 Oldham, Tom Eastham, k.c. (1924).
 Oswestry, Robert Lloyd Kenyon (1896).
 Oxford, Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, D.S.O. (1924).
 Penzance, Samuel Henry Leonard (1899).
 Plymouth, John Anthony Hawke, k.c., m.p. (1912).
 Pontefract, Robert Horton Vernon Wragge (1905).
 Poole, William Thomas Lawrence, k.c. (1924).
 Portsmouth, George William Ricketts (1914).
 Preston, Ernest W. Wingate-Saill, k.c. (1921).
 Reading, St. John Gore Micklethwait (1923).
 Richmond, Yorks, Walter Hilday, D.S.O. (1921).
 Rochester, Charles Murray Pitman (1924).
 Rotherham, George Fredk. Lloyd Mortimer, k.c. (1905).
 Rye, John Edwin Mitchell (1923).
 Salford, Adolph Max Lazarus Langdon, k.c. (1915).
 Salisbury, Thomas Henning Parr, k.c. (1918).
 Sandwich, George Cecil Whiteley, k.c. (1920).
 Scarborough, Herbert Brent Grotrian, m.p. (1918).
 Sheffield, William James Waugh, k.c. (1915).
 Shrewsbury, John William St. Lawrence Leslie (1903).
 Smeethick, Digby Cotes-Preedy (1919).
 Southampton, Ernest Bruce Charles, c.b.e., k.c. (1924).
 South Molton, Sydney Charles Nichols Goodman (1923).
 Stamford, William Marshall Freeman (1925).
 Stoke-on-Trent, Hon. Sir Reginald Coventry, k.c. (1921).
 Sudbury, Clement Martin Le Breton, k.c., o.b.e. (1918).
 Sunderland, Sir Henry Strother Cautley, Bt., k.c.,
 m.p. (1918).
 Swansea, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, k.c. (1923).
 Tenterden, John Foster Vesey Fitzgerald (1923).
 Teakesbury, Arthur John Hallam Montefiore Brice
 (1923).
 Thetford, Charles Edward Malden (1885).
 Tiverton, Sir Trehaque Herbert Kekewich, Bart.
 (1899).
 Walsall, John Lort-Williams, k.c. (1924).
 Warwick, John Gibbard Hurst, k.c. (1916).
 Wells, Arthur Fowkes Somerville (1916).
 Wexford, Herbert Davey, m.b.e. (1925).
 West Bromwich, Gerald Champion Lewis (1924).

West Ham, Edward Morten, K.C. (1894).
Wigan, Frank Boyd Merriman, K.C., O.B.E., M.P. (1920).
Winchester, Reginald Playfair Hills (1925).
Windsor, New, His Honour Hugh Murray Sturges, K.C. (1912).
Wolverhampton, Arthur Charles Joseph Powell, K.C. (1918).
Worcester, Frederic William Sherwood (1908).
Yarmouth, Great, William Rowley Elliston (1913).
York, Sir Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P. (1917).

OTHER JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.
 Dickens, Sir Henry Fielding, K.C., Common Serjeant of London.
 Errington, Lt.-Col. F. H. L., C.B., D.C.L., Judge of Consistory Court, London.
 Lawrence, Roger Bernard, K.C., Vice-Chancellor, County Palatine of Lancaster.
 Lawrie, Allan James, K.C., Deputy Chairman, County of London Sessions.
 Pollock, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick, Bart., K.C., Judge of Admiralty Court, *Cinque Ports*.
 Roskill, John, K.C., Judge of Court of Record, *Hundred of Salford*.
 Taylor, Sir William Francis Kyffin, K.B.E., K.C., President, Court of Passage, *Liverpool*.
 Wallace, Sir Robert, K.C., Chairman, County of London Sessions.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—Old Bailey.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for:—

1926.	12th January.	1926.	12th May.
"	9th Feb.	"	22nd June.
"	2nd March.	"	19th July.
"	23rd March.	"	7th September.
"	20th April.	"	12th October.

Clerk of the Court, Sir Herbert Austin. *Deputy*, W. W. Nops.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of any Superior Court, and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the City of London Court for time being. (Office hours: 10 to 4, during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 2.)

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, 1926.

London.		Southwark.	
13th Jan.	7th April.	8th Jan.	9th April.
30th June.	26th Oct.	2nd July.	22nd Oct.

Clerk of the Peace, Sir Herbert Austin.

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26 Old Jewry, E.C. 2.

Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Hugh Stephenson Turnbull £1,500 to £2,000
Assistant Commissioner, John Stark, O.B.E. £900 to £1,200

Chief Superintendent (Chief Clerk), Richard J. Halford, M.B.E. £720

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS.

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Silvester Richards £1,400
Assistant Clerk, Wallace Thoday, L.L.B. £800
Affidavit Clerk and Cashier, Harold P. Jacob £300

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, Lewis Beeston £950
Assistant Clerk, S. E. Longbottom £550
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £700

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Commissioner, Brig.-Gen. Sir William Thomas Francis Horwood, K.C.B., D.S.O. £3,000
Private Secretary, Miss E. E. Drysdale.
Assistant Commissioners, Hon. Trevor Bigham, C.B.; Frank Louis Dumbell Elliott, C.B.; Sir James William Olive, K.B.E. (Deputy Commissioner, £1,800); Maj.-Gen. Sir Borlase Edward Wyndham Childs, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B. each £1,500
Deputy Asst. Commissioners, N. Kendal; Lt.-Col. P. R. Laurie, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. F. C. Carter, C.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200
Secretary, G. H. Edwards, O.B.E. £1,000

Assistant Secretaries, W. S. Mylius; Col. S. G. Partidge, C.M.G., C.B.E. (Establishment Officer); H. A. Tripp £750 to £850
Senior Clerks, B. T. Earle (Old Establishment); M. B. Frere; H. L. Sheppard; J. E. Simpson £550 to £700
1st Class Clerk (Old Establishment), H. Ravenscroft £500
Higher Executive, C. Annesley; W. G. Galley; H. G. Gilbert; E. A. Rix (Registrar); C. R. D. Pulling; G. Carmichael £400 to £550
Junior Executive, G. E. Sharpe; R. N. Huggett; S. J. Chamberlain, D.F.C.; E. St. John; F. J. Payne; S. W. Richards; G. Buck; F. Mayhew; E. R. Hooper £100 to £400

Surgeon-in-Chief, Col. Sir Chas. A. Ballance, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., M.R., F.R.C.S.

Physician, M. A. Cassidy, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Messrs. Wontner & Sons.
Director of Traffic Services, Arthur Bansom, O.B.E. (Chief Constable).

Chief Constable (Criminal Investigation Department), F. Wensley, M.B.E.

Superintendents, F. W. Abbott, M.V.O. (Administrative); Albert Gooding (Preparatory Class).

Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Dept., J. McBrien, M.B.E.; A. Hawkins, M.B.E.; F. Carlin; A. Neil; J. H. Ashley; W. Brown.

Districts and Divisions of the Metropolitan Police.
Chief Constables of Districts, Maj. E. M. Lafone, O.B.E.; Maj. M. Tomlin; H. D. Morgan; J. Billings £800 to £1,000

Superintendents of Divisions.

A WHITEHALL.—Thomas London.
 B CHIEFSEA.—Ernest Bacchus.
 C ST. JAMES'S.—Henry Martin, M.B.E.
 D MARLBOROUGH.—Thomas Peel.
 E HOLBORN.—Christopher Parker.
 F PADDINGTON.—Joseph Short.
 G FINSBURY.—Albert Davis.
 H WHITECHAPEL.—Thomas Faulkner.
 I HACKNEY.—Ernest Appleton.
 K BOW.—William MacMillan, M.B.E.
 L LAMBETH.—Thomas Abbott.
 M SOUTHWARK.—John Wilkinson.
 N ISLINGTON.—William Parker.
 O CANNERSWELL.—James Anderson.
 P GREENWICH.—Alfred Barrett.
 S HAMPTSTEAD.—Arthur Hannett.
 T HAMMERSMITH.—William Newman, M.B.E.
 V WANDSWORTH.—Francis Pratt.
 W BRISTOL.—Charles Clark.
 X KILBURN.—Herbert Woodmore, M.B.E.
 Y HIGHGATE.—John Concannon.
 Z CROYDON.—Edward Brennan.
 THAMES.—James Orton.
 WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—Charles Adams (Ch. Insp.).
 PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—David Sewell.
 DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—Owen Webb.
 CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—Charles Sly.
 PEARL DOCKYARD.—John Kane (Insp.).
 ROYTH.—Richard Gadd (Ch. Insp.).

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

New Scotland Yard, S.W. 1.

Receiver, J. F. Moylan, C.B., C.B.E. £1,200 to £1,500
Private Secretary, E. W. Petty.
Secretary, G. H. Pryce £850 to £1,000
Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Lufkin (Accountant), £750 to £850; A. Flower (General Branch), £650 to £800
Deputy Accountant, C. A. Palmer £550 to £700
Senior Clerks, H. H. Comyn; R. K. O'Neill (Contracts); A. T. Shepherd, £450 to £650; J. B. Reynolds; R. J. Hayward £400 to £500
Cashier, E. D. Conran, M.C. £400 to £500
Junior Clerks, E. W. Petty; H. Day; J. F. Marshall; Capt. T. L. N. Mostyn; P. W. J. A. Lawless; W. A. Hendry; E. Oates £100 to £400
Supt. of Registry, T. B. Burgess £300 to £400
Do., Pensions Branch, W. E. Taylor £300 to £400
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 2, The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.
Architect and Surveyor, G. M. Trench, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. £750 to £850
First Class Assistant Architect and Surveyor, C. A. Battle, L.R.I.B.A. £450 to £600
Engineer, Maj. T. H. Vitty, T.D., A.M.I.E.E. £450 to £600

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839.)

Bow STREET, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

Magistrates, Sir Chartres Biron (Chief Metropolitan Magistrate)	£1,800
Rollo F. Graham-Campbell	£1,500
H. W. Wilberforce	£1,500
Chief Clerk, John Gaskell, o.b.e.	£800

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road, W.C. 1.

Magistrates, Arthur Edmund Gill	£1,500
H. C. A. Bingley	£1,500
Chief Clerk, John Wilson	£700

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET, W. 1.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead	£3,500
Henry Lannoy Cancellor	£1,500
Chief Clerk, William George Hobbs	£650

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH, Blackheath Hill, S.E. 10.

Magistrates, Alick James Fassell	£1,500
R. Ernest Dummett	£1,500
Chief Clerk, T. Proud	£700

LAMBETH, Renfrew Road, Lower Kennington Lane, S.E. 11.

Magistrates, Henry G. Rooth	£1,500
S. Fleming	£1,500
Chief Clerk, A. C. L. Morrison	£550 to £700

MARLBOROUGH, Seymour Place, W. 1.

Magistrates, John G. Hay Halkett	£1,500
(and a vacancy)	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington	£700

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road, N. 16.

Magistrate, Samuel Pope	£1,500
Chief Clerk, C. H. Denyer	£550 to £700

OLD STREET, E.C. 2.

Magistrates, William Clarke Hall	£1,500
Basil Bernard Watson, M.C.	£1,500
Chief Clerk, A. E. Crankshaw	£550 to £700

THAMES, Charles Street, Stepney, E. 1.

Magistrates, John A. R. Cairns	£1,500
Joseph Sharpe	£1,500
Chief Clerk, A. H. Lieck	£550 to £700

TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street, L.E. 1.

Magistrates, Henry Turner Waddy	£1,500
Theodore Wilfrid Fry, o.b.e.	£1,500
Chief Clerk, E. K. Y. Rigg	£550 to £700

WESTMINSTER, Rochester Row, S.W. 1.

Magistrates, Edward C. P. Boyd	£1,500
(and a vacancy)	£1,500
Chief Clerk, E. A. Carr	£700

WEST LONDON, Southcombe St., W. Kensington, W. 14.

Magistrates, Kenneth McLean Marshall, o.b.e.	£1,500
J. Ratcliffe Cousins	£1,500
Chief Clerk, B. Westell	£550 to £700

SOUTH-WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W. 11.

Magistrate, Thomas Scanlon	£1,500
Chief Clerk, Frederick Temple Martin	£550 to £700

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the

Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.)

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford, E. 15.

Magistrate, Forbes St. John Morrow	£1,000
Deputy Magistrate, A. Philip Quicke	£900
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson	£900

CHILDREN'S COURTS.

Children's Courts, in separate buildings from Police Courts, have been constituted by Orders in Council. These are held at St. Anne's Vestry Hall, Dean Street, Soho; Caxton Hall, Westminster; Town Hall, Shoreditch; Town Hall, Lambeth; Vernon Chapel, Vernon Square, King's Cross, and at the Town Hall, Fulham.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

Atkin, Peter Wilson, o.b.e., <i>Salford</i> (1903).	
Brierley, Edgar, o.b.e., <i>Manchester</i> (1902).	
Brough, Bertram Charles, <i>Potteries District</i> (1909).	
Deacon, Stuart, <i>Liverpool</i> (1902).	
Gibson, Robinson Fooks, <i>Chatham & Sheerness</i> (1924).	
Griffith, Robert Arthur, <i>Merthyr Tydfil</i> (1915).	
Grimley, Bertram Griffiths, <i>South Staffordshire</i> (1923).	
Ilkeston, The Lord, <i>Birmingham</i> (1920).	

• Juvenile Court, Friday, 2.30 p.m., at Tower Bridge Juvenile Court, Tooley St., S.E. 1.

Jones, Morgan Philips Griffith, o.b.e., *Middlesbrough* (1920).
 Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1920).
 Morice, Beaumont, *Bradford* (1924).
 Samson, Sir E. Marlay, K.B.E., K.C., *Swansea* (1923).
 Smith, Joseph, *Grimsbay* (1905).
 Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909).
 Williams, William St. J. Francis, *Cardiff* (1923).

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks after March 31, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held in the ensuing and not in the same week. BREWSTER SESSIONS are regulated by Sec. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidations) Act, 1920.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS.

Sessions House, Newington, S.E. 1.

Under the scheme of the London County Council for regulating the holding of Courts of Quarter Sessions for the County of London approved by the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sect. 42 (7) of the Local Government Act, 1888) Sessions are held twice in each month—24 Sessions during the year—the first Sessions in January, April, July and October being Quarter Sessions, and the remaining 20 being Adjournd Quarter Sessions.
 Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace, K.C. £2,500
 Deputy do., Allan J. Lawrie, K.C. £2,000
 Clerk of the Peace, John Dix.

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS.

GUILDHALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Chairman, Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C., D.L.
 Deputy do., Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Kild, K.C., M.P., D.L.
 Assistant Deputy do., T. Edward Forster, K.C.
 Clerk of the Peace, E. S. W. Hart, M.B.E., Guildhall, S.W. 1.
 Deputy do., C. W. Radcliffe, M.A.

SURREY SESSIONS.

COUNTY HALL, Kingston-on-Thames.

Chairman, G. Cecil Whiteley, K.C.
 Deputy Chairmen, Charles Martineau; J. H. W. Pilcher.
 Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Weeding.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD.

Albert Square, Manchester.

The Court of Record for the Hundred of Salford dates from Anglo-Saxon times, and was left undisturbed by the Judicature Act of 1873.
 High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
 Judge, John Roskill, K.C.
 Registrar, P. M. Heath (Town Clerk).
 Deputy Registrar, Harry Eltoft.
 Chief Clerk, A. Desquesnes, L.L.B.
 Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

COUNTY OF LONDON CORONERS.

Western District, Henry Robert Oswald	£1,500
Coroner's Office, Fulham Palace Road, Hammer-smith, W. 6.	
Central District, Sir Walter Schröder, K.B.E.	£1,500
Coroner's Office, a Branch Hill Side, Hampstead, N.W. 3.	
Westminster and Duchy of Lancaster, Savoy District, S. 1. Oddie	£1,500*
Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.	
North-Eastern District, Edwin Smith	£1,500
Coroner's Office, Calvert Avenue, Shoreditch, E. 2.	
Eastern, R. L. Guthrie, o.b.e.	£1,350
Coroner's Office, Branch Road, Stepney, E. 14.	
Liberty of Tower, F. Danford Thomas	£10 10s.
South-Western District, S. Ingleby Oddie	*
Coroner's Office, High Street, Lambeth, S.E. 1.	
Southern and Duchy of Lancaster, Clapham Districts, A. Douglas Cornburn	£1,041
Coroner's Office, St. George's Road, Peckham, S.E. 15.	
South-Eastern District, W. H. Whitehouse	£1,186
Coroner's Office, Watson St., New Cross Road, S.E. 8.	
Borough of Southwark District (see p. 532).	

* Mr. Oddie receives a joint salary of £1,500 in respect of the Westminster, South Western and Duchy of Lancaster (Savoy) districts.

The Royal Navy.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. William Clive Bridgeman, M.P. (with house)	£4,500
Naval Secretary, Rear-Adm. Frank Larken, C.B., C.M.G.	£1,985
Private Secretaries, T. Fry; W. A. Medrow M.B.E.	
First Sea Lord and Chief of the Naval Staff, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D.	(with house) £2,835
Naval Assistant, Capt. Roger M. Bellairs, C.M.G.	
Secretary, Paym.-Capt. Frank T. Spickernell, C.B., D.S.O.	
Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel, Vice-Adm. Sir Hubert George Brand, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.	£1,890
Naval Assistant, Capt. A. E. P. Bedford.	
Extra Naval Assistant, Engineer-Rear-Adm. William Rattey, C.B., O.B.E.	
Secretary, Paym.-Com. L. N. Sampson.	
Third Sea Lord and Controller, Rear-Adm. Sir Alfred Erle Montacute Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	£1,890
Secretary, Paym.-Com. R. C. Jerram, D.S.O.	
Fourth Sea Lord and Chief of Supplies and Transport, Rear-Adm. John Donald Kelly, C.B.	£1,890
Secretary, Paym.-Com. Arthur F. Strickland.	
Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, Vice-Adm. Sir Frederick Lawrence Field, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	*£1,890
Secretary, Paym.-Com. F. L. Horsey, O.B.E., D.S.C.	
Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff, Rear-Adm. Frederic Charles Dreyer, C.B., C.B.E.	*£1,890
Secretary, Paym.-Lieut. Com. A. C. M. Edmonds, O.B.E.	
Civil Lord, Earl Stanhope, D.S.O., M.C.	£1,000
Private Secretary, H. N. Morrison.	
Technical Assistant, H. F. Graham.	
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, J. C. C. Davidson, C.B., C.B., M.P.	£2,000
Private Secretary, A. E. Gloyn-Cox.	
Do. (Parliamentary).	
Permanent Secretary, Sir Oswyn Alexander Ruthven Murray, K.C.B.	£3,000
Private Secretary, A. S. Le Maître, M.C.	
Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, C. M. Pitman.	
Deputy Judge Advocate, Paym.-Rear-Adm. F. J. Krabbé, C.B.	

The Secretary's Department.

Deputy Secretary, Sir Charles Walker, K.C.B.	£2,200
Principal Assistant Secretaries, Sir V. W. Baddeley, K.C.B., £1,700; A. Flint, C.B.	£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Barnes, O.B.E., H. Eastwood, C. W. Loveridge, P. E. Marrack, O.B.E., S. H. Phillips, S. H. Plummer, W. A. T. Shorto, C.B.E.	£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, J. A. C. Champion, O.B.E., G. F. Cotton, M.V.O., M.B.E., C. B. Coxwell, O.B.E., H. Crombie, M.B.E., G. Dunn, T. Fry, W. H. Hancock, M.B.E., E. Lee, N. Macleod, C. G. Madin, C.B.E., W. A. Medrow, M.B.E., C. Perham, A. H. M. Robertson, E. Sowers, R. Walton	£700 to £900
Assistant Principals, R. E. Boucher, J. Lawson, A. S. Le Maître, M.C., H. V. Markham, M.C., H. N. Morrison	£200 to £500
Librarian, W. G. Perrin, O.B.E.	£400 to £600
Principal Lady Superintendent, Miss E. Bass, O.B.E.	£300 to £400

Divisions of the Naval Staff.

Naval Operations, Capt. W. Tomkinson, C.B., M.V.O.	
Plans, Capt. W. A. Egerton, C.M.G.	
Naval Intelligence, Rear-Adm. A. G. Hotham, C.B., C.M.G.	
Trade Division, Capt. M. E. Dunbar-Nasmith, T.C., C.B.	
Gunnery, Capt. H. T. Walwyn, D.S.O.	
Torpedo, Capt. N. A. Sullivan.	
Training and Staff Duties, Capt. H. J. Tweedie, C.B., A.D.C.	
Naval Air Section, Capt. T. F. P. Calvert, D.S.O.	
Tactical Section, Capt. A. H. Taylor, O.B.E.	

The Hydrographic Department.

Hydrographer of the Navy, Capt. H. P. Douglas, M.B.E.	
Asst. ditto, Capt. J. D. Nares, D.S.O.	
Chief Civil Asst., W. E. Llewellyn, O.B.E.	£550 to £700
Director of Navigation, Capt. Hon. A. C. Strutt.	
Superintendent of Charts, Com. F. E. B. Hulse, D.S.O., D.S.C.	
Sup't. of Sailing Directions, Com. B. O. M. Day.	
Sup't. of Tidal Work, Compr. (ret.) H. D. Warburg.	

Mobilisation Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. R. N. Bux, C.B.	
Asst. do., Capt. R. L'E. M. Redo, D.S.O.	

Naval Recruiting Department.

55 Whitehall, S.W. 1.	
Director, Lt.-Col. A. G. Little, C.M.G., M.C.	
Asst. and Deputy do. Maj. G. H. Littleton, R.M.	

* In addition to naval half-pay.

Physical Training and Sports Department.

Director, Capt. E. Wigram, C.M.G., D.S.O.	
Asst. do., Lieut.-Com. D. J. Claris.	

The Medical Director-General of the Navy.

Director-General, Surgeon-Vice-Adm. J. Chambers, C.B., C.M.G., M.D.	£2,363
Dep. do., Surg.-Capt. R. St. G. S. Bond, M.B.	
Assistants to the Director-General, Surg.-Commanders R. W. B. Hall, A. K. Smith-Shand, M.D., J. McCutcheon, M.B., E. E. Fletcher, O.B.E.	

The Paymaster Director-General.

Director-General, Paymaster Rear-Adm. Sir Charles F. Pollard, K.C.B., C.M.G.	
Deputy do., Paymaster-Capt. W. Gask, C.B.	

The Chaplain of the Fleet.

Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E. 10.	
Chaplain of the Fleet, Ven. Archdeacon Robert McKew, C.B.E., D.D.	£1,468

Education Department.

Adviser on Education, A. P. McMullen, M.A.	
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Instructor-Capt. T. Slater, B.A.	
Deputy Superintendent of Naval Examinations, Instr.-Capt. J. Camp, B.A.	

Royal Marine Office.

54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

The Royal Marines were first raised in 1664 and were administered by the Military Authorities. Since 1755 they have been administered by the Admiralty. They are organized in three Divisions (Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth) with a recruit depot at Deal.

Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. A. R. Hamilton-Hutchinson, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	£1,985
Asst. do, Col., and Comdt., R. C. Temple, C.B., O.B.E.	
Deputy Asst. Adj.-General, Lt.-Col. R. D. Ormsby, C.B.E.	

Naval Construction Department.

Director, W. J. Berry, C.B.	£2,500
Director of Warship Production, E. A. J. Pearce, C.B.E.	£1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director of Naval Construction, C. F. Munday, C.B.	£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Directors, A. W. Johns, C.B.E., W. H. Carter, E. L. Attwood, O.B.E.	£1,000 to £1,200
Sup't. of Admiralty Experimental Works, M. P. Payne	£775 to £925

Chief Constructors, F. Bryant, O.B.E., C. E. Goodyear, O.B.E., P. L. Pethick, S. E. Boyland, O.B.E., A. W. A. Cluett, M.B.E., C. H. Croxford, O.B.E. . . . £775 to £925

Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Adm. Sir R. B. Dixon, K.C.B. . . . £2,363
Deputy do., Eng.-Rear-Adm. W. M. Whayman, C.B., C.B.E.
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, Eng.-Rear-Adm. L. J. Watson, O.B.E.; Eng.-Capt. W. R. Parnall.

Electrical Engineering Department.

Director, W. McClelland, C.B., O.B.E., M.I.E.E. . . £1,500
Asst. do., A. D. Constable, O.B.E., M.I.E.E.; J. McCaffery, O.B.E., A.M.I.E.E.; E. T. Williams, O.B.E., M.I.E.E. . . . £900 to £1,100

Naval Ordnance Department.

Director, Capt. C. M. Forbes, D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Capt. G. R. B. Blount, D.S.O.
Asst. Director, Capt. F. T. B. Tower, O.B.E.
Engineer Inspectors, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Henry Wall, C.M.G., Eng.-Comms. A. W. S. Durston, B. Harvey, Eng.-Lieuts., F. V. Stopford, W. D. Browne, D.S.O., H. G. W. Haddy, J. D. Sturrock.
Deputy Supt. of Design, Comm. H. G. Jackson, O.B.E. (ret.)
Chief Inspector, Commr. L. E. H. Mowell (ret.).

Armament Supply Department.

Chief Superintendent, Capt. H. R. Norbury, C.B. (ret.) . . £1,200 to £1,500
Superintendents, R. W. Wharhirst, G. E. Woodward, C.B.E. . . . £850 to £1,000

Torpedoes and Mining Department.

Director, Capt. B. M. Money, D.S.O.
Deputy do., Capt. P. E. Parker, D.S.O.

Naval Equipment Department.

Director, Rear-Adm. Arthur A. M. Duff, C.B., £1,985
Asst. Director, Capt. A. H. Walker, O.B.E.

Compass Department.

Ditton Park, Langley, Bucks.
Director, Capt. Frank O. Crough-Osborne, C.B. (ret.) . . £850 to £1,000

Gyroscope Equipment.

Adviser, Prof. Sir J. B. Henderson, D.Sc.

Dockyards Department.

Director, Vice-Admiral (ret.) Brian H. F. Barttelot, C.B., M.V.O. . . . £1,500
Deputy Director, J. J. King-Sulter . . . £1,200
Assistant Directors, Eng.-Capt. I. E. S. Roberts, J. S. Pringle, O.B.E.
Chief Constructor, P. Goodyear, M.B.E. . . £775 to £925

Signal Department.

Director, Capt. J. F. Somerville, D.S.O.

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.
Director, F. W. W. Burrell, O.B.E. . . £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. do., J. H. Jeffery . . . £850 to £1,000

Naval Store Department.

Director, J. W. L. Oliver, C.B., C.B.E. . . £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, A. E. Cooks, O.B.E. . . £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, W. Gick, C.B.E., R. J. Hall; B. J. Wilson, O.B.E. (acting) . . . £850 to £1,000
Principal Technical Assistant, R. Murray, O.B.E., M.V.O.

Virtualing Department.

Director, J. W. H. Culling, C.B.E. . . £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Director, W. E. Clayton, O.B.E. £850 to £1,000

The Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department.

Civil Engineer-in-Chief, L. H. Saville, C.B., M.Inst.C.E., A.M.S.A. . . £2,000
Deputy Civil Engineers-in-Chief, G. P. Hayes, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., E. M. Barton, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. . . £1,300
Assistant Civil Engineer-in-Chief, T. B. Hunter, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. . . £1,000 to £1,200
Superintending Civil Engineers, A. J. Luke, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., W. H. Moorby, M.Sc., M.I.C.E. . . £750 to £950

Chief Surveyor, H. H. Skipper, M.B.E., F.S.I.

Chief Surveyor of Lands, H. W. Basden-Smith, M.I.C.E. £800 to £1,000
£700 to £900

Greenwich Hospital Department.

14 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

The total estimated income of Greenwich Hospital for 1924-25 is £249,327, as compared with £247,200 for 1923-24. The total estimated expenditure is £248,477, as against £247,281 in the previous year, leaving a surplus income of £850. Of the total figure it is estimated that £138,798 will be spent on Greenwich Hospital pensions to seamen and marines, including Greenwich Hospital Canada pensions, pensions to widows and the education of children, and £62,757 will be devoted to the Royal Hospital School.

Director, A. W. Smallwood, C.B.E. . . £1,200
Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter.

*Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Contracts, W. St. D. Jenkins, C.B., C.B.E. . . £1,200 to £1,500
Deputy Director, P. Minter, C.B.E. . . £1,000 to £1,200
Assistant Directors, P. Dale Russell, O.B.E., G. B. Cobb, F. F. Fisher, O.B.E., E. C. Jubb, O.B.E. . . £850 to £1,000

Professional Accountancy Division.

Principal Accountant, F. W. Papworth, O.B.E., F.S.A.A. . . £850 to £1,000

The Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, C. J. Naef, C.B., C.B.E. . . £1,500
Deputy do., T. D. James, C.B.E. . . £1,000 to £1,200
Asst. Accountants-General, C. M. Bruce, O.B.E., E. S. Croft, O.B.E., W. Medd, O.B.E., F. Portor, O.B.E. (ret.), F. Storr . . . £850 to £1,000

Scientific Research and Experiment Department.

Director, F. E. Smith, C.B.E., F.R.S. . . £1,500
Principal Scientific Assistant, C. S. Wright, O.B.E., M.C., M.A. . . £650 to £750
Superintendent, C. V. Drysdale, O.B.E., D.Sc. . . £800 to £1,000
War Office Representative, Maj. K. F. Dunsterville, D.S.O., R.A.

Statistics Department.

Director, Paym.-Rear-Adm. C. J. E. Rotter, C.B. (ret.).

Reserves Office.

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Admiral Commanding Reserves, Vice-Adm. Sir Lewis Clinton-Baker, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.

Full pay and allowances.

Assistant, Capt. B. G. Washington, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Naval Member, R.N.V.E. Committee, Capt. C. H. Filcher, D.S.O.

NOTE.—Except where otherwise shown, Naval and Marine Officers at the Admiralty are in receipt of Naval Pay-Allowance.

LIGHTHOUSES AND PILOTAGE.

In 1921-2 the receipts of the *General Lighthouse Fund* were £1,175,284, made up of £1,128,004 Light Dues collected and £44,202 Government grant; the expenditure was £1,114,158, principally upon maintenance of Lighthouses (£265,050), of Lightships (£236,841) and of Steam Vessels (£220,128). The *Pilotage* Receipts were £668,095 in 1923 (latest return) made up principally of £668,536 from Pilotage Rates. The Expenditure in 1923 was £700,181, of which £597,882 was paid to Pilots and £25,262 to Pilots' Benefit Fund.

* The Admiralty Pattern Rooms are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, S.W. 1, and at 5 Cornwall Street, Livery Street, Birmingham.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

Lord Waller Talbot Kerr, G.C.B. (born 1839)	June 16, 1904
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Hobart Seymour, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (born 1840)	Feb. 20, 1905
Sir Arthur Dalrymple Fanshawe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (born 1847)	April 30, 1910
Sir William Henry May, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (born 1849)	March 20, 1913
Hon. Sir Hedworth Mear, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Extra Equerry to the King (born 1856)	March 5, 1915
Earl Jellicoe of Scapa, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (born 1859)	April 3, 1919
Earl Beatty, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., 1st Sea Lord (born 1871)	April 3, 1919
Sir Henry Bradwardine Jackson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., D.Sc., LL.D. (born 1855)	July 31, 1919
Lord Wester Wemyss, G.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.C.L. Extra Equerry to the King (born 1864)	Nov. 1, 1919
Sir Cecil Burney, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (born 1858)	Nov. 24, 1920
Sir C. E. Madden, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., LL.D. (born 1862)	July 31, 1924
Hon. Sir S. A. Gough-Calthorpe, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. (born 1864)	May 2, 1925

ADMIRALS.

Sir M. E. Browning, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1st and Principal A.D.C.).
Sir J. M. de Robeck, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Sir W. C. Pakenham, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Sir A. C. Leveson, K.C.B.
Sir S. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., M.V.O. (C-in-C, Portsmouth).
Sir H. F. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., LL.D. (C-in-C, Atlantic).
Sir O. de B. Brock, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Sir R. F. Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (C-in-C, Plymouth).
Sir D. R. L. Nicholson, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Sir W. E. Goodenough, K.C.B., M.V.O. (C-in-C, Nore).
Sir W. C. M. Nicholson, K.C.B.

VICE-ADMIRALS.

Sir G. P. W. Hope, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (R.N. College, Greenwich).
Sir R. J. B. Keyes, Bart., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D. (Acting Admiral; C-in-C, Mediterranean).
Sir H. H. D. Tothill, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Hon. Sir V. A. Stanley, K.C.B., M.V.O. (Reserve Fleet).
Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair, K.C.B., M.V.O. (C-in-C, China).
Sir J. A. Ferguson, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (C-in-C, North America and West Indies).
Sir L. Clinton-Baker, K.C.V.O., G.B., C.R.E. (Reserve, Admiralty).
Sir W. H. Cowan, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (Rosyth and Coast of Scotland).
Sir R. Webb, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir R. W. Bentinck, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir E. P. F. G. Grant, G.C.V.O., C.B.
Sir F. L. Field, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff).
Hon. Sir H. G. Brand, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B. (Extra Equerry to the King; 2nd Sea Lord).
D. L. Dent, C.B., C.M.G.
Sir M. R. Y. Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.C.L.
Sir M. H. Hodges, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (3rd Battle Squadron).
H. W. Richmond, C.B.

H. D. R. Watson, C.B., C.V.O., C.R.E. (3rd Battle Squadron).
C. MacLachlan, C.B.

Engineer-Vice-Admiral.

Sir R. B. Dixon, K.C.B. (Eng.-in-Chief).

Surgeon Vice-Admiral.

J. Chambers, C.B., C.M.G., M.D., K.H.P. (Director-Gen., Medical Dept.).

REAR-ADMIRALS.

W. S. Nicholson, C.B. (1st Battle Squadron).
Sir A. E. M. Chatfield, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (Controller).
C. D. Johnson, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (Malta).
A. A. M. Duff, C.B. (Naval Equipment).
H. F. P. Sinclair, C.B.
Sir M. S. FitzMaurice, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G. (C-in-C, Africa).
A. C. H. Smith, C.B., M.V.O. (Naval Representative, League of Nations).
H. L. P. Heard, C.B., D.S.O.
C. T. M. Fuller, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Battle Cruiser Squadron).
A. K. Waistell, C.B. (1st Cruiser Squadron).
W. M. Ellerton, C.B. (C-in-C, East Indies).
J. D. Kelly, C.B. (Fourth Sea Lord).
Sir H. T. Buller, K.C.V.O., C.B. (H.M. Yachts).
D. M. Anderson, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
T. D. Gilbert, C.B.
W. A. H. Kelly, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (2nd Cruiser Squadron).
P. M. R. Royds, C.B., C.M.G. (Chatham Dockyard).
L. C. S. Woolcombe, C.B., M.V.O. (Devonport Dockyard).
J. W. L. McClintock, C.B., D.S.O. (3rd Cruiser Squadron).
H. R. Crooke, C.B. (F.-P., Ordnance Committee).
W. W. Fisher, C.B., C.V.O.
B. S. Thasiger, C.B., C.M.G. (Portsmouth Dockyard).
R. N. Bax, C.B. (Mobilisation).
V. H. S. Haggard, C.B., C.M.G. (Submarine).

C. P. Beaty-Pownall, C.M.G.
R. G. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton, C.B.E., M.V.O. (Gibraltar).
P. H. Hall Thompson, C.B., C.M.G. (1st Sea Lord, Australia).
A. V. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
W. H. D. Boyle, C.B.
A. G. Hotham, C.B., C.M.G. (Naval Intelligence).
A. B. Addison, C.M.G. (Destroyers, Mediterranean).
F. C. Dreyer, C.B., C.R.E. (Asst. Chief of Staff).
F. H. Mitchell, C.B., D.S.O. (2nd Battle Squadron).
J. E. Cameron, C.B., M.V.O. (S.N.O., Yangtze).
C. S. Townsend, C.B. (Naval Mission, Greece).
C. M. Staveley, C.B., C.M.G.
J. E. T. Harper, M.V.O.
F. Larken, C.B., C.M.G. (Naval Sec. to 1st Lord).
W. R. Napier, C.M.G., D.S.O.
H. W. Bowring, D.S.O.
R. M. Burnstorf, C.B., C.M.G.
D. T. Norris, C.B., C.M.G.
H. W. Parker, C.B., C.M.G.
O. Buckhouse, C.B.
R. R. C. Backhouse, C.B., C.M.G.
H. E. Grace.
W. D. Paton, D.S.O., M.V.O.
L. G. Preston, C.B.
W. Nunn, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.O., D.S.O.

Engineer-Rear-Admirals.

G. M. Whynman, C.B., C.R.E.
G. W. Baldwin, C.R.E.
S. P. Ferguson, C.R.E.
L. J. Watson, C.B., C.R.E.

Surgeon-Rear-Admirals.

C. M. Boddrell, C.B.
A. Maclean, C.B., D.S.O., M.D.
J. F. Hall, C.M.G., M.B.
A. Gaskell, C.B., C.R.E., F.R.C.S.
E. Sutton, C.M.G.
D. W. Hewitt, C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.

Paymaster-Rear-Admiral.

Sir C. F. PoBard, K.C.B., C.M.G. (Paymaster-Director-Gen.).

NAVAL COMMANDS (Oct. 31, 1925).

The Nore.

C-in-C, Vice-Adm. Sir William E. Goodenough,
K.C.B., M.V.O. (Pembroke) March 5, 1924
Chatham Dockyard, Rear-Adm. P. M. R. Roys, C.B.,
C.M.G. Dec. 1, 1923

Portsmouth.

C-in-C, Adm. Sir S. R. Fremantle, K.C.B., M.V.O.
(Victory) April 28, 1923
H.M. Submarines, Rear-Adm. V. H. S. Haggard, C.B.,
C.M.G. (Dolphin) Sept. 1, 1925
H.M. Yachts, Rear-Adm. H. T. Buller, C.B., C.V.O.
(Victoria & Albert) April 1, 1922
Portsmouth Dockyard, Rear-Adm. B. S. Thesiger,
C.B., C.M.G. Jan. 13, 1925

Plymouth.

C-in-C, Adm. Sir Richard Phillimore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
M.V.O. (Impregnable) Oct. 3, 1923
Devonport Dockyard, Rear-Adm. L. C. S. Woolcombe,
C.B., M.V.O. Nov. 1, 1924

Coast of Scotland.

Commanding, Vice-Adm. Sir W. H. Cowan, Bt., K.C.B.,
D.S.O., M.V.O. June 30, 1925

Reserve Fleet.

Commanding, Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Victor A. Stanley,
K.C.B., M.V.O. (Centurion) March 4, 1924

Atlantic Fleet.

C-in-C, Adm. Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
M.V.O. (Raven) Aug. 15, 1924
2nd Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. H. F. Mitchell, C.B.,
D.S.O. (Resolution) May 5, 1925
Battle Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. C. T. M. Fuller,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Hood) April 30, 1925
2nd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. W. A. H. Kelly,
C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (Carnegie) May 15, 1925

North America and West Indies.

C-in-C, Vice-Adm. Sir James A. Fergusson, K.C.B.,
K.C.M.G. (Calcutta) May 26, 1924

Mediterranean.

C-in-C, Adm. Sir R. J. B. Keyes, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.,
C.M.G., D.S.O. (Queen Elizabeth) May 25, 1925
2nd in Command, Vice-Adm. Sir M. H. Hodges, K.C.B.,
C.M.G., M.V.O. (Iron Duke) April 16, 1925

THE ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

The R.N.R. was formed in 1853, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N.R. Advisory Committee, which meets as follows:

R.N.R. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir Lewis Clinton-Baker, K.C.V.O.,
C.B., C.B.E.
Secretary, Paym.-Lieut.-Com. W. R. Tucker, R.N.

Commanders for R.N.R. and M.M. Duties.

Glasgow, Com. E. G. de S. Jukes-Hughes, R.N.
Liverpool, Com. E. L. Gräve, D.S.O., R.N.
London, Com. C. T. A. Bunbury, C.B.E., R.N.

1st Battle Squadron, Rear-Adm. C. M. Staveley, C.B.,
C.M.G. (Barham) Oct. 14, 1925
1st Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. A. K. Waistell, C.B.,
(Delhi) Oct. 9, 1924
3rd Cruiser Squadron, Rear-Adm. J. W. L. McClintock, C.B., D.S.O. (Cardiff) Dec. 18, 1924
Destroyer Flotillas, Rear-Adm. A. P. Addison, C.B.,
C.M.G. (Coventry) Sept. 1, 1924
S.N.O., Malta, Rear-Adm. C. D. Johnson, C.B., D.S.O.,
M.V.O. (Gibraltar), Rear-Adm. R. G. A. W. Stapleton-
Cotton, C.B.E., M.V.O. (Formosa) March 7, 1925
S.N.O., Danube, Capt. D. B. Le Mottée (Glowworm)
Sept. 15, 1923

China.

C-in-C, Vice-Adm. Sir E. S. Alexander-Sinclair,
K.C.B., M.V.O. (Hawkins) April 20, 1925
Hong Kong, Commodore A. J. B. Stirling, C.B. (Tamar)
Oct. 15, 1924
S.N.O., Yangtse, Rear-Adm. John E. Cameron, C.B.,
M.V.O. (Bee) Oct. 16, 1925
S.N.O., West River, Comm. J. U. P. Fitzgerald
(Tarantula) Aug. 4, 1925

East Indies.

C-in-C, Rear-Adm. W. M. Ellerton, C.B. (Chatham)
Nov. 30, 1925
S.N.O., Persian Gulf, Capt. E. W. Leir, D.S.O. (Triad)
Feb. 1, 1924

India.

Director, Royal Indian Marine (Bombay), Capt. E. J.
Headlam, C.S.I., C.M.O., D.S.O. Aug. 3, 1925
Deputy Director, Capt. E. W. Huddleston, C.I.E., C.B.E.,
May 26, 1924

Africa.

C-in-C, Rear-Adm. Sir M. S. Fitzmaurice, K.C.V.O.,
C.B., C.M.G. (Birmingham) Dec. 20, 1924

Australian Fleet.

Commanding, Commodore T. E. Wardle, D.S.O. (Sydney)
March 14, 1924
Sydney, Capt. A. G. Craufurd (Penguin)
March 10, 1923

New Zealand.

Commodore, A. F. Beal, C.M.G. (Dunedin) July 12, 1923

Canadian Squadron.

Director of Naval Service, Capt. W. Hose, C.B.E.,
R.C.N. (Guelph) July 1, 1920

THE ROYAL NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

The R.N.V.R. was formed in 1902, and its affairs are governed, under the Board of Admiralty, by the R.N.V.R. Committee.

R.N.V.R. COMMITTEE.

58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

President, Vice-Adm. Sir Lewis Clinton-Baker, K.C.V.O.,
C.B., C.B.E.

Commanding Officers of Divisions.

Scottish, Capt. (Commodore and Class), Marquess of
Graham, C.B., C.V.O., V.D.
London, Capt. H. D. King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.O., M.P.
Sussex, Capt. Viscount Curzon, C.B.E., V.D., M.P.
Bristol, Capt. Lord Tredegar, C.B.E., V.D., A.D.O.
Tyne, Capt. H. J. Craig, V.D.
Mersey, Comm. W. Maples, V.D.
Ulster, Capt. Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, D.S.O.

SHIPS OF THE ROYAL NAVY (Oct. 31, 1925).
(Including the Royal Australian, New Zealand, and Canadian Navies.)
Battleships.

Type	Ships of Type.
<i>Nelson</i> .— <i>Nelson</i> , <i>£</i> Rodney.	
<i>Queen Elizabeth</i> .—Malaya, Barham, Valiant, Warspite, <i>Queen Elizabeth</i> .	
<i>Royal Sovereign</i> .—Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Revenge, Resolution, Ramillies.	
<i>King George V.</i> .— <i>£</i> Ajax, <i>£</i> Centurion, <i>£</i> King George V.	
<i>Orion</i> .— <i>£</i> Thunderer.	
<i>Iron Duke</i> .—Emperor of India, Benbow, Marlborough, <i>Iron Duke</i> .	

Battle Cruisers.

<i>Hood</i> .— <i>Hood</i> .
<i>Tiger</i> .— <i>Tiger</i> .
<i>Renown</i> .— <i>Repulse</i> , <i>Renown</i> .

Cruisers.

<i>Kent</i> .— <i>Kent</i> , Cornwall, Suffolk, Cumberland, Berwick.
Improved <i>Birmingham</i> .—Hawkins, Vindictive, Eppingham, Frobisher.
<i>Adelaide</i> .— <i>Adelaide</i> .
<i>Arethusa</i> .— <i>Aurora</i> .
" <i>E</i> ".— <i>Emerald</i> , <i>Enterprise</i> .
" <i>D</i> ".— <i>Delhi</i> , <i>Dunedin</i> , <i>Danaë</i> , <i>Dauntless</i> , <i>Dragon</i> , <i>Durban</i> , <i>Despatch</i> , <i>Diomedé</i> .
<i>Carlisle</i> .— <i>Cairo</i> , <i>Calcutta</i> , <i>Carlisle</i> , <i>Colombo</i> , <i>Capetown</i> .
<i>Ceres</i> .— <i>Cardiff</i> , <i>Coventry</i> , <i>Curlew</i> , <i>Ceres</i> , <i>Curacao</i> .
<i>Caledon</i> .— <i>Caledon</i> , <i>Calypso</i> , <i>Caradoc</i> .
<i>Centaur</i> .— <i>Concord</i> , <i>Centaur</i> .
<i>Cambrian</i> .— <i>Cambrian</i> , <i>Canterbury</i> , <i>Constance</i> , <i>Castor</i> , <i>Champion</i> , <i>Calliope</i> .
<i>Caroline</i> .— <i>Comus</i> , <i>Conquest</i> , <i>Carysfort</i> , <i>Cleopatra</i> .
<i>Chatham</i> .— <i>Birmingham</i> , <i>Lowestoft</i> , <i>Southampton</i> , <i>Dublin</i> , <i>Brisbane</i> , <i>Sydney</i> , <i>Melbourne</i> , <i>Chatham</i> .
<i>Pelorus</i> .— <i>Pioneer</i> .
<i>Weymouth</i> .— <i>Yarmouth</i> , <i>Dartmouth</i> , <i>Weymouth</i> .

§ When *H.M.S. Nelson* and *Rodney* are completed for sea, *H.M.S. Ajax*, *Centurion*, *King George V.* and *Thunderer* will be scrapped under the Washington Pact.

Monitors.

<i>Frebus</i> Lord Clive, Terror, Gorgon (8,000 tons);
<i>Marshall Soult</i> (6,600 tons), 2 15-inch guns; <i>Monitors</i>
<i>M 22</i> , <i>M 29</i> (355 tons), <i>M 32</i> , <i>M 33</i> (400 tons).

Torpedo-Boat Destroyers.

<i>Built 189.</i>
<i>Building 2</i>

Aircraft Carriers.

<i>Furious</i> , <i>Argus</i> , <i>Pegasus</i> , <i>Ark Royal</i> , <i>Hermes</i> , <i>Eagle</i> , <i>Courageous</i> , <i>Glorious</i> .

NAVAL CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

Casualties to all ranks of Royal Navy and Royal Naval Reserve, including Mercantile Marine Reserve while serving in H.M. ships and merchant ships, but excluding casualties of the Royal Naval Division and British Mercantile Marine losses:—

	Officers.	Men.
Killed in action or died of wounds	2,074	20,735
Died	400	11,433
Wounded in action	549	3,961
Injured	256	392
Missing	—	2
Prisoners of War	211	824
Interned	51	170
Total	3,541	37,517

Typical Ships.

Type.	Tons.	Main Armament.
<i>Nelson</i> (building)	35,000	8 15-inch
<i>Queen Elizabeth</i> (1915-16)	27,500	8 15-inch
<i>Royal Sovereign</i> (1916-17)	26,750	8 15-inch
<i>King George V.</i> (1912-13)	23,000	10 13 5-inch
<i>Orion</i> (1912)	22,500	10 13 5-inch
<i>Iron Duke</i> (1914)	25,500	10 13 5-inch

Battle Cruisers.

<i>Hood</i> (1920)	41,200	8 15-inch
<i>Tiger</i> (1914)	28,500	8 13 5-inch
<i>Renown</i> (1916)	26,500	6 15-inch

Cruisers.

<i>Kent</i> (building)	18,600	4 15-inch
<i>Birmingham</i> (building) ..	9,750	7 7 5-inch
<i>Adelaide</i> (1922)	5,560	9 6-inch
<i>Arethusa</i> (1914)	3,520	2 6-inch
" <i>3 E</i> " (building)	7,550	7 6-inch
" <i>D</i> " (1918-22)	4,650	6 6-inch
<i>Carlisle</i> (1918-22) ..	4,190	5 6-inch
<i>Ceres</i> (1917-18)	4,190	5 6-inch
<i>Caledon</i> (1917)	4,120	5 6-inch
<i>Centaur</i> (1916)	3,750	5 6-inch
<i>Cambrian</i> (1915-16)	3,750	4 6-inch
<i>Caroline</i> (1915)	3,750	4 6-inch
<i>Chatham</i> (1912-14)	5,400	8 6-inch
<i>Pelorus</i> (1897-1900)	2,235	8 4-inch
<i>Weymouth</i> (1912-12)	5,250	8 6-inch

Fleetilla Leaders.

<i>Scott Class</i> .—Bruce, Campbell, Douglas, Mackay, Malcolm, Montrose, Stuart.
<i>Shakespeare Class</i> .—Broke, Keppel, Shakespeare, Spenser, Wallace.
<i>Kempfenfelt Class</i> .—Abdiel, Anzac, Grenville, Nimrod, Saumarez, Seymour.

Submarines.—Built 63. Building 4.

Sloops, various, 32.

Coastal Motor Boats, 29 (building, 2).

Gunboats 2. River Gunboats, 12 large (2 6-inch guns); 6 small.

WARSHIP LOSSES IN THE WAR.

Allies.....	803,000 displacement tons
Enemy (excluding Scapa Flow).....	415,000 displacement tons.

Class.	U.K.	U.S.A.	France.	Italy.	Japan.	Ger.	Aust.-H.
Battleships	13	—	4	3	1	1	3
Battle Cruisers..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cruisers.....	25	1	5	2	4	24	2
Monitors	6	—	—	1	—	—	3
Destroyers	64	2	14	10	3	72	5
Torpedo Boats...	10	—	8	5	1	51	4
Submarines	59	1	14	8	—	216	8
Small Craft	27	—	9	—	—	—	—

FLEETS OF THE WORLD.
BUILT.

Class.	British Empire.	United States.	Japan.	France.	Italy.	Russia.	Germany.
Battleships.....	18	18	6	9	7	3	8
Battle Cruisers.....	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Cruisers.....	49	31	28	16	13	7	8
Armoured Coast Defence Vessels and Monitors...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers.....	8a	2	2	—	—	1	—
Flotilla Leaders.....	17	—	—	1	9	—	—
Destroyers.....	189	309b	101	54	53	80	16
Torpedo Boats.....	—	—	—	—	68	—	16
Submarines.....	63	118	51	46	43	28	—
Sloops.....	35	—	—	8	—	4	—
Coastal Motor Boats.....	29	—	2	2	12	26	—
Gunboats and Despatch Vessels.....	2	10	6	49	13	2	3
River Gunboats.....	18	5	8	5	3	4	—
Minesweepers.....	62	45	3	29	40	9	—

BUILDING AND PROJECTED.

Battleships.....	2	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cruisers.....	8	9c	11	9d	5k	7	1
Cruiser Minelayers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aircraft Carriers.....	—	2	2	1	1	—	—
Flotilla Leaders.....	1	—	—	21h	2	—	—
Destroyers.....	2	12d	23	36i	24l	26	1
Submarines.....	4	15e	28	59j	20m	1	—
Coastal Motor Boats.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
River Gunboats.....	—	6f	—	—	—	—	—
Minesweepers.....	—	—	3	—	6n	—	—

- a Including 2 cruisers under reconstruction.
b Includes 14 fitted as minelayers and 20 transferred to C.G. service.
c 8 authorized.
d Authorized.
e Includes 6 authorized.
f Authorized.
g 4 projected but not yet authorized.
h 25 projected but not yet authorized.

- i 18 projected but not yet authorized.
j 36 projected but not yet authorized. (Excludes and class submarines, of which it is proposed to lay down 3 each year.)
k 2 projected but not yet authorized.
l 8 projected but not yet authorized.
m Including 8 projected but not yet authorized.
n Combined minelayers and minesweepers.

AGE LIMIT FOR WARSHIPS.

The age limits for vessels is counted from the date of completion, and in the case of British vessels the formula that one year's war service is equivalent to two years' peace service has been applied in the case of Cruisers, Destroyers, and Submarines:—

Battleships.....	20 years
Battle cruisers.....	20 "
Aircraft carriers.....	20 "
Cruisers.....	15 "
Destroyers.....	12 "
Submarines.....	10 "
Coastal Motor Boats.....	10 "
Other vessels.....	20 "

TRADE AND NAVAL PROTECTION.

In the House of Commons the Parliamentary Secretary of the Admiralty (Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P.) stated that the aggregate value of the trade of the British Empire east of Africa was £1,100,000,000 in 1922, and the cost of maintenance of British squadrons (including ships of the Dominions' Navies) in Eastern waters and in the Pacific was £3,542,000 in 1922.

COST OF WARSHIPS.

The cost of a battleship of the latest type, inclusive of torpedoes, ammunition, &c., is approximately £7,000,000. Of this about £3,200,000 is due to labour and £2,100,000 to material, the remainder being due to profit and to establishment charges, such as rent, rates, light, power, maintenance, &c. The cost of a battle cruiser similar to *H.M.S. Hood* would be about £6,000,000, of which approximately £2,700,000 is due to labour and £1,800,000 due to material. The corresponding figures for a modern light cruiser are £2,000,000, £900,000, and £600,000; for a modern destroyer, £325,000, £145,000, £98,000; and for a modern submarine, £400,000, £180,000, £120,000.

ORDER OF WAR MEDALS.

THE Army Council has given instructions that stars and medals approved for service during the Great War will be worn in the following order:—1914 Star or 1914-15 Star; British War Medal; Mercantile Marine War Medal; Victory Medal; Territorial Force War Medal; India General Service Medal (for operations against Afghanistan, 1919).

The Army.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Whitehall, S.W. 1.

The business of the War Office proper appears to have been originally entrusted, about 1620, to a Committee of the Privy Council; the Clerk in attendance on that Committee being the Secretary at War. The Secretary at War had immense power in military matters, as holding the purse; but neither the Commander-in-Chief nor the Board of Ordnance was subject to him. In 1794, a Secretary of State was first appointed. The Office of Secretary at War was not terminated at this date, but, from 1835, it was amalgamated with that of Secretary of State for War until, in 1863, it was formally abolished by Act of Parliament.

In 1801, the Secretary of State for War was also given the business of the Colonies, of which he was relieved in 1854 by the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies.

In 1856, the Commissariat Office, which was only a semi-military branch of the Army with headquarters at the Treasury, was transferred to the War Department; the Board of Ordnance was abolished, after an existence

of more than three centuries; and the Board of General Officers and the Army Medical Department were also successively absorbed into the War Department. The year 1870 witnessed the final welding into one War Office of the civil administrative functions of the Secretary of State and the military administrative functions hitherto exercised at the Horse Guards. In that year, the War Office Act vested the direct and immediate control of every branch of Army administration in the Secretary of State. Before the appointment of a Secretary of State, the military control of the Army was, to a very great extent, in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, who was subordinated to the Secretary of State from 1895 until the abolition of the Office in 1904. In 1904, an Army Council was created by Letters Patent, and to this Council were thereby transferred all the powers exercised under the Royal prerogative by the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. Statutory powers were transferred by the Army (Annual) Act of 1909 (9 Edw. VII. C. 3).

The Army Council, War Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State for War (President of the Army Council), The Right Hon. Sir Laming Worthington-Evans,

Bt., G.B.E., M.P.

Principal Private Secretary, Austin Earl, C.B.E.

Assistant do., E. B. Speed, M.C.

Personal do., Capt. G. F. R. Hirst, M.C.

Parliamentary do., Maj. L. Ropner, M.C., M.P. (unp.).

Military Secretary, Lt.-Gen. Sir D. G. M. Campbell, K.C.B.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (Vice-President), The Earl of Onslow, O.B.E.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Gen. Sir George F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert D. Whigham, K.C.B., E.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir Walter Campbell, K.C.B., E.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lt.-Gen. Sir J. F. Noel Birch, K.C.B., E.C.M.G.

Financial Secretary, Capt. H. Douglas King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., A.D.C., R.N.V.R., M.P.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Herbert J. Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

The Chief of the Imperial General Staff.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir G. F.

Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.

Military Assistant, Bt.-Lt.-Col. A. F. A. N. Thorne,

C.M.O., D.S.O.

Personal Assistant, Capt. T. E. G. Nugent, M.C.

Director of Military Operations and Intelligence,

Maj.-Gen. Sir J. T. Burnett-Stuart, K.B.E., C.F.,

C.M.O., D.S.O.

Deputy Director, Col. S. F. Muspratt, C.S.I., C.I.E.,

D.S.O., A.D.C.

Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. F. Romer,

K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

Director of Military Training, Maj.-Gen. Hon. J. F.

Gathorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Adjutant-General to the Forces.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. D.

Whigham, K.C.B., E.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Private Sec., Capt. H. Simpson, M.B.E., M.C.

Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Col. Sir

R. S. May, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Deputy Director, Col. G. D. Jobb, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Director of Personal Services, Maj.-Gen. G. J. Farmer,

C.B., C.M.G.

Director-General, Army Medical Services, Lieut.-Gen.

Sir W. B. Leishman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., K.H.F.

Deputy Director-General, Maj.-Gen. C. E. Pollock, C.B.,

C.B.E., D.S.O., K.H.S.

Director of Hygiene, Col. H. P. W. Barrow, C.M.G.,

D.S.O., O.B.E.

Asst. do., Lt.-Col. P. H. Henderson, D.S.O.

Director of Pathology, Col. D. Harvey, C.M.G., C.B.E.,

M.D.

Asst. do., Lt.-Col. A. E. Hamerton, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The Quarter-Master-General to the Forces.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Lt.-Gen. Sir

W. Campbell, K.C.B., E.C.M.G., D.S.O.

Private Secretary, Capt. H. Gooch, M.B.E.

Director of Movements and Quartering, Maj.-Gen.

A. A. McHardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Asst. Director of Transportation, Lt.-Col. R. Oakes,

C.B.E.

Director of Remounts, Maj.-Gen. G. H. A. White, C.B.,

C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director of Supplies and Transport, Maj.-Gen. G. F.

Davies, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Maj.-Gen.

R. K. Scott, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director-General, Army Veterinary Services, Maj.-

Gen. W. D. Smith, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Caxton

House, Tottill Street, S.W. 1.)

Assistant do., Maj. W. E. Schofield, O.B.E.

The Master-General of the Ordnance.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F.

Noel Birch, K.C.B., E.C.M.G.

Private Sec., C. J. H. Nicholson.

Directors of Artillery, Col. S. C. Peck, D.S.O.; Col.

S. W. H. Rawlins, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director of Fortifications and Works, Maj.-Gen. H. F.

Thullier, C.B., C.M.G.

Director-General of Factories, Sir H. Mensforth, K.C.B.,

C.B.E.

Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col.

B. A. G. Shelley, C.M.G. (54 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.)

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War.

Under-Secretary of State for War, The Earl of

Onslow, O.B.E.

Private Sec., C. A. Lewis, M.C.

Parliamentary do., D. R. Grenfell, M.P.

Director-General of the Territorial Army, Lt.-Gen. Sir

H. S. Jeudwine, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Deputy Director, Col. Sir P. C. B. Skinner, K.B.E., C.B.,

C.M.G., D.S.O.

Comptroller of Lands, H. G. Goligher, C.B.E.

Chief Land Agent and Valuer, Col. C. Cole, C.B.E., F.S.I.

Department of the Financial Secretary.

Financial Sec. (Finance Member), Capt. H. Douglas

King, C.B.E., D.S.O., V.D., R.N.V.R., M.P.

Private Sec., A. E. Kemble, D.S.O.

Director of Army Contracts, N. F. B. Osborn, C.B.

Deputy Director, L. D. Holland, C.B.E.

Department of the Permanent Under Secretary.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir H. J. Creedy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Private Secs., A. J. Newling; E. B. Charteris (unpaid); Mrs. F. Sammut, M.B.E.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State, J. B. Crosland, C.B.

Private Sec., M. H. Fitzgerald, M.C.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, Sir B. B. Cubitt, K.C.B.; R. J. G. C. Paterson, C.B. (*Director of Finance B*); E. V. Fleming, C.B. (*Director of Establishments*); B. M. Draper (*Director of Finance*); C. F. Wetherstone, C.B. (*Director of Finance A*).

Assistant Secretaries, A. E. Widdows, C.B.; F. C. Bovenschen; B. R. T. Grindle; W. M. Gaul, C.B.E.; H. C. Gordon; K. Lyon, C.B.E.; T. J. Cash.

Principals, H. W. Moggridge, C.M.G.; G. F. S. Hills; H. Birkhead; A. Earl, C.B.E.; G. W. Lambert; W. H. T. Otley; A. R. McBain, O.B.E.; H. J. B. Clough; F. Whittle; J. R. Wade; H. C. Perrott; G. D. Roseway; E. J. R. Edwards; H. C. Care; A. Rowlands, M.B.E.; F. C. Atkin; O. S. Cleverly; W. H. Schlich; W. Hayden (*acting*).

Assistant Principals (1920 Estab.), E. M. Daltruff; C. A. Lewis, M.C.; E. B. B. Speed, M.C.; A. E. Kemble, D.S.O.; J. R. McGregor, M.C.; G. W. Turner, A. J. Newling; M. H. Fitzgerald, M.C.; C. L. Bayne; A. F. Dobbie-Bateman; E. A. Armstrong.

Controller of Cost Accounts, A. T. V. Robinson.

Chief Accountant, J. J. Beard, C.B.E.

Librarian, F. J. Hueston, C.B.E.

Head of Information Section, D. Caird, C.B.E.

Chaplain-General, Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis, C.M.G., M.C., D.D.

Deputy Chaplain-General, Rev. O. S. Watkins, C.M.G., C.B.E., K.H.C.

The Judge Advocate-General.

68 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Judge Advocate-General, Sir Felix Cassel, Bart., K.C.

Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Col. Sir Gilbert Mellor, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., K.C.

Deputy Judge Advocate, P. Sutherland Graeme, C.B.E.

Legal Assistant, C. L. Stirling.

Military and Air Force Department.

Officer in Charge, Col. H. D. F. MacGeagh, C.B.E., T.D., K.C.

Queen Alexandra's Army Nursing Board.

President, H.M. Queen Alexandra.

Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Services.

Joint Secretaries, Dame Anne Beadsmore-Smith, D.B.E., R.R.C.; Miss R. Osborne, C.B.E., R.R.C.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY.

Aldershot.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. March 1, 1923

Major-Gen. (Administration), B. F. Burnett-Hitchcock, C.B., D.S.O.

Eastern, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. Feb. 19, 1926

Major-Gen. (Administration), J. W. O'Dowda, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.

London District, Horse Guards, S.W. 1.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. Lord Ruthven, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Feb. 1, 1924

Northern, York.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O. Nov 1, 1923

Northern Ireland, Newtownards.

G.O.C., Maj.-Gen. A. R. Cameron, C.B., C.M.G., Feb. 2, 1922

Scottish, Edinburgh.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O. Feb. 19, 1926

Southern, Salisbury.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Gen. Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., June 17, 1924

Major-Gen. (Administration), G. H. B. Freeth, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.C.

Western, Chester.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. June 17, 1924

British Army of the Rhine, Cologne.

G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B., June 17, 1924

Military Inter-Allied Commission of Control—Berlin. Chief of British Section, Maj.-Gen. A. G. Wauchope, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O. May 25, 1924

Egypt, Cairo.

G.O.C., Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. C. B. Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. March 3, 1923

Iraq.

Brigade-Commander, Maj.-Gen. E. S. Girdwood, C.B., C.M.G. Nov. 6, 1924

India.

C.-in-Chief, Field Marshal Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. Nov. 1925

Chief of the General Staff, Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Skeen, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.M.G. 1925

Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. S. M. Shore, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C. Feb. 14, 1924

Quartermaster-General, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. Feb. 18, 1924

Master-General of Supply, Maj.-Gen. Sir E. H. de V. Atkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. April 1, 1924

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. R. N. Harvey, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. June 6, 1924

Northern Command, Gen. Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G. 1925

Western Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. June 6, 1923

Eastern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C. Feb. 14, 1924

Southern Command, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. B. Walker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. March 1, 1924

THE REGULAR ARMY.

The Regular Army consists of the following units:—

Cavalry.

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards ("The Blues").

Cavalry of the Line.—1st, and 2nd, 3rd & 6th, 4th & 7th Dragoon Guards; 1st & 2nd, 5th & 6th Dragoons; 3rd, 4th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 11th, 13th & 18th, 14th & 20th and 15th & 19th Hussars; 9th, 12th, 16th & 5th and 17th & 21st Lancers.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by letters.

Royal Field Artillery.—Batteries, distinguished by numbers.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Companies, distinguished by numbers.

Royal Malta Artillery.—Permanent duty in Malta.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The Corps consists of Electric, Field, Fortress, Postal, Printing, Railway, and Survey Companies, Bridging Train, &c.

Royal Corps of Signals.

The Corps consists of Cavalry and other Divisional Signals, Wireless Companies, Anti-Aircraft Section, &c.

Infantry Regiments.

The Foot Guards.—The Grenadier Guards (3 Battalions); the Coldstream Guards (3 Battalions); the Scots Guards (2 Battalions); the Irish Guards (1 Battalion); the Welsh Guards (1 Battalion).

Line Regiments.—49 English Regiments (2 Battalions each); 3 Welsh Regiments (2 Battalions each); 10 Scottish (5 Highland and 5 Lowland) Regiments (2 Battalions each); and 2 Irish Regiments (2 Battalions each); with the West India Regiment (2 Battalions) and the West African Regiment (1 Battalion).

The Royal Tank Corps.
Headquarters, Wool, Dorset.

The Royal Army Service Corps.
Buller Barracks, Aldershot.

The Royal Army Medical Corps.
Crookham Camp, Aldershot.

The Army Dental Corps.
Woking.

The Royal Army Ordnance Corps.
Elisea Barracks, nr. Cosham.

The Royal Army Veterinary Corps.
Caxton House, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W. 1.

The Royal Army Chaplains' Department.
War Office, S.W. 1.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.
Under the Presidency of Queen Alexandra.

The Royal Army Pay Corps.
War Office, S.W. 1.

The Corps of Military Accountants.
80, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

The Army Educational Corps.
School of Education, Shorncliffe.

The Corps of Military Police.
Mytchett Hutments, Ash Vale, Aldershot.

THE AUXILIARY FORCES.

THE MILITIA.

In 1907 the "Old Constitutional Force" known as the "Militia" was transformed into the "Special Reserve," but the following Militia units were retained:—The Bermuda Militia Artillery, the Channel Islands Militia, and the Malta Militia. In 1921 the terms "Special Reserve (and Extra Reserve) Battalions" were abolished, and "Militia" restored, but no appointments are at present made to the force, which comprises the following units:—

Artillery.—R. F. A. and R. G. A.

Royal Engineers.—All branches.

Infantry.—The 3rd Battalion of Infantry Regiments of the Line (and in some cases the battalion next in numerical order) is specially retained as Militia.

Militia in the War.—At the outbreak of the Great War all units were embodied, the majority being included in Defence Schemes. One or two units served abroad, but, generally speaking, the units were employed as training and reinforcing centres for the Armies in the field.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

In 1907 the "Yeomanry" and the "Volunteers" were transferred into the Territorial Force, which included English, Welsh, and Scottish Cavalry; Royal Horse, Royal Field, and Royal Garrison Artillery; Royal Engineers; Infantry; Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps. In 1921 the title was changed to "Territorial Army."

Territorials in the War.—The strength of the Territorial Force in July, 1914, was about 265,000. During the Great War 320 new units were formed, and there passed through the ranks of the force about 50,000 officers and 1,000,000 other ranks. The Territorial Force suffered total battle casualties of 27,000 officers, and nearly 600,000 other ranks, of which some 6,600 officers and 106,000 other ranks were killed. Among the war honours gained by officers and men of the Territorial Force were 70 Victoria Crosses.

THE KING'S PRIZE.

The King's Prize at Bisley, 1925, was won by A. Smith, late Sapper R.E., with a score of 226. In 1924 the winner was Pte. D. Burke, Canada, with a score of 230.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY.

All Ranks.	1925 6.
Regimental Troops (exclusive of India)	143,016
do. do. (Indian Establishment)	62,179
Colonial and Native Indian	3,438
Army Reserve	99,000
Supplementary, do.	23,170
Militia	—
Channel Islands Militia	1,322
Malta and Bermuda, do.	1,577
Territorial Army	186,010
O.T.C. (Officers and Permanent Staff)	1,236
Total	520,948
The corresponding total for 1924-5 was 516,671.	

GREAT WAR CASUALTIES, 1914-1919.

British Empire.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
Gt. Britain and Ireland	743,702	1,693,262
Canada	56,625	149,732
Australia	59,330	152,171
New Zealand	16,136	40,729
South Africa, Newfoundland and Colonies	8,832	15,153
Total, Dominions	140,923	357,785
India	61,308	70,859
Total, British Empire	946,023	2,121,906

Allied and Associated Countries.

	Deaths.	Wounded.
France	1,393,388	1,490,000
Belgium	38,172	44,686
Italy	460,000	947,000
Portugal	7,222	13,751
Rumania	335,706	No record
Serbia	127,535	133,148
U.S.A.	115,660	205,690

Enemy Countries.

Germany	2,050,466	4,202,028
Austria and Hungary	1,200,000	3,620,000
Bulgaria	101,224	152,400
Turkey	300,000	570,000

Proportion of killed and missing: France, 1 in 30; England, 1 in 66; Italy, 1 in 79; United States, 1 in 2,000; Germany, 1 in 35; Austria, 1 in 50; Russia, 1 in 107.

OFFICIAL END OF THE WAR.

The Official Termination of the War, when all Treaties of Peace had been ratified by the respective Governments, was Aug. 31, 1921.

FIELD MARSHALS.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., V.D., Colonel Grenadier Gds. and R.A.S.C., and Colonel-in-Chief H.L.I., Ride Brig. and R.A.M.C., Personal A.D.C. to the King	June 26, 1902
Rt. Hon. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col. Scots Gds. (<i>Constable of the Tower of London</i>)	June 19, 1911
Rt. Hon. Earl Haig, K.T., G.C.B., G.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., Colonel R.H.G., 17th-21st Lancers, and K.O.S.B.	Jan. 1, 1917
H.I.M. the Emperor of Japan, K.G.	Jan. 2, 1918
Maréchal de France Ferdinand Foch, G.C.B., G.M.	July 19, 1919
Rt. Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Colonel Y. & L. Regt. (<i>High Commr., Palestine</i>)	July 31, 1919
Rt. Hon. Viscount Allenby, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel 1st L.G. and 16th-5th Lancers	July 31, 1919
Sir W. R. Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.	March 29, 1920
Sir A. A. Barrett, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., Indian Army	April 12, 1921
H.M. The King of the Belgians, K.G., G.C.B., Col.-in-Ch. 5th-6th Dragoons	July 4, 1921
Sir W. R. Birdwood, Bt., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O., Indian Army, Col. 12th Lrs. (<i>C-in-Ch., India</i>)	March 21, 1925

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

(Active List.)

Generals.		
H.M. the King of Spain, K.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Ch. 16th-5th Lrs.	Sir T. E. Clarke, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Innis F.	
Sir C. C. Monro, Bart. G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., Col. The Queen's R. (<i>Gibraltar</i>) (<i>Bath King of Arms</i>).	Sir C. H. Harington, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., Col. The King's R., Col. A.E.C. (<i>Northern Command, York</i>).	
Lord Horne, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.A.	Sir J. S. M. Shea, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C.gen. Ind. Army. (<i>Adjutant-Gen., India</i>).	
Sir G. F. Milne, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C.gen. Col. Comdt. R.A. (<i>Chief of the Imperial General Staff</i>).	Sir W. E. Peyton, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. 15th-19th Lrs. (<i>Scottish Command, Edinburgh</i>).	
Sir C. W. Jacob, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., Ind. Army (<i>Northern Command, India, Murree</i>).	Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., K.C.S.I. (<i>Western Command, India, Quetta</i>).	
H.I.H. Prince Hirohito Shinnō, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (Crown Prince of Japan).	Sir W. Campbell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (<i>Quarter-Master-General</i>).	
Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.gen. (<i>Lieutenant of the Tower</i>).	Sir R. D. Whigham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (<i>Adjutant-General</i>).	
Earl of Cavan, K.P., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., Col. Irish Gds.	Sir H. B. Walker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. D.C.L.I. (<i>Southern Command, Poona, India</i>).	
Sir W. N. Congrove, F.R.G.S., K.C.B., M.V.O., Col. Comdt., Rif. Brig., A.D.C.gen. (<i>Malta</i>).	Sir H. S. Jeudwine, K.C.B., K.B.E. (<i>Director-Gen., Territorial Army</i>).	
Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., Col. R.U. Rif. (<i>Southern Command, Salisbury</i>).	Sir R. H. K. Butler, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (<i>Western Command, Chester</i>).	
Sir F. I. Maxse, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., Col. Middx. R.	Sir S. T. B. Lawford, K.C.B.	
Sir H. E. Blumberg, K.C.B., Royal Marines.	Sir A. Skeen, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.M.G., Ind. Army (<i>Chief of the General Staff, India</i>).	
Sir A. S. Cobbe, F.R.G.S., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O., Col. S. Wales Bord. (<i>Mil. Sec., India Office</i>).	Sir W. B. Leishman, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S., K.H.P. (<i>Director-General, A.M.S.</i>).	
Sir G. de S. Barrow, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Ind. Army, Col. 14th-20th Lrs., A.D.C.gen. (<i>Eastern Command, India, Naini Tal</i>).	Hon. Sir A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Comdr. K.R.R.C. (<i>Quarter-Master Gen., India</i>).	
Sir E. S. Bulfin, K.C.B., C.V.O., Col. Green Howards.	Sir D. G. M. Campbell, K.C.B. (<i>Military Sec. to Sec. of State</i>).	
Sir R. C. B. Haking, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Hampshire Regt. (<i>G.O.C., Egypt</i>).	Sir T. E. Scott, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., Ind. Army, Col. R. Irish Fus.	
Lieutenant-Generals.		
Sir H. de B. De Lisle, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.	G. R. Poole, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Marines.	
Sir J. P. Du Cane, K.C.B., Col. Comdt. R.A. (<i>Rhine</i>).	Sir C. W. G. Richardson, K.C.B., C.S.I., Ind. Army (<i>Poona District</i>).	
Sir W. P. Braithwaite, K.C.B. (<i>Eastern Command, Horse Gds., S.W.I.</i>).	H. D. Farquharson, C.M.G., R. Marines.	
Sir P. W. Chetwode, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. The Greys (<i>Aldershot</i>).	Sir L. J. Bols, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Col., Devon R.	
Sir J. F. N. Birch, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Col. Comdt. R.A. (<i>Master-Gen. of the Ordnance</i>).	Major-Generals.	
Sir J. J. Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (<i>Bermuda</i>).	Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (<i>Lieut.-Gov., Jersey</i>).	
	Sir H. C. C. Uniacke, K.C.M.G., C.B.	
	Sir R. B. Stephens, K.C.B., C.M.G. (<i>4th Division, Colchester</i>).	
	Sir J. S. Fowler, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R. Signals.	
	Sir A. A. Montgomery, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (<i>1st Division, Aldershot</i>).	
	Sir W. C. G. Heneker, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (<i>3rd Division, Bulford</i>).	
	Sir C. D. Shute, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	
	Sir E. Northey, G.C.M.G., C.B. (<i>43rd Wessex Div., Devonport</i>).	
	G. McK. Franks, C.B. (<i>Kotat District</i>).	
	Sir G. P. T. Feilding, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O. (<i>16th-21st London Div., 39, Finsbury Square, E.C.2</i>).	
	Sir E. P. Strickland, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. Col. Norf. R. (<i>and Division, Aldershot</i>).	
	W. B. James, C.B., C.I.E., M.V.O., Ind. Army (<i>Itemouins, India</i>).	
	Sir W. Thwaites, K.C.M.G., C.B. (<i>47th and London-Division, Chelsea</i>).	
	Sir W. Gillman, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (<i>Inspector of Artillery</i>).	
	Sir W. H. Anderson, K.C.B. (<i>Baluchistan District, Quetta</i>).	
	Sir P. P. de B. Radcliffe, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (<i>18th-South-Midland Division, Oxford</i>).	
	Sir H. W. Hodgson, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., Col. 14th-20th Lrs. (<i>44th Home Counties Div., Woolwich</i>).	
	Sir E. H. de V. Atkinson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E. (<i>Master-Gen., Supply Branch, India</i>).	
	Sir C. F. Romer, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (<i>Director of Staff Duties, War Office</i>).	
	J. Ponsonby, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. Suffolk Regt. (<i>Madras District, Wellington</i>).	
	Sir H. C. Holman, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (<i>Central Provinces District, Mhow</i>).	
	Hon. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. (<i>Lieut.-Gov., Guernsey</i>).	
	Sir G. N. Cory, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (<i>Deputy Chief of the Staff, India</i>).	
	Sir L. R. Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Ind. Army (<i>Rawalpindi District</i>).	
	C. J. Doverell, C.B. (<i>United Provinces District, Meerut</i>).	
	R. A. Cassels, C.B., C.S.I., D.S.O. Ind. Army (<i>Peshawar District</i>).	
	A. A. Kennedy, C.B., C.M.G., Col. 3rd Hussars (<i>49th-West Riding Division, York</i>).	
	A. B. Ritchie, C.B., C.M.G. (<i>51st Highland-Division, Perth</i>).	
	H. L. Reed, F.R.G.S., C.B., C.M.G. (<i>52nd Lowland-Division, Glasgow</i>).	
	C. C. Van Straubenzoo, C.B., C.M.G. (<i>46th-N. Midland-Division, Derby</i>).	
	Sir T. O. Marden, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Col. Welch Regt. (<i>53rd-Welsh-Division, Shrewsbury</i>).	
	Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (<i>Director of Military Training, War Office</i>).	

1. Major-General	2. Major-General	3. Major-General	4. Major-General	5. Major-General	6. Major-General	7. Major-General	8. Major-General	9. Major-General	10. Major-General	11. Major-General	12. Major-General	13. Major-General	14. Major-General	15. Major-General	16. Major-General	17. Major-General	18. Major-General	19. Major-General	20. Major-General	21. Major-General	22. Major-General	23. Major-General	24. Major-General	25. Major-General	26. Major-General	27. Major-General	28. Major-General	29. Major-General	30. Major-General	31. Major-General	32. Major-General	33. Major-General	34. Major-General	35. Major-General	36. Major-General	37. Major-General	38. Major-General	39. Major-General	40. Major-General	41. Major-General	42. Major-General	43. Major-General	44. Major-General	45. Major-General	46. Major-General	47. Major-General	48. Major-General	49. Major-General	50. Major-General	51. Major-General	52. Major-General	53. Major-General	54. Major-General	55. Major-General	56. Major-General	57. Major-General	58. Major-General	59. Major-General	60. Major-General	61. Major-General	62. Major-General	63. Major-General	64. Major-General	65. Major-General	66. Major-General	67. Major-General	68. Major-General	69. Major-General	70. Major-General	71. Major-General	72. Major-General	73. Major-General	74. Major-General	75. Major-General	76. Major-General	77. Major-General	78. Major-General	79. Major-General	80. Major-General	81. Major-General	82. Major-General	83. Major-General	84. Major-General	85. Major-General	86. Major-General	87. Major-General	88. Major-General	89. Major-General	90. Major-General	91. Major-General	92. Major-General	93. Major-General	94. Major-General	95. Major-General	96. Major-General	97. Major-General	98. Major-General	99. Major-General	100. Major-General
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RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR.

Showing the relative rank of the various ranks in the Army, Navy and Air Force, and the relative rank of the various ranks in the Army, Navy and Air Force, and the relative rank of the various ranks in the Army, Navy and Air Force.

ROYAL NAVY.	ARMY.	ROYAL AIR FORCE.
1. Admiral of the Fleet	1. Field-Marshal	1. Marshal of the Royal Air Force
2. Admiral	2. General	2. Air Chief Marshal
3. Vice-Admiral	3. Lieutenant-General	3. Air Marshal
4. Rear-Admiral	4. Major-General	4. Air Vice-Marshal
5. Commodore	5. Colonel	5. Air Commodore
6. Captain	6. Colonel	6. Wing Commander
7. Lieutenant-Commander	7. Major	7. Squadron Leader
8. Lieutenant	8. Captain	8. Flight-Lieutenant
9. Sub-Lieutenant	9. Lieutenant	9. Pilot Officer
10. Ensign	10. Second Lieutenant	10. Pilot Officer

Note.—The relative rank of the various ranks in the Army, Navy and Air Force, and the relative rank of the various ranks in the Army, Navy and Air Force, and the relative rank of the various ranks in the Army, Navy and Air Force.

GREAT WAR MEDALS.

Admiralty.

The following Medals have been issued by the ADMIRALTY up to Oct. 4, 1924:—

British War Medals	300,059
Conspicuous Gallantry Medals	208
Distinguished Service Medals	5,579
Meritorious Service Medals	1,055
1914 Stars	12,194
1914-15 Stars	270,627
Victory Medals	449,357

The Admiralty notify that those who have not yet received their medals should make application, enclosing certificates of service, &c., to the Accountant-General of the Navy (Medal Branch), Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S.E. 1.

War Office.

The following Medals have been issued by the WAR OFFICE up to Sept. 30, 1925:—

British War Medals.....	5,645,856
Distinguished Conduct Medals	33,131
Meritorious Service Medals	29,337
Military Medals	130,133
Victory Medals	5,104,651
1914 Stars	365,070
1914-15 Stars	2,073,175
Territorial War Medals	32,855

The War Office request that any man entitled to a medal which he has not yet received will apply for it *at once* to The Secretary, War Office, (A.G. 60), 27 Pilgrim Street, London, E.C. 4.

Air Ministry.

The following Medals have been issued by the AIR MINISTRY up to July 31, 1925:—

British War Medals (Silver).....	107,927
Victory Medals (Bronze).....	102,772
Distinguished Flying Medals	147
Air Force Medals.....	142
Meritorious Service Medals.....	892

The Air Ministry notify that anyone who served in the Royal Air Force and who has not yet received medals to which he is entitled, should apply, if an ex-officer, to the Secretary, Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C. 2; and if an ex-airman, to the Officer-in-Charge, R.A.F. Records, Ruislip, Middlesex.

Board of Trade.

The following Medals have been issued by the BOARD OF TRADE up to Sept. 30, 1925:—

British War Medals (Silver).....	86,387
Mercantile Marine Medals (Bronze).....	114,271

The Board of Trade ask that any person belonging to the Mercantile Marine, including licenced pilots and fishermen, who is entitled to a medal which he has not yet received, shall apply at once to Mercantile Marine Dept. (War Medals Branch), Board of Trade, Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London, S.E. 1.

STRENGTH OF THE AIR FORCE.

The Air Estimates for 1925-6 show an increase of 1,000 in the maximum number of Royal Air Force personnel allowed for the year, with a total of 36,000, against 35,000 in 1924-5. These numbers, exclusive of officers and airmen serving in India, are shown below:—

	1925-6
Air Officers	35
Commissioned Officers.....	3,592
Cadets	130
Warrant Officers	238
Non-Commissioned Officers.....	4,853
Aircraftmen	24,500
Aircraft apprentices.....	2,552
Total	36,000

The numbers recorded above include 4,880 officers and airmen in Educational Services, 1,633 Medical Services, 148 Air Ministry, and 250 in Experimental and Research Department and attached to Auxiliary and Reserve Forces.

Air Force Reserve.

The establishment of the Air Force Reserve is 1,325 officers and 12,000 other ranks in 1925-6. This is an increase on the 1,032 officers and 7,000 other ranks of Permanent Staff, a total of 8,033.

THE AIR PROGRAMME, 1925-26.

GREAT BRITAIN 32 squadrons.
1 seaplane flight and 18 flights Fleet Air Arm.

OVERSEAS:—

India	6 squadrons
East	8 squadrons
East	3 squadrons
East	1 squadron
East	1 squadron
East	1 squadron
East	1 squadron

CIVIL AVIATION.

RETURNS supplied voluntarily by civil aerial transport firms in the United Kingdom for the year 1924 show that for Great Britain and on the Continental route 28,350 flights were made, the mileage totalling approximately 1,073,000, of which 936,000 was over regular air routes. The number of passengers carried was 57,221, and the weight of goods carried amounted to 542 3 tons. During this period 41 pilots were licensed for the first time and 213 licences were renewed, the number of licences current at the end of the year being 149; 83 aircraft were licensed for the first time and 130 licences were renewed, the number of licences for aircraft in force at the end of the year being 188.

The following figures show the proportion of accidents to aircraft flying for hire or reward which resulted in death or injury to occupants:

Accidents reported	2
Approximate machine miles per accident	536,500
Approximate machine flights per accident	14,175

In these 2 accidents 1 pilot and 7 passengers were killed, one pilot and one passenger injured. There were 2 casualties to third parties. In all British civil flying, whether for hire or reward or not, 1 pilot was killed and 2 injured; 7 passengers were killed, 2 injured.

The Royal Air Force.

THE KING, Chief of the Royal Air Force.

The Air Council.

Secretary of State and President of the Air Council, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt., C.M.G., M.P.
Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of Air Council, Major Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
Chief of the Air Staff and Senior Air Member of Council, Air Chief-Marshal Sir H. M. Trenchard, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O.
Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal Sir P. W. Game, K.C.B., D.S.O., p.s.c.
Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., p.s.c.
Additional Member and Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Secretary, Sir Walter Frederic Nicholson, K.C.B.

Secretary of State.

Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W. 1.

Secretary of State, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Hoare, Bt.,

C.M.G., M.P.

Private Sec., C. Ll. Bullock, O.B.E.

Asst. do., P. E. Paget.

Attached Officer for Personal Duties, Ft.-Lt. G. W. Dobson, O.B.E.

Parliamentary Private Sec., Sir Geoffrey Butler,

K.H.E., M.P.

*Under Secretary of State for Air**, Major Sir Philip Sassoon, Bt., G.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.

Private Secretary, P. J. Oldfield.

DIRECTORATE OF CIVIL AVIATION.

Director of Civil Aviation, Air Vice-Marshal Sir W. S. Brancker, K.C.B., M.C. £2,000

Personal Assistant, H. Jones, M.B.E.

Inspector of Accidents, Maj. J. P. C. Cooper, O.B.E., M.C.

Deputy Director of Air Transport, Lt.-Col. I. A. E. Edwards, C.M.G. £1,350

Senior Assistant, Maj. O. G. G. Villiers, D.S.O.

Aerodrome and Licensing Branch, Senior Assistant,

Lt.-Col. F. S. Sheldermine, O.B.E.

Department of the Secretary.

Adastral House, Kingsway, W. C. 2.

Secretary, Sir Walter F. Nicholson, K.C.B. £3,000

Private Sec., J. B. Proper.

Deputy Secretary, Sir S. Dannreuther, C.B. £2,200

Private Sec., W. E. L. Courtney.

Principal Assistant Secretaries, H. W. W. McNally,

C.B.; B. E. Holloway, C.B.; J. A. Webster, C.B.,

D.S.O. £1,200 to £1,500

Assistant Secretaries, J. B. Abraham; C. G. Evans;

C. N. Knight, O.B.E.; L. V. Meadowcroft; F. G.

Nutt, C.B.E.; R. C. Richards; J. A. Smith, O.B.E.;

J. M. Spaight, O.B.E. £1,000 to £1,200

Principal (Old Style), F. G. L. Bertram, C.B.E.

Principals, J. H. Barnes; S. T. Blackwell; C. Ll. Bul-

lock, O.B.E.; C. G. Caines, M.B.E.; E. F. Cliff; J. T.

Cotton, M.B.E.; W. B. Foden (actg.); C. J. Galpin,

D.S.O.; J. G. Gibson; H. C. Hamilton; J. H.

Heath, M.B.E.; R. L. Megarry, O.B.E.; R. Monk-

Jones (actg.); L. G. S. Reynolds, O.B.E.; L. P.

Schooling; W. L. Scott, D.S.C.; W. G. Stevens;

F. G. C. Young £700 to £900

DIRECTORATE OF ACCOUNTS.

Director, J. S. Ross, C.B.E. £1,200

Deputy Directors, H. W. Clothier; F. W. N. Sibley

£850 to £1,000

In Charge of Local Audit, G. T. Jones (actg.)

(Middle East, Palestine and Trans-Jordania);

W. F. Connelly, M.B.E. (actg.) (Iraq) £850 to £1,000

Senior Accounts Officers, C. Birch (actg.) (Iraq);

W. A. R. Chanier; A. D. Donald (actg.); G. G.

Fiddes; C. J. Price (actg.) £550 to £700; R.

Bartholomew (actg.) (Palestine and Trans-Jor-

dania); S. Crowther (actg.) Palestine and Trans-

Jordania £550

DIRECTORATE OF CONTRACTS.

Director, C. R. Brigstocke, C.M. £1,200 to £1,500

Deputy Director, A. H. Self (and allice £100)

£850 to £1,000

Assistant Director, A. Innes, M.C.

Deputy do., F. R. Stapley, O.B.E. £700 to £850

Senior Contracts Officers, E. L. Pickles, M.B.E.; W. G.

West, M.B.E., £600 to £800; E. Backhouse, M.B.E.

(actg.); P. Cohen, M.B.E. (actg.) £550 to £700

* Also Chairman of Civil Aviation Advisory Board.

† Representative of Great Britain on the International

Commission for Air Navigation.

DIRECTORATE OF LANDS.

(Joint Service for War Office and Air Ministry.)

Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles, C.B.

Chief Valuer and Compensation Officer, Lt.-Col. A. H. J.

Thompson, O.B.E.

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff.

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief-Marshal Sir H. M.

Trenchard, Bt., K.C.B., D.S.O.

Civil Assistant, Capt. T. B. Marsden, M.B.E.

Private Secretary,

Director of Operations and Deputy Chief of the Air

Staff, Air Vice-Marshal J. M. Steel, C.B., C.M.G.,

C.B.E.

Deputy Director, Group-Capt. C. S. Burnett, C.B.E.,

D.S.O.

Director of Organisation and Staff Duties, Air Vice-

Marshal Sir I. L. B. Vesoy, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.,

D.S.O., p.s.c.

Deputy Director of Staff Duties, Col. Hon. M. C. A.

Drummond, C.M.G., D.S.O., p.s.c.

Deputy Director of Organisation, Group-Capt. R. P.

Mills, M.C., A.F.C.

Director of Works and Buildings, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. A.

Liddell, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Deputy do., H. E. Oakley, C.B.E., M.I.C.E.; Col. T. D.

Mackie, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.I.Mech.E.

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, Lt.-Col.

J. D. K. Restler, O.B.E., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., M.I.E.E.

Asst. Director of Works, R. F. M. Pearson, M.I.N.S.T.C.E.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.

Air Member for Personnel, Air Vice-Marshal Sir P. W.

Game, K.C.B., D.S.O., p.s.c.

Director of Personal Services, Air Vice-Marshal

C. A. H. Longcroft, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Deputy Director of Manning, Group Capt. A. L.

Godman, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Director of Training, Air Commodore T. C. R.

Higgins, C.M.G.

Deputy do., Group-Capt. L. B. W. Rees, M.C., O.B.E.,

M.C., A.F.C.

Director of Medical Services, Air Vice-Marshal D.

Munro, C.B., C.I.E., F.R.C.S. (E.)

Matron-in-Chief, Miss J. M. Cruickshank, R.R.C.

Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. H. D. L. Viener, C.B.E., M.A.,

K.H.O.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and

Research.

Air Member for Supply and Research, Air Vice-Marshal

Sir W. G. H. Salmond, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., p.s.c.

Private Sec., F. W. Munson, A.F.C.

Director of Technical Development, Air-Commodore

F. C. Halahan, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Director of Scientific Research, H. E. Wimpey, O.B.E.,

M.A.

Deputy Director (Design), Wing-Comm. H. M. Cave-

Browne-Cave, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Deputy Director (Armament), Group Capt. J. L.

Forbes, O.B.E.

Deputy Director (Instruments), (vacant).

Deputy Director (Scientific Research), D. R. Pye,

M.A.

Director of Airship Development, Royal Airship

Works, Cardington, Beds., Group-Capt. F. F. M.

Fellows, D.S.O.

Deputy Director (Planning), Squadron-Leader

R. B. B. Colmore, O.B.E.

Deputy Director of Aeronautical Inspection, Lt.-Col.

H. W. S. Outram, C.B.E.

Director of Equipment, Air Commodore A. M. Long-

more, C.B., D.S.O.

Deputy do., Wing-Comm. G. Laing, O.B.E.

The Church of England.

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY.

2, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. 1.

(Hours 10 to 5.)

THE CHURCH ASSEMBLY (or "National Assembly of the Church of England") was established in 1920, "to deliberate on all matters concerning the Church of England and to make provision in respect thereof." The Assembly consists of three Houses, composed of Bishops, Clergy, and Laity respectively. The first two Houses consist of the Convocations of Canterbury and York, of which the respective Upper Houses form the *House of Bishops*, and the respective Lower Houses the *House of Clergy*; the *House of Laity* comprises representatives of the Laity of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, elected every five years by the Lay members of the Diocesan Conferences, which consist of representatives elected by members of the Church of England on a roll prepared in each parish.

The Church Assembly is free to discuss any proposal concerning the Church of England, and to make provision in respect of such matters, but where this includes Parliamentary sanction for any alteration contemplated, this authority is to be sought in the manner prescribed by the *Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919*, often referred to as the "Enabling Act." It is specially provided that any innovation touching doctrinal formulæ, or the services or ceremonies of the Church, or the administration of the Sacraments or sacred rites thereof, must be debated and voted upon by each of the three Houses sitting separately, and must then be either accepted or rejected by the Assembly in the terms in which it is finally proposed by the House of Bishops. It is further laid down that the Assembly or any of the three Houses may debate and formulate its judgment by resolution upon any matter concerning the Church, or otherwise of religious or public interest, but the Assembly may not issue any statement purporting to define the doctrine of the Church on any question of theology. None of the powers belonging to the Convocations of Canterbury and York is to be diminished or derogated by the Assembly, which is also prohibited from exercising any power or performing any function distinctively belonging to the Bishops by right of their episcopal office.

Parochial affairs are managed by Parochial Church Meetings of parishioners who are members of the Church of England and by Church Councils elected by such meetings.

Central Board of Finance.—Receipts in 1924 amounted to £116,519, of which sum Diocesan contributions amounted to £95,460. Below are the principal items of expenditure:—

Training: Ex-Service and civilian	£43,114
Religious education	18,711
Special purposes, including Japanese Church Relief Fund	880
Missionary Council	2,920
Pensions Committee	1,041
Investment of Gifts to Capital	6,623
Reduction of Deficiency from previous years	20,418
General Administration: Convocations, Church Assembly, Central Board, Organisation, &c., committees	12,243

Total expenditure	£115,940
Total receipts	116,519

General Statistics.—The number of baptisms in 1923 was 506,475, the Easter communicants in the various English Dioceses numbered 2,413,874. The total gross income of 12,936 incumbents was £6,228,776, including £194,279 contributed as Easter offerings. The stipends of the assistant clergy were £1,047,070. The amount of voluntary parochial contributions in the 38 dioceses of England was £6,885,605, and the total from all sources £9,589,943.

Sessions in 1926.—Feb. 8 to 12; July 5 to 9; Nov. 15 to 19.

MEASURES PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

(Date of Royal Assent is shown in brackets.)

Convocations of the Clergy, 1920 (Dec. 23, 1920); *Parochial Church Councils (Officers), 1921* (July 1, 1921); *Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 1921* (July 28, 1921); *Union of Benefices, 1921* (Aug. 17, 1921); *Representation of the Laity (Amendment), 1922* (April 12, 1922); *Pluralities Act, 1838 (Amendment), 1922*; *Revised Tables of Lessons, 1922* (Aug. 4, 1922); *Benefices Act, 1898 (Amendment), 1923*; *Bishopric of Blackburn, 1923*; *Diocese of Southwell (Division), 1923*; *Ecclesiastical Dilapidations, 1923*; *Union of Benefices, 1923* (July 14, 1924); *Diocese of Winchester (Division), 1923* (Aug. 1, 1924); *Interpretation, 1925* (May 28, 1925); *Bishopric of Leicester, 1925* (July 31, 1925).

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.
Treasurer, Col. Sir R. Williams, Bart.
Secretary, Sir Philip W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bart.
Assistant Secretary, Guy H. Guillum Scott.
Financial Secretary, Canon F. Partridge.
Secretary Central Advisory Council of Training for the Ministry, Canon S. L. Brown.
Sec. to Education Committee, R. Holland.
Sec. to Missionary Council, Rev. Garfield H. Williams.
Secretary Press and Publications Board, Canon F. Partridge.
Secretary Social and Industrial Committee, Sir Wyndham Deedes, C.M.G., D.S.O.

The House of Bishops.

Chairman, The Archbishop of Canterbury.
Vice-Chairman, The Archbishop of York.

The House of Clergy.

Chairman, The Dean of Westminster.
Vice-Chairman, The Archdeacon of St. Albans.

The House of Laity.

Chairman, The Earl of Selborne, K.G.
Vice-Chairman, Lord Daryngton.

MEMBERS OF CONVOCATION.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood.
Apparitor-General, Sir John Hanham, Bt.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, Archdeacon of St. Albans.
Actuary, Guy Bowman.

PROVINCE OF YORK.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop.
Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Very Rev. the Dean of York.
Registrar, A. V. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.

DIOCESES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The sums appended to the various offices are the full incomes derivable from the estates and revenues of the Church. The Deans and Chapters of certain Dioceses (marked * in the following pages) preferred several years ago to retain in lieu of fixed annual money payments, estates estimated at that time to produce the same annual income.

Province of Canterbury.

*CANTERBURY. £15,000.

94th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (consecrated 1891). (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) [Signs Randall Cantuar:] 1903

Bishop Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. H. E. Bilbrough, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E. 1.) 1916

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. George Kennedy Allen Bell, D.D. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. J. Mason, D.D. 1895 T. G. Gardiner, M.A. 1917

A. W. Robinson, Archd. Macmillan 1921

D.D. 1916 Archdn. Hard-

S. Bickersteth, D.D. 1916 castle 1924

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. E. H. Hardcastle, M.A. 1924

Maidstone, Ven. J. V. Macmillan, M.A., O.B.E. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 310; Curates, &c., 152.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.

Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, C.B.E., K.C.

Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese and Legal Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BATH AND WELLS. £5,000.

71st Bishop, Rt. Rev. St. John Basil Wynne Willson, D.D. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs Basil Bath & Well.] 1921

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Charles Fane de Salis, D.D. (Bishop's Mead, Taunton) 1911

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D. 1911

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. M. Alcock, M.A. 1915 G. A. Hollis, M.A. 1918

Bishop of Taunton 1915 T. H. Davis, Mus. D. 1920

Organist, Rev. Canon Davis, Mus. D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bath, Ven. S. A. Boyd, M.A. 1924

Taunton, The Bishop of Taunton, D.D. 1911

Wells, Ven. Walter Farrer, M.A. 1917

Beneficed Clergy, 492; Curates, &c., 136.

Chancellor, Francis H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C. Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, R. G. Harris, Wells. London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

BIRMINGHAM. £4,200. (Subject to a

Pension of £1,250.)

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest William Barnes, Sc. D., D.D., F.R.S. (Bishop's Croft, Birmingham.) [Signs E. W. Birmingham] 1924

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. A. Hamilton Baynes, D.D., Birmingham (cons. 1893) 1913

Archdeacons (each £200).

Birmingham, Ven. Charles Hopton, M.A. 1915

Aston, Ven. J. Harold Richards, M.A. 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 154; Curates, &c., 106.

Organist, F. W. B. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)

Registrar and Secretary, Charles Ekin, 36

Waterloo St., Birmingham.

BRISTOL. £2,577 (reconstituted 1897).

49th Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (cons. 1906). (The Palace, Bristol and Bishop's Cottage, Almondsbury, Glos.) [Signs George Bristol] 1914

Dean (£1,360).

Very Rev. H. L. C. Vully de Candole, M.A. 1925

Canons Residentiary (each £680).

Archd. Talbot, D.D. 1906 H. B. Freeman,

R. J. Fletcher, D.D. 1919 M.A. 1924

J. Gamble, B.D. 1922

Organist, Hubert W. Hunt.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Bristol, Ven. Charles Henry Dickinson, M.A. 1921

Swindon, Ven. R. T. Talbot, D.D. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 190; Curates, &c., 104.

Chancellor, H. C. Dowdall, K.C., M.A. 1919

Registrar and Secretary, Wm. Sefton Clarke, M.A.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederic Sumpter Guy Warman, D.D. (cons. 1919). (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford.) [Signs Guy Chelmsford] trans. 1923

Bishops Suffragan.

Colchester, Rt. Rev. Thomas Alfred Chapman, D.D.

(Derby House, Colchester) 1922

Barking, Rt. Rev. J. Theodore Inskip, D.D. (The Walnuts, Walthamstow, E. 17) 1919

Organist, F. R. Frye, B.A., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Colchester, Bishop of Colchester (£600) 1922

West Ham, Bishop of Barking (£400) 1920

Southend, Ven. P. M. Bayne, M.A. (£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 455; Curates, &c., 238.

Chancellor, Ernest Bruce Charles, K.C., C.B.E. (1922)

Secretaries, Day and Son, 2 Millbank, S.W.

CHICHESTER. £4,200.†

96th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D., cons. 1912. (The Palace, Chichester.) [Signs Winfrid: Cicestr:] trans. 1919

Bishop Suffragan.

Lewes, Rt. Rev. Henry Kemble Southwell, C.M.G., D.D. (The Close, Chichester) 1920

Dean (£950).

Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D., V.D. 1902

Canons Residentiary (each £475).

Bishop of Lewes 1911 A. H. Coombes, M.A. 1923

Archdn. Hoskyns 1918 H. T. Bowlby, M.A. 1925

Organist, Dr. Conway.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Lewes, Ven. H. M. Hordern, M.A. 1923

Chichester, Ven. Benedict G. Hoskyns, M.A. 1915

Hastings, Ven. Thomas William Cook, M.A. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 397; Curates, &c., about 195.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D. 1922

Secretary to the Bishop, Chapter Clerk and Registrar, G. Ashley Tyacke, Chichester.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

† Subject to pension of £1,400 to predecessor.

COVENTRY. £2,500.

and Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Charles Lisle
Carr, D.D. [Signs Lisle Coventry.]1922
Sub-Dean, Rev. Canon H. St. B. Holland, M.A.1924

Archdeacons.

Coventry, Ven. C. M. Blagden, M.A.1922
Warwick, Ven. H. C. A. Back, M.A.1922

Beneficed Clergy, 201; Curates, &c., 70.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1921)
Registrar, Walter Browett, Coventry (1918).

***ELY. £3,650.**

61st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Jauncey White-
Thomson, D.D. (The Palace, Ely). [Signs
Leonard Ely]1924
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Horace MacCartie
Eyre Price, D.D., cons. 19061919

Dean (£1,720).

Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D.1906

Canons Residentiary (each £820).

R. H. Kennett, D.D. 1903 | Bishop Price, D.D. 1921
M. G. Glazebrook, D.D. '05 | G. W. Evans, M.A. 1923
A. E. Brooke, D.D. 1916 | F. V. Watson, M.A. 1925

Organist, Noel Ponsonby, M.A., B.Mus.

Archdeacons.

Ely, Rt. Rev. Bishop Price, D.D. (£600) 1919
Hunts, Ven. K. D. Knowles, M.A. (£200) 1921

Wisbech, Ven. G. H. Ward, M.A. (£200) 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 308; Curates, &c., 100.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D.
Registrar, W. Johnson Evans, Ely.
Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, & The Sanctuary,
S.W. 1.

EXETER. £2,800.

65th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil,
D.D. (The Palace, Exeter). [Signs W. Exon:] 1917

Bishops Suffragan.

Crediton, Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Trefusis, D.D.
(The Close, Exeter)1897
Plymouth, Rt. Rev. John Howard Bertram
Masterman, M.A.1923

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Henry Reginald Gamble, D.D.(1918)

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Bishop of Crediton 1889 | Archd. Leeke1921
D. McLaren, M.A.1913 | Archd. Surtees1924
Organist, E. Bullock.

Archdeacons.

Exeter Ven. W. F. Surtees, M.A. (£50) 1924
Barnstaple, Bishop of Crediton, D.D. (£200) 1909

Totnes, Ven. T. N. Leeke, M.A. (£200) 1921

Plymouth, Ven. E. F. Newman, M.A. (£200) 1900

Benefices, 522; Incumbents, 501; Curates, &c., abt. 300.

Chancellor, Sir Francis Newbolt, K.C.

Registrar and Secretary, H. W. Michellmore, Exeter.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, & The Sanc-
tuary, S.W. 1.

***GLOUCESTER. £4,300.**

33rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Cayley Headlam,
D.D., C.H. (Palace, Gloucester). [Signs A. C.
Gloucester]1923

Dean £1,050

Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D.1917

Canons Residentiary (each £484).

F. H. Dudden, D.D. 1918 | Archd. Ridsdale1921

F. Peacock, M.A., | H. M. Smith, D.D. 1921

(Canon Missioner), 1919 | M. E. Atlay1923

Organist, A. Herbert Brewer, Mus.D., £250.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Gloucester, Ven. C. H. Ridsdale, M.A.1919

Cheltenham, Ven. A. W. Cornwall, M.A.1924

Beneficed Clergy, 300; Curates, &c., 90.

Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., E. W. Hansell, M.A.1923

Revis. & Sec., W. H. Madge, LL.B. (Gloucester).

HEREFORD. £4,200.

98th Bishop, Right Rev. Martin Linton Smith,
D.S.O., D.D., cons. 1918 (The Palace, Hereford.)
[Signs M. L. Hereford]1920

Dean.

Very Rev. Reginald Waterfield, D.D. (£1,000) 1919

Canons Residentiary (each about £450).

A. T. Bannister, M.A. 1909 | R. T. A. Money-Kyrle,

Archd. Lilley, M.A. 1912 | M.A.1925

B. H. Streeter, M.A. 1915

Organist, Percy C. Hull, F.R.C.O., Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Hereford, Ven. R. T. A. Money-Kyrle, M.A. 1923

Ludlow, Ven. A. L. Lilley1913

Beneficed Clergy, 307; Curates, &c., 25.

Chancellor, E. B. Charles, C.B.E., K.C.

Registrar, Francis R. James.

Lead. Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, & The Sanctuary,
S.W. 1.

LICHFIELD. £4,200.

93rd Bishop, Right Rev. John Augustine Kemp-
thorne, D.D., cons. 1910 (Bishop's Hostel,
Lichfield.) [Signs J. A. Lichfield]1913

Bishop Suffragan.

Stafford, Right Rev. Lionel Payne Crawford, D.D.
(The Close, Lichfield)1915

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Hy. E. Savage, D.D.(1909)

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Bishop of Stafford 1915 | Alfred Penny, M.A. 1919

A. Moncrief, M.A.1917 | Arch. Bright, M.A. 1922

Organist, Ambrose P. Porter, B.Mus., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Stoke-on-Trent, Ven. John M. A. Graham, M.A. 1908

Salop, Ven. Hon. H. E. S. Lambart, M.A. 1917

Stafford, Ven. Hugh Bright, M.A.1922

Beneficed Clergy, 472; Curates, &c., 282.

Chancellor, Alan Leslie(1924)

Registrar and Sec., G. J. Murray Atkins, The
Close, Lichfield.

LINCOLN. £4,500.

90th Bishop, Right Rev. W. Shuckburgh Swayne,
D.D. (The Old Palace, Lincoln.) [Signs W. S.
Lincoln]1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Grantham, Right Rev. John Edward Hine, D.D.,
cons. 1896 (The Subdeanery, Lincoln)1920

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D.1910

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Sub-Dean Jeudwine | J. H. Srawley, D.D. 1923

1913 | Bishop of Grantham

Archd. Blackie1921 | 1925

Organist, George J. Bennett, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Lincoln, Bishop of Grantham1925

Stow, Ven. E. M. Blackie (£200) 1922

Benefices, 582; Curates, &c., 73

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1923)

Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain; W. W. Smith.

Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

LONDON. £10,000.

108th Bishop. Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury); Prelate of the Order of the British Empire *cons.* 1897. (Fulham Palace, S.W. 6.) [Signs A. F. London.] 1901

Bishops Suffragan.

Stepney. Rt. Rev. Henry Mosley, D.D. (26 Clapton Common, E. 5) 1919

Kensington. Rt. Rev. John Primatt Maud, D.D., b. 1860 (88 Gloucester Terrace, W. 2) 1911

Willesden. Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D., b. 1848 (9 Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead, N.W. 8) 1911

Anglican Bishop for North and Central Europe. Right Rev. Herbert Bury, D.D., *cons.* 1908 (8 Greycoat Gardens, Westminster, S.W.) 1911

Dean of St. Paul's (£2,000).

Very Rev. Wm. Ralph Inge, C.V.O., D.D., Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C. 1911

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W.C.E. Newbolt, M.A. 1890 J. G. Simpson, D.D. 1911

S.A. Alexander, M.A. 1909 Archd. Holmes, B.D. 1911

Organist. Chas. Macpherson, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

London. Ven. Ernest Edwd. Holmes, B.D. 1911

Middlesex. Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, M.A. (£333) 1903

Hampstead. Ven. C. E. Lambert, M.A. 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 561; Curates, &c., 1015.

Chancellor. F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C. (1922)

Commissary of the Dean and Chapter. Sir Lewis Coward, K.C., M.A.

Joint Registrars. C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 Dean's Court, E.C.

Chapter Clerk and Secretary. H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean. The Very Rev. W. Foxley Norris, D.D.

1925

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

W.H. Carnegie, M.A. 1913 F. L. Donaldson,

R.H. Charles, D.D. 1913 M.A. 1924

V. F. Storr, M.A. 1921 (1 vacancy) ... 1925

Sub-Dean. W. H. Carnegie, M.A. 1918

Archdeacon. Ven. R. H. Charles, D.D. 1918

Receiver-Gen. & Chapter Clerk. E. F. Knapp-Fisher.

Precentor. Rev. Leigh H. Nixon, M.A.

Organist. Sydney H. Nicholson, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

NORWICH. £4,200.

65th Bishop (105th of East Anglia), Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, K.C.V.O., D.D. (The Palace, Norwich.) [Signs B. Norwic.] 1910

Bishop Suffragan.

Thetford. Rt. Rev. John P. A. Bowers, D.D. (The Close, Norwich) 1903

Dean (£1,600).

Very Rev. J. Wakefield Willink, D.D. 1919

Canons Residentiary (each £800).

W. Hay M. H. Ait- J. Allen Bell, M.A. 1918

ken, M.A. 1900 Bishop Drury, D.D. 1920

Bp. of Thetford. D.D. 1910

Organist. F. Bates, Mus. Doc., £310.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Norwich. Ven. G. M. MacDermott, D.D. 1920

Norfolk. Ven. Augustus R. Buckland, M.A. 1920

Lynn. Bishop of Thetford, D.D. 1903

Beneficed Clergy, 495; Curates, &c., 169.

Chancellor. F. Keppel North, LL.B.

Registrar & Sec. L. G. Bollingbroke, Norwich.

London Sec. H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 The Sanctuary,

S.W. 1.

OXFORD. £5,000.

36th Bishop. Rt. Rev. Thomas Banks Strong, G.B.E., D.D., *cons.* 1920 (Cuddesdon Palace, Oxon.) [Signs Thomas Oxon.] *trans.* 1925

Bishop Suffragan.

Buckingham. Rt. Rev. Philip H. Elliot, D.D. 1921

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).

Very Rev. Henry Julian White, D.D. 1920

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,500).

R. L. Ottley, D.D. 1903 | W. Lock, D.D. 1920

E.W. Watson, D.D. 1908 | Bishop Shaw, D.D. 1920

G. A. Cooke, D.D. 1914 | H. L. Goudge, D.D. 1923

Organist. H. G. Ley, M.A., D.Mus., £400.

Archdeacons.

Bucks. Bishop of Buckingham, D.D. (£300) 1921

Oxford. Rt. Rev. E. D. Shaw, D.D. (£300) 1921

Berks. Ven. R. Wickham Legg, M.A. (£200) 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 634; Curates, &c., 310.

Chancellor. Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1912).

Sec. & Registrar. James Rose, M.A., Oxford.

London Sec. H. T. A. Dashwood, 2 The Sanctuary,

S.W. 1.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean. Very Rev. Albert Victor Baillie, C.V.O., D.D., F.S.A., 1917.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

John Neale Dalton, Alex. Nairne, D.D. 1921

K.C.V.O., C.M.G., LL.D. Rt. Rev. Samuel Mum-

ford Taylor, D.D. 1921

Chapter Clerk. Lewis Stainton.

PETERBOROUGH. £4,500. (Subject to a

pension of £1,250.)

30th Bishop. Rt. Rev. Cyril Charles Bowman Bardsley, D.D. (Palace, Peterborough.) [Signs Cyril Petriburg.] 1920

Bishop Suffragan

Leicester. Rt. Rev. Norman McLeod Lang, D.D.

1913

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. 1908

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Bp. of Leicester. D.D. 1919 R. Blakeney, M.A. 1923

J. E. Stocks, D.D. 1920 A. J. Tait, D.D. 1924

Organist. H. P. Coleman, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Leicester. Ven. F. B. Macnutt, M.A. (£200) 1920

Oakham. Ven. Arthur Ivan Greaves, M.A. (£200) 1923

Northampton. The Bp. of Leicester, D.D. (£50)

1919

Loughborough. Ven. W. P. Hurrell, M.A. (£200)

1923

Beneficed Clergy, 560; Curates, &c., 80.

Chancellor. A. Trevor Lawrence, M.B.E. (1922).

Registrar. H. Flude, M.A.

***ROCHESTER. £4,000.**

101st Bishop. Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer, D.D., *cons.* 1895. (Bishop's Court, Rochester.)

[Signs J. R. Roffen.] 1905

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. John Storrs, D.D. 1913

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

J. R. Denham, B.D. 1910 | Rt. Rev. G. L. King 1923

Archd. D. Tait, M.A. 1915

Organist. A. C. L. Hylton-Stewart, M.A., Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons.

Tonbridge. Ven. (1920)

Rochester. Ven. Donald Tait, M.A. 1915

Beneficed Clergy, 200; Curates, &c., 209.

Chancellor. F. H. L. Errington, C.B., D.C.L., K.C.

Registrar. Francis H. Day, M.A., Rochester.

Secs. Day and Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W.

ST. ALBANS. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael B. Furze, D.D., *cons.*
1909. (Verulam House, St. Albans.) [Signs
Michael St. Albans] 1919
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. G. H. Lauder, D.D., *cons.*
1907 (Lyonsdown Vicarage, New Barnet) 1924
Dean.

Very Rev. Edward Lowry Henderson, M.A. (£280) 1925

Organist, W. L. Luttmann, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

St. Albans, Ven. Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A. 1909

Bedford, Ven. A. H. Farnell, M.A. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 302; Curates, 83.

Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, LL.D. (1922).

Registrar, Arthur Day, 2 Millbank House, S.W. 1.

Secretaries, Day & Son, 2 Millbank House, S.W. 1.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Walter G. Whittingham, D.D.
(The Bishop's House, Ipswich.) [Signs W. G. St.
Edm.: & Ipswich] 1923

Archdeacons.

Sudbury, Ven. W. T. Farmiloe, M.A. 1921

Suffolk, Ven. J. G. R. Darling, M.A. 1920

Organist, C. J. H. Shann.

Beneficed Clergy, 410; Curates, 57.

Chancellor, F. K. North, LL.B.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary,
S.W. 1.

***SALISBURY. £5,000.**

95th Bishop, Right Rev. St. Clair George Alfred
Donaldson, D.D., *cons.* 1905. (The Palace,
Salisbury.) [Signs St. Clair Sarum] 1921

Suffragan Bishop.

Sherborne, Rt. Rev. Robert Crowther Abbott,
M.A., *cons.* 1925.

Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Andrew Ewbank Burn, D.D. 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

Archd. Dundas, M.A. 1913; Archd. Carpenter 1915

Chas. Myers, M.A. 1915; Hy. R. Farrer 1916

Organist, Walter G. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus. D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Dorset, Ven. Charles Leslie Dundas, M.A. 1902

Wilts, Ven. E. J. Rodington, M.A. 1913

Sarum, Ven. H. W. Carpenter 1914

Sherborne, Bishop Jocelyne 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 490; Curates, &c., 227.

Chancellor, Alan Cyprian Bourne Webb, M.A.
(1907).

Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. E. Biggs.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary,
S.W. 1.

SOUTHWARK. £3,000.

3rd Bishop/Dean, Rt. Rev. Cyril Forster Garbett,
D.D. (Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. 11.)
[Signs Cyril Southwark] 1919

Bishops Suffragan.

Woolwich, Rt. Rev. W. W. Hough, D.D. (93 Pepys
Road, New Cross Gate, S.E. 14) 1918

Kingston-on-Thames, Rt. Rev. Percy Mark Her-
bert, D.D. (Kingston House, Macaulay Road,
Clapham Common, S.W. 4) 1921

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Joynt, M.A. 1917; Rev. E. Brook-Jack.

Bishop of Woolwich 1918; son, M.A. 1923

J. B. Haldane 1918; Bp. of Kingston 1924

A. W. Maplesden, T. W. Pym, M.A., D.S.O. 1925

J.L.D. 1919

Organist, Edgar T. Cook, Mus. Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Southwark, Bishop of Kingston-on-Thames 1922

Lewisham, Bishop of Woolwich 1919

Kingston, Ven. R. C. Joynt, M.A. 1919

Beneficed Clergy, 318; Curates, &c., 335.

Chancellor, Edward William Hansell, M.A. (1923).

Registrar, F. H. Day, Rochester.

SOUTH WELL. £3,180.

2nd Bishop, Right Rev. Sir Edwyn Hoskyns,
Bart., D.P., *cons.* 1901. (Bishop's Manor, South-
well.) [Signs Edwyn Southwell] 1904

Bishop Suffragan.

Derby, Rt. Rev. Charles Thomas Abraham, D.D.
(Bower Hill, Repton) 1909

Archdeacons (each £200).

Derby, Ven. Edward Spence Noakes, D.D. 1909

Chesterfield, Ven. Edmond Francis Crosse, M.A. 1910

Newark, Ven. E. Hacking, M.A. 1912

Nottingham, Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A. 1916

Organist, H. W. Tupper, Mus. Bac.

Beneficed Clergy, 487; Curates, &c., 240.

Chancellor, A. Trevor Lawrence, M.B.E. 1922

Registrar, D'Oyley S. Ransom.

TRURO. £3,000.

7th Bishop and Dean, Rt. Rev. Walter H. Frere,
D.D. (Lis Escop, Truro.) [Signs Walterus
Truron] 1923

Canons Residentiary.

E. C. Corfe, M.A. (£400.) J. T. Lewis, M.A.

1904

(£300) 1922

S. Cooper, M.A. (£400) H. H. Mills, M.A. 1925

1919

Archdeacons (each £200).

Cornwall, Ven. G. W. Hockley, M.A. 1925

Bodmin, Ven. M. B. Williamson, M.A. 1923

Organist, Hubert S. Middleton, M.A., Mus. Bac.

Beneficed Clergy, 238; Curates, 31; other Clergy, 31.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.

Registrar and Sec., H. L. Cowlard, Diocesan

Registry, Launceston, Cornwall.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary,
S.W. 1.

***WINCHESTER. £6,500.**

89th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D.,
cons. 1916. (Farnham Castle, Surrey.) [Signs
Theodore Winton] 1923

Bishops Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Cecil H. Boutflower, D.D.,
cons. 1905 1921

Guildford, Rt. Rev. John Hugh Granville Ran-
dolph, D.D. 1909

Dean (nominally £1,970).

Very Rev. Wm. Holden Hutton, D.D. 1919

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. K. Falle 1906

Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. D. F. Carey, D.S.O.,
M.A. 1922

Canons Residentiary (nominally £917).

P. R. P. Braithwaite, Archd. Blackburne,

M.A. 1901

M.A. 1922

A. G. Robinson, M.A. 1908

Bp. of Southampton

Cyril Heffer, M.A. 1916

Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons.

Surrey, Ven. Lionel Blackburne, M.A. 1922

Winchester, Ven. Alfred Edward Dally, M.A. 1920

Isle of Wight, Ven. L. G. Tugwell, LL.D. 1922

Portsmouth, Ven. E. Neville Lovett, C.B.E. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 584; Curates, &c., 450.

Chancellor, Aubrey Trevor Lawrence, M.A. (1924)

Hants & I. of W. Registrar, Charles Wooldridge,

Winchester.

Survey Regist. A. W. Moore, Doctors Commons, E. C.

Secretaries, C. W. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood,

1 The Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

WORCESTER. £3,900.

106th Bishop, Right Rev. Ernest Harold Pearce,
D.D., Litt.D. (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.)
[Signs Ernest Worcester] 1919
Dean.

Very Rev. Wm. Moore Ede, D.D. (£1,600) ... 1908
Canons (each £800).

J. M. Wilson, D.D. 1905 | T. A. Lacey, M.A. ... 1918
Archd. James 1916 | H.P. Cronshaw, M.A. 1922

Organist, Sir Ivor Atkins, Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Worcester, Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A. 1921
Dudley, Ven. S. R. James, M.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 200.

Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A. (1920).

Registrar, John Stallard (1920).

Legal Secretary, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1, The
Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

Province of York.

***YORK. £9,000.**

89th Archbishop and Primate of England, Right
Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D.,
consecrated 1961. (Bishopthorpe, York.)
[Signs Cosmo Ebor:] 1909

Bishops Suffragan.

Hull, Rt. Rev. Francis Gurdon, D.D. (Beverley)
..... 1913

Whitby, Rt. Rev. Harry St. John Stirling Wool-
combe, D.D. 1923

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A. 1925
Canons Residentiary (each £500).

John Watson, M.A. 1896 | C. C. Bell, M.A. 1914

George Austen, M.A. 1908 | Bishop of Hull 1917

Organist, E. G. Bairstow, Mus. Doc.

Archdeacons (each £200).

York, Ven. C. H. H. Cooper, M.A. 1923

East Riding, Ven. J. M. Lambert, LL.D. 1916

Cleveland, Ven. Thos. Enraght Lindsay, M.A. 1907

Beneficed Clergy, 448.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery

Court, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, K.C., D.C.L.

Vicar-Gen. of Province, and Chancellor of Diocese,

Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.

Registrar and Secretary, A. V. Hudson, York.

BRADFORD. £2,500.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur William Thomson
Perowne, D.D. [Signs Arthur Bradford] ... 1920

Archdeacons (each £200).

Craven, Ven. H. L. Cook, M.A. 1913

Bradford, Ven. W. Stanton Jones, B.A. 1921

Beneficed Clergy, 150; Curates, 38.

Chancellor, Sir F. Newbolt, K.C.

Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, 2

Tyrryl Street, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £4,500.

61st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Herbert Williams, D.D.
(Rose Castle, Carlisle.) [Signs Herbert Carlisle]
..... 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Barrow-in-Furness (vacant) 1926

Dean (about £1,725).

Very Rev. Henry Venn Stuart, D.D. 1924

Canons Residentiary (each about £850).

Archdeacon Campbell, T. B. A. Saunders, M.A.

M.A. 1912 1920

H. N. Bate, M.A. 1920 | O. C. Quick, M.A. 1923

Organist, F. W. Wadely, Mus.B.

Archdeacons.

Carlisle, Ven. Herbert Ernest Campbell 1920

Furness, Bishop of Barrow (£200) 1923

Westmorland, Ven. H.P. M. Lafone, M.A. (£200) 1923

Beneficed Clergy, 283; Curates, &c., 99.

Chancellor, Ven. Archdeacon Campbell, D.D. 1920

Registrar and Sec., A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanc-
tuary, S.W. 1.

CHESTER. £4,200.

34th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Luke Paget, D.D., cons.
1906. (The Bishop's House, Chester.) [Signs
H. L. Chester] 1919

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Frank Selwyn Macaulay Bennett, M.A.,

9 Abbey Square, Chester 1920

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

A. J. Blencowe, M.A. 1886 | H. V. S. Eck, D.D. 1921

Arch. Paige Cox, B.D. | W. O. M. Hughes, M.A.

1917

1922

Organist, John Thomas Hughes.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Chester, Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D. 1914

Macclesfield, Ven. J. H. Thorpe, B.D. 1922

Beneficed Clergy, 284; Curates, &c., 107.

Chancellor, Sir Philip Baker Wilbraham, Bart.

Bishop's Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co.,

Chester, and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanc-
tuary, S.W. 1.

DURHAM. £7,000.

86th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Hensley Henson,
D.D., cons. 1918. (Auckland Castle, Bishop
Auckland.) [Signs Herbert Dunelm] 1920

Bishop Suffragan.

Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Samuel Kirchbaum Knight,

D.D. 1924

Dean (£3,000).

Rt. Rev. Bishop Weldon, D.D. 1918

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

A. H. Cruickshank, Dawson Walker,

D. Litt. 1910 D.D. 1919

A. B. G. Lillingston, Archd. Defry, M.A. 1922

M.A. 1914 Bishop of Jarrow 1924

Organist, Rev. Arnold D. Cuiley, Mus.Bac.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Auckland, Ven. P. A. Derry, M.A. 1914

Durham, The Bishop of Jarrow, D.D. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 265; Curates, &c., 165.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.

Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Durham.

Secretary, John George Wilson, M.A., Durham.

London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The
Sanctuary, S.W. 1.

LIVERPOOL. £4,200.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Albert Augustus David,
D.D., cons. 1921. (Bishop's Lodge, Liverpool.)
[Signs Albert Liverpool] 1923

Bishop Suffragan.

Warrington, Rt. Rev. Edwin Hone Kempson,

Winwick Rectory, Warrington 1920

Organist, H. Goss-Custard, Mus.B.

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Howson 1923 | C. E. Raven, D.D. 1923

M. Stevenson, M.A. 1923 | F. W. Dwelly, M.A. 1924

W. T. Elliott, M.A. 1923 | Bp. of Warrington 1925

Archdeacons (each £200).

Liverpool, Ven. George Hardwicke Spooner 1916

Warrington, Ven. George John Howson 1916

Beneficed Clergy, 224; Deaneries, 12; Curates, &c., 170

Chancellor, His Hon. Judge Dowdall, K.O.,

B.C.L.

Registrars, J. Gamon & R. Farmer, Church House,

Liverpool.

Secretaries, Gamon, Farmer & Co., Liverpool.

MANCHESTER. £4,200.

5th Bishop, Right Rev. William Temple, D.Litt.
(Bishopscourt, Higher Broughton.) [Signs W.
Manchester]1921

Bishops Suffragan.

Burnley, Right Rev. Henry Henn, D.D. (Reedley
Lodge, Burnley) (£1,900) 1909
Whalley, Right Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D.
(Croston Rectory, Preston)1909
Hulme, Rt. Rev. John Charles Hill, D.D.,
(Rectory, Bury)1923

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D.1924

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

J. J. Scott, M.A.1903 | D. S. Johnson, M.A.1912
P. Green, M.A.1911 | Archd. Aspinall1922
Organist, A. W. Wilson, M.A., Mus.D.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Manchester, Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A.1916
Lancaster, Ven. P. G. Hornby, M.A.1909
Rochdale, Ven. T. R. Sale, M.A.1919
Blackburn, Bishop of Whalley, D.D.1922
Beneficed Clergy, 564; Curates, &c., about 360.

Chancellor, Philip Vernon Smith, LL.D.
Registrar and Diocesan Secretary, E. S. Chesuey.
Legal Secretary, Henry Schofield.
Diocesan Registry & Office for Marriage Licences,
51 South King Street, Manchester.

NEWCASTLE. £3,400.

5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, D.D.
(Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.) [Signs
Herbert Newcastle]1915
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cecil J. Wood, D.D.
(cons. 1912) (St. George's, Jesmond)1924

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Blackett Ord 1917 | L. S. Hunter, M.A.1922
G. E. Newsom, M.A. 1917 | A. Boot, M.A.1924

Archdeacons.

Lindisfarne, Ven. R. R. Maugliu, M.A. (£200) 1924
Northumberland, Ven. C. E. Blackett Ord, M.A.

1917

Organist, William Ellis, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Beneficed Clergy, 182; Chaplains, 9; Curates, 130.
Chancellor, F. H. L. Errington, C.B., M.A., K.C.
Registrar and Sec., J. B. Lazenby, Newcastle.
London Sec., H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary,
S. W. 1.

RIPON. £3,900.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Arthur Burroughs,
D.D. (The Palace, Ripon.) [Signs E. A. Ripon]1925

Bishop Suffragan.

Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Lucius F. M. B. Smith,
D.D. (Methley Rectory, Leeds)1905
Dean (£1,000).

Very Rev. Charles Mansfield Owen, D.D.1915

Canons Residentiary (each £500).

G. W. Garrod, B.A. 1907 | J. G. W. Tuckey, C.B.E.,
J. B. Harford, M.A. 1911 | B.D., K.H.C.1923
Archd. Watson1921

Organist, C. H. Moody, C.B.E., Mus.DOC., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £300).

Leeds, Bishop of Knaresborough, D.D.1905
Richmond, Ven. A. Herbert Watson, M.A.1921

Beneficed Clergy, 221; Curates, 60.

Chancellor, P. V. Smith, LL.D. (1911).
Registrar and Secretary, Maj. E. P. Cross, Harrogate.

SHEFFIELD. £2,500.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows,
D.D., cons. 1909. (Bishopsholme, Sheffield.)
[Signs Leonard H. Sheffield]1914
Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons (each £200).

Sheffield, Ven. J. R. Darbyshire, M.A.1922
Doncaster, Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A.1913

Beneficed Clergy, 175; Curates, 60.

Chancellor, A. T. Lawrence, M.A.
Registrar and Legal Sec., H. B. Sandford, 30
Bank Street, Sheffield.

SODOR AND MAN. £2,000.

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Leonard Thornton-
Duesbury, D.D. (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.)
[Signs Charles Sodor and Man]1925
Archdeacon, Ven. John Kewley, M.A. (£546) 1912

Beneficed Clergy, 28; Curates, &c., 24.

Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, C. T. W.
Hughes-Games, M.A.
London Secretary, Sir Montague Barlow, LL.D.

WAKEFIELD. £3,000.

2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D.,
cons. 1890. (Manor House, Heath, Wakefield.)
[Signs G. R. Wakefield]1897

Archdeacons (each £200).

Huddersfield, Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A.1914
Halifax, Ven. R. Phipps, M.A.1923
Organist, J. N. Hardy, Mus.B.

Beneficed Clergy, 179; Curates, &c., 91.

Chancellor, Ernest B. Charles, K.C.
Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

The Church of Wales.

(Disestablished March 31, 1920.)

ST. ASAPH. £4,200.

1st Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Province
of Wales, Most Rev. Alfred George Edwards,
D.D., cons. 1889. (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs
A. G. Camb.]elect. Archbp. 1920
Dean, Very Rev. Ll. Wynne-Jones, M.A. (£700) 1910
Organist, H. C. L. Stocks, Mus.DOC., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Wrexham, Ven. L. H. O. Pryce, M.A.1925
St. Asaph, Ven. Thomas Lloyd, B.A.1910
Montgomery, Ven. E. H. Griffith, B.A.1925

Beneficed Clergy, 197; Curates, &c., 70.

Chancellor, A. Harold Edwards, M.A.
Registrars, Henry Asaph Cleaver and Harry
Mason Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Secretary, H. A. Cleaver.

BANGOR. £2,000.

73rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Daniel Davies, D.D.
(Bishopscourt, Bangor.) [Signs Daniel Bangor]
Dean, Very Rev. Griffith Roberts, M.A. (£700) 1903

Archdeacons (Canonries attached).

Bangor, Ven. A. O. Evans, B.A.1921
Merioneth, Ven. John Lloyd Jones, M.A.1906

Beneficed Clergy, 147; Curates, &c., 70.

Chancellor, Claud Douglas Pennant, M.A.1909
Registrar, A. Ivor Pryce, M.A.

LLANDAFF. £4,200.

95th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D. (The Palace, Llandaff.) [Signs J. P. Llandaff] 1905
 Dean, Very Rev. C. E. T. Griffiths, M.A. (£700) 1913
 Organist, George G. Beale, Mus.B., £150.
 Archdeacon.

Llandaff, Ven. 1924

Beneficed Clergy, 145; Curates, &c., 140.

Clergy without Parochial charge, 25.

Chancellor, Wilfrid Lewis, M.A., Cardiff 1909
 Registrar, Secretary and Apparitor-General, A. G. Howell, 37 Charles Street, Cardiff.
 Chapter Clerk, John Ernest Gladstone, Cardiff.

MONMOUTH. £2,000.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Alfred Howell Green, D.D. (Jesmond, Stow Park, Newport, Mon.) [Signs C. Monemuten] 1921
 Archdeacon, Ven. D. H. Griffiths, M.A. 1921
 Beneficed Clergy, 138; Curates, &c., 43.
 Chancellor, W. H. P. Lewis, M.A. 1921
 Secretary and Registrar, T. B. R. Wilson, 63 High Street, Newport. 1921

ST. DAVID'S. £4,500.

119th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. (Abergwill Palace, Carmarthen.) [Signs J. St. David's] 1927
 Dean, Very Rev. W. Williams, B.D. (£700) 1919
 Organist, Joseph Boar, Mus. BAO.
 Archdeacon.

Carmarthen, Ven. R. Williams, M.A. (£300) 1914

Cardigan, Ven. D. Williams, M.A. (£200) 1903

St. David's, Ven. D. L. Prosser, M.A. (£279) 1920

Beneficed Clergy, 241; Curates, &c., 73.

Chancellor, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.E., M.A., K.C. (1909).
 Registrar, Griffith E. Owen, Carmarthen.

SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,000.

1st Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Latham Bevan, D.D., Cons. 1915. 1923

Archdeacons (each £200).

Brecon, Ven. H. J. Church Jones 1923

Gower, Ven. H. S. Williams 1923

Chancellor, Sir E. Marlay Samson, K.B.E., M.A., K.C. 1923
 Registrar, Molyneux F. Thomas, Brecon.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED.

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
E. A. Anderson, b. 1859	Riverina	1895	1925
Arthur H. Baynes, b. 1854	Natal	1893	1900
F. H. Beaven, b. 1855	S. Rhodesia	1911	1925
J. J. Bidwell, b. 1866	Kingston, Ont.	1913	1925
Laurance F. D. Blair, b. 1869	Palklands	1910	1914
George F. Browne, b. 1833	Bristol	1895	1914
A. Chandler, b. 1860	Bloufontein	1902	1921
F. J. Chavasse, b. 1826	Liverpool	1900	1923
Hy. Lowther Clarke, b. 1850	Melbourne	1902	1920
Alfred Clifford, b. 1849	Lucknow	1893	1910
E. A. Copleston, b. 1854	Colombo	1903	1924
Chas. E. Cornish, b. 1842	Grahamstown	1899	1915
Frederick Courtney, b. 1837	Nova Scotia	1888	1904
Owen T. L. Crossley, b. 1861	Auckland	1911	1913
T. W. Drury, b. 1847	Ripon	1907	1919
Geo. H. Frodsham, b. 1863	N. Queensland	1902	1912
Phillip K. Fyson, b. 1846	Hokkaido	1896	1908
Wm. Thos. Gaul, b. 1844	Mashonaland	1895	1907
F. Goldsmith, b. 1853	Bunbury	1904	1917
Hon. Edw. Carr Glyn, b. 1843	Peterboro'	1897	1916
Charles Gore, b. 1853	Oxford	1902	1919
A. V. Green, b. 1857	Ballaarat	1894	1915
Nathl. T. Hamlyn, b. 1864	Accra	1904	1910
Edward N. Hodges, b. 1849	Travancore	1890	1905
C. Hook, b. 1844	Kingston-on-Thames	1905	1914
W. B. Hornby, b. 1851	Nassau	1892	1919
G. D. Iliff, b. 1867	Shantung	1903	1921
Ernest G. Ingham, b. 1851	Sierra Leone	1883	1897
H. G. Jones, b. 1870	Kampala	1920	1923
Albert E. Joscelyne, b. 1866	Jamaica	1905	1912
Churchill Julius, b. 1847	Christchurch, N.Z.	1890	1925

Name.	Diocese.	Cons.	Res.
George L. King, b. 1860	Madagascar	1899	1919
Arthur M. Knight, b. 1864	Rangoon	1903	1909
E. A. Knox, b. 1847	Manchester	1903	1920
G. H. Lander, b. 1861	Hong Kong	1907	1920
J. Lofthouse, b. 1855	Keenatin	1902	1921
J. D. Langley, b. 1836	Bendina	1907	1919
H. H. Montgomery, b. 1847	Pasmania	1889	1901
William R. Mounsey, b. 1868	Labuan	1909	1916
Charles O. Mules, b. 1837	Nelson, N.Z.	1892	1912
J. A. Newpham, b. 1852	Saskatchewan	1893	1921
E. A. Parry, b. 1860	Guyana	1900	1921
H. H. Pereira, b. 1845	Croydon	1904	1924
E. N. Powell, b. 1860	Mashonaland	1908	1910
H. M. E. Price, b. 1863	Fuh-Kien	1906	1918
Wm. Day Reeve, b. 1844	MacKenzie R.	1891	1907
C. J. Ridgeway, b. 1841	Chichester	1903	1919
Archibald Robertson, b. 1853	Exeter	1903	1916
C. Perry Scott, b. 1847	N. China	1880	1913
John Taylor Smith, b. 1860	Serra Leone	1897	1901
Wm. Eden Smyth, b. 1858	Lebanon	1893	1912
Chas. H. Stileman, b. 1864	Peruvia	1912	1916
Edward S. Talbot, D.D., b. 1844	Winchester	1895	1923
H. Tugwell, b. 1854	Equatorial Africa	1894	1921
T. C. Twitchell, b. 1866	Polynesia	1908	1921
H. B. Wakefield, C.B.E., b. 1854	Birmingham	1911	1924
Fredk. Wallis, b. 1853	Wellington	1895	1911
H. P. Walsh, b. 1870	Assam	1905	1924
Jas. Edw. C. Welldon, b. 1854	Calcutta	1898	1901
G. White, b. 1859	Willochra	1900	1925
Henry Whitehead, b. 1853	Madras	1899	1922
Cecil J. Wood, b. 1873	Malanesia	1912	1919

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CHURCH OF WALES.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS will be found under their respective dioceses:

Barking (Chelmsford); Basingham (Oxford); Burnley (Manchester); Colchester (Chelmsford); Crediton (Exeter); Derby (Southwell); Dover (Canterbury); Europe, N. & C. (London); Grantham (Lincoln); Guildford (Winchester); Hull (York); Luton (Manchester); Jarrow (Durham); Kensington (London); Kingston (Southwark); Knaresborough (Ripon); Leicester (Peterborough); Lewes (Chichester); Marlborough (Exeter); Plymouth (Exeter); Sherborne (Salisbury); Southampton (Winchester); Stafford (Lichfield); Stepney (London); Taunton (B. & Wells); Thetford (Norwich); Warrington (Liverpool); Whalley (Manchester); Whitby (York); Willesden (London); Woolwich (Southwark).

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy	Sees.	Apptd. Clgy
CANADA.			
Province of Canada.			
<i>Nova Scotia, C. L. Worrall, b. 1853 (Archbp. and Met. 1915)</i>	1904 140	PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.	
<i>Montreal, John Cragg Farthing, b. 1862</i>	1909 140	<i>Auckland, A. W. Averill, b. 1865 (cons. 1910)</i>	1913 120
<i>Fredericton, J. A. Richardson, b. 1868</i>	1907 79	<i>Christchurch, Campbell West Watson, b. 1877 (cons. 1909) (Primate and Archbishop of N.Z.)</i>	1925 83
<i>Quebec, Lennox Waldron Williams, b. 1859</i>	1915 84	<i>Dunedin, Isaac Richards, b. 1859</i>	1920 46
Province of Ontario.		<i>Melanesia, J. Manwaring Steward, b. 1874</i>	1919 35
<i>Algoma, George Thorneley, b. 1842, Archbp. of Province of Ontario & Metropolitan (Coadj. Kingston) (vacant)</i>	1907 55	<i>Asst. Bp., F. M. Molyneux, b.</i>	1924 28
<i>Huron, D. Williams, b. 1856</i>	1905 65	<i>Nelson, William Charles Sadlier, b. 1868</i>	1912 72
<i>Niagara, Derwyn T. Owen</i>	1925 76	<i>Waipatu, W. W. Sedgwick, b. 1859</i>	1914 72
<i>Ottawa, J. C. Roper, b. 1859 (cons. 1912)</i>	1915 84	<i>Wellington, Thomas H. Sprott, o.n.e., b. 1856</i>	1911 73
<i>Toronto, J. F. Sweeney, b. 1857</i>	1909 237	PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.	
Province of Ruperts Land.		<i>Bloemfontein, Walter Julius Carey, b. 1875</i>	1921 57
<i>Athabasca, E. F. Robins, b. 1870</i>	1912 9	<i>Asst., F. R. T. Balfour, b. 1846</i>	1911 57
<i>Brandon, W. W. H. Thomas, b. 1875</i>	1924 34	<i>Cape Town, W. M. Carter, b. 1850 (cons. 1891), Archbp. 1909 (Coadj. J. O. Nash, 1909)</i>	1917 99
<i>Calgary, W. Cyprin Pinkham, b. 1844</i>	1887 85	<i>Damaraland, N. W. Fogarty, b. 1870</i>	1924 4
<i>Edmonton, H. A. Gray, b. 1872</i>	1914 31	<i>George, H. B. Sidwell, b. 1863</i>	1911 26
<i>Keewatin, A. D. Dewdney, b. 1863</i>	1921 27	<i>Grahamstown, F. R. Phelps, b. 1861</i>	1915 96
<i>MacKenzie River, J. R. Lucas, b. 1867</i>	1913 7	<i>Johannesburg, A. B. L. Karney, b. 1874</i>	1922 27
<i>Moosonee, J. G. Anderson, b. 1866</i>	1909 14	<i>Kimberley & Kuruman, W. Gore-Browne, b. 59, 1912</i>	1912 27
<i>Qu'Appelle, M. T. McCa. Harding, b. 1865</i>	1909 120	<i>Lebombo, Leonard L. Fisher, b. 1882</i>	1921 13
<i>Rupert's Land, S. P. Matheson, b. 1852, Archbp. of Rupert's Land (1905) and Primate of Canada (1909, cons. 1905)</i>	1905 111	<i>S. Rhodesia, E. F. Paget</i>	1925 29
<i>Saskatchewan, G. E. Lloyd, b. 1861</i>	1922 74	<i>Natal, Fredk. Saml. Baines, b. 1858</i>	1901 61
<i>Yukon, Isaac O. Stringer, b. 1866</i>	1905 8	<i>Pretoria, Neville S. Talbot, m.c., b. 1879</i>	1920 104
Province of British Columbia.		<i>St. Helena, W. A. Holbech, b. 1850</i>	1905 4
<i>Caledonia (vacant)</i>	1925 16	<i>St. John's, Kaffraria, E. H. Etheridge, b. 1872</i>	1923 60
<i>Cariboo, W. R. Adams, b. 1880</i>	1925 12	<i>Zululana, Wilmot L. Vyvyan, b. 1861</i>	1903 33
<i>Columbia, C. De Veber Schofield, b. 1872</i>	1916 44	PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.	
<i>Koot-nay, A. J. Doull, b. 1872</i>	1915 41	<i>Antigua, Edward Hutson, c.m.g., b. 1873 (c. 1911), elected Archbp. of W. Indies</i>	1921 34
<i>New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier, b. 1867</i>	1910 63	<i>Barbados, A. P. Berkeley, b. 1868</i>	1917 73
PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON.		<i>Guiana, Oswald H. Parry, b. 1869</i>	1921 38
<i>Assam, George Clay Hubback, b.</i>	1924 35	<i>Honduras, Edward A. Dunn, b. 1869</i>	1917 —
<i>Bombay, Edwin Jas. Palmer, b. 1869</i>	1908 94	<i>Asst. Bishop, V. Jackson</i>	1921 —
<i>Calcutta, Foss Westcott, b. 1863 (c. 1905), Met. 1910</i>	1910 120	<i>Jamaica, G. F. C. De Carteret, b. 1866</i>	1916 90
<i>Chota Nagpur, A. Wood, b. 1869</i>	1920 50	<i>Asst. Bishop, D. W. Bentley</i>	1919 23
<i>Colombo, Mark Carpenter-Garnier, b.</i>	1924 93	<i>Nassau, Roscoe G. Shedden, b. 1889</i>	1919 23
<i>Dornakal, V. S. Azariah, b. 1874</i>	1913 94	<i>Trinidad, A. H. Anstey, b. 1870</i>	1918 —
<i>Lahore, Henry B. Durrant, b. 1871</i>	1913 110	PROVINCE OF CHINA.	
<i>Lucknow, G. H. Westcott, b. 1863</i>	1910 96	<i>Cheh Kiang, Herbert J. Molony, b. 1865</i>	1908 42
<i>Madrass, E. H. M. Waller, b. 1870 (c. 1915)</i>	1922 162	<i>Asst. Bishop, Tsae-Seng Sing</i>	1918 41
<i>Nagpur, Eyre Chatterton, b. 1863</i>	1903 40	<i>Fuh-Kien, John Hind, b. 1876</i>	1918 41
<i>Rangoon, R. S. Fyffe, b. 1869</i>	1910 49	<i>Honan, W. C. White, b. 1873</i>	1909 8
<i>Tinnevely and Madura, N. H. Tubbs, b. 1879</i>	1923 86	<i>Kwangsi and Hunan, J. Holden, b. 18</i>	1923 7
<i>Travancore & Cochin, E. A. L. Moore, b.</i>	1924 50	<i>North China, F. L. Norris, b. 1864</i>	1914 17
AUSTRALIA.		<i>Shantung, Thomas Arnold Scott, b. 1880</i>	1921 19
Province of New South Wales.		<i>Victoria, Hong Kong, C. R. Duppuy, b. 1881</i>	1920 30
<i>Armistide, W. F. Wentworth-Shields, b. 1867</i>	1916 39	<i>West China (vacant)</i>	1925 30
<i>Bathurst, George Merrick Long, b. 1876</i>	1911 50	<i>(Asst.) H. W. K. Mowll</i>	1922 30
<i>Goulburn, Lewis B. Radford, b. 1867</i>	1915 57	PROVINCE OF JAPAN.	
<i>Grafton, John Wm. Ashton, b. 1864</i>	1921 81	<i>Kiushiu (S. Japan), A. Lea, b. 1868</i>	1909 8
<i>Newcastle, Reginald Stephen, b. 1860 (c. 1913)</i>	1919 40	<i>Kobe, J. B. Simpson</i>	1925 50
<i>Riverina, Reginald C. Halse</i>	1925 22	<i>Nagoya, Heber J. Hamilton, b. 1864</i>	1912 31
<i>Sydney, John Chas. Wright, b. 1861; Archbp. & Metrop. N.S.W.; Primate, 1920</i>	1909 291	<i>N. Tokyo, J. McKim</i>	1924 41
Province of Victoria.		<i>Osaka, D. Naida</i>	1924 31
<i>Bellarat, M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton, b. 1872</i>	1916 85	<i>South Tokyo, Samuel Heaslett, b. 1879</i>	1922 27
<i>Bendigo, Donald Baker b. 1882</i>	1921 30	<i>Tokyo, J. S. Motoda</i>	1924 —
<i>Gippsland, G. H. Cranswick, b. 1881</i>	1917 34	UNDER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.	
<i>Melbourne, Harrington C. Lees, b. 1870; Archbp. & Metropolitan</i>	1921 221	<i>Accra, John O. Aglionby, m.c.</i>	1924 7
<i>Wangaratta, Thomas H. Armstrong, b. 1857</i>	1902 36	<i>Argentina and E. S. America, E. F. Every, b. 1862 (cons. 1902)</i>	1910 29
Province of Queensland.		<i>Bermuda, Arthur Heber Browne</i>	1925 —
<i>Brisbane, Gerald Sharp, b. 1865 (cons. 1910) (Archbp. & Metrop., 1921)</i>	1921 115	<i>Egypt & the Sudan, Llyn. H. Gwynne, b. 1863</i>	1908 —
<i>H. F. Le Fanu (Bp. coadj.), b. 1870</i>	1915 14	<i>Falklands, N. S. de Jersey, b. 1868</i>	1919 —
<i>Carpentaria, Stephen H. Davies, b. 1884</i>	1922 14	<i>Gibraltar, Jno. Harold Greig, b. 1865</i>	1921 61
<i>New Guinea, Henry Newton b. 1867 (c. 1915)</i>	1922 20	<i>Jerusalem, Rennie MacInnes, b. 1870</i>	1914 26
<i>N. Queensland, Jno. O. Feetham, b. 1876</i>	1913 20	<i>Korea, Mark Napier Trollope, b. 1862</i>	1911 15
<i>Rockhampton, Philip C. T. Crick, b. 1881</i>	1921 20	<i>Labuan and Sarawak, E. D. L. Danson, b. 1879</i>	1917 12
Province of Western Australia.		<i>Lagos, F. M. Jones, b. 1866</i>	1919 —
<i>Brabury, Cecil Wilson, b. 1859</i>	1894 22	<i>Asst. Bp., A. W. Smith</i>	1925 —
<i>Kalgoorlie, William E. Elsey, b. 1879</i>	1919 3	<i>Madagascar,</i>	1919 45
<i>N.W. Australia, G. Trower, b. 1860 (cons. 1901)</i>	1909 62	<i>Mauritius, C. H. Golding-Bird, b. 1874</i>	1919 25
<i>Perth, Chas. Owen L. Riley, o.n.e., v.d., b. 1854, (Archbp. & Metrop., 1914)</i>	1894 62	<i>Mombasa, R. S. Heywood, b. 1867</i>	1918 79
Independent Dioceses.		<i>Newfoundland, Wm. Charles White, b. 1864</i>	1917 84
<i>Adelaide, Arthur N. Thomas, b. 1869</i>	1906 99	<i>Niger, B. Lasbrey, b. 1880</i>	1921 22
<i>Fiji, L. S. Kempthorne, b.</i>	1923 6	<i>Niger Delta (Suff.), A. W. Howells</i>	1919 5
		<i>Northern Rhodesia, A. J. W. May, b. 1869</i>	1914 5
		<i>Nyasaland, Thos. C. Fisher, b. 1872</i>	1910 18
		<i>Persia, J. H. Linton, b. 1879</i>	1919 12
		<i>Sierra Leone, G. W. Wright, b. 18</i>	1923 50
		<i>Singapore, C. J. Ferguson-Davie, b. 1872</i>	1909 22
		<i>Uganda, John J. Willis, o.n.e., b. 1872</i>	1912 68
		<i>Zanzibar, T. H. Birley, b. 1864</i>	1925 3

The Church of Ireland (DISESTABLISHED 1869).

Sees.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Apptd.	Ch. Pop. (1901.)	Incumbents.	Curates of See.	Income
Armagh... Most Rev. Charles F. D'Arcy, D.D., b. 1859	(cons. 1903)	1920 ...	55,359 ...	64 ...	24 ...	£2,500
Dublin ... Most Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D., b. 1872	(cons. 1915)	1920 ...	98,796 ...	124 ...	48 ...	2,500
BISHOPS.						
Meath..... Most Rev. Hon. Benjamin J. Plunket, D.D., b. 1870		1919 ...	10,205 ...	56 ...	4 ...	1,500
Cashel..... Rt. Rev. Robert Miller, D.D., b. 1871		1919 ...	9,691 ...	43 ...	4 ...	1,479
Clogher ... Rt. Rev. James Macmanaway, D.D., b. 1860		1923 ...	37,183 ...	70 ...	10 ...	1,441
Cork Rt. Rev. Charles Benjamin Dowse, D.D., b. 1862		1912 ...	31,935 ...	92 ...	12 ...	1,703
Derry..... Rt. Rev. Joseph Irvine Peacocke, D.D., b. 1872		1916 ...	50,741 ...	91 ...	17 ...	2,140
Down Rt. Rev. Charles T. P. Grierson, D.D., b. 1856		1919 ...	226,810 ...	177 ...	69 ...	1,750
Killaloe ... Rt. Rev. Henry Edmund Patton, D.D., b. 1867		1924 ...	9,222 ...	38 ...	6 ...	1,500
Kilmore ... Rt. Rev. William Richard Moore, D.D., b. 1858		1915 ...	31,210 ...	92 ...	28 ...	1,542
Limerick ... Rt. Rev. Harry Vere White, D.D., b. 1854		1921 ...	9,085 ...	36 ...	6 ...	1,408
Ossory ... Rt. Rev. J. Godfrey Fitz M. Day, D.D., b. 1875		1920 ...	22,446 ...	79 ...	20 ...	1,535
Tuam ... Rt. Rev. John Orr, D.D., b. 1874		1923 ...	9,723 ...	47 ...	1 ...	1,493

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.

GENERAL SYNOD,

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Ven. C. K. Irwin, B.D.; Very Rev. H. B. Kennedy, B.D.; J. A. Maconchy and Major E. H. C. Wellesley.

Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), A. F. Mande, 52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; Asst. Sec. Canon R. A. Kernan, B.D.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, and the Sovereign, as one of its members, supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the Annuitant Bishops and Clergy (which were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 23 Diocesan Synods, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a Board of Nomination, consisting of 7 persons, viz. 1—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The commutation capital on Dec. 31, 1924, was only £61,733, charged with annuities to 19 annuitants. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amounted in all to £10,136,156, made up of Commutation £61,733, Private Endowments £342,470, Parochial Sustentation £6,840,040, Episcopal Sustentation £571,989, General Synod Funds £637,317, and Miscellaneous purposes £1,683,407.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £9,553,840. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £343,262. The total amount of assessment for stipend paid by parishes, 1924, was £109,503, and the total amount paid for stipends under Diocesan Schemes was £341,224.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland, by the Census of 1911, was 575,489, or 13.1 per cent. of the entire population.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland.

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons. Clgy.	Stipd.	Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons. Clgy.	Stipd.
Aberdeen... Frederic Ll. Deane, D.D. 1917...	47	£912		Edinburgh G. H. S. Walpole, D.D. 1910...	77	£1,296	
Argyll ... Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D. 1907...	16	668		Glasgow ... E. T. S. Reid, D.D. ... 1921...	87	*999	
Brechin ... Most Rev. W. J. F.				Moray..... A. J. Maclean, D.D. ... 1904...	22	*858	
Robberds, D.D. (Primus 1908) 1904...	28	*1,293		St. Andrews, E. C. Plumb, D.D. ... 1908...	42	*1,126	

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.
Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 418. Parsonages, 215. Clergy, 352. Communicants, 59,719.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND by law established is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries, and also from the Universities and lay representatives from the Royal Burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom the King has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 Synods and 84 Presbyteries, and there are about 1,838 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. The Church population exceeds the aggregate of all the other Presbyterian bodies, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of communicants on the roll (Dec. 31, 1924) was 200,123. The sum of £272,002 was raised in 1924 for church and missionary purposes. Within the last 80 years 507 chapels, at a cost for stipends and supplementary endowments of over £2,450,000 have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The parish churches number 1,470. There are in addition 245 churches and mission stations, in all of which worship is regularly conducted.

Until 1560 the Church of Scotland was Roman Catholic, but in that year the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and other divines. In it all essential articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbyterianism was settled in 1590.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(1) *The United Free Church of Scotland* was formed by the Union on October 31st, 1900, of the *Free Church of Scotland* and the *United Presbyterian Church*. The United Church, by rearrangement of the Synods and Presbyteries, has 12 Synods and 63 Presbyteries, and 2 Continental Presbyteries. The Supreme Court is the General Assembly, which meets in May every year at the same time as that of the Established Church and of the remnant Free Church of Scotland. In the year ending Dec. 31, 1924, there were 1,461 congregations and 41 preaching stations. The total membership was 534,950, and there were 2,050 Sunday Schools, with 102,023 scholars and 24,888 teachers. In 15 Foreign Mission Fields there are 438 European Mission Agents and 5,603 native pastors, evangelists, and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission. The amount raised on the field in 1924 was £104,899. The income of the Church at the close of last financial year 1924 amounted to £1,520,968.—*Moderator* (1925-6), Rev. James Harvey, D.D.—*Office*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh; and 232 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland*.—According to the Census of 1911, the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 439,876. The largest of these, under the superintendence of the General Assembly, consists of 35 presbyteries, 609 ministers, 559 congregations,

The restoration of the places of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the *National Covenant*, and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. ii.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act, 1921*, to declare the lawfulness of certain articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. The articles have been framed with a view to facilitating union among Presbyterian Churches in Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland (under the Presidency of Viscount Haldane) enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland Property and Endowment Bill was introduced into and was passed into law (25 and 26 Geo. V. c. 133) in 1925.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER (1925), The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, C.M.G., Holyrood Palace, Edinburgh.

MODERATOR (1925), Rev. John White, D.D.
Principal Clerk, Rev. David Paul, D.D., Edinburgh.
Deputy Clerk, Rev. J. A. McClymont, O.B.E., D.D.
Procurator, William Chree, K.C.
Agent, A. L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle St., Edinburgh.
Parliamentary Secretary, A. H. Spens, London.

with 109,578 communicants, 93,495 families, 7,647 Sabbath-school teachers, and 102,752 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1924, this branch contributed by congregational effort £363,221 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £371,502. It possesses two Colleges, with power to confer Theological Degrees, comprising a staff of 12 professors and 2 lecturers, and has 36 ministerial with 3 medical missionaries in foreign parts.—*Moderator*, Rt. Rev. Thomas Haslett, D.D. *General Secretary*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(3) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 14 presbyteries, 351 congregations, 4 preaching stations, and 85,054 members. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 87 missionaries abroad, including 42 women. In 1923 the amount raised for all purposes was £371,738.—*Moderator* (1925-6), Rev. Dr. R. C. Gillie, *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. Lewis Robertson, M.A., *Fin. Sec.*, Percy Graham, *Church Office*, 15 Russell Square, W.C.1, *Publications Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

(4) The less numerous divisions are: *The Free Church of Scotland*, consisting of those members who did not unite with the U.P. Church; the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are—

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

1. *Wesleyan Methodists*, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. The first Conference, consisting of six clergymen and four laymen, was held in 1744. Since then the growth of Methodism has been great, its present adherents being given as 32,000,000. The latest statistics are: Ministers, 57,647; local preachers, 95,695; members and probationers, 10,690,701; Sunday schools, 94,572; officers and teachers, 982,684; scholars, 10,386,134; churches and other preaching places, 101,164. The conference is now composed in its Representative Session of 300 ministers and 300 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year. The Wesleyans are governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods, which are semi-annual meetings of the ministers and selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference, and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.—*Pres.*, Rev. J. H. Ritson, D.D.; *Sec.*, Rev. Thomas Kirkup.

THE PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.

2. *The Primitive Methodists*, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne and William Clowes. Owing to the excesses attending certain outdoor services called "camp meetings," the Wesleyan Conference prohibited the continuance of the practice. Bourne and Clowes refused to comply with this decision, and were in consequence expelled. They and their sympathisers banded together in a new body, with enlarged powers for the laity. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous and the most democratic of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. James Lockhart.

THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH.

3. *The United Methodist Church* was formed by the Union in 1907 of three denominations of Methodists which hitherto had been separate from and independent of each other. These were:—

The Methodist New Connexion, which owed its origin in 1797 to the Rev. Alexander Kilham, one of the early itinerating Wesleyan preachers. He demanded that the members of the societies,

and not the Conference, should be constituted the source of all power in Methodism; and that the Conference should consist of lay as well as ministerial members, all of whom should be elected by the members of the various societies as their delegates. He was expelled by the Conference, and at once founded a new community.

The Bible Christians, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They existed mainly in the West of England.

The United Methodist Free Churches, which was itself an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodists, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the need for a trained ministry; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation. A strong opposition to the leading Wesleyan officials was organised, which found expression in Conference debates, but more strongly in anonymous and bitter pamphlets, which were widely circulated. On auspicion of being the authors and circulators of these pamphlets three ministers were expelled. They found so many sympathisers that over 100,000 members seceded to found a new denomination.

An Act of Parliament was secured in 1907 to authorise the union of these three denominations into one, to be called the United Methodist Church, and to provide for the government of the Church by a Conference consisting of an equal number of ministers and laymen, elected by districts. The act of union took place in London on September 17, 1907, when the first united Conference was held. About 700 delegates were present. A deed was adopted and signed, declaring the terms of union, defining the constitution and doctrinal tenets, and containing provisions for government and discipline.—*President*, Rev. W. Alexander Grist; *Secretary*, Mr. W. A. Lewins.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.

4. *Independent Methodists*.—This body is Congregational in its organisation, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.

5. This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original reformers who seceded from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland counties.—*President*, Rev. Edmund Bromage.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapel and Scholars, Great Britain only.

	Ministers	Lay Preachers	Members	On Probation.	Chapels	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists	2,720	19,250	519,180	25,096	8,580	840,205
Primitive Methodists	1,107	13,634	216,597	...	4,593	407,571
United Methodist Church	755	4,705	140,940	6,834	2,239	253,245
Independent Methodists	391	...	10,084	370	165	24,758
Wesleyan Reform Union	24	456	8,399	314	186	22,219

The Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Church of Wales.

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is in federation with the Presbyterian Church of England, the United Free Church of Scotland, and the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. It is also a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It has foreign missions in Assam, India, and in Brittany.

In 1924 the body numbered—churches, 1,491; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,785; ministers and preachers, 1,151; elders, 7,203; communicants, 188,412; population, 1,556; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 24,499; teachers and scholars, 186,498; adherents (including communicants), 316,545.

Contributions in aid of the Ministry in 1924. £203,318. For various religious purposes (including the ministry), £467,691.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children; the vernacular is the language used generally in these schools.

The English branch of the Church has 388 chapels and preaching stations, with 35,001 communicants and 88,246 adherents (including communicants). All the rest are Welsh.

The churches in Assam number 1,060; communicants, 60,088; adherents (including communicants), 74,912. The adherents in Brittany are few.

Moderator (South Wales) Synod, Rev. T. E. Roberts, M.A., Aberystwyth; (*North Wales*), Rev. R. Athwy Jones, M.A., Liverpool.

Moderator of General Assembly, Rev. John Owen, West Kirby.

Statistical Secretaries, Rev. Richard Thomas, B.A., Bontnewydd, and Rev. M. J. Mills, Nantymoel.

The Independents and the Baptists.

THE INDEPENDENTS, OR CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine districts were formed, each under a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in England and Wales, with 4,701 churches and preaching stations containing 1,727,442 sittings; the number of ministers in the British Isles is 3,062. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales*, 1926-27, Rev. W. Newland, M.A., 1925-26, Rev. J. D. Jones, D.D.; *Secretary*, Rev. Sidney M. Berry, D.D. *Chief Clerk*, C. Stanciliff. *Office and Publication Department*, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

The *Connexion of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 38 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. *Secretary*, E. Dolby

Shelton. Offices, 41, Holborn Hall, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.

THE BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Congregationalist; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1924, 4,169 chapels and 2,066 pastors. The members numbered 413,841, Sunday-school teachers 59,997, and Sunday scholars 530,782. In the United States the "members" alone number 7,879,133. *President of the Baptist Union*, 1924-25, Thomas S. Penny. *Secretary*, Rev. M. E. Aubrey. *Office*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

Minor Religious Denominations.

MINOR RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.—The chief are the Unitarians, with about 350 ministers, 345 chapels and other places of worship. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. S. H. Mellone, D.Sc., Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2. The Brethren (divided into two bodies, "Open" and "Exclusive") number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Society of Friends (Quakers), consists of 19,039 members and has 380 places of worship in Great Britain, with 27 places of worship in Ireland and 2,237 members. *Central Offices (Great Britain)*, Friends' House, Euston Rd., N.W. 1, (Ireland), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Churches of Christ have 14,277 members and 186 churches in the British Isles, with 159 Sunday Schools, 1,719 teachers, and 16,811 scholars. The Moravian Church (*Offices*, 22 Fetter Lane, E.C.), has in the U.K. 43 congregations and preaching stations, with 3,491 communicants. The Catholic Apostolic Church has above 80 churches, including a fine Gothic building in Gordon Square, W.C.; the New Church (Swedenborgian), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. The Reformed Episcopal Church originated in the U.S.A. (1873) and uses a revised Prayer Book; it is now working on Evangelical lines in U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain and India. *Presiding Bishop in*

England, Rt. Rev. F. Vaughan, D.D., Ch. Ch. Rectory, Harlesden, N.W. 10; *Assist. Bishop*, Rt. Rev. J. Louis Fenn, LL.D., St. Jude's Church, Balham, S.W. 17; *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. C. Magee, Ch. Ch. Parsonage, Liscard, Wallasey. The Old Roman Catholic Church: *Archbishop in Great Britain*, Most Rev. Bernard Mary Williams, The Edge, Stroud, Glos. The Greeks (*Bishop of Western Europe and the United Kingdom*, Metropolitan of Thyatira Germanos; *Great Archimandrite*, Very Rev. C. Pagonis, St. Sophia's Vicarage, Moscow Road, W. 2) have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, and Cardiff. The Armenians have a church in London (St. Sarkis, Inverna Gardens) and in Manchester; the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury; and there is a mosque for Moslems in Melrose Road, Southfields.

The Jews.—Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are about 300,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 300 synagogues, with about 200 ministers and readers. *Chief Rabbi*, Very Rev. Dr. J. H. Hertz. *Chief Rabbi's Office*, 4, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.3. The Jews support their own poor. Their number throughout the world is computed at 15,000,000.

IN *England and Wales* there are 4 Archbishop and 13 Episcopal Sees; in *Scotland* 2 Archbishop and 4 Episcopal Sees; in *Ireland* 4 Archbishop and 24 Episcopal Sees. In the *British Empire* there are 38 Archbishop and 128 Episcopal Sees, with 55 Vicariates and 13 Prefectures.

The *Catholic Directory* of 1926 estimates the Catholic population of *England and Wales* (1924) at 1,997,280, *Scotland* 601,304, *Ireland* (Census figures 1911) 3,242,670. The figures for *India* (1921) are 2,046,931, *Ceylon* (1921) 363,986, *Canada* (1921) 3,383,663, *Australian Commonwealth* (1921) 1,172,661, *New Zealand* (1921) 165,577, and *Union of South Africa* 164,632, the total for the *British Empire* being 5,176,529; and the Catholic population of the world is estimated at 324,328,408.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Archbishops.	CONS. (CLERGY).
<i>Westminster</i> , Francis, Cardinal Bourne (translated from <i>St. Albans</i> 1903)	1896 525
<i>Bishops Auxiliary</i> , Joseph Butt (cons. 1911); Manuel Bidwell (cons. 1917)	
<i>Cardiff</i> , Francis Mostyn.....	1895 115
<i>Birmingham</i> , John McIntyre	1912 327
<i>Bp. Auxil.</i> ,	
<i>Liverpool</i> , Frederick W. Keating ..	1908 485
<i>Bp. Auxil.</i> , Thomas Dobson	1922

Bishops.

<i>Brentwood</i> , Arthur Doubleday	1920 96
<i>Clifton</i> , George A. Burton	1902 128
<i>Hexham and Newcastle</i> , Joseph Thorman	1925
<i>Lancaster</i> , Thomas Wulstan Pearson ..	1925
<i>Leeds</i> , J. R. Cowgill	1905 197
<i>Menevia, Wales</i> (vacant).....	99
<i>Middlesbrough</i> , Richard Lacy	1879 132
<i>Bishop Coadjutor</i> , Thomas Shine... ..	1921
<i>Northampton</i> , Dudley C. Cary Elwes ..	1921 96
<i>Nottingham</i> , Thomas Dunn	1916 162
<i>Plymouth</i> , John Keily.....	1911 116
<i>Portsmouth</i> , Wm. Timothy Cotter ..	1910 257
<i>Salford</i> , (vacant)	389
<i>Shrewsbury</i> , Hugh Singleton.....	1908 92
<i>Southwark</i> , Peter E. Amigo	1904 512
<i>Bp. Auxil.</i> , W. Brown	1924

SCOTLAND.—Archbishops.

<i>St. Andrews & Edinburgh</i> , James A. Smith (trans. from <i>Dunkeld</i> 1900) ..	1890 101
<i>Bishop Auxiliary</i> , Henry Graham ..	1917
<i>Glasgow</i> , Donald Mackintosh	1922 317

Bishops.

<i>Aberdeen</i> , George Bennett.....	1918 72
<i>Argyle & Isles</i> , Donald Martin	1919 30
<i>Dunkeld</i> , John Toner	1914 46
<i>Galloway</i> , James McCarthy	1914 37

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Ireland.—Archbishops.

<i>Armagh</i> , Michael, Cardinal O'Donnell (succeeded 1924)	1888 188
<i>Dublin</i> , Edward Byrne	1920 647
<i>Cashel</i> , John Harty	1914 133
<i>Tuam</i> , T. P. Gilmartin	1910 151

Bishops.

<i>Achonry</i> , Patrick Morrisroe	1911 51
<i>Ardagh</i> , Joseph Hoare	1895 105
<i>Clogher</i> , P. McKenna	1909 112
<i>Clonfert</i> , John Dignan.....	1924 83
<i>Cloyne</i> , Robert Browne	1894 138
<i>Cork</i> , Daniel Cohalan	1914 204
<i>Derry</i> , Charles MacHugh	1907 116
<i>Down & Connor</i> , Joseph MacRory ..	1915 175
<i>Fermore</i> , Edward Mulhern	1916 60
<i>Elphin</i> , Bernard Coyne	1913 105
<i>Bp. Coadj.</i> , Edward Dooley	1923
<i>Ferns</i> , William Codd	1918 133
<i>Galway and Kilmacduagh</i> , Thomas O'Doherty.....(trans. 1923) ..	1919 86
<i>Kerry</i> , Charles O'Sullivan	1918 135

CONS. CLERGY.

<i>Kildare and Leighlin</i> , Patrick Foley ..	1896 154
<i>Killala</i> , James Naughton	1912 47
<i>Killaloe</i> , Michael Fogarty	1904 160
<i>Kilmore</i> , Patrick Finegan	1910 114
<i>Limerick</i> , David Keane	1924 173
<i>Meath</i> , Laurence Gaughran.....	1906 169
<i>Ossory</i> , Abraham Brownrigg.....	1884 119
<i>Bp. Coadj.</i> , James Downey	1922
<i>Raphoe</i> , William McNeely.....	1923 80
<i>Ross</i> , (vacant)	30
<i>Waterford & Lismore</i> , Bernard Hackett ..	1916 167

Europe.—Bishops.

CONS.

<i>Malta</i> , Maurus Varrana, Bp. Archb.	1915
<i>Gozo</i> , Michael Gonzi	1924
<i>Gibraltar</i> , H. Gregory Thompson	1910

America.

Delegate-Apostolic to Canada, Ab. v. Peter di Maria

Archbishops.

<i>Halifax</i> , Edward MacCarthy	1906
<i>Kingston</i> , Michael J. Spratt	1911
<i>Montreal</i> , Paul N. Bruchesi	1897
<i>A.-Bp. Coadj.</i> , George Gauthier	1912
<i>Edmonton</i> , Henry O'Leary	1913
<i>Bp. Aux.</i> , Alphonsus Descamps	1925
<i>Ottawa</i> , Joseph Medard Enard.....	1922
<i>Port of Spain</i> , John Pins Dowling	1909
<i>Quebec</i> , Paul Eugene Roy	1908
<i>Bp. Auxil.</i> , Alfred Langlois	1924
<i>Regina</i> , Olivier Mathieu	1911
<i>St. Boniface</i> , Arthur Beliveau	1913
<i>St. John's, Newfoundland</i> , E. P. Roche ..	1915
<i>Toronto</i> , Neil MacNeil	1895
<i>Vancouver, B.C.</i> , Timothy Casey	1900
<i>Winnipeg</i> , Alfred Sinnott	1916

Bishops.

<i>Alexandria</i> , Felix Couturier	1919
<i>Antigonish</i> , James Morrison	1912
<i>Athabasca</i> , Emilius Grouard, Vic. Ap.....	1891
<i>Coadjutor</i> , Celestine Jousard	1909
<i>Calgary</i> , John Kidd	1925
<i>Charlottetown</i> , Louis O'Leary	1913
<i>Chatham, N.E.</i> , Patrick Chasson.....	1917
<i>Chicoutimi</i> , Michael Labrecque	1892
<i>Demerara</i> , Compton T. Galton, Vic. Ap.	1902
<i>Gaspé</i> , Francis Ross	1922
<i>Gulf of St. Lawrence</i> , J. Leventoux, Vic. Ap.	1922
<i>Haileybury</i> , Louis Rhéaume	1923
<i>Hamilton</i> , John McNally (trans. 1924) ..	1913
<i>Harbour-Grace</i> , John March	1906
<i>Honduras</i> , Joseph A. Murphy	1924
<i>Jamaica</i> , William O'Hare, Vic. Ap.	1919
<i>Joliette</i> , John William Forbes	1913
<i>Keewatin</i> , Ovide Charlebois	1910
<i>London</i> , F. Fallon	1910
<i>Mackenzie</i> , Gabriel Breynat, Vicar Ap.....	1902
<i>Mont Laurier</i> , Joseph Eugène Limoges	1922
<i>Nicolet</i> , Joseph S. Brunault	1899
<i>North Ontario</i> , J. Hallé, Vic. Ap.	1921
<i>Pembroke</i> , Patrick Ryan	1912
<i>Peterboro'</i> , Michael O'Brien	1913
<i>Prince Albert & Saskatoon</i> , J. Prud'homme ..	1921
<i>Rimouski</i> , J. Léonard	1919

America. Bishops—continued.

CONS.

Roseau, James Morris	1922
St. George's, N.F., Henry Renouf	1920
St. Hyacinth, Fabius Decelles	1924
St. John, N. Brunswick, Edward Le Blanc	1912
Sault Ste. Marie, David J. Scollard	1904
Sherbrooke, Paul Stanislas La Rocque	1893
Bishop Aux., Alphonsus Gagnon	1923
Three Rivers, F. X. Cloutier	1899
Valleyfield, Raymond Rouleau	1923
Victoria, B.C., Thomas O'Donnell	1924
Yukon & Pr. Rupert, Emilius Bunozy, Vic. Ap.	1917
Bishop for Ruthenians in Canada, Niceta Budka, res. Winnipeg	1912

Africa.

Delegate-Apostolic to S. Africa, Abp. Jordan Gijsswijk.

Delegate Apost. to Egypt and Arabia, Abp. Andrew Cassulo.

1914

Bishops.

Bangweolo, Stephen Larue, V. A.	1913
Bahr-el-Ghazal, Antony Stoppani, V. A.	1917
Basutoland, Julius J. Cenez, V. A.	1909
Benin, Coast of, Ferdinand Terrien, Vic. Ap.	1912
Cape Colony, East, Hugh MacSherry, V. A.	1896
Cape Colony, West, Bernard O'Riley, Vic. Ap.	1925
Dar-es-Salaam, Gabriel Zelter, Vic. Ap.	1923
Egypt, Hyginus Nuti, Vic. Ap.	1922
Eshowe, Thomas Spreiter, Vic. Ap.	1906
Gold Coast, Ernest Hauger	1925
Kenia, Philip Perlo, V. A.	1900
Khartum, Paul Silvestri, V. A.	1925
Kilima-Njaro, Henry Gogarty	1924
Kimberley, H. Meysing, Adm. Ap.	1923
Lower Volta, Augustus Hermann, Vic. Ap.	1924
Natal, Henry Delalle, Vic. Ap.	1904
Lower Niger, I. Shanahan, Vic. Ap.	1920
Nyasa, Mathurin Guilleme, Vic. Ap.	1911
Orange River, J. Simon, Vic. Ap.	1898
Port Louis, John Murphy	1916
Bp. Coadj., James Leen	1925
Port Victoria, Seychelles, A. Gummy	1921
Shire, Louis Auneau, Vic. Ap.	1910
Sierra Leone, John O'Gorman, Vic. Ap.	1903
Tanganyika, Joseph Birraux, Vic. Ap.	1920
Transvaal, David O'Leary	1925
Upper Nile, John V. Campling	1925
Victoria Nyanza, J. Sweeny, Vic. Ap.	1912
Western Nigeria, Thos. Broderick, Vic. Ap.	1918
Zanzibar, John Gerald Neville, Vic. Ap.	1913

Asia.

Visitor-Apostolic to India, Abp. Alexius Lépicier

Patriarch.

Jerusalem, Louis Barlassina

1918

Bp. Auxil., Godric Kean

1924

Archbishops.

Agra, Angelo Bernacchioni	1918
Bombay, Alban Goodier	1919
Calcutta, Ferdinand Périer	1921
Colombo, Antony Coudert	1898
Cyprus, Paul Aouad	1911
Ernakulam, Augustine Kandathil	1911
Madras, John Aelen	1902
Sinia, Anselm John Kenealy	1911
Verapoly, Angelus M. Perez	1915

Bishops.

Ajmer, Henry Caumont	1913
Allahabad, Joseph Poli	1915
Arabia (Aden), Latin Henry Vanni	1916
Baganoyo, Bartholomew Wilson, Vic. Ap.	1924
Burma, East, Victor Emmi. Sagrada, V. A.	1909
Burma, North, Eugene C. Foulquier, Vic. A.	1906
Burma, South, Felix Perroy, Vicar Ap.	1920

Asia. Bishops—continued.

CONS.

Calicut, Paul Perini	1910
Changanacherry (vacant)	
Cochin, Jose Ribeiro	1909
Coinbatore, Augustine Roy	1904
Dacca, Joseph Legrand	1916
Galle, Adm. Ap. The Bp. of Trincomalee	
Hong Kong, (vacant)	
Hyderabad, Denis Vismara	1909
Jaffna, Alfred Guymard	1924
Kandy, Bède Beekmeyer	1912
Kottayam, Alexander Chulaparambil	1914
Krishnagar, Santino Taveggia	1906
Kumbakonam, Mary Aug. Chapuis	1911
Lahore, Fabian A. Estermaus	1905
Malacca, Emile Barillon	1904
Bp. Coaj., L. Perrichon	1920
Mangalore, (vacant)	
Melapur, T. E. Ribeiro V. de Castro	1899
Mysore, Maurice Bernard Despatures	1922
Nagpur, Francis S. Coppel	1907
Patna, Louis Van Hoek	1921
Poona, Adm. Ap. The Abp. of Bombay	
Quilon, A. M. Benziger	1900
Trichinopoly, A. Faisandier	1909
Trichur, Francis Vazhapilly	1921
Trincomalee, Gaston Robichez	1917
Tuticorin, Francis Roche	1923
Vizagapatam, John Mary Clerc	1891
Bishop Coaj., Peter Rossillon	1918

Australia.

Delegate Apostolic to Australasia, Abp. Cattaneo.

Archbishops.

Adelaide, Robt. W. Spence	1914
Brisbane, James Duhig	1905
Hobart, Patrick Delany	1893
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix	1912
Perth, Patrick Joseph Clune	1913
Sydney, Michael Kelly	1901
Archbp. Coadj., Michael Sheehan	1922

Bishops.

Armidale, Patrick J. O'Connor	1903
Ballarat, Daniel Foley	1916
Bathurst, Michael O'Farrell	1920
Central Oceania, Joseph Blanc, Vic. Ap.	1912
Coooktown, John Heavey	1914
Eastern New Guinea, Francis Wolf	1914
Fiji, Charles Nicolas	1918
Geraldton, Richard Ryan	1923
Gilbert Islands, Joseph Leray, Vic. Ap.	1898
Goulburn, John Barry	1924
Kimberley, Ernest Coppo, Vic. Ap.	1923
Lismore, John Carroll	1910
Maitland, Patrick Dwyer	1897
Navigator Islands, J. Darnaud, Vic. Ap.	1919
Papuaia, A. G. de Boismenu	1899
Rabaul, Gerard Vesters	1923
Port Augusta, Andrew Killian	1924
Rockhampton, Joseph Shiel	1912
Sale (vacant)	
Sandhurst, John MacCarthy	1917
South Solomon Islands, Aloysius Raucaz	1920
Wagga-Wagga, Joseph Dwyer	1918
Wilcannia Forbes, William Hayden	1918

New Zealand.

Archbishop.

Wellington, Francis Redwood	1874
Archbishop Coadj., Thomas O'Shea	1913

Bishops.

Auckland, Henry William Cleary, O.B.E.	1910
Bishop Coadj., James Liston	1920
Christchurch, Matthew Joseph Brodie	1916
Dunedin, Joseph Whyte	1920

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY TERMS 1926.

Hilary, or Lent, Jan. 14 to March 27.

Trinity, April 7 to July 10.

Michaelmas, Oct. 10 to Dec. 17.

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, &c.

Chancellor, The Viscount Cave, P.C.,	Elect.
G.C.M.G., D.C.L., <i>St. John's</i>	1925
High Steward, The Earl of Birkenhead,	
Hon. D.C.L., <i>Merton</i>	1922
Vice-Chancellor, J. Wells, M.A., Warden of	
Wadham	1923
Proctors, W. T. S. Stallybrass, M.A.,	
B.N.C.; J. D. Denniston, M.A., <i>Hertford</i>	1925
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A.,	
<i>Hertford</i> , 1918; Sir C. W. C. Oman, M.A.,	
<i>All Souls</i>	1919
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, A. E. W.	
Hazel, B.C.L., <i>Jesus</i>	1925
Public Orator, A. B. Poynton, M.A.	1925
Member of the Medical Council of the United	
Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1899
Bodleian Librarian, Arthur Ernest Cowley,	
D. Litt., <i>Magdalen</i>	1919
Sub-Librarians, H. H. E. Craster, D. Litt.,	
<i>All Souls</i> , 1912; E. Lobel, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1919
Keeper of Archives, R. L. Poole, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1909
Radcliffe's Librarian, (vacant).	1924
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G.	
Hogarth, D. Litt., <i>Magdalen</i>	1908
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A.,	
<i>Magdalen</i>	1909
Registrar of the University, E. S. Craig,	
M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1924
Assistant Registrar, S. Caldwell, M.A.,	
<i>Wadham</i>	1925
Secretary of Faculties, H. M. Margoliouth,	
M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1925
Radcliffe Observer, H. Knox-Shaw, M.A.,	
<i>Trin.</i>	1924
Secretary to the Curators of the University	
Chest, J. F. Stenning, M.A., <i>Wadham</i> ...	1919
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre,	
F. W. Pember, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i>	1915
Acting Curator of Schools, G. B. Allen,	
D.D., Principal of <i>St. Edmund Hall</i>	1922
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D.	
Peel, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1908
Coroners of the Univ., W. T. Brooks, M.A.,	
<i>Ch. Ch.</i> , 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., <i>St.</i>	
<i>John's</i>	1908
University Counsel, Albert G. Clauson, K.C.,	
M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1923
Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1908
Bedels, F. S. Gee, M.A., <i>Non-Coll.</i> , <i>Divinity</i> ;	
E. Parker, <i>Law</i> ; C. J. Honey, <i>Medicine</i> ;	
G. W. Beesley, <i>Arts</i>	1925
Organist, G. Edens	1919
Summoner of Preachers, H. M. Lodge	1900
Clerk of the Schools, E. H. Bellamy	
Secretary to Delegates of—	
Examination of Schools, C. H. Wilkinson,	
M.A., <i>Worcester</i>	
Extra-Mural Studies, Rev. F. E.	
Hutchinson, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1919
Local Exams., W. C. Burnet, M.A., <i>Worcester</i> .	
University Museum, T. V. Barker, B.Sc.,	
B.N.C.	
University Press, R. W. Chapman, M.A.,	
<i>Oriel</i>	
Secretary of—	
Committee for Appointments and Ad-	
viser to Colonial and Foreign Students,	
R. Truslove, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	

The Rhodes Trustees, F. J. Wylie, M.A., B.N.C.

The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund,

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Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; Proctors; Warden of <i>All Souls</i> .
Heads of Houses, Master of <i>Univ.</i> ; Dean of <i>Ch. Ch.</i> ; Master of <i>Pembroke</i> .
Professors, The Oriel Professor of the Philosophy of the Christian Religion; the Regius Professor of Medicine; the Gladstone Professor of Political Theory; the Camden Professor of Ancient History; the Corpus Christi Professor of Latin; the Professor of Pathology.
Members of Convocation, E. M. Walker, M.A.; Sir T. H. Warren, D.C.L.; A. J. Jenkinson, M.A.; F. J. Lys, M.A.; Sir W. R. Buchanan-Riddell, Bt., M.A.; A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A.; A. S. L. Farquharson, M.A.; G. B. Allen, D.D.; D. L. Chapman, M.A.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

American History (<i>Harmsworth</i>), R. N.	Elect.
McElroy	1925
Anatomy (<i>Lee's</i>), A. Thomson, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1893
Anglo-Saxon, J. R. R. Tolkien, M.A.,	
<i>Exeter</i>	1925
Arabic (<i>Laudan</i>), D. S. Margoliouth,	
D. Litt., <i>New Coll.</i>	1889
Archæology (<i>Lincoln</i>), J. D. Beazley, M.A.,	
<i>Linc.</i>	1925
Assyriology, S. Langdon, M.A., <i>Jesus</i>	1912
Astronomy (<i>Savilian</i>), H. H. Turner, D.Sc.,	
<i>New Coll.</i>	1893
Biochemistry, R. A. Peters, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> ...	1923
Botany (<i>Sherard</i>), Sir F. W. Keeble, C.B.E.,	
M.A., <i>F.R.S.</i> , <i>Magd.</i>	1920
Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit.	
R. M. Dawkins, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1920
Celtic, John Fraser, M.A., <i>Jesus</i>	1921
Chemistry (<i>Lee's</i>), F. Soddy, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1919
Chemistry (<i>Waynflete</i>), W. H. Perkin, M.A.,	
<i>F.R.S.</i> , <i>Magd.</i>	1912
Chinese, W. E. Soothill, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1920
Civil Law (<i>Regius</i>), F. de Zulueta, D.C.L.,	
<i>All Souls</i>	1919
Colonial History (<i>Beit</i>), R. Coupland, M.A.,	
<i>All Souls</i>	1920
Comparative Anatomy (<i>Linacre</i>), E. S. Good-	
rich, D.Sc., <i>Merton</i>	1921
Comparative Philology, G. E. K. Braun-	
holtz, M.A. (<i>Canab.</i>)	1925
Divinity (<i>Regius</i>), Henry Leighton Goudge,	
D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1923
Divinity (<i>Margaret</i>), W. Lock, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1919
Ecclesiastical History (<i>Regius</i>), E. W. Watson,	
D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1908
Engineering Science, C. F. Jenkin, M.A.,	
B.N.C.	1908
English Language and Literature, H. C. K.	
Wylde, B. Litt., <i>Merton</i>	1920
English Literature, G. S. Gordon, M.A.,	
<i>Merton</i>	1922
Exegesis (<i>Ireland</i>), C. H. Turner, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1920
Experimental Philosophy (<i>Lee's</i>), F. A.	
Lindemann, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1919
Fine Art (<i>Slade</i>), A. M. Hind, M.A., <i>Linc.</i>	1912
Forestry, R. S. Troup, D.Sc., <i>St. John's</i>	1920
French (<i>Foch</i>), G. Rudler, M.A., <i>Worc.</i>	1919
Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., <i>Univ.</i>	1897
Geometry (<i>Savilian</i>), G. H. Hardy, M.A.,	
<i>F.R.S.</i> , <i>New Coll.</i>	1919
German Language and Literature, H. G.	
Fiedler, M.V.O., M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1907

Proctors, J. W. Hunkin, B.D., Cai.; E. J. Elect.	1925
Passant, M.A., Sid. Suss.	
Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A. (King's), Mus.D. (Oxf.)	
Director of the Observatory, Professor A. S. Eddington, M.A., Trin.	
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Professor H. F. Newall, M.A., Trin.	
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. F. Cooper, M.A., Trin.	
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A.	
Strickland Curator, H. F. Gadow, M.A., King's	
Curator in Entomology, H. Scott, Sc.D., Trin.	
Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, L. C. G. Clarke, M.A., Trin. II.	
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archaeology, A. B. Cook, M.A., Queens'	
Director of the Botanic Garden, H. Gilbert-Carter, M.A., Trin.	
Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H. Johnson, M.A., Emman.	
Representative on General Medical Council, W. L. H. Duckworth, M.D., Jesus	
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, F. C. Bartlett, M.A., St. John's.	

SECRETARIES TO

Local Examinations Syndicate, W. N. Williams, M.A.	
Board of Extra-Mural Studies, D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D.	
Highest Grade Schools Examinations Syndicate, T. G. Bedford, M.A., Sid. Suss., University Offices.	
Appointments Board, H. A. Roberts, M.A., Cai., University Offices.	
University Press, S. C. Roberts, M.A., Pemb.	

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.	
Heads of Colleges, The President of Queens'; The Master of Gonville and Caius; The Master of Corpus Christi; The Master of Sidney Sussex.	
Professors, Professor Sir J. Larmor; Professor Sorley; Professor Sir E. Rutherford; Professor Inglis.	
Other Members of the Senate, E. Harrison, M.A. (Trin.), Sec.; H. McL. Innes, M.A. (Trin.); J. M. Keynes, M.A. (King's); G. G. Morris, M.A. (Corp.); F. J. M. Stratton, M.A. (Cai.); F. J. Dykes, M.A. (Trin.); Dr. Winfield (Joh.); T. J. Cameron, M.A. (Cai.); G. A. Chase, M.A. (Trin. H.)	

MATRICULATIONS.

1907-1908 1,164	1913-1914 1,178	1919-1920 2,458
1908-1909 1,163	1914-1915 747	1920-1921 1,824
1909-1910 1,218	1915-1916 344	1921-1922 1,764
1910-1911 1,191	1916-1917 235	1922-1923 1,701
1911-1912 1,156	1917-1918 281	1923-1924 1,646
1912-1913 1,200	1918-1919 1,835	1924-1925 1,576

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS FOR YEAR ENDED

31 July, 1924, £166,081.

UNIVERSITY EXPENDITURE FOR YEAR ENDED

31 July, 1924.

Total payments	£121,031
Balance due to Chest	45,050
	£166,081

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

Aeronautical Engineering (Francis Mond), Elect.	
B. M. Jones, M.A., Emman.	1919

Agricultural Botany, Sir R. H. Biffen, M.A., Elect.	1908
Cath.	
Agriculture (Draper's), T. B. Wood, C.B.E., M.A., Caius.	1907
Anatomy, J. T. Wilson, M.A., Joh.	1920
Ancient History, F. E. Adcock, M.A. (King's)	1925
Anglo-Saxon (Etrington and Bosworth), H. M. Chadwick, M.A., Clare.	1912
Animal Pathology, J. B. Buxton, M.A.	1923
Arabic (Sir T. Adair's), E. G. Browne, M.A., Pemb.	1902
Arabic (Lord Almoner's), A. A. Bevan, M.A., Trin.	1893
Archæology (Disney), Sir W. Ridgeway, Sc.D., Caius.	1923
Astronomy and Geonetry (Lowndean), H. F. Baker, Sc.D., St. John's	1914
Astronomy (Plumian), A. S. Eddington, M.A., Trin.	1913
Astrophysics, H. F. Newall, M.A., Trin.	1909
Bio-Chemistry (Sir William Dunn), Sir F. G. Hopkins, M.A., Trin.	1921
Biology (Quick), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., Mayd.	1924
Botany, A. C. Seward, Sc.D., Down.	1906
Chemistry, Sir W. J. Pope, K.B.E., M.A., (Sid. Suss.)	1908
Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., Trin.	1897
Civil Law (Regius), W. W. Buckland, LL.D., Caius.	1914
Divinity (Regius), Alexander Nairne, D.D., Jesus	1922
" (Lady Margaret's), J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D., Pemb.	1911
" (Norrisian), F. C. Burkitt, D.D., Trin.	1905
" (Hulsean), W. E. Barnes, D.D., Pet.	1901
" (Fly), A. E. Brooke, D.D., King's	1916
Ecclesiastical History (Dixie), J. P. Whitney, D.D., Emman.	1919
English Literature (King Edward VII), Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., Jesus	1912
Experimental Physics (Cavendish), Sir Ernest Rutherford, O.M., M.A., Trin.	1919
French (Draper's), O. H. P. Prior, M.A., Joh.	1919
Fine Art (Slade), E. S. Prior, M.A., Caius.	1915
Genetics (Sir Ralford), R. C. Punnett, M.A., Caius	1912
Geology (Woodwardian), J. E. Marr, Sc.D., Joh.	1917
German (Schröder), K. Breul, Litt.D., King's	1910
Greek (Regius), A. C. Pearson, Litt.D., Trin.	1921
Hebrew (Regius), R. H. Kennett, D.D., Queen's	1903
International Law (Hewell), A. P. Higgins, K.C., C.B.E., LL.D., Down	1920
Italian, Thomas Okey, M.A., Caius	1919
Latin (Kennedy), A. E. Housman, M.A., Trin.	1911
Law (Downing), H. D. Hazeltine, Litt.D., Downing	1919
Mathematics (Lucasian), Sir J. Larmor, Sc.D., St. John's	1903
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, C. E. Inglis, O.B.E., M.A., King's	1919
Medicine (Downing), J. B. Bradbury, M.D., Down	1894
Mental Philosophy and Logic, G. E. Moore, Litt.D., Trin.	1925
Mineralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., Trin.	1881
Modern History (Regius), J. B. Bury, M.A., King's	1902
Moral Philosophy (Knightbridge), W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., King's	1900

Elect.

<i>Music</i> , Charles Wood, Mus.D., <i>Caius</i>	1924
<i>Natural Philosophy</i> (Jacksonian), C. T. A. Wilson, M.A., <i>Sid. Suss.</i>	1925
<i>Naval History</i> (Vere Harmsworth), J. H. Rose, Litt.D., <i>Christ's</i>	1919
<i>Pathology</i> , H. R. Dean, M.D., <i>Trin. H.</i>	1922
<i>Physic</i> (Regius), Sir H. D. Rolleston, B.C., K.C.B., M.D., <i>Joh.</i>	1925
<i>Physics</i> , Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1919
<i>Physical Chemistry</i> , T. M. Lowry, C.B.E., M.A., <i>Trin. H.</i>	1920
<i>Physiology</i> ,	1926
<i>Political Economy</i> , A. C. Pigou, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1908
<i>Pure Mathematics</i> (Sadlerian), E. W. Hobson, Sc.D., <i>Christ's</i>	1910
<i>Sanskrit</i> , E. J. Rapson, M.A., <i>St. John's</i> ...	1906
<i>Zoology and Comparative Anatomy</i> , J. S. Gardiner, M.A., <i>Caius</i>	1909

Cambridge Colleges.

(With date of Foundation.)

<i>Christ's</i> (1505), Sir A. Everett Shipley, G.B.E., Sc.D., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>Clare</i> (1326), Wm. Loudon Mollison, LL.D., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>Corpus Christi</i> (1352), E. C. Pearce, D.D., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>Downing</i> (1800), Albert C. Seward, Sc.D., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>Emmanuel</i> (1584), Peter Giles, Litt.D., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>Gonville & Caius</i> (1348), Sir Hugh K. Anderson, M.D., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>Jesus</i> (1496), Arthur Gray, M.A., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>King's</i> (1441), Sir W. Durnford, G.B.E., LL.D., <i>Provost</i> .	
<i>Magdalene</i> (1542), A. B. Ramsay, M.A.	
<i>Pembroke</i> (1347), W. Sheldon Hadley, LL.D., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>Peterhouse</i> (1284), Lord Chalmers, G.C.B., M.A., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>Queens'</i> (1448), Thomas C. Fitzpatrick, D.D., <i>Pres.</i>	
<i>St. Catharine's</i> (1473), The Rt. Rev. Bishop T. W. Drury, D.D., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>St. John's</i> (1511), Sir R. Forsyth Scott, M.A., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>Sidney-Sussex</i> (1506), G. A. Weekes, M.A., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>Trinity</i> (1546), Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., <i>Master</i> .	
<i>Trinity Hall</i> (1350), Henry Bond, LL.D., <i>Master</i> .	

HOSTELS.

<i>Selwyn College</i> (1882), J. O. F. Murray, D.D., <i>Mast.</i>	
<i>Non-Collegiate Students</i> (1865), W. S. Thatcher, M.A., <i>Censor</i> .	

Colleges for Women.

GIRTON COLLEGE.

<i>Mistress</i> , Miss E. H. Major.	
<i>Vice-Mistress</i> , Miss H. M. R. Murray.	
<i>Bursar</i> , Miss E. M. Allen.	
<i>Junior Bursar</i> , Miss P. K. Leveson.	
<i>Librarian</i> , Miss E. S. Fegan.	
<i>Secretary</i> , Miss M. Clover.	

NEWMHAM COLLEGE.

<i>Principal</i> , Miss J. P. Strachey.	
<i>Tutors</i> , Miss A. B. Dale; Miss Steele Smith; Miss E. M. Chrystal; Mrs. Palmer.	
<i>Bursar</i> , Mrs. Lacy.	

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON,

South Kensington, S.W. 7. 1836 and 1900.

During the Session 1924-25 the total admissions amounted to 7,603; the number of internal Students in July, 1925, was 9,091.

Visitor, H.M. the King in Council.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery and Midlothian, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S.

Vice-Chancellor, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.

<i>Chairman of Convocation</i> , Sidney Luxton Louey, M.A.	
<i>Principal Officer</i> , Sir Cooper Perry, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.	
<i>Registrars</i> : (<i>Academic Council</i>) Edwin Deller, LL.D.; (<i>External Council</i>) G. F. Goodchild, M.A.; (<i>University Extension Board</i>) J. Lea, M.A.	
<i>Financial Officer and Secretary to the Senate</i> , H. Cloughton, C.B.E., B.A.	
<i>Supt. of Examinations</i> , F. J. Port, LL.B.	
<i>Goldsmiths' Librarian</i> , R. A. Rye.	
<i>Accountant</i> , Oliver Greenwood, F.S.A.A.	
<i>Representative in Parliament</i> , Dr. E. G. G. Little, (1924).	
<i>Public Orator</i> , Prof. E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.	

THE SENATE.

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By the Crown*, Sir William H. Beveridge, Sir F. G. Ogilvie, Prof. Sir Arthur Schuster, Dr. W. C. Unwin. *By Convocation—(Divinity)*, Rev. Canon J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*), Miss E. C. Higgins, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett, Dr. A. W. Reed, Miss E. Strudwick, Rev. Dr. H. B. Workman; (*Laws*), His Honour T. B. Napier; (*Music*), C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*), Dr. E. G. G. Little, Dr. R. A. Young; (*Science*), C. W. Crook, G. D. Dunkerley, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. G. Senter, Sir Josiah C. Stamp. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Dr. J. Fawcett, Sir Wilmot P. Herringham. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, V. Warren Low, J. Sherren. Co-opted to represent *University College*, Prof. H. E. Butler, A. T. Taylor. Co-opted to represent *King's College*, Dr. E. Barker. *By King's College* (Theological Department), Rev. Dr. W. R. Matthews. *By Lincoln's Inn*, Hon. Mr. Justice Tomlin. *By Inner Temple*, W. R. Boushield. *By Middle Temple*, Sir Robert A. McCall. *By Gray's Inn*, Lord Justice Atkin. *By Law Society*, Dr. C. Mackintosh, Sir Arthur C. Peake. *By Corporation of London*, J. R. Pake-man. *By London County Council*, Sir Wm. J. Collins, Sir John Gilbert. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, Dr. G. N. Pitt. *By the Faculties—(Theology)*, Rev. Prof. H. T. Andrews; (*Arts*), Prof. H. G. Atkins, Prof. E. A. Gardner, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Miss M. J. Tuke; (*Laws*), Prof. H. C. Gutteridge; (*Music*), Sir Hugh P. Allen; (*Medicine*), Lord Dawson of Penn, H. L. Eason, Sir H. J. Waring; (*Science*), Prof. H. B. Baker, Prof. L. N. G. Filon, J. L. S. Hutton, Prof. F. Horton; (*Engineering*), Prof. E. G. Coker; (*Economics*), Prof. Graham Wallas.

Organisation of Teaching.

On January 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On January 1, 1910, King's College was, in respect of all its Departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other University Institutions are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College, the Bartlett School of Architecture at University

College, and the Institute of Historical Research in Malet Street.

TEACHING STAFF.

The numbers of the "Appointed" and "Recognised" Teachers in the several Faculties are as follows:—

Theology, 0 and 22; *Arts*, 77 and 121; *Laws*, 5 and 13; *Music*, 0 and 30; *Medicine*, 27 and 353; *Science*, 88 and 223; *Engineering*, 10 and 76; *Economics*, 31 and 16.

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

Accountancy and Business Methods (Cassel), L. R. Dicksee, M.Com., F.C.A.
Anatomy, E. Barclay-Smith, M.D.; W. E. Le Gros Clark, F.R.C.S.; J. E. S. Frazer, F.R.C.S.; T. B. Johnston, M.B.; Mrs. Lucas Keene, M.B.; F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S.; G. Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.; W. Wright, D.Sc.
Anatomy (Courtauld), T. Yeates, M.B.
Morbid Anatomy, H. M. Turnbull, D.M.
Applied Mathematics and Mechanics (Goldsmid), L. N. G. Filon, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Arabic, Sir T. W. Arnold, C.I.E., Litt. D.
Archæology (Yates), E. A. Gardner, Litt. D.
Architecture, A. E. Richardson, F.R.I.B.A.
Aviation (Zaharoff), L. Baird, C.B.E., F.R.S.
Bacteriology, J. W. H. Eyre, M.D.; J. C. G. Ledingham, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Bacteriology (Goldsmiths' Company's), W. Bulloch, M.D., F.R.S.
Banking and Currency (Cassel), (vacant).
Biochemistry, E. C. Dodds, Ph.D.; J. C. Drummond, D.Sc.; A. Harden, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, F. E. Fritch, Ph.D.; R. R. Gates, Ph.D.; Dame Helen C. I. Gwynne-Vaughan, D.B.E., D.Sc.
Botany (Hildred Cartile), W. Neilson-Jones, M.A.
Botany (Quain), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry, A. J. Allmand, M.C., D.Sc.; C. S. Gibson, O.B.E., M.Sc.; T. S. Moore, M.A.; J. R. Partington, M.B.E., D.Sc.; R. H. Aders Plimmer, D.Sc.; C. K. Tinkler, D.Sc.; W. B. Tuck, D.Sc.
Chemistry (Daniell), S. Smiles, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry (General), F. G. Donnan, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry (Organic), J. Norman Collie, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chinese, J. P. Bruce, D.Lit.
Classics, J. H. Sleeman, M.A.; J. A. K. Thomson, M.A.
Commerce, A. J. Sargent, M.A.
Commercial and Industrial Law (Cassel), H. C. Gutteridge, M.A.
Comparative Law (Quain), J. E. G. de Montmorency, LL.B.
Constitutional Law, J. H. Morgan, M.A.
Dutch History and Institutions, Pieter Geyl, Lit.D.
Education, C. L. Burt, D.Sc.; T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.; J. D. Wilson, M.A.
Egyptology (Edwards), Sir Flinders Petrie, D.O.L., F.R.S., F.B.A.
Embryology, J. P. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Engineering, W. E. Dalby, B.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemical Engineering (Ramsay Memorial), E. C. Williams, M.Sc.
Civil Engineering, A. H. Jameson, M.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering, E. G. Coker, D.Sc., F.R.S.; E. H. Lamb, D.Sc., M.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.; J. T. MacGregor-Morris, M.I.E.E.
Do. (Siemens), Ernest Wilson, M.I.E.E.
Mechanical Engineering, G. Cook, D.Sc.

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ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCH.—Beds 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Numerous scholarships, &c., and a registrarships value £200 per annum.—*Dean*, J. A. Torrens, M.D.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 450. Two entrance scholarships, value £100 each, also two of £90 and £60 for University students. Total value of scholarships and prizes awarded annually exceeds £1,000.—*Dean*, E. L. Pearce Gould, M.D.; *Secretary*, R. A. Foley.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Number of beds, 281. In-patients 1924, 3,969. Out-patients 1924, 44,707. Five entrance scholarships, value £210 to £300 awarded annually in July.—*Dean*, Dr. C. M. Wilson; *Sec.*, B. E. Matthews, B.A.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.—Number of beds, 300.—*Dean*, W. J. Fenton, M.D. *Secretary*, F. Noakes.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Beds, 236.—*Dean*, A. Stanley Woodwark, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, University St., W.C. 1.—A School of Fine Medical Studies. Recently the recipient from the Rockefeller Foundation of New York of £835,000 for the advancement of medical education and research. Under this beneficent considerable additions are being made to the Hospital and Medical School. The number of

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KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL (Medical and Dental Schools), Denmark Hill, S.E. 5.—Number of beds, 400.—Four tutors and three Registrars are appointed annually, and seventeen Resident Medical Officers are elected half-yearly from among the qualified students. Four Entrance Scholarships, each £50; two Raymond Gooch Scholarships, each £120; also two Burney Yeo Scholarships, each £80, for Oxford and Cambridge students, awarded annually.—*Dean*, H. Wiltoughby Lyle, M.D.; *Sec.*, S. C. Ranner, M.A.

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ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL of London and School of Dental Surgery, 32 Leicester Square, W.C.

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Bristol, Royal Infirmary and General Hospital, Bristol University.

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Durham University.
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Glasgow, St. Mungo's College.
Glasgow, Western Medical School.
Ireland, Dublin University.
Ireland, National University.
Ireland, Queen's University.
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Liverpool, Royal Southern Hospital.
Liverpool University.
Manchester University.
Newcastle, Durham College of Medicine.
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Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
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 †BRAMPTON (Sec. Sch.).—H. W. Cousins, M.Sc.
 BRAUNTON (Chaloner's).—J. L. Ralph, B.A.
 BRENTWOOD (Sir Anthony Browne's).—§J. F. Hough, M.A.
 BREWOOD.—Ernest J. Gaman, B.Sc.
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 BRIDGWATER (Dr. Morgan's).—§C. Trenchard, M.A.
 BRIDLINGTON.—§Arthur Thornton, M.A.
 †BRIDPORT.—W. F. Hill, B.A.
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 „ (Colston's School).—A. R. Millbourn, M.A.
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 „ (Cotham, late Merch. Vent. School).—§T. V. T. Baxter, M.A.
 „ †(Merrywood Sec. Sch.).—§N. Hodgson, M.A.
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 „ (Christian Brothers, R.C.).—Rev. F. J. Brannigan, B.Sc.
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 BROMSGROVE SCH. (Wores.).—*R. G. Routh, M.A.
 „ †(Sec. Sch.).—F. A. Hibbins, M.A.
 †BROMYARD (Qn. Eliz.).—§A. W. Tuckey, B.Sc.
 BRUTON (King's).—*C. H. Tremlett, M.A.
 „ (Sexey's).—§W. A. Knight, M.A., J.P.
 †BUCKINGHAM (Roy. Lat. Sch.).—§W. Fuller, M.A.
 †BUDE (County School).—W. W. Wright, M.A.
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 BURNLEY.—§A. A. C. Buxton, M.A.
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 „ (E. Anglian School).—§J. W. Skinner, M.A.
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 „ (Simon Langton Sch.).—§L. W. Myers, B.A.
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 CATFORD, Lewisham (St. Dunstan's Coll.).—§Rev. F. G. Forder, M.A.
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 †CHEADLE HULME (Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan School).—§T. T. Rankin Lockhart, M.C., M.A.
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 „ (Mount St. Mary's Coll., R.C.).—Rev. A. Collingwood, S.J.
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 †CHIPPENHAM (County School).—§E. N. Tuck.
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 †CHIPPING SODBURY.—§C. D. Waters, M.A.
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 †CHORLEY (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§G. B. Alcock, B.A.
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 †CLECKHATON (Whitcliffe Mount Sec. Sch.).—§H. Clayborn, B.Sc.
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 COLCHESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—§H. J. Cape, M.A.
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 COLNE (Sec. Sch.).—§E. A. How, O.B.E., B.Sc.
 †COLYTON.—§D. McKay-Ohm, M.A.
 †CONSETT (Secondary Sch.).—§E. Cellan Jones.

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- CRANLEIGH (Surrey).— ϕ Rev. H. A. Rhodes, M.A.
- CRREDITON.— ϕ Frank Clarke, M.A.
- CREWE (Secondary Sch.).— ϕ D. H. McCurtain, M.A.
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- CROSEY Liverpool (Merchant Taylors' School, 1618).— ϕ H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
- CROYDON (Whitgift Middle Sch.).— ϕ H. S. Clayton, M.A.
- CROYDON (Selhurst Gr.).— ϕ W. H. Bentley, M.A.
- DARLINGTON (Queen Eliz.).— ϕ L. W. Taylor, M.A.
 „ (Immaculate Conception, R.C.).—
- DARTFORD.— ϕ Maj. Harold Pochin, M.C., M.A.
- DARTMOUTH (Royal Naval College).— ϕ C. E. Ashford, M.B., M.V.O., LL.D.
- DARWEN (Sec. Sch.).— ϕ R. W. Ferguson, M.A.
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- DAVENTRY.— ϕ A. W. Priestley, M.A.
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- DEPTFORD (Addey and Stanhope).— ϕ B. A. Howard, M.A.
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- „ (Munic. Sec. Sch.).— ϕ W. A. Macfarlane, M.A.
- DEVIZES (County Sch.).— ϕ E. A. Eden, M.A.
- DEVONPORT (High Sch.).— ϕ A. F. Treseder, M.A.
- DEWBURY (Wheelwright Endowed).— ϕ L. Sadler, M.A.
- DISS.— ϕ C. H. Gray, M.A.
- DONCASTER.— ϕ J. Arthur Claxton, M.A.
- DONINGTON (Lincs.).—J. N. Worman, B.A.
- DORCHESTER.—H. A. Francis, M.A.
- DORKING (High Sch.).— ϕ A. J. Rivett, B.Sc.
- DOUAI SCH. (Woolhampton, Berks, R.C.).— ϕ Rev. W. I. Rice, O.S.B., M.A.
- DOVER COLL.— ϕ William S. Lee, M.A.
 „ (County School).— ϕ F. Whitehouse, M.A.
- DOWNSIDE SCHOOL (Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Som., R.C.).— ϕ Rev. R. S. Trafford.
- DRAX (Selby).— ϕ E. V. Watkins, M.A.
- DRONFIELD.— ϕ C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
- DUDLEY.— ϕ H. Watson, B.A.
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 „ (Alley's).— ϕ E. B. Henderson, M.A.
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- DURHAM SCHOOL.— ϕ Rev. Canon R. D. Budworth, M.A.
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- EASINGWOLD (Grammar).— ϕ G. Sandham, B.A.
- EASTBOURNE COLL.— ϕ E. C. Arnold, M.A.
 „ (Mun. Sec. Sch.).— ϕ C. J. Blackburn, M.A.
- EAST DEAN (Cinderford Sch.).— ϕ J. McGill Clouston, B.Sc.
- EAST HAM (Secondary Sch.).— ϕ W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
- EAULES (Sec. Sch.).— ϕ T. I. Cowlshaw, M.A.
- EDMONTON (Latymer).— ϕ R. Ashworth, B.A.
- EGHAM (Strode's).— ϕ Capt. J. Mylam Gittins, M.Sc.
- ELLAND (E. and Dist. S. Sch.).— ϕ I. Thorpe, M.A.
 „ (Grace Ramsden Sch.).— ϕ J. S. Hird, M.A.
- ELLENMERE (St. Oswald's).— ϕ Rev. T. H. Hedworth, M.A.
- ELTHAM (Eltham Coll.).— ϕ G. Robertson, M.A.
- ELY (Kings' Sch.).— ϕ Rev. T. J. Kirkland, B.Sc.
- ENFIELD (1557).— ϕ Edwin M. Eagles, M.A.
- EPSOM COLL.— ϕ A. C. Powell, M.A.
- ERITH (County Sch.).— ϕ A. Bell, M.A.
- ETON COLLEGE (1441).— ϕ Rev. C. A. Alington, D.D.
 „ Provost. Montague R. James, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- EVESHAM (Pr. Henry's).— ϕ S. Rennie Haselhurst, D.Sc., F.G.S.
- EXETER SCHOOL.— ϕ E. T. England, M.A.
 „ (Cathedral).—Rev. R. W. B. Langhorne, M.A.
 „ (Hele's).— ϕ F. G. Snowball, M.A.
- EXMOUTH.— ϕ D. A. W. A. Hughes, B.A.
- EYE (Suffolk).— ϕ F. J. Eldridge, B.Sc.
- FALMOUTH.— ϕ R. W. Harre, M.A.
- FAREHAM (Price's Sch.).— ϕ S. R. N. Brady, M.A.
- FARNHAM (Surrey).— ϕ F. A. Morgan, M.C., M.A.
- FARNWORTH (near Bolton).— ϕ J. McCarter, B.A.
- FAVERSHAM (Qn. Elizabeth's).—H. Kitto, M.A.
- FELSTED SCHOOL, Essex.— ϕ Rev. F. Stephenson, M.A.
- FINCHLEY, N.3 (Christ's Coll.).— ϕ J. T. Phillipson, M.A.
 „ (Sec. Sch.).—C. H. Carr, B.Sc.
- FLEETON (Sec. Sch.).— ϕ H. E. Rayner, B.Sc.
- FOLKESTONE (Harvey Sch.).— ϕ A. B. Downing, M.A.
- FOWEY (Cornwall).— ϕ J. K. Hudson, M.A.
- FRAMLINGHAM.— ϕ F. W. Stocks, M.A.
- FULNECK (nr. Leeds).— ϕ Rev. E. J. Libbey, M.A.
- GAINSBOROUGH.— ϕ J. Hewetson, M.A.
- GATESHEAD (Secondary Sch.).— ϕ W. Walton, B.A.
- GIGGLESWICK SCHOOL (Yorks).— ϕ Robert N. Douglas, M.A.
- GILLINGHAM (Dorset).— ϕ A. Hill Mumford, M.A.
- GLOSSOP.— ϕ R. H. Dickinson, B.A.
- GLOUCESTER (Crypt Gr. Sch.).— ϕ D. G. Williams, M.A.
 „ (King's Sch.).—Rev. F. R. Gillespy, M.A.
 „ (Rich's).— ϕ H. F. Rogers-Tillstone, M.A.
- GOOLE (Sec. Sch.).— ϕ C. J. Forth, M.A.
- GOSPORT (Secondary Sch.).— ϕ L. C. Keating, M.A.
- GRANTHAM (1329).— ϕ A. J. Tate, M.A.
- GRAVESEND (County Sch.).— ϕ S. Lister, M.Sc.
- GRAYS (Palmer's).— ϕ Rev. H. A. Abbott, M.A.
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Headmaster, Instr. Capt. J. G. Green, B.A., R.N.
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 „ (Roy. Hosp. Sch.).—S. R. Hewitson, B.Sc., F.R.A.S.
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- GUILDFORD (K. Edwd.).— ϕ A. J. B. Green, M.A.
- GUISBORO' (Yorks).— ϕ Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, B.A.
- HABERDASHERS' ASKE'S HATCHAM SCHOOL (New Cross, S.E. 14).— ϕ E. Basil Falkner, M.A.
- HACKNEY DOWNS.— ϕ W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.
- HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, Herts (1862).— ϕ John Talbot, T.D., M.A.
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- HALFAX (Heath).— ϕ O. R. A. Byrde, M.A.
 „ (Crossley and Porter School).—G. B. Newport, M.A.
 „ (Council Sec. Sch.).—J. G. Greenhalgh, M.A.
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- HAMPTON (Middlesex, Gr. Sch.).—A. S. Mason, O.B.E., B.Sc.
- HANDSWORTH, Birmingham (Gr. Sch.).— ϕ Arthur Clendon, M.A.

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- „ (Secondary Sch.).—§A. E. Thoseby, M.A.
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- „ (John Lyon's).—E. H. Butt, M.A.
- „ (County Sch.).—§Randall Williams, M.A.
- HARTLEBURY (Kidderminster).—§G. H. Ashe, M.A.
- HARTLEPOOL.—§J. Moor, M.C., M.A.
- HARWICH (County Sch.).—§H. Meteyard, B.Sc.
- HASLINGDEN (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§T. Smirk, B.A.
- HASTINGS.—§P. S. Barlow, M.A.
- HAVERHILL.—§A. J. Ensor, B.Sc.
- HEANOR (Sec. Sch.).—§R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
- HEBDEN BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).—§M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
- HECKMONDWIKE (Sec. Sch.).—§H. W. Edwards, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
- HELSTON (County Sch.).—§H. E. Stanley Dransfield, M.A.
- HEMSWORTH.—§A. G. Jenkinson, M.A.
- HENDON (County Sch.).—J. G. Barr, B.A.
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- „ (Boys' High Sch.).—§J. B. Crompton, M.A.
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- HEXHAM (Gr. Sch.).—§H. M. Butler, M.A.
- HEYWOOD (Gr. Sch.).—§A. Oldroyd, M.Sc.
- HIGEBURY (County School, N. 5).—§W. E. Spragg, M.A.
- HIGHGATE SCHOOL (1565).—*J. A. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
- HINCKLEY.—§G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
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- HITCHIN.—§Jabez King, M.A.
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- „ (County Sch.).—§H. E. Piggett, Ph.D.
- „ (Tollington Sch.).—F. W. M. Draper, M.A.
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- „ (College).—§H. E. Atkins, M.A.
- „ (Fartown Gr. Sch.).—W. P. Yates.
- „ (Royds Hall Sch.).—§E. F. Chaney, M.A.
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- „ (Boulevard).—§A. E. Nichols, M.C., M.A.
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- HUTTON (Lancs.).—§Major Rev. C. P. Hines, B.Sc.
- HYDE (Cheshire County Sch.).—§R. E. Jones, M.A.
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- ILFRACOMBE.—§S. B. Tatton, B.Sc.
- ILKESTON (County Sec. Sch.).—§S. R. Wood, M.A.
- ILKLEY (Yorks).—§N. L. Frazer, M.A.
- ILMINSTER.—*§L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
- IPSWICH SCHOOL (1477).—*§Rev. E. C. Sherwood, „ (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§A. Morris, M.Sc. [M.A.]
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- „ (Spring Grove).—§C. A. Wood, M.A.
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- KENDAL.—§E. R. Roe-Thompson, M.A.
- „ (Stramongate Sch.).—§F. H. Knight, M.A.
- KESWICK.—§H. W. Howe, M.A.
- KETERING (Gr. Sch.).—§J. Irwin Scott, M.A.
- KIBWORTH (Leices.).—§C. L. Ryley, M.A.
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- KILBURN (Gr. Sch.).—§J. McLeish, M.B.E., B.A.
- KIMBOLTON.—§W. Ingram, B.Sc.
- KINGSBRIDGE.—§P. H. Wykes, M.A.
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- KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—§C. A. Howse, M.A.
- „ (Tiffin's).—§T. Dean, M.A.
- KINGTON (Lady Hawkins).—§E. Robinson, B.Sc.
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- LAUNCESTON (Dunheved Coll.).—B. B. Hardy, M.A., J.P.
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- „ (Central High).—§W. Parsons.
- „ (Cockburn High).—§F. G. Harmer.
- „ (Catholic Day Coll., R.C.).—Rev. I. Ireland, S.J.
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- LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—*§T. Kingdom, M.A.
- „ (Newton's Found.).—§R. L. Ager, M.A.
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- LEWISHAM (Colfe Gr. Sch.).—§C. G. M. Broom, M.A.
- LEYLAND (Lancs.).—§F. Jackson, M.A. [M.A.]
- LEYS SCHOOL, Cambridge.—*§Rev. H. Bisseker.
- LEYTONSTONE (Leytonstone County High Sch.).—§M. Gompertz, B.A. [M.A.]
- LICHFIELD (Edward VI.).—§Rev. Reg. W. Clarke,

- LINCOLN.—§Rev. R. S. Moxon, P.D.
 „ †(Sec. School).—§A. E. Collis, M.I.M.R.
 †LISKEARD (County Sch.).—§H. Dewdney, B.A.
 LIVERPOOL COLL.—*§Rev. Richard Brook, M.A.
 „ (Collegiate Sch.).—§S. E. Brown, M.A., B.Sc.
 „ (Institute).—*§Rev. H. H. Symonds, M.A.
 „ (St. Edward's Coll., R.C.).—Rev. C. S. Leahy.
 „ (St. Francis Xavier's, R.C.).—Very Rev. Fredk. Magee, S.J.
 „ †(Oulton Sec. Sch.).—§W. J. R. Gibbs, M.A.
 „ †(Holt Sec. Sch.).—§C. W. Bailey, M.A.
 „ (Alsop High Sch.).—§F. B. Halford, M.A.
 †LONG EATON (County Sec. Sch.).—§S. Clegg.
 LOUGHBOROUGH (Gr.).—§T. Stinton, M.A.
 LOUTH.—§E. A. Gardiner, M.A.
 †LOWESTOFT.—§R. McArthur, M.C., M.A.
 LUCTON (Herefordsh.).—§Vernon H. Pitt, M.A.
 LUDLOW.—§A. K. Wilson, M.A.
 LUTON (Modern Sch.).—§T. A. E. Sanderson, M.A.
 †LUTTERWORTH.—§S. M. Douglas, M.A.
 †LYDNEY (Sec. Sch.).—§F. Dixon, B.Sc.
 †LYMM (Cheshire).—§W. B. S. Hawkins, B.A.
 LYTHAM (King Edward VII.).—§J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
 MACCLESFIELD.—§F. D. Evans, M.A.
 MAIDENHEAD (County Sch.).—§A. E. Brooks, M.A.
 MAIDSTONE (Gr. Sch.).—A. J. Woolgar, M.A.
 †MALDON (Gram. Sch.).—§S. G. Deed, M.A.
 †MALMESBURY (County Sch.).—§Capt. M. J. Truscott, M.A.
 †MALTON.—§Ernest L. Watt, M.A.
 MALVERN COLLEGE (1865).—*§F. S. Preston, M.A.
 „ (Lyttelton Gr. Sch.).—§G. R. Thornton, M.A.
 MANCHESTER (Gr. Sch.).—*§D. G. Miller, M.A.
 „ (The Hulme Gr. Sch.).—§Trevor Dennis, M.A.
 „ (Central High Sch.).—§R. Crosthwaite, M.A.
 „ (St. Bede's, R.C.).—Very Rev. F. Gonne, M.A.
 MANSFIELD (Notts).—§J. B. Godfrey, M.A.
 „ †(The Brunts).—§A. Campbell, M.C., M.A.
 MARCH (Gr. Sch.).—§A. Heathcote, B.A.
 MARKET BOSWORTH.—§J. Ford Smith, M.A.
 MARKET DRAYTON (County Gr.).—§J. Elliott, M.A.
 †MARKET HARBOURGH.—§A. J. Bright, M.A.
 MARKET RASEN.—§P. J. Timms, B.Sc.
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 MARLOW (Sir W. Borlase's).—§Rev. A. J. Skinner, B.A.
 MASHAM (Yorks).—H. W. Marshall.
 MAYFIELD (Sussex; Xaverian Coll., R.C.).—Rev. F. A. Hollingshead.
 †MELTON-MOWBRAY.—§R. Stuart Smith, B.A.
 MERCERS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.).—§C. H. Bicknell, M.A.
 MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Sq., E.C. 1 (1561).—*§Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D.
 MERTON (Surrey).—§E. A. A. Varnish, M.A.
 †MEXBOROUGH (Sec. Sch.).—§T. W. Ireland, M.A.
 MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.).—§W. Edwards, M.A.
 „ (St. Mary's Coll., R.C.).—Rev. John A. Fox, S.M.
 †MIDDLETON (Qn. Eliz.).—§H. Bromley, M.A., B.Sc.
 MIDHURST (Sussex).—§Rev. Bernard Heald, M.A.
 †MIDSOMER NORTON (County).—§G. P. Furneaux, M.A.
 MILL HILL SCHOOL, N.W. 7.—*§Maurice Leonard Jacks, M.A.
 †MILLOM (Sec. Sch.).—J. Sharp, B.Sc.
 †MIRFIELD (Yorks).—§William Todd, M.A.
 MITCHAM (County).—§F. G. Hall, M.A.
 MONKTON COMBE (Bath).—Rev. F. E. Hayward.
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 †MORLEY (Sec. Sch.).—§H. B. Browne, M.A.
 MORPETH (Edward VI., 1551).—§G. F. Howell, M.A.
 MOULTON (Lincs).—§A. S. Hatt.
 †NANTWICH & ACTON (Cheshire).—§A. T. Powell, M.A.
 †NELSON (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§A. C. Patrick, M.A.
 NEWARK.—§Rev. H. Gorse, M.A.
 NEWBURY.—§T. Rutherford Harley, M.A.
 NEWCASTLE, Staff. (High School).—*§F. Harrison, M.A.
 „ (The Orme Sch.).—§T. F. Rutter, Ph.D.
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (Royal).—*§E. R. Thomas, M.A.
 „ (Dame Allan's).—§F. W. Brewer, O.B.E., M.A.
 „ (St. Cuthbert's, R.C.).—Rev. G. C. Jefferys.
 †NEW CROSS (Addey and Stanhope, New Cross Road, S.E. 14).—§B. A. Howard, M.A.
 †NEW MILLS (Sec. Sch.).—§W. A. Whitton, M.Sc.
 NEWPORT, Essex.—§Rev. F. J. Wyeth, D.Sc., M.C.
 „ Isle of Wight (1610).—Rev. A. F. Hill, B.A.
 „ Salop (1442).—§J. W. Shaker, M.A.
 NEWQUAY (County Sch.).—§H. H. Roseveare, M.A.
 NEWTON ABBOT.—J. R. Wodhams, B.A.
 „ (Newton Coll.).—§Rev. A. W. Chennells, LL.D.
 „ †(Sec. School).—J. Hembrough, A.R.C.S.
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 †NORTHALLERTON.—§H. T. Palmer, M.A.
 NORTHAMPTON.—*§W. C. Cooke, M.A.
 NORTH WALSHAM (Paston Sch., 1606).—§Maj. P. Pickford, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., M.A.
 †NORTHWICH.—§Frank C. Weedon, B.Sc.
 NORWICH SCHOOL.—*§Rev. W. F. Brown, M.A.
 „ (City of Norwich Sch.).—§W. R. Gurley, M.A.
 NOTTINGHAM HIGHSCHOOL.—*C. L. Reynolds, M.A.
 „ †(Mundella).—§R. B. Wight, M.A.
 „ †(High Pavement).—§H. J. Spenser, LL.D.
 NUNEATON (Edward VI.).—§A. B. Holman, M.A.
 OAKAMOR (St. Wilfrid's, R.C.).—Rev. T. L. Williams, M.A.
 OAKHAM SCH. (Rutland).—*§W. L. Sargant, M.A.
 †ODIHAM (Hants, 1604).—§E. Stedman, M.Sc.
 †OKEHAMPTON.—§W. Hunter, B.Sc.
 †OLD SOUTHGATE (Minchenden County).—A. A. Brayley, B.A.
 †OLDBURY (Sec. Sch.).—§J. G. Howarth, M.A.
 OLDHAM (Hulme School).—§A. G. Pickford, M.A.
 „ †(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§G. M. Handley, B.A.
 †ORMSKIRK.—Rev. James R. Bate, B.A.
 †OSSETT.—§H. G. Chapman, Litt.D.
 OSWESTRY (Sch., 1407).—§R. Williamson, M.A.
 „ (High Sch.).—§W. H. C. Jemmett, M.A.
 †OTLEY (Prince Henry's).—§W. Robison, M.A.
 †OTTERY ST. MARY (King's School).—§J. M. O. Johnson, M.A.
 OUNDLE SCHOOL (N'thants).—*§K. Fisher, Ph.D.
 OXFORD (St. Edward's).—*Rev. H. E. Kendall, O.B.E., M.A.
 „ (City of Oxford School).—*§W. Parkinson, M.A.
 „ (Magdalen Coll. School).—*§Charles Edward Brownrigg, M.A.
 „ (Cathed. Choir School).—Rev. Preb. H. J. Green, M.A.
 †PARKSTONE, Dorset (Ch. Sec. Sch.).—§Rev. E. S. Moss, M.A.
 †PENISTONE (Yorks, 1392).—§G. W. Morris, M.A.
 †PENKETH, nr. Warrington (Friends').—S. E. Maltby, M.A.
 †PENRITH (Qn. Eliz.).—§W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
 PENZANCE (County Sch.).—§G. L. Bradley, M.A.

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 PETERBOROUGH (King's Sch.).— ϕ Rev. H. Baxter, B.D.
 „ (Deacon's Sch.).— ϕ J. H. Davies, Ph.D.
 PETERSFIELD (Churchers).—F. E. Woodall, M.A.
 PICKERING (Lady Lumley's).—E. G. Highfield, B.Sc.
 PINNER (Royal Comm. Trav., Hatch End).— ϕ F. Adshead, M.A.
 PLYMOUTH COLL.—* ϕ F. R. Dale, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
 „ \dagger (Corp. Gr. Sch.).— ϕ C. W. Bracken, B.A.
 „ (St. Boniface, R.C.).—Bto. De Sales, M.A.
 POCKLINGTON (Yorks).— ϕ P. C. Sands, M.A.
 PONTEFRAC (The King's School).—E. Bruce Forrest, M.A.
 POOLE (Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Mockridge, M.A.
 POPLAR (George Green's).— ϕ J. K. King, M.A.
 PORTSMOUTH.—* ϕ C. J. R. Whitmore, M.C., M.A.
 „ (Council Southern Sec. Sch.).— ϕ G. J. Parks, D.Sc.
 POULTON-LE-FYLDE, Lancs. (Baines's).— ϕ F. J. Stafford, M.A.
 PRESCOT.— ϕ C. W. H. Richardson, M.A.
 PRESTON.— ϕ Rev. Norman Trewby, M.A.
 „ (Catholic Coll., R.C.).—Rev. F. W. Grafton, S.J., B.A.
 PUDSEY (Secondary School).— ϕ S. Sawyer, B.A.
 PURLEY, Surrey (County S. Sch.).— ϕ B. E. Mitchell, M.A.
 QUORN (Gr. School).— ϕ G. Keith Thomson, M.A.
 RADLEY COLLEGE, Abingdon (1847).—*Rev. W. H. Ferguson, M.A.
 RAINE'S (Arbour Sq., Stepney, E.).— ϕ W. A. W. Dagger, B.Sc.
 RANSEY (Hunts).— ϕ F. T. Allen, M.A.
 RAMSGATE (Chatham House, County).— ϕ H. C. Norman, B.A.
 „ (St. Augustine's, R.C.).—Rev. A. Taylor, M.C., O.S.B., M.A.
 RATCLIFFE (Leicester, R.C.).—Rev. C. J. Emery, B.A.
 READING SCHOOL.—*G. H. Keeton, M.A.
 REDDITCH (Sec. School).— ϕ A. E. Scothern.
 REDRUTH (County School).— ϕ T. Shopland, B.A., J.P.
 REGENT STREET POLYTECHNIC, Secondary School.— ϕ P. Abbott, B.A.
 REIGATE.— ϕ Francis S. Orme, M.A.
 REPTON SCHOOL, Derbyshire (1557).—* ϕ Rev. G. F. Fisher, M.A.
 RETFORD.— ϕ C. R. Skrimshire, M.A.
 RICHMOND, Surrey (County).— ϕ T. W. Beasley, M.A.
 RICHMOND, Yorks (1567).— ϕ T. C. Martin, B.Sc.
 RIPON (Grammar School).— ϕ J. W. Dyson, M.A.
 RISHWORTH, Yorks. (Endowed).— ϕ Rev. C. E. Beechey Kingsford, M.A.
 RIVINGTON AND BLACKROD, Lancs.— ϕ E. J. Bonnor, M.A.
 ROCHDALE (Sec. Sch.).— ϕ J. H. Brittain, B.A., B.Sc.
 ROCHESTER (King's).—* ϕ Rev. W. Parker, B.D.
 „ (Mathematical Sch.).— ϕ A. W. Lucy, M.A.
 ROMFORD (Royal Liberty Sch.).— ϕ S. B. Hartley, M.A.
 ROSS (Gram. Sch.).— ϕ F. Leeds, M.A.
 ROSSALL SCHOOL, Fleetwood (1844).—*Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.
 ROTHESBY (Sharp's).— ϕ E. H. Stevens, B.A.
 ROTHERHAM.— ϕ F. W. Field, M.A.
 RUGBY (1567).—* ϕ W. W. Vaughan, M.V.O., M.A.
 „ (Lower School).— ϕ C. Wheeler, D.S.O., M.A.
 RUGELEY.— ϕ Capt. H. H. Hutchinson, M.C., M.Sc.
 RUNCORN (County Sch.).— ϕ L. Gledhill, B.Sc.

\dagger RYE (Sussex).— ϕ H. H. Wallis, M.A.
 RYHOPE (Sec. Sch.).— ϕ E. P. Williams, B.Sc., J.P.
 SAFFRON WALDEN (1423).—Capt. R. A. G. Caue, B.Sc.
 „ \dagger (Friends').— ϕ C. B. Rowntree.
 ST. ALBANS SCHOOL.—* ϕ E. Montague-Jones, O.B.E., M.A.
 ST. AUSTELL (County Sch.).— ϕ W. V. Barritt, M.A.
 ST. BEES SCHOOL (Cumb.).—* ϕ C. W. Kaye, M.A.
 ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).— ϕ Gerald Dowse, M.A.
 ST. HELENS (R.C. Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Brother Lewis.
 ST. LAWRENCE COLLEGE, Ramsgate.—*Rev. J. Ralph S. Taylor, M.A.
 ST. MARLYBONE (248 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1).— ϕ P. A. Wayne, M.A.
 ST. OLAVE'S (Tower Bridge, S.E. 1, 1571).—* ϕ H. G. Abel, M.A.
 ST. PANCRAS (William Ellis's).— ϕ W. H. Davis, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
 ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Road, W. 14 (1509).—*Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.
 SALFORD (Munic. Sec.).— ϕ H. B. Winfield, B.Sc.
 „ (Adelphi House, R.C.).—
 SALISBURY (Bishop Wordsworth's).— ϕ R. Bracher, Sandbach.— ϕ S. W. Finn, M.A.
 SANDOWN, I. of W.— ϕ W. E. Page, M.A.
 SANDWICH, Kent (1563).— ϕ Rev. W. Burton, M.A.
 SCARBOROUGH (High Sch.).— ϕ F. Mayor, M.A.
 SCORTON, Yorks.—M. V. Steggall, M.A.
 SEDBERGH SCHOOL (1525).—*W. N. Weech, M.A.
 SEDGEBROOK, Lincs.— ϕ F. Upton, M.A.
 SEVENOAKS (1432).—J. A. H. Waller.
 SHAFTESBURY.— ϕ C. H. Tovey, LL.D.
 SHEBBEAR, Devon.— ϕ J. Rounsefell, M.A., B.Sc.
 SHEFFIELD (King Edwd. VII.).—* ϕ J. H. Hichens, M.A.
 „ (Central Sec. School).— ϕ W. I. Moore, D.Lit.
 „ (Pitsmoor).— ϕ Li. S. Best, D.Litt.
 „ \dagger (Woodhouse Sch.).— ϕ J. Buckley, B.Sc.
 SHEPTON MALLET (1627).— ϕ W. B. Welch, M.A.
 SHERBORNE SCHOOL.—* ϕ Nowell Charles Smith, M.A.
 SHERBORNE (Foster's).— ϕ T. L. Hutchins, M.A., B.Sc.
 SHIPLEY (Salt Schools).— ϕ F. J. Fuller, M.A.
 SHREWSBURY (1551).—* ϕ Rev. Canon H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A.
 „ (Priory County Sch.).— ϕ A. R. Florian, M.A.
 SIBFORD, Banbury (Friends').—J. T. Harrod, B.A.
 SKIPTON.— ϕ A. M. McIntosh, M.A.
 SLEAPORD (Carre's).— ϕ E. C. Watson, B.A.
 SLOUGH (Sec. Sch.).— ϕ E. R. Clarke, M.C., M.A.
 SOHAM (Camps).— ϕ J. C. Platt, M.Sc.
 SOLIHULL.— ϕ W. F. Bushell, M.A.
 SOUTHALL (County).— ϕ S. Pollitt, B.Sc.
 SOUTHAMPTON (Edward VI.).—* ϕ Rev. C. F. Russell, M.A.
 „ (Taunton's).— ϕ F. J. Hemmings, B.Sc.
 „ \dagger (Itchen).—E. Coteman, M.A.
 SOUTHERN-ON-SEA.— ϕ W. B. Thompson, M.A.
 „ \dagger (Westcliff High Sch.).— ϕ H. G. Williams, M.A.
 SOUTHGATE (County Sch.).— ϕ A. T. Warren, M.A.
 SOUTHPORT (University S.).—W. Henderson, M.A.
 SOUTH SHIELDS (High).— ϕ W. T. Lucas, M.A.
 „ \dagger (Westoe S. Sch.).— ϕ T. A. Lawrenson, M.A.
 SOUTHWELL.— ϕ R. Matthews, B.A.
 SOWERBY BRIDGE (Sec. Sch.).— ϕ H. E. Long, M.A.
 SPALDING (Lincs).— ϕ L. J. Driver, M.A.
 SPILSBY (Lincs).—Rev. George Lindley, B.A.
 STAFFORD (Edward VI.).—F. T. Nott, M.A.
 STAMFORD SCHOOL.—* ϕ Rev. J. D. Day, M.A.

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 †STAVELEY (Netherthorpe).—§A. Riley Blackburn, B.Sc.
 STEPNEY AND BOW (Coopers' Co.).—§S. Elford, M.A.
 STEVENAGE.—§H. P. Thorne, M.A.
 STEYNING.—§Rev. C. R. Attenborough, M.A.
 STOCKPORT.—§A. E. Daniels, M.A.
 „ †(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§M. J. H. Cooke, M.Sc.
 STOCKTON-ON-TEES (Gr. Sch.).—§W. Douglas Seville, M.A.
 „ (County Sec. Sch.).—§T. Crockett, D.Litt.
 †STOKE-ON-TRENT (Hanley).—§W. D. Evans, M.A.
 STOKE-ON-TRENT †(Longton).—§Walter Harris, Ph.D.
 STONE (Alleyne's).—§H. M. Fraser, B.A.
 STONYHURST (nr. Blackburn, R.C.).—*Rev. Walter J. Weld, S.J.
 STOURBRIDGE (Edwd. VI.).—§Joseph E. Boyt, M.A.
 STOWE (Bucks.).—J. F. Roxburgh, M.A.
 †STOWMARKET (County Sch.).—§H. A. Webb, B.Sc.
 STRAND SCHOOL (Brixton Hill, S.W. 2).—§S. R. Gurner, M.C., M.A.
 STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Edward VI.).—§Rev. A. Cecil Knight, M.A.
 †STREET (Elmhirst County Sch.).—§C. Rose, B.Sc.
 STRETFORD, Lancs.—A. Dakin, M.A.
 STROUD (Marling Endowed).—§H. W. Carter, M.A.
 SUDBURY.—§R. L. Gillingham, M.A.
 SUNDERLAND (Bede Collegiate Sch.).—§G. T. Ferguson, B.Sc.
 SUTTON (County School).—§Capt. J. A. Cockshutt, M.Sc.
 SUTTON-COLDFIELD.—§Herbert Jerrard, M.A.
 SUTTON VALENCE, Kent.—*§Rev. W. W. Holdgate, M.A.
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 „ †(Euclid St.).—§A. J. Dicks, B.A.
 †TADCASTER (Yorks).—A. H. Harries, M.A.
 TAMWORTH.—§F. Burkitt, M.A.
 TACNTON SCHOOL.—*§H. Nicholson, M.A.
 „ (Huish Gr. Sch.).—§A. Goodliffe, M.A.
 „ (King's Coll.).—§Rev. H. Hughes, M.A.
 „ (Queen's Coll.).—§A. S. Haslam, M.A., J.P.
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 „ (Gr. Sch.).—§J. J. Alexander, M.A.
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 TEWKESBURY (Gram. Sch.).—§W. H. Struthers, B.Sc.
 THAME (Lord Williams').—§W. R. G. Bye, D.S.O., Thetford.—§Frederick G. Cole, M.A. (M.C., M.A.)
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 †THORNBURY.—C. H. Ross, M.A.
 THORNE, Doncaster.—J. E. S. Turner, M.A.
 TIDSWELL (Buxton).—§R. Biddulph, M.A.
 TIVERTON (Middle School).—§C. Parsons, B.A.
 †TODMORDEN, Yorks.—§A. R. Allen, M.A.
 TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—*§H. N. P. Sloman, M.C., M.A., J.P.
 „ (Judd Sch.).—§John Evans, M.A.
 TORQUAY (Secondary).—§W. Jackson, B.Sc.
 TOTNES (Edward VI.).—§F. G. Hanks, B.A.
 TOTTENHAM.—(Gram. Sch.).—§P. T. Creswell, †County School.—§C. H. Peters, B.A. (M.A.)
 †TOWCESTER.—§P. G. F. Clarke, M.A.
 TRENT COLL., Derbysh.—*§Rev. J. S. Tucker, M.A.
 TROWBRIDGE (High Sch.).—§J. W. Henson, B.A.
 TRURO (Cathed. Sch.).—Rev. A. F. Welch, M.A.
 „ (College).—§Egbert H. Magson, D.Sc.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Skinners' School).—§Rev. F. G. Knott, M.A.
 †TYNEMOUTH (Munic. High Sch.).—§E. W. Heaton, B.Sc.
 UCKFIELD.—§Richard Treble, B.Sc.
 UFFCULME (Devon).—H. C. Pridaux, M.A.
 †ULVERSTON (Victoria Gr.).—§R. Affleck, M.A.
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 †UPHOLLAND (Wigan).—§Charles H. Cox, B.Sc.
 UPPINGHAM.—*§Rev. R. H. Owen, M.A.
 USHAW (Durham, R.C.).—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon Brown.
 UTTOXETER (Alleyne's).—§S. G. Atkinson, M.Sc.
 †UXBRIDGE (County.).—§Rev. W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
 †WAINFLEET (Magdalen).—K. G. Spence, B.A.
 WAKEFIELD (13th cent.).—*§A. J. Spilsbury, M.A.
 „ (Silcoates Sch.).—§Sydney H. Moore, M.A.
 WALLASEY (Gram.).—§H. E. Vipan, B.A. (Oldershaw).—§A. B. Archer, M.A.
 †WALLINGFORD (Cty.).—E. Stanley Hayward, M.A.
 WALLSEND (Sec. Sch.).—W. McBretnay, B.Sc.
 WALSALL (Qn. Mary, 1554).—*E. N. Marshall, M.A.
 †WALSINGHAM.—§H. Vaughan Hayler.
 WALTHAMSTOW (Monoux).—§H. Midgley, B.Sc.
 „ (Forest School).—Rev. Ralph C. Guy, M.A.
 WANDSWORTH (Secondary).—§H. Waite, D.Sc.
 WANDSWORTH COMMON, S.W. (Emanuel School, 1594).—§Shirley Goodwin, M.A.
 WANTAGE SCHOOL (1597).—§K. A. R. Sugden, M.A.
 WARE (St. Edmund's, R.C.).—Rev. E. Myers, M.A.
 WARMINSTER.—C. M. Stanley, M.A.
 „ †(County School).—§E. E. Dent.
 WARRINGTON (Boteler Gr.).—§Rev. H. Gray, M.A.
 „ †(Sec. Sch.).—§J. S. Broome, M.Sc.
 WARWICK SCHOOL.—*§H. S. Pyne, M.A.
 WATERLOO WITH SEAFORTH (Sec. Sch.).—§J. H. Thomas, B.Sc.
 WATFORD.—§Edward Reynolds, M.A.
 „ (Lond. Orphan).—§Rev. G. K. Allen, M.A.
 WELLINGBOROUGH (N'thants).—*§P. A. Fryer, M.A.
 WELLINGTON COLLEGE, Berks.—*§Master, F. B. Malim, M.A.
 WELLINGTON, Salop (High Sch.).—§H. W. Male, M.A.
 WELLINGTON, Somerset.—§G. Corner, M.A., T.D.
 WELLS, Somerset (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. F. Ritchie, M.A.
 „ (Blue Sch.).—§Edward B. Smith, M.A.
 WEM (Salop 1650).—§G. L. Bretherton, M.A.
 †WEST BRIDGFORD (County).—§Rev. F. Boucher Davis, B.A.
 †WEST BROMWICH (Munic.).—A. J. Menzies, M.A.
 WEST BUCKLAND.—§Rev. E. C. Harries, M.A.
 †WEST HAM (Munic. Sec.).—§Dr. G. F. Burness, B.A.
 „ (Franciscan, R.C.).—C. E. Gourley, B.Sc.
 WEST HARTLEPOOL.—§Ralph Todd, M.A.
 „ †(St. Joseph's, R.C.).—F. McDonough.
 WEST KIRBY (Calday Grange Gr. Sch.).—§R. T. B. Glasspool, M.C., M.A.
 WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, S. W. 1 (Founded 1339).—*§Rev. H. Costley-White, D.D.
 „ CITY (1633).—§E. H. Stevens, Ph.D.
 „ (Abp. Tenison's, 1685, Leicester Square, W.C. 2).—§C. B. Rusbridge, B.A.
 WEYMOUTH COLLEGE.—*§R. R. Conway, M.A.
 „ †(Secondary Sch.).—§F. J. Babb, B.Sc.
 †WHITBY (County Sch.).—§W. A. Bradley, Ph.D.
 WHITCHURCH, Salop.—J. H. Crofts, M.A.
 WHITECHAPEL (Foundation).—§L. T. Dimes, B.A.
 †WHITEFIELD, Lancs.—§G. T. Locke, M.A.
 †WHITEHAVEN (Sec. Sch.).—§A. Clifford, B.Sc.
 WHITGIFT GR. SCH., Croydon.—*§S. O. Andrew, M.A.

WHITLEY AND MONESEATON (High Sch.).—§H. B. Widdows, M.A.

†WIDNES (Secondary Sch.).—§H. Green, M.A.

WIGAN.—§Rev. G. C. Chambres, M.A.

WIGTON (Nelson).—§W. Dazeley, B.Sc.

„ †(Friends).—David W. Reed, B.Sc.

WILLASTON, Nantwich.—§H. Lang Jones, M.A.

WIMBLEDON (Coll., R.C.).—Rev. T. A. White, S.J.

WIMBORNE.—§Rev. A. D. H. Allan, M.A.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE (1394).—§Rev. A. T. P. Williams, D.D.

WINCHESTER (Peter Symonds).—§Rev. Telford Varley, B.Sc.

WINDERMERE.—P. P. Platt, M.A.

WINDSOR (County Sch.).—§S. R. Gibson, M.A.

„ (Imperial Service Coll.).—§E. G. A. Beckwith, M.A.

†WINScombe (Sidcot Sch.).—§Bevan Lean, D.Sc.

WIRKSWORTH (1576).—§Rev. L. Hansen Bay, B.Sc.

WISBECH (Grm. Sch.).—§H. Lawrence White, M.A.

†WITNEY, Oxon.—§E. S. Wood, M.A.

WOKING (County Sch.).—§J. Holden, M.A.

†WOLINGHAM, Durham.—§J. Backhouse, B.Sc.

WOLVERHAMPTON SCHOOL (1515).—§W. R. Booth, M.A.

„ †(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—§S. T. Baker, B.Sc.

WOLVERLEY, Worcestershire.—§R. C. Lucas, B.Sc.

†WOLVERTON, Bucks.—§E. J. Boyce, B.Sc.

WONERSH (Guildford, R.C.).—Very Rev. P. E. Hallett, B.A.

WOODBRIDGE.—§Rev. D. J. Symon, M.A.

WOODFORD (Bancroft's).—H. C. Playne, M.A.

†WOOD GREEN (Glendale County).—§R. H. Cocks, M.A.

WOODHOUSE GROVE (Apperley Bridge, Bradford).—§C. W. Towson, M.A.

WOOLWICH (Polyt. Sch.).—§A. F. Hogg, M.A.

WORCESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—§F. A. Hillard, M.A.

„ (Cathedral, King's).—§Rev. C. Creighton, M.A.

„ (Blind College).—G. C. Brown, M.A. [M.A.]

†WORKINGTON (Sec. Sch.).—§A. B. Coles, M.A.

WORKSOP COLLEGE.—§Rev. F. T. Shirley, M.A.

†WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—(vacant).

WREKIN COLLEGE, Wellington, Salop.—W. M. Gordon, M.A.

WYCOMBE (Royal Gr.).—§G. W. Arnison, M.A.

†YARM, Yorks.—W. A. Wood, B.Sc.

YARMOUTH, GREAT.—§W. G. Williams, M.A.

†YEADON (Sec. Sch.).—§W. Rigby, P.A.

YEOVIL SCHOOL (Somerset).—§J. W. Pearson, M.A.

YORK (St. Peter's).—§S. M. Toyne, M.A.

„ (Abp. Holgate's).—§P. J. Vinter, M.A.

„ (Bootham, Friends').—§A. Rowntree, B.A.

„ (Elmfield Coll.).—§S. R. Slack, B.A.

„ †(Haughton Sch.).—§G. H. Gollidge.

„ (Nunthorpe).—§R. J. Evans, M.A.

WALES AND MONMOUTH.

ABERYATRON (County Sch.).—H. T. Evans, M.A.

ABERDARE (County School).—W. C. Cox, M.A.

ABERGAVENNY (Henry VIII.).—§H. W. Newcombe, M.A.

ABERGELE (County School).—§J. Williams, M.A.

ABERTILERY (Cty. Sch.).—W. D. L. Evans, M.A.

†ABERYSTWYTH (Ardwyn Sch.).—§C. Lloyd Morgan, M.A.

AMMANFORD (County Sch.).—§G. O. Williams, B.A.

BALA (County School).—Richard Williams, M.A.

BANGOR (Friars, 1557).—W. St. Bodfan Griffith, M.A.

BARGED (Sec.).—§J. S. Evans, B.A.

BARMOUTH (County School).—E. D. Jones, M.A.

BARRY (County School).—§Edgar W. Jones, M.A.

BEAUMARIS.—§E. Madoc Jones, M.A.

BETHESDA (County Sch.).—D. J. Williams, M.A.

†BOTTWNOG (County Sch.).—J. L. Roberts, B.A.

BRECON (Christ Coll.).—§Rev. J. L. Phillips, D.D.

„ (County School).—L. Woodsam, D.Phil.

BRIDGEND (County School).—J. Rankin, B.A.

†BRYNMAWR (County Sch.).—T. L. Williams, B.A.

BUILT WELLS (County Sch.).—R. Thomas, B.A.

†CAERPHILLY (Sec.).—W. G. Rees, B.Sc.

CARDIFF (High Sch.).—§J. R. Roberts, M.A.

„ (Munic. Sec. School).—W. Dyche, B.A.

„ (Canton Sec. Sch.).—§Elwyn James, M.A.

†CARDIGAN (County School).—D. Rees, Ph.D.

CARMARTHEN (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—E. S. Allen, M.A.

CARNARVON (County Sch.).—E. P. Evans, B.A.

†COLWYN BAY (Sec. Sch.).—W. P. Dodd, M.A.

COWBRIDGE.—R. Williams, M.C., M.A.

DENBIGH (County Sch.).—§W. A. Evans, M.C., M.Sc.

DEYTHEUR.—E. H. O. Fynn.

DOLGELLEY (County Sch.).—§J. Lloyd, M.A.

EBBW VALE (County Sch.).—J. R. Morgan, B.Sc.

FERNDALE (Sec. Sch.).—G. Childs, B.Sc.

FESTINOG (County Sch.).—E. T. Jones, M.Sc.

FISHGUARD (County Sch.).—§O. Gledhill, B.Sc.

†GARW (Pontycymer, Glam.).—J. J. Morgan, B.A.

GOWERTON (County Sch.).—§D. E. Williams, M.A.

HAVERFORDWEST.—§A. M. Harris, M.A.

†HAWARDEN (County School).—§A. Lyon, M.A.

HOLYHEAD (County Sch.).—§E. D. Evans, M.A.

HOLYWELL (County Sch.).—J. M. Edwards, M.A.

LAMPETER (Coll. Sch.).—Rev. D. Jones, M.A.

†LLANBERIS (County Sch.).—§R. B. J. Rowlands, M.A.

LLANDAFF (Cathedral Sch.).—T. R. Coombes, M.A.

LLANDILO (County Sch.).—G. G. Jones, B.A.

LLANDOVERY COLL.—§Rev. Canon W. W. Poole Hughes, M.A.

„ †(County Sch.).—John Evans, B.Sc.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS (Co.S.).—§W. Saunders, B.A.

LLANDUDNO (John Bright).—C. Madoc Jones, M.A.

LLANDYSSUL (County Sch.).—T. G. Samuel, M.A.

LLANELLY (County Sch.).—§G. J. Thomas, M.A.

†LANFAIR (County Sch.).—E. Jones, B.Sc.

†LANFYLIN (County Sch.).—J. Lloyd Thomas, B.A.

LLANGFNI (County Sch.).—S. J. Evans, M.A.

†LLANGOLLEN (County Sch.).—§H. Hugh Jones, B.A.

LLANIDLOES (County Sch.).—E. R. H. Turner, B.A.

†LLANRWST (County Sch.).—H. Parry Jones, M.A.

MACHYNLLETH (County Sch.).—H. H. Meyler, M.A.

†MAESTEG (Secondary Sch.).—§G. S. Griffiths, B.Sc.

†MERTHYR TYDFIL (Intermed.).—§A. J. Perman, M.A.

„ (Cyfarthfa Castle Sch.).—D. J. Davies, M.A.

MILFORD HAVEN (County).—F. L. Lowther, B.A.

†MOLD (County School).—§W. Owen Hughes, M.A.

MONMOUTH GR. SCH.—§L. James, M.A.

†MOUNTAIN ASH (Intermed.).—W. U. Williams, M.A.

†NARBERTH (Dual County Sch.).—T. R. Francis, B.Sc.

NEATH (County School).—§J. Walter Jones, B.A.

NEWPORT, Mon. (High Sch.).—§D. J. Lloyd, M.A.

NEWTOWN (County School).—§R. M. Kinsey, B.Sc.

OGMORE (Sec.).—T. J. Jones, B.A.

†PENBROKE DOCK (Cty. Sch.).—§T. H. Jones, M.A.

PENARTH (Intermed. School).—§J. M. Judd, M.A.

PENGAM (Lewis' County).—§D. Vaughan Johnston, M.A.

†PENTRE (Sec. Sch.).—§A. S. Hodgson, B.Sc.

†PENYGROES (County Sch.).—§D. R. O. Prytherch, M.A.

†PONTARDAWE (Sec.).—§J. W. Thomas, B.A.

PONTYPOOL (W. Mon. Sch.).—§R. Ivor Jones, M.A.

PONTYPRIDD (Interm. Sch.).—J. Grey Morgans, M.A.
 PONTYWAUN (Risca).—W. Alfred Hughes, B.Sc.
 PORTH(Rhondda Intermed.Sch.).—E. T. Griffiths, M.A.
 †PORTMADOC (County Sch.).—J.W. Rowland, M.A.
 †PORT TALBOT (County Sch.).—J.W.H. Gibbon, B.A.
 „ (Sec.).—J.T. W. Lewis, M.A.
 PORTH (Sec.).—R. D. Chalke, LL.D.
 PRESTRIG (County School).—A. H. Smith, M.A.
 PWLLHELI (County Sch.).—D. H. Williams, M.A.
 RHOS-ON-SEA (Colwyn Bay).—Rev. Bilton Langstaff, B.A.
 RHYL (County Sch.).—J.W. A. Lewis, M.A.
 RYABON (Gram. Sch., 1632).—J. Rev. D. J. Bowen, RUTHIN.—E. W. Lovegrove, M.A., F.S.A. [M.Sc. St. ASAPH (County).—E. Mainer, M.A.
 †ST. DAVID'S (County Sch.).—T. Thomas, B.A.
 SWANSEA.—J.J. Trevor Owen, M.A.
 „ (Mun.Sec. Sch.).—J.W. Arthur Beanland, B.A.
 †TENBY (County School).—J. T. Griffith, B.Sc.
 †TONYPANDY (Sec.).—D. Hawkins, B.Sc.
 TOWNYN (County School).—J.T. Jones, B.Sc., J.P.
 TREDEGAR (County School).—J. Morgan, B.A.
 TREGARON (County School).—G. T. Lewis, M.A.
 WELSHPOOL (County Sch.).—J.R. E. Owen, M.A.
 †WHITLAND (County Sch.).—D. S. Richards, B.Sc.
 WREXHAM.—J.F. P. Dodd, M.A.
 †YSTALFYFERA (County School).—J.Hy. Rees, B.A.
 †YSTRADGYNLAIS (Sec.Sch.).—W. E. Rees, B.Sc.
 YSTRAD MEURIG.—Rev. G. D. Jones, M.A.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN (Gram. Sch.).—D. M. Andrew, M.A.
 „ (Robert Gordon's Coll.).—George A. Morrison, M.A.
 †DOLLAR (Academy).—Hugh F. Martin, M.A.
 EDINBURGH ACADEMY (1824).—*Rector, Reginald H. Ferard, LL.D.
 EDINBURGH (Royal High Sch.).—W. King Gillies, M.A.
 „ (Institution).—Walter Hardie, M.A.
 „ (Geo. Heriot's Sch.).—J. B. Clark, M.A., F.R.S.E.
 EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY SCHOOLS.—George Watson's Coll.—J. Alison, LL.D.
 Daniel Stewart's Coll.—C.H. Milne, M.A., F.R.S.E.
 FETTES COLLEGE, Edinburgh (1870).—*Alec Hutchinson Ashcroft, D.S.O., M.A.
 GLASGOW (Academy).—Edwin Temple, LL.D.
 „ (High Sch.).—P. Pinkerton, M.A., D.Sc.
 „ (Allan Glen's).—James H. Steel, M.A., D.Litt.
 „ (Kelvinside Acad.).—D. M. Low, M.A.
 GLENALMOND (Trinity Coll.) Perthshire (1841).—Warden, *Rev. Canon F. W. Matheson, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.
 †KIRKCALDY, Fife (High Sch.).—John D. Rose, M.A.
 LORETTO SCHOOL, Musselburgh (1830).—*A. R. Smith, M.A.

CENTENARIANS.

IN 1921 the deaths were recorded of 59 persons (21 males and 38 females) aged 100 years and upwards, in England and Wales. The ages recorded were:—

Age	Males	Females	Total
100	9	16	25
101	6	8	14
102	2	6	8
103	2	3	5
104	1	3	4
105	—	2	2
106	1	—	1
Total	21	38	59

MERCHISTON CASTLE (Edinb.).—*Cecil Stagg, M.A.
 PERTH ACADEMY.—E. Smart, B.A., F.R.S.Ed., J.P.

ISLE OF MAN.

CASTLETOWN (King William's Coll.).—*Rev. Canon E. C. Owen, M.A.
 †DOUGLAS (Sec. Sch.).—J.A. H. Sykes, M.Sc.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

GUERNSEY (Elizabeth Coll.).—*J. Rev. F. Hardy, LL.D.
 „ (StatesIntermediateSch.).—F.E. Fulford, B.Sc.
 JERSEY (Victoria Coll.).—*J.A. H. Worrall, M.A.

NORTHERN IRELAND.

ARMAGH (Royal Sch.).—H. Hirsch, B.A.
 „ (Cathedral Gr. Sch.).—James Fanning.
 BELFAST (Campbell Coll.).—*W. D. Gibbon, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.
 „ †(Royal Academy).—A. R. Foster, B.A.
 „ (Roy. Acad. Institn.).—*J.G. Garrod, M.A.
 „ (Methodist Coll.).—J. W. Henderson, M.A.
 COLERAINE.—Thomas J. Beare, M.A.
 DUNGANNON (Royal Sch.).—R. W. Bingham, B.A.
 ENNISKILLEN (Portora).—*Rev. E. G. Seale, M.A.
 LARNE.—J. McQuillan, M.A.
 †LISBURN (Friends).—C. F. Spencer-Smith, B.A.
 LONDONDERRY (Foyle Coll.).—R. F. Dill, M.A.
 LURGAN COLL. (Co. Armagh).—J. M. Harper, B.A.

IRISH FREE STATE.

ATHLONE (Ranelagh School).—Robert Baile, M.A.
 BANDON.—Henry G. Johnston, B.A.
 CAVAN (Royal School).—Chas. Bain, B.A.
 CLONGOWES WOOD (Sallins, Co. Kildare, R.C.).—Very Rev. J. C. Joy, M.A.
 CLONMEL.—W. J. McClelland, M.A.
 CORK (Gr. Sch.).—H. L. Doak, M.A.
 DROGHEDA.—S. Ferguson, M.A.
 DUBLIN (St. Columba).—*Rev. C. B. Armstrong, B.D.
 „ (The High School).—J. Thompson, M.A.
 „ (St. Andrew's).—A. S. M. Imrie, M.A.
 „ (Mountjoy Sch.).—Rev. W. Anderson, M.A.
 „ †(Wesley Coll.).—Rev. T. J. Irwin, D.Litt.
 „ (The King's Hospital, Blackhall Place).—Rev. Canon J. M. Harden, D.D.
 „ (Belvedere, R.C.).—Very Rev. M. Quinlan, S.J.
 „ (Blackrock, R.C.).—Very Rev. M. J. Downey.
 GALWAY.—Alexander Erant, M.A.
 MIDLETON.—Arthur E. Layng, LL.D.
 †NAVAN (Preston Sch.).—W. M. Kirk, B.A.
 NENAGH.—R. D. Parker, M.A.
 RATHFARNHAM (S. Columba's).—*Rev. C. B. Armstrong, B.D.
 SLIGO (Gr. Sch.).—John Bennett, M.A.
 WATERFORD (Foy's).—F. W. Seymour, M.A.

LUNACY.

ON Jan. 1, 1923, the number of notified insane persons under care in England and Wales was 126,279, an increase of 2,565 since Jan. 1, 1922. The relative percentage distribution of the sexes (males 43·8; females 56·2) shows a slight reversion towards the proportions which obtained immediately prior to the Great War (males 46·2; females 53·8). The average weekly cost of maintenance was:—

In County Mental Hospitals 26 s. d.
 In Borough „ 29 6 3/4
 Mental Deficiency.—On Jan. 1, 1923, the mentally defective patients under care numbered 15,786 (males 7,283; females 8,503).

All the Universities in the British Isles (see pp. 265-273) admit women to membership and degrees.

* * For List of Schools and Climates, see Advertisement pages.

† Coeducational Schools.

§ Member of the Association of Head Mistresses.

ENGLAND.

- ABBOTS BROMLEY, Stafford (St. Mary & St. Anne).—§Miss Marcia Rice, M.A.
- ACKWORTH (Friends').—§Miss Hartley, B.A.
- ACTON (Haberdashers' Aske's, West Acton).—§Miss D. W. Sprules, M.A.
- ALNWICK (Duchess's).—§Miss Silburn, M.A.
- ALTRINCHAM (County High School).—§Miss M. Howes Smith, M.A.
- ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Girls' Grammar School).—§Miss C. M. Hopkirk.
- ASHFORD, Middx. (Welsh Girls' School).—§Miss A. H. Jones.
- „ Kent (County).—§Miss B. A. Leary, M.A.
- BARNET (Qn. Eliz. Girls' Gram.).—§Miss Clement, B.A.
- BARNLEY (High).—§Miss A. R. Nuttall, M.A.
- BARNSTAPLE (Gram.).—§Miss A. Jenkin, M.A.
- BARROW (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—§Miss M. Auld, M.A.
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- BATH (Royal School for the daughters of Officers of the Army).—§Miss E. Steel, M.A.
- „ (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss R. M. Fletcher, M.A.
- BATLEY (Gr. Sch.).—§Miss D. M. Hibgame, M.A.
- BECKENHAM (County).—§Miss E. M. Fox.
- BEDFORD (High).—§Miss K. M. Westaway, D.Lit. (Modern).—§Miss E. E. Dolby, M.A.
- BENENDEN SCHOOL (Cranbrook, Kent).—§Miss Sheldon.
- BERKHAMSTED.—§Miss Sowels, M.A.
- BERWICK-ON-TWEED (High).—§Miss D.L. Tasker.
- BEVERLEY (High).—§Miss G. M. Rossiter, B.A.
- BIDEFORD (Edgell Hill Coll.).—§Miss E. Cuthbertson Hill, B.A.
- BILSTON (High).—§Miss A. B. Dawson, M.Litt.
- BINGLEY (Girls' Gr. Sch.).—§Miss A. Townley Scott, B.A.
- BIRKENHEAD (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Devonshire Place).—§Miss J. M. H. McCaig, M.A.
- „ (Sec. Sch.).—§Miss A. F. Edwards.
- „ (Higher Transmere).—§Miss M. L. Hall, M.A.
- „ (Convent, F. C. J., R.C.).—§Mother Beatrice Robinson.
- BIRMINGHAM (Edgbaston High).—§Miss E. Collier.
- „ (Edgbaston, Ch. of Eng. Coll.).—§Miss F. Godfrey.
- „ (Erdington).—§Miss S. M. Hooker, M.A.
- „ (Handsworth, King Edward's).—§Miss L. C. Brew, M.A.
- „ (Camp Hill, King Edward's).—§Miss K. M. Keen, M.A.
- „ (High Sch., New St.).—§Miss L. K. Barrie.
- „ (George Dixon).—Miss M. B. Clarke.
- „ (King's Norton).—Miss C. M. Sant.
- „ (Waverley Rd.).—H. K. Frew, B.Sc.
- „ (Yardley).—H. P. Lunn, B.Sc.
- BISHOP AUCKLAND (County).—§Miss Fisher, D.Lit.
- BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Herts. & Essex High School).—§Miss M. A. F. Hammill, M.A.
- BLACKBURN (High).—§Miss M. E. Gardner, M.A.
- „ (Notre Dame, R.C.).—§Miss H. Roberts, B.Sc.
- BLYTH (Northumb.).—§Miss M. H. Murdoch, M.A.
- BOGNOR (St. Michael's).—§Miss B. A. Ward, B.Sc.
- BOLTON (Park Road).—§Miss M. H. Meade, M.A.
- BOOTLE (Secondary Sch.).—§Miss L. Taylor, M.A.
- BOSTON, Lincs. (High).—§Miss E. M. Ridley.
- BOURNEMOUTH (High Sch.).—§Miss C. F. Stocks, M.A.
- BOURNEMOUTH (Collegiate Sch.).—§Miss M. Davie, B.A.
- „ (School for Girls).—§Miss E. Burras.
- BRACKLEY (St. Edith's).—Miss E. R. Pearson, M.A.
- „ (County High).—§Miss A. P. Martin, M.A.
- BRADFORD (Gr.).—§Miss M. E. Roberts.
- „ (Hanson).—§Miss E. E. Hart, B.Sc.
- „ (Belle Vue).—§Miss C. E. Morgan, M.Sc.
- „ (Carlton Street).—§Miss E. Greene.
- „ (Grange Road).—§Miss E. E. Richardson, B.A.
- „ (St. Joseph's Coll.).—Miss M. B. Duffey.
- BRAMLEY, Guildford (S. Catherine's).—§Miss Agatha Symes, B.A.
- BRENTWOOD (County).—§Miss J. M. Rackham, B.A.
- BRIDGNORTH (Gram. Sch.).—§Miss Windsor, M.A.
- BRIDGWATER (County).—§Miss G. Nicholls, B.A.
- BRIDLINGTON (High).—§Miss E. Drummond.
- BRIGG (High School).—§Miss M. L. Lardelli.
- BRIGHTON.—§Miss E. M. Scott, M.A.
- BRIGHTON (Rodean).—§Miss E. M. Tanner, B.A.
- „ (St. Mary's Hall).—§Miss F. L. Ghey, M.A.
- „ (Munic.).—§Miss E. V. Ellis, M.A.
- BRIGHTON AND HOVE (High School, G.P.D.S.T.; Montpellier Road).—§Miss A. K. Lewis.
- BRISTOL (Clergy Daughters' School, St. Brandon's).—§Miss E. M. Almond, M.A.
- „ (Colston's).—§Miss Helen Drew, M.A.
- „ (Redland, High Sch.).—§Miss E. M. Edghill, M.A.
- „ (Red Maids).—§Miss Webb, L.L.A.
- † BROCKENHURST (County).—§Miss E. C. Ward, B.A.
- BROMLEY (High, G.P.D.S.T.).—§Miss K. D. B. Littlewood, M.A.
- „ (County Sch.).—§Miss L. Godwin Salt, M.A.
- BRUTON (Sunny Hill).—§Miss E. J. Radford.
- BURLEY IN WHARFEDALE (Arnold Foster).—Miss C. Barber.
- BURNLEY (High).—§Miss L. J. Wood, M.B.E., M.A.
- BURTON-ON-TRENT (High School).—§Miss E. H. Linnell, M.A.
- BURY (Girls' Gram. School).—§Miss Neild, M.A.
- BUSHEY (St. Margaret's).—§Miss J. M. Boys, M.A.
- BUXTON (Cavendish High).—§Miss Evans, B.A.
- CALNE (St. Mary's).—§Miss E. M. Matthews.
- CAMBORNE (County School).—§Miss M. Pratt, M.A.
- CAMBRIDGE (County).—§Miss J. Bingham, M.A.
- „ (Perse High Sch.).—§Miss B. L. Kennett, M.A.
- CANTERBURY (Simon Langton).—§Miss D. Menzies, B.Sc.
- CARLISLE (Carlisle and County High School, Lismore Place).—§Miss F. E. Bevan.
- CATERHAM VALLEY (Eothen).—§Miss C. Pye.
- CAVERSHAM (Qn. Anne's).—§Miss K. E. Moore, B.A.
- CHATHAM (County).—§Miss C. Wakenan, B.A.
- CHELMSFORD (County High).—§Miss E. M. Bancroft, B.A.
- CHELTENHAM, 1854 (Ladies' College).—§Miss B. M. Sparks, M.A.
- „ (Pate's Gr. Sch.).—§Miss A. N. Miles, M.A.
- CHERTSEY (Sir Wm. Perkins's).—§Miss Eastaugh, B.Sc.
- CHESTER (The Queen's).—§Miss M. T. Nedham, B.Sc.

CHESTER (City & County).—Miss H. M. Footman.
 „ (Dee House, R.C.).—Mother A. O'Brien.
 CHESTERFIELD (High).—Miss E. D. Hyslop, M.A.
 CHICHESTER (High School).—Miss Barton, M.A.
 CHIPPENHAM.—Miss A. K. Morgan, B.A.
 CHISLEHURST (Farringtons).—Miss A. H. Davies.
 CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Hertford (1552).—Miss N. C. Craig.
 CIRENCESTER.—Miss E. M. Peach, B.A.
 CLEVER (St. Stephen's High Sch.).—Miss M. J. Porcher, M.A.
 CLIFTON (High).—Miss E. Addison Phillips, M.A.
 CLITHEROE (Royal Gr.).—Miss G. Llewellyn, M.A.
 COALBROOKDALE (County High).—Miss A. Hurst, B.A.
 COLCHESTER (County High School).—Miss W. M. Crosthwaite, B.Sc.
 COVENTRY (Barr's Hill).—Miss G. A. Howell, M.A.
 „ (Stoke Park).—Miss H. Scott, M.A.
 CRAWLEY, Sussex (Milton Mt. Coll.).—Miss Woodall, M.A.
 CREDITON (High).—Miss E. J. Prebble.
 CROYDON (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Wellesley Road).—Miss E. Ransford.
 „ (Selhurst Gr.).—Miss Wellman, B.A.
 „ (Old Palace).—Miss R. M. Boole, B.A.
 „ (Coloma Convent School, R.C.).—Miss Dame Winefride.
 DARLEY DALE, Matlock (St. Elphin's).—Miss M. Flood, M.A.
 DARLINGTON (High).—Miss A. L. Harrison.
 DARTFORD (County).—Mrs. J. Acworth, L.L.A.
 DARTMOUTH (High).—Miss Davidson, L.L.A.
 DERBY (High School).—Mrs. Leslie Kirk, M.A.
 „ (Parkfield Cedars).—Miss M. J. Keay.
 DEVONPORT (High).—Miss M. M. M. Raymond.
 „ (Munic.).—Miss D. Moore, B.Sc.
 DEWSBURY (Wheelwright).—Miss I. Thwaites.
 DONCASTER (Munic.).—Miss Hilda G. Broun.
 DORKING (High Sch.).—Miss M. J. A. Craven.
 DOVER (County Sch. for Girls).—Miss Chapman.
 DUDLEY (High School).—Miss S. Flood.
 DURHAM (High).—Miss M. L. Stafford Smith, M.A.
 „ (County Sch.).—Miss H. E. F. Cowie.
 EALING (Princess Helena Coll.).—Miss Parker.
 „ (County Sec. Sch.).—Miss D. L. Beck, [M.A.]
 EASTBOURNE (Girls' Sec. Sch.).—Miss Adams, M.A.
 EAST DEREHAM (High).—Miss Galloway, B.A.
 EAST GRINSTEAD (St. Michael's).—Miss D. Griffiths, B.A.
 EDMONTON (County Sec.).—Miss B. W. Seward.
 ELTHAM (County Sec.).—Miss Bramwell, B.Sc.
 ELY (High Sch.).—Miss E. E. Fletcher, B.A.
 ENFIELD (County Sch.).—Miss E. R. Broome, M.A.
 EPSOM (County).—Miss J. K. Hall, B.A.
 EXETER (Maynard Sch.).—Miss C. W. Dixon, B.A.
 „ (Modern Sch.).—Miss J. Headridge, M.A.
 FALMOUTH (County High S.).—Miss G. A. Hollowell, M.A.
 FARINGDON (County).—Miss R. Bartels.
 FARNHAM.—Miss D. M. Drought, M.A.
 FAVERSHAM (Wm. Gibbs).—Miss Fowlds, B.A.
 FOLKESTONE (Kent Coll.).—Miss Hargreaves, B.A.
 „ (County Sch.).—Miss F. Ames, B.A.
 FOREST GATE (St. Angela's, R.C.).—Mother Mary Angela Boord.
 FOWEY (Cornwall). Mixed.—J. K. Hudson, M.A.
 FRAMLINGHAM (Mills).—Miss E. M. Fisher.
 FULNECK (Moravian Girls' Sch.).—Miss Curry.
 GAINSBOROUGH (High).—Miss Hargrave, M.A.
 GLOUCESTER (High).—Miss E. Penson, M.A.
 „ (Ribston Hall).—Miss L. Whitaker, B.Sc.
 GOUDHURST, KENT (Bedgebury Park).—Miss D. F. Hunter, B.Sc.

GRANTHAM.—Miss H. G. Williams, M.A.
 GRAVESEND (County).—Miss J. E. Wills, B.D.
 GRAYS (Palmer's End).—Miss Wren, B.A.
 GREAT CROSBY (Merchant Taylors' School for Girls).—Miss E. Fordham, B.A.
 GRIMSBY (High).—Miss A. W. Squance, B.A.
 GUILDFORD (County).—Miss H. M. Wright, M.A.
 „ (High School).—Miss Potts, M.A.
 HALIFAX (High).—Miss E. A. Bolton.
 „ (Crossley & Porter).—Miss M. E. Dale, B.A.
 „ (Munic. Sec.).—Miss A. L. Nolting, M.A.
 HALSTED (Gr.).—Miss F. M. Jackson.
 HARROGATE (Queen Ethelburga's).—Miss Young.
 HARROW (County).—Miss M. Huskisson, M.A.
 HASTINGS (Municipal Sec. Sch.).—Miss F. M. Commin.
 HATFIELD, Herts (Queenswood).—Miss Ethel M. Trow.
 HAYWARD'S HEATH (County Sec.).—Miss Stevens.
 HEADINGTON, Oxon.—Miss K. L. Porcher.
 HEREFORD (High).—Miss Medwin, B.Sc.
 HEXHAM (Qu. Eliz.).—Miss A. M. Ellis, M.A.
 HIGH WYCOMBE (Godstowe).—Mrs. B. Turner.
 „ (The High Sch.).—Miss Eva E. E. Dessin.
 HITCHIN (Grammar).—Miss Chambers, F.R.H.S.
 HORSHAM (High).—Miss E. M. Marchant, B.A.
 HORSEY (Weston Park).—Miss M. H. Cole.
 HUDDERSFIELD (Greenhead High).—Miss A. Hill, M.A.
 HULL (Newland High).—Miss G. H. Rowland, B.Sc.
 „ (High).—Miss E. M. L. Elliott, M.A.
 HUXTON (Liverpool Coll.).—Miss S. G. Anthony, B.A.
 ILFORD (County High Sch.).—Miss Morris, B.Sc.
 ILMINSTER (Grammar).—Miss S. E. Pollard, B.A.
 IPSWICH (High, G. P. D. S. T.).—Miss C. N. Williams.
 „ (Munic. Sec.).—Miss M. Jarrett.
 ISLEWORTH GREEN (Sec. Sch.).—Miss D. Carruthers, M.Sc.
 KEIGHLEY (Drake & Tonson's).—Mrs. Kirk, M.A.
 KENDAL (Kent Terrace).—Miss M. Horner.
 KETTERING (County High).—Miss Whyte, M.A.
 KIDDERMINSTER (High).—Miss Y. Raymond, B.A.
 KING'S LYNN (W. Norfolk & King's Lynn High Sch.).—Miss Williamson, B.A.
 KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Tiffin).—Miss F. Watson, B.Sc.
 KIRKBY LONSDALE (Casterton Sch.).—Miss D. de B. Dobson, M.A.
 KIRKBY STEPHEN.—Miss Amy Whitley, B.A.
 LANCASTER (Gr. Sch.).—Miss M. Phillimore, B.A.
 LAUNCESTON (Horwell).—Miss L. C. Tindal Atkinson, B.A.
 LEAMINGTON (Municipal).—Miss J. Wallace.
 „ (High School).—Miss Milroy.
 LEEDS (Girls' High Sch.).—Miss Lucy A. Lowe, M.A.
 „ (Modern).—Miss M. Bellman, M.A.
 „ (Chapel Allerton High School).—Miss Scotson Clark.
 „ (Roundhay).—Miss M. C. Vyvyan, B.A.
 „ (Thoresby High School).—Miss A. Fleming, M.A.
 „ (W. Leeds High School).—Miss J. A. C. Anderson, B.A.
 LEEK (Westwood Hall High School).—Miss E. F. De Sausmarez.
 LEICESTER (Wyggoston).—Miss Heron.
 „ (Newarke).—Miss Caulkin, M.A.
 „ (Ald. Newton's).—Miss E. G. Davies, B.A.
 „ (Collegiate).—Miss A. L. Jackson.
 LEIGH (Girls' Gr.).—Miss N. Carress, B.Sc.
 LEWES (County).—Miss L. E. Vobes, B.A.

- LEYTONSTONE (County High).—Miss S. L. Edwards.
- LICHFIELD (High).—Miss Hodge, M.A.
- LINCOLN (High).—Miss Lucie Savill, M.A.
- (South Park).—Miss D. M. Young, M.A.
- LIVERPOOL COLL. FOR GIRLS (Grove Street).—Miss F. M. Fordham.
- LIVERPOOL (Aighurth Vale High Sch.).—Miss Coates.
- (Anfield Road, Queen Mary High Sch.).—Miss M. J. Griffith.
- (Belvedere School, G.P.D.S.T.; Prince's Park).—Miss M. C. Fraser, M.A.
- (Calder).—Miss F. A. Macrae, M.A.
- (Liverpool Institute High Sch., Blackburne House).—Miss Ashwell, B.A.
- (St. Edmund's).—Mrs. I. H. Colenso.
- LONDON (Francis Holland Ch. of Eng. School).—Clarence Gate, N.W. Miss Crapper; Graham St. Branch, 39 Graham St., Eaton Terrace, S.W.—Miss A. R. Morison.
- (Royal Masonic School for Girls, Clap. Junc.).—Miss Dean, B.A.
- (Assumption Convent, Kensington Square, W. B. R.C.).—
- (Bermundsey County Sec. Sch., Southwark Park Road).—Miss B. Callender, M.A.
- (Blackheath, S.E. 3 (High School, G.P.D.S.T.)).—Miss M. Gale.
- (Burlington School, Old Burlington Street, W.).—Miss Burgess, M.A.
- (Frances Mary Buss Schools)—N. London Collegiate Sch., Sandall Road, N.W. 5, Miss Drummond; Camden School, Prince of Wales Road, N.W. 5, Miss Wright.
- (Mary Datchelor School, Camberwell).—Miss M. D. Brock, Litt. D.
- (Carlisle School, Hortensia Road, Chelsea).—Miss Crosby, B.A.
- (Coborn School, Bow).—Miss Kerly, B.A.
- (County Sec. Sch., Clapton, Laura Place, E. 5).—Mrs. O'Brien Harris, D.Sc.
- (Lewisham Gr. Sch., Catford).—Miss J. Franklin, M.A.
- (Central Foundation School, Spital Square, E. 1).—Miss Hanbidge, M.A.
- (15 Charing Cross Rd., St. Martin's Endowed High School, W.C. 2).—Miss C. H. Bannister.
- (City of Lond. Sch., E.C. 4).—Miss E. Strudwick, M.A.
- (Chiswick, W. 4 (County)).—Miss Hedley.
- (Clapham (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Clapham Common).—Miss Barratt.
- (Clapham Con. (Broomwood Rd., County Secondary).—Miss E. A. Jones, M.A.
- (Convent, F. C. J., Clarendon Sq., N.W. 1, R.C.).—Mother Catherine Moffat, B.A.
- (Convent, F. C. J., Howrah House, Poplar, E. 14, R.C.).—Mother M. Scarisbrick.
- (Convent of Notre Dame, Islington, R.C.).—
- (Convent of Sacred Heart, Hammer-smith, R.C.).—Madame E. Hutchinson.
- (County Sec. School, Old Mill Road, Plumstead).—Miss Bartam, M.A.
- (County Sec. School, Dalston, Colvestone Crescent).—Miss M. B. Rich, M.A.
- (Crouch End (High Sch.).—Miss Charlotte Cowdroy, M.B.E.
- LONDON, (James Allen's, E. Dulwich).—Miss E. M. Belcher, M.A.
- Dulwich (High Sch.).—Miss M. Williams, M.Sc.
- (Freemen's School, Brixton).—W. W. Parkinson, M.A.
- Fulham (County Sec. Sch., Munster Road, S.W. 6).—Miss Tucker, M.A.
- Greenwich (Roan School).—Miss M. K. Higgs, M.A.
- (Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham).—Miss M. S. Young, B.A.
- Hackney (Lady Eleanor Holles).—Miss N. Nickalls.
- Hammersmith (Godolphin & Latymer).—Miss Zachary, B.A.
- Hampstead, (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 3 Maresfield Gdns.).—Miss Dorothy L. Walker, M.A.
- Hampstead (Garden Suburb).—Miss Hutchings, B.A.
- Highbury Hill (High Sch.).—Miss Kyle, B.A.
- Highgate Road (Convent Sch., N.W. 5, R.C.).—
- (Holborn Estate Girls' Sch.), temp. closed.
- Hornsey (High School, Weston Park, N.).—Miss M. H. Cole.
- Islington (Dame Alice Owen's).—Miss Wilson, B.A.
- Kennington (Sec. Sch., Halsmere Road, S.E. 5).—Miss M. Cotton, M.A.
- Kensington (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; St. Alban's Road, W. 8).—Miss Home.
- Kentish Town County Sec. School).—Miss Morant.
- (Marist Convent, 596 Fulham Road, S.W. 6, R.C.).—
- Notting Hill (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Norland Square, W. 11).—Miss I. M. Oakden, M.A.
- Paddington and Maida Vale High Sch. (Elgin Av.).—Miss F. M. Purdie, M.A.
- Parson's Green, S.W. 6 (Lady Margaret).—Miss Moberly Bell.
- (Peckham Rd.).—Miss M. Knight, M.A.
- Putney (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; 35 Putney Hill).—Miss Beard.
- Putney (West Hill).—Miss Fanner, M.A.
- Queen's College School (Harley Street, W. 1).—Miss C. E. Lewer, B.A.
- (St. Aidan's, Stroud Green, Albany Rd., N. 4).—Miss F. L. Lunn, B.Sc.
- (St. Mary's College, 34 Lancaster Gate, W.).—Miss D. Apperson, M.A.
- (St. Paul's, Brook Green, W. 6).—Miss F. R. Gray, M.A., J.P.
- St. Saviour's & St. Olave's, New Kent Rd., S.E. 1).—Miss M. G. Frodsham, B.A.
- Servite Convent, St. Ann's Road, S. Tottenham, N. 15, R.C.).—
- Sion Convent (Eden Grove, N. 7, R.C.).
- Stamford Hill (Skinners).—Miss Emily Newton, B.A.
- Stepney (Raine's Foundation).—Miss Maude Grier, B.A.
- Streatham (County Sec.).—Miss Bassett.
- Streatham (College).—Miss A. G. Lefroy.
- Streatham Hill and Brixton High Sch. (G.P.D.S.T.; Wavertree Road).—Miss E. R. Gwatkin, M.A.
- Sydenham High Sch. (G.P.D.S.T.; West Hill).—Miss A. F. E. Sanders, M.A.
- Sydenham High St., S.E. 26 (County).—Miss E. Turner, M.A.

- LONDON, Westminster (Grey Coat Hospital).—
 Miss D. F. Chetham-Strode, B.A.
 LOUGHBOROUGH (High).—Miss E. A. Bristol,
 B.A.
 LOUGHTON (Essex, High).—Miss M. E. Hall,
 M.A.
 LOUTH (King Edward VI.).—Miss Nalder, B.Sc.
 LUDLOW (High Sch.).—Miss M. R. Baldwin, M.A.
 LUTON (Modern).—Miss H. K. Sheldon.
 MACCLESFIELD (High).—Miss K. Parr.
 MAIDENHEAD (County).—Miss M. Burn, M.A.
 MAIDSTONE (Endowed Gr.).—Miss W. M. Kidd,
 M.A.
 MANCHESTER (High).—Miss M. G. Clarke, M.A.
 " (Central High).—Miss M. A. Johnstone,
 B.Sc.
 " (Fairfield High School).—Miss Edwards,
 M.A.
 " (Fallowfield).—Miss M. A. Grant.
 " (Harpurhey).—Miss A. E. Bell.
 " (Pendleton, High).—Miss D. E. Lime-
 beer, M.A.
 " (Whalley Range High Sch.).—Miss
 F. A. Field, M.A.
 " (Loreto College, R.C.).—Miss E.
 O'Byrne, B.A.
 MANSFIELD (Qn. Elizabeth's).—Miss Macrae, B.A.
 MAICH (High Sch.).—Miss E. John, M.A.
 MARKET DRAYTON (County).—Miss K. E.
 Fanner, M.A.
 MIDDLESBROUGH (High).—Miss G. M. Bedford,
 M.A.
 " (Kirby Sec. Sch.).—Miss M. McCombie,
 M.A.
 " (Newland Convent, R.C.).—Miss Mother
 Shiley, B.Sc.
 MORPETH (High).—Miss E. Morgan, B.A.
 NANTWICH AND ACTON (Gr.).—A. T. Powell, M.A.
 NEWARK (High).—Miss E. G. Morgan, M.A.
 NEWBURY (County).—Miss E. J. Luker.
 NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Dame Allan's).—Miss
 S. E. Dobson.
 " (Benwell Girls Sch.).—Miss Cooper, M.A.
 " (Rutherford Coll. Girls' School).—Miss
 Agnes Pochin.
 " (Central High, G.P.D.S.T.; Eskdale
 Terrace).—Miss D. F. P. Hiley, M.A.
 " (Church High School, Tankerville
 Terrace).—Miss L. M. Gurney, M.A.
 " (Sacred Heart, R.C.).—Miss McVeigh.
 NEWCASTLE, Staffs (Orme).—Miss J. Sprunt,
 M.A.
 NEWPORT, I. of W. †(County).—Miss F. J. Monk,
 B.A.
 " Salop (County).—Miss J. Macwean,
 B.A.
 NORMANTON (High).—Miss E. M. Cull.
 NORTHAMPTON (High).—Miss E. M. Wallace.
 " (School for Girls).—Miss C. M. Taylor,
 M.A.
 " (Notre Dame R.C.).—
 NORTHWALSHAM (High).—Miss K. Worsnop, M.A.
 NORTHWICH (Deane's).—Miss A. G. Pierce, M.A.
 NORWICH (Munic. Sec. School).—Miss F. E.
 Whitaker, M.A.
 " (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Wise.
 NOTTINGHAM (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss
 W. D. Philipps, M.A.
 " (County).—Miss G. E. Yates, B.A.
 NUNEATON (High School).—Miss M. Davies.
 OCKBROOK, Derby (Moravian).—Miss Tittering-
 ton, M.A.
 OLDKAM (Hulme Gr. Sch.).—Miss D. Bailey,
 M.Sc.
- OSWESTRY (High).—Miss L. A. Mickleburgh.
 OXFORD (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Haig-
 Brown, M.A.
 " De Noailles (For Daughters of the Clergy).
 —Miss A. K. Edwards, M.A.
 " (Milham Ford Sch.).—Miss J. McCabe.
 PARKSTONE (Sandecotes).—Miss A. Grainger
 Gray, M.A.
 PENRITH (Qn. Eliz., Mixed).—W. H. B. Leech,
 PENZANCE (W. Cornwall Coll.).—Miss E. C. Hanna,
 B.A.
 " (C. of E. High Sch.).—(vacant).
 " (County).—Miss B. J. Varley, B.A.
 PETERBOROUGH (County).—Miss K. Wragge.
 PETERSFIELD (County).—Miss E. Lowde, B.A.
 PINNER (Roy. Comm. Trav., Hatch End).—Miss
 D. Bellamy.
 PLYMOUTH (High).—Miss M. P. Potter, M.A.
 PONTEFRAC (High School).—Miss L. Hall, B.Sc.
 PORTSMOUTH (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss
 Cossey, M.A.
 " (Munic.).—Miss A. M. Kenyon Hitchcock,
 B.A.
 PRESTON (Park School).—Miss Stoneman, M.A.
 PURLEY (Warehousmen Clerks and Drapers).
 —Miss B. C. Deeks, M.A.
 RAMSGATE (County).—Miss D. M. Jenkins, M.A.
 READING (Abbey).—Miss Musson, M.A., J.P.
 " (Kendrick).—Miss Prebble, M.A.
 REDHILL (Reigate County).—Miss Aitken, M.A.
 RETFORD (County High).—Miss I. M. Brooks,
 M.A.
 RICHMOND (Surrey).—Miss E. M. Weeks, M.A.
 " (Yorks).—Miss D. O. Shepherd.
 RIPON (High Sch.).—Miss M. W. Johnson, B.Sc.
 ROCHESTER (Gr.).—Miss D. L. Sandford, M.A.
 ROMFORD (County).—Miss F. B. Bardsley, B.A.
 ROTHERHAM (Munic.).—Miss J. Harding.
 RUGBY (Arnold High).—Miss M. M. Skues, M.A.
 ST. ALBANS (High S.).—Miss Archibald, M.A.
 ST. HELENS (Cowley).—Miss Walker, B.A.
 ST. LEONARDS (Uplands Sch.).—Miss M. V.
 Hill, M.A.
 SALE (County High).—Miss K. H. Masson.
 SALFORD (Broughton High Sch.).—Miss D. G.
 Coward, M.Sc.
 SALISBURY (Godolphin).—Miss C. R. Ash, B.A.
 SALTBRN (High).—Miss E. C. Waller.
 SANDERSTAD (Convent of the Ladies of Mary,
 R.C.).—Miss Ediltrude.
 SCARBOROUGH (Queen Margaret's).—Miss R.
 Fowler.
 " (Girls' High Sch.).—Miss E. Glauert, M.A.
 SETTLE (High).—Miss L. L. Atkinson, B.A.
 SELBY (High).—Miss G. F. Merson, B.A.
 SEVENOAKS (Walthamstow Hall).—Miss E. L.
 Ramsay, B.A.
 SHEFFIELD (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Rutland
 Park).—Miss M. C. Aitken, M.A.
 " (Central Sch.).—Miss F. M. Couzens, B.A.
 " (Abbeydale Sec.).—Miss B. A. Toukin, M.A.
 " (Notre Dame, R.C.).—Miss C. Murray.
 SHERBORNE (Lord Digby's Sch.).—Miss Billinger.
 " (Sherborne School for Girls).—Miss B. C.
 Mulliner, M.A.
 SHIPLEY (Salt Girls High School).—Miss M.
 Duckitt, B.A.
 SHREWSBURY (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss D.
 Gale.
 " (Priory County).—Miss L. Ellison.
 SIDCUP (Kent County).—Miss E. M. Woodhouse,
 M.A.
 SITTINGBOURNE (County).—Miss E. M. Fryer, B.A.
 SKIPTON (Girls' High S.).—Miss Broadbent, M.A.
 SLEAFORD (High Sch.).—Miss F. M. Kirk, B.A.

SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Ison, B.A.
 SOUTHEND-ON-SEA (High Sch.).—Miss F. A. Swann, B.A.
 SOUTHPORT (Secondary).—Miss F. A. Athya, M.A.
 SOUTHWOLD (St. Felix).—Miss L. Silcox.
 SPALDING (High).—Miss E. S. Henry.
 STAFFORD (High).—Miss G. J. McCrea, M.A., J.P.
 STAMFORD (High).—Miss M. Sunderland-Taylor, M.A.
 STOCKPORT (High Sch.).—Miss E. Robinson.
 „ (Fylde Lodge).—Miss Law, B.A.
 STOCKTON (Qn. Victoria High).—Miss Carpenter, M.A.
 „ (Sec.).—Miss I. M. Nelson, M.A.
 STOKES-ON-TRENT (St. Dominic's, R.C.).—Miss W. Young.
 „ (Tunstall High).—Miss Wilmott, M.A.
 STOURBRIDGE (Sec. School).—Miss Ethel M. Firth.
 STROUD (High School).—Miss B. Brew, M.A.
 SUNDERLAND (High).—Miss E. M. Ironside, B.A.
 „ (Bede Collegiate Girls' School).—Miss M. E. Boon, M.A.
 SURBITON (Surbiton Pk. Cresc.).—Miss Procter.
 SUTTON, Surrey (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T. Cheam Road).—Miss Edith M. L. Lees, M.A.
 TAMWORTH (High).—Miss J. M. Earle.
 TAUNTON (Bishop Fox's).—Miss Wills, L.L.A.
 „ St. Katherine's, Heatherton Park).—Miss C. M. Hartnell, M.A.
 TEWKESBURY (High).—Miss D. M. S. Holmes, B.A.
 THETFORD, Norfolk (Gr.).—Miss C. L. Phillips, M.B.E.
 TIVERTON.—Miss L. M. Heyworth.
 TONBRIDGE (County).—Miss W. M. Fayerman.
 TORQUAY (Girl's Sec.).—Miss M. Jackson, M.A.
 TOTTENHAM (High).—Miss E. Felvus, B.A.
 TROWBRIDGE (High).—Miss E. M. Moore, M.A.
 TRURO (High).—Miss Coate, B.A.
 „ (County).—Miss Foreman, B.A.
 TUNBRIDGE WELLS (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Margaret W. Byrne.
 „ (County).—Miss E. M. Hughes, M.A.
 TWICKENHAM (Royal Sch. for Daughters of Naval and Marine Officers).—Miss A. E. Chaplin.
 „ (County).—Miss Turnadge, Ph.D.
 UTOXETER (High).—Miss H. M. Budgen, M.A.
 UXBRIDGE (County).—Rev. W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
 WAKEFIELD (High).—Miss Martin.
 WALLASEY (High).—(vacant).
 „ (Oldershaw).—Miss Blyth, M.A.
 WALLINGTON (County).—Miss K. I. Wallace, B.A.
 WALSLEND-ON-TYNE.—Miss E. Giles, B.Sc.
 WALSALL (Queen Mary's).—Miss M. V. Stafford.
 WALTHAMSTOW (County High).—Miss M. Norris, M.A.
 WARE (Gr. Sch.).—Miss M. E. Brough, M.A.
 WARWICK (King's High).—Miss E. Doorly, M.A.
 WATERLOO, Liverpool (Sec.).—Miss Lawrence, M.A.
 WATFORD (Gr.).—Miss Grace Fergie, M.A.
 „ (London Orphan Sch.).—Miss Osborn.
 WELLINGBOROUGH (County).—Miss Tinkler, B.A.
 WELLINGTON, Salop (High).—Miss E. B. Ross, B.A.
 WELLS (Blue Sch.).—Miss L. A. Thomas, M.A.
 „ (High Sch.).—Miss Ethel Biles, A.R.C.M.
 WEST HAM (High).—Dr. Florence E. Barnett.
 WEST HARTLEPOOL (High Sch.).—Miss Houghton, M.Sc.
 WEST KIRBY (County).—Miss A. S. Wallis, B.A.
 WEYBRIDGE (R. Masonic, Junior).—Miss Harrop, B.A.
 WHITCHURCH (Salop High Sch.).—Miss H. L. Thompson, M.A.

WHITLEY AND MONKESEATON (High).—Miss Highton, M.A.
 WHYTELAKE (County).—Miss W. Atwool, B.A.
 WIGAN (High Sch.).—Miss C. S. Banks.
 WIGTON (Thomlinson Gr.).—Miss Marsden, B.A.
 WILLESDEN (Brondesbury and Kilburn High Sch.).—Miss K. L. Johnston, M.A.
 „ (Convent Sch., Crown Hill Road, N.W. 10, R.C.).—
 WIMBLEDON (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss M. E. Lewis.
 „ (County Sch.).—Miss C. J. Borthwick, B.Sc.
 WINCHESTER (Sch. for Girls).—Miss Finlay, M.A.
 „ (County).—Miss A. M. Wright, B.A.
 WINDSOR (County).—Miss M. Curtis.
 WISBECH (High).—Miss E. M. C. Pridaux.
 WOLVERHAMPTON (High).—Miss D. E. de Zouche, M.A.
 WOODFORD (County).—Miss J. M. Gordon, M.A.
 WORCESTER (Alice Otley).—Miss Spurling, B.A.
 „ (City Sec. Sch.).—Miss J. H. Steel, L.L.A.
 WORTHING (County High).—Miss K. Coast.
 WYCOMBE ABBEY (Bucks.).—Miss R. Arbuthnot Lane.
 YARMOUTH (Gt. Yarmouth High Sch.).—Miss M. S. Copeman.
 YEovil (High School).—Miss M. M. Bone, B.A.
 YORK (Mill Mount).—Miss J. Burne, M.A.
 „ (Mount Sch.).—Miss H. W. Sturge, B.A.
 „ (69 Petergate).—Miss E. E. Ellett.
 „ (Queen Anne's Rd.).—Miss Netherwood, B.A.

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 ABERGAVENNY (County).—Miss Gethin-Davies, M.A.
 BALA (County).—Miss E. J. Owens, M.A.
 BANGOR (County).—Miss Mason, B.A.
 „ (Collegiate Sch., Pickle Rock House).—Miss Weir.
 BARRY (County).—Miss E. E. Morgan, B.A.
 BRECON (County).—Miss G. A. Moore, M.A.
 CARDIFF (City High).—Miss F. M. Rees, B.A.
 „ (Munic. Sec.).—Miss Hugon, M.A.
 „ (Canton Munic).—Miss Abbott, M.A.
 „ (The College Sch.).—Miss J. G. Earl.
 „ (Heathfield House, R.C.).—Miss J. B. Golden, B.A.
 CARMARTHEN (County).—Miss B. A. Holme, M.A.
 „ (High).—Miss E. I. Sutton, B.A.
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 DOLGELLEY (Dr. Williams's).—Miss E. C. Nightingale, M.A.
 HAVERFORDWEST (Tasker's).—Miss James, B.Sc.
 HENGOED (Gelligaer).—Miss G. M. Richards, B.A.
 LLANDAFF (Howell's).—Miss Trotter, M.A.
 LLANELLY (Intermediate).—Miss C. Davies, M.A.
 LLANFAIRFECHAN (St. Winifred's).—Miss N. M. Doman, M.A.
 MERTHYR TYDFIL (Cyfarthfa Castle).—Miss A. C. Davenport, B.Sc.
 MONMOUTH (High).—Miss B. L. P. Lindsay.
 NEWPORT, Mon. (High).—Miss M. A. Vivian, B.A.
 „ (Munic).—Miss M. M. Hughes, B.A.

NEWTOWN (County).—§Miss F. E. Davies, B.A.
 PENARTH (County).—§Miss E. M. Lloyd.
 PONTYPOOL (County).—§Miss M. E. Jones, B.A.
 PONTYPRIDD (Intermediate).—§Miss C. E. Bedford, B.A.
 PORTH (County).—§Miss E. M. Harris, B.A.
 RUTHIN (County).—§Miss A. Rowlands, B.A.
 SWANSEA (High).—§Miss H. M. Cameron, M.A.
 „ (Munic.).—§Miss W. S. Naylor, M.A.
 WELSHPOOL (County).—§Miss A. M. Platt, B.A.
 WREXHAM (County).—§Miss A. G. Jones, M.A.

SCOTLAND.

ABERDEEN (High).—§Miss L. L. Ward, B.A.
 „ (Albyn Sch.).—§Miss E. C. S. Oliver, B.Sc.
 CRIEFF (Morrisou's).—§Miss Mason, M.A.
 EDINBURGH (Ladies' College).—§Miss Mary Tweedie, M.A.
 „ (Geo. Watson's Ladies' Coll.).—§Miss C. E. Ainslie, B.A.
 „ (St. George's School).—§Miss Ruth W. Freer.
 „ (Ministers' Daughters).—§Miss H. P. Auld, B.Sc.
 „ (St. Bride's).—§Miss M. E. Macdonald Clark, Ph.D.
 GLASGOW (Girls' High School).—§Miss Reid, B.A.
 „ (Park School).—§Miss M. P. Young.
 HELENSBURGH (St. Bride's).—§Miss J. B. M. Renton.
 KILMACOLM (St. Columba's).—§Miss J. J. B. Waugh.
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 ST. ANDREWS (St. Leonards, and Junior Sch., St. Katharine's).—§Miss McCutcheon, M.A.

ISLE OF MAN.

CASTLETOWN (High).—§Miss M. W. Matthew, B.A.

CHANNEL ISLANDS.

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 „ (States Intermediate).—§Miss E. P. Troughton, B.A.
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NORTHERN IRELAND.

BALLYMENA (Cambridge House).—§Miss J. C. Currie.
 BELFAST (Victoria Coll.).—§Miss Matier.
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 LONDONDERRY (Strand House).—§Miss M. E. Deane, M.A.
 „ (High School).—§Miss S. Mackillip.

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 CORK (High).—§Mrs. Holson, B.A.
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CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1924-25.

A list of Pensions granted during the year ended March 31, 1925, under the provisions of the Civil List Act, 1910.

MRS. MARY E. BALLARD, in recognition of the historical work of her husband, the late Mr. Adolphus Ballard £100
 MISS MARIA BIRCH, in recognition of the services rendered by her father, the late Dr. Walter de Gray Birch, to the science of archaeology..... £100
 MR. JOSEPH THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, M.A., in recognition of his services to zoological science and economic zoology.. £100
 MR. ALLAN FEA, in recognition of his services to historical studies £50
 MR. JOHN STARKIE GARDNER, in recognition of his services to metal work and decorative art (in trust) £75
 PROFESSOR PATRICK GEDDES, in recognition of his public and educational services £100
 MR. COULSON KERNAHAN, in recognition of his patriotic and literary services... £100
 MRS. EDITH L. YEEND KING, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Mr. Yeend King, as an artist £100
 MRS. AMELIA SARAH McLEOD, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Professor Herbert McLeod, F.R.S., to science..... £45
 MRS. FLORENCE O'DONOGHUE, in recognition of the services rendered by her

husband, the late Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, to literature..... £40
 MRS. EMILY RAMBAUT, in recognition of the services rendered by her husband, the late Dr. A. A. Rambaut, to astronomical science..... £50
 MR. ROBERT REYNOLDS STEELE, in recognition of his services to scholarship and the study of mediæval literature £100
 MRS. F. MABEL UNWIN, in recognition of the services and distinction of her husband, the late Professor George Unwin, as an economic historian and university teacher £75
 PROFESSOR CHAS. FLAMSTEAD WALTERS, M.A., in recognition of his distinguished services to classical scholarship £50
 THE MISSES BEATRICE MARY FLORENCE and END CASELLA KATE HOLTZ WARD, jointly and to the survivor, in recognition of the services rendered to art by their father, the late Mr. Edward Matthew Ward, R.A. £50
 MR. THOMAS WILLIAMS (BRYNFAB), in recognition of his contributions to Welsh literature £25
 MISS ANNIE YOUNG, in recognition of the labours of her father, the late Dr. Robert Young, LL.D., in compiling the *Analytical Concordance of the Bible*: (Additional to the previous pension of £20)..... £40

I. SCIENTIFIC, ARTISTIC, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC.

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Royal Academicians. R.A.

1922 Bell, Robert An. 1920 Llewellyn, Sir Wm.,
ning. K.C.V.O.
1914 Blomfield, Sir Regi- 1920 Lutyens, Sir E. L.
nald J. 1922 Mackennal, Sir
1919 Brangwyn, Frank. Bertram, K.C.V.O.
1915 Brown, J. A. Ar- 1925 Munnings, Alfd. J.
nesby. 1905 Murray, Sir David.
1925 Burnet, Sir Jno. J. 1920 Olsson, Julius.
1920 Cameron, Sir David 1919 Orpen, Sir Wm.,
Young. K.B.E.
1908 Clausen, George. 1881 Oules, Walter W.*
1925 Connard, Philip. 1922 Pegram, Henry A.
1910 Cope, Sir A. S. 1923 Philpot, Glyn W.
1891 Dicksee, Sir Frank. 1923 Priestman, Ber-
1913 Drury, E. Alfred B. trum.
1915 Farquharson, J.* 1922 Scott, Sir G. Gilbert.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke, 1920 Shannon, Chas. H.
K.C.V.O.* 1911 Short, Sir Frank.
1924 Fisher, S. Melton. 1915 Sims, Charles. [J.
1910 Forbes, Stanhope A. 1906 Solomon, Solomon
1922 Frampton, Sir G. 1920 Stanton, Sir Herbert
Greiffenhagen, Edward Pelham
Maurice. Hughes.
1924 Hartwell, Chas. L. 1919 Stokes, Adrian.
1920 Henry, George. 1888 Thornycroft, Sir H.
1920 Jack, Richard. 1914 Tuke, Henry S.
1909 John, Sir Wm. 1903* Webb, Sir Aston,
Goscombe. G.C.V.O., C.B.
1912 La Thangue, H. H. 1920 Wood, F. Derwent.
1921 Lavery, Sir John. 1907 Wyllie, W. L.

Associates.

A.R.A.

1922 Baker, Herbert. 1920 Poole, Henry.
1907 Cowper, Frank C. 1914 Prior, Edward S.
1923 de Glehn, W. G. 1922 Raeburn, Hy.
1921 Dick, W. Reid. Macheth.
1924 Flint, W. Russell. 1922 Ricketts, Charles.
1923 Green, W. Curtis. 1921 Robinson, F.
1922 Griggs, F. Land. Cayley.
1920 Hall, Oliver. [seer. 1920 Russell, Walter W.
1919 Harcourt, George. 1924 Sickert, Walter R.
1921 John, Augustus E. 1922 Swynnerton, Mrs.
1922 Kelly, Gerald F. A. L. [Al.
1922 Lambert, Geo. W. 1922 Talmage, Algernon
1923 Lee, Sydney. 1923 Taylor, L. C.
1920 Lorimer, Sir Robt. 1923 Turner, Alfred.
1924 McEvoy, Ambrose. 1925 Walker, A. G.
1925 McMillan, William 1923 Watson, G. S.
1928 Osborne, Malcolm. 1924 Williams, Terriek.

Former Presidents.

1 Sir J. Reynolds, 1768. 8 Sir Francis Grant, 1866.
2 Benjamin West, 1792. 9 Lord Leighton, 1878.
3 James Wyatt, 1855. 10 Sir J. E. Millais, Bt., 1896
4 Benjamin West, 1806. 11 Sir E. J. Poynter, Bt.,
5 Sir T. Lawrence, 1820. 1896.
6 Sir M. A. Shee, 1830. 12 Sir Aston Webb,
7 Sir Ch. Eastlake, 1850. G.C.V.O., C.B., 1919.

* Senior Academician.

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Hon. Retired Academicians.

(1892) Sir James Guthrie; (1902) Thomas Scott.

Royal Scottish Academicians. R.S.A.

1897 Adam, P. W.	1905 Kinross, John.
1918 Alexander, Edwin.	1923 Lintott, Henry.
1922 Alison, David.	1921 Lorimer, Sir R. S.
1902 Browne, G. W.	1920 MacGeorge, W. S.
1921 Cadenhead, James.	1901 Macgillivray, P.
1923 Duncan, John.	1918 Mackenzie, A. M.
1924 Frazer, W. M.	1902 Nisbet, R. B.
1920 Gamley, H. S.	1910 Paterson, James.
1924 Gauld, David	1923 Pirie, George.
1882 Gibb, Robert.	1923 Portsmouth,
1922 Hamilton, J.	Percy.
Whitelaw.	1898 Reid, Geo. Ogilvy.
1925 Hope, Robert.	1905 Rhind, W. Birnie.
1925 Houston, George.	1921 Smith, George.
1911 Hutchison, R. G.	1914 Walls, William.
1909 Kerr, Hy. W.	1924 Watt, Fiddes.

Non-Resident Academicians.

(1896) Sir John Lavery; (1902) George Henry.
(1914) Sir J. J. Burnet; (1918) Sir D. Y. Cameron.

Associates.

A.R.S.A.

Aiken, John M.	Lumsden, E. S.
Bell, R. P.	Mackenzie, J. Hamilton
Bose, Faudra.	Miller, James.
Bowie, John.	Morris, James A.
Brown, W. Marshall.	Paterson, Alex. N.
Carrick, Alexander.	Paulin, G. H.
Douglas, Andrew.	Peplow, S. J.
Dunn, J. B.	Proffoot, Alexander.
Fairlie, Reginald.	Reid, R. Payton.
Foggie, David.	Riddell, James.
Gavin, Malcolm.	Shanks, W. Somer-
Grieve, Walter G.	Sinclair, A. G. [ville.
Hunt, Thomas.	Steele, David G.
Kay, Archibald.	Sutherland, D. M.
Kelly, William.	Wilson, D. Forrester.
Keppie, John.	Wishart, Peter.

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 YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, National

Headquarters, Tottenham Court Road, and 12-13 Russell Sq., W.C. 1.—*National President*, Maj. F. H. Young, R.A. *National Tres.*, Lord Askwith, K.C.B. *National Sec.*, Sir A. K. Yapp, K.B.E. Centres at all parts of the Metropolis, throughout the Provinces, the Empire and 46 foreign countries.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. *Head Offices*, 25 and 26 George Street, Hanover Square, W. 1.

YPRES LEAGUE, 9 Baker Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, Capt. G. E. de Trafford, M.C.

ZEPHYRA BIBLE AND MISSION (1852), 33 St. Mary Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Rev. E. S. Carr, M.A.; *Rev. Dr. Carter*; *Miss Lleschitz*.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, Regent's Park, N.W. 8.—*Sec.*, P. Chalmers Mitchell, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF IRELAND, ROYAL (1831), Phoenix Park, Dublin.—*Hon. Sec.*, Prof. A. F. Dixon.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh.

II.—PROFESSIONAL. POLITICAL. COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

Actors' Association, 79 St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Alfred Lugg.
 Advertising Benevolent Society, National, 61 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

Agricultural Workers, National Union of, 308 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, R. B. Walker.

Agricultural Seed Trade Association (Incorp.), 60 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Herbert Smith.

Anti-Socialist and Anti-Communist Union, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Mackinnon.

Art Masters' National Society of, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Alfred Shuttleworth, A.B.C.A.

Association of Master and Leading Clerks' International Association of, 29 Gordon Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, G. D. Dunkerley, B.Sc.

Assurance Workers, National Amalgamated Union of Life, 316 Oxford Rd., Manchester.—*Sec.*, B. Brooke.

Authors, Playwrights and Composers, Incorporated Society of, 11 Gower Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, G. H. Thring.

Bakers and Confectioners, and Allied Workers, Amalgamated Union of Operative, 57 Sadler Street, S.W. 3.—*Sec.*, W. Baulfield.

Bakers and Confectioners, Scottish Union of, 58 Wood Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, W. G. Hunter.

Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers, National Association of, 25 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Bakers' Union, including Wholesale and Retail.—*Sec.*, E. W. Wightman, 14 Clifford St., S.W. 1.

Bakers' Union, London Jewish, 20 Oxford Street, Whitechapel, E. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Sharp.

Blacksmiths and Ironworkers Society, Assoc., 177 Hill Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, W. Linnier.

Blackfurnacemen, Ore Miners, &c., National Union of, 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough.—*Sec.*, T. McKenna.

Book National League of the, 76 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. E. Gregory.

Boilermakers and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders, United Society of, Lifton House, Elington Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—*Sec.*, J. Hill.

Bookellers' (Associated) of Great Britain and Ireland, Amen Corner, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, W. J. Maguire.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association and Leather Trades' Protection Society (Incorp.), 134 Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Boot and Shoe Operatives, National Union of, 34 Guilford St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, E. L. Poulton, O.B.E.

Brass Moulders' Union, Scottish, 1 Apsley Place, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, J. Prentice.

Brewers' Society, 5 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.

British Bankers' Association, 5 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Ernest Sykes.

British Commercial Gas Association, 28 Grosvenor Gdns., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Walker.

British Motor Cycle and Cyclecar Research Association, The Towers, Coventry.—*Sec.*, H. B. Watling.

British Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, Ltd., The Towers, Warwick Road, Coventry.—*Sec.*, T. Timerick.

British Electric Producers' Organization, 3, 5 & 7 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Harold T. Pooley.

British Growers, Federation of, 18 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, E. C. Boughton.

British Industries, Federation of, 39 St. James's Street, S.W. 1.—*Dir.*, B. T. Nugent.

British Workers' League, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, David Gilmour, O.B.E.

Building Trades Employers, National Federation of, 48 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. G. White.

Building Trades Operatives, National Federation of (London District Council), 9 Rugsby Chambers, Chapel St., W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Mitty.

Card Blowing and Rug Room Operatives, Amalgamated Association of, 2A Hodson's Court, Corporation Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, William Thomasson.

Chainmakers' and Strikers' Association, Unity Villa, Sydney Road, Cradley Heath, Staffs.—*Sec.*, C. H. Sitch, M.P.

Chemical Manufacturers' Association of British, 166 Piccadilly, W. 1.—*Gen. Man.*, W. J. U. Woolcock, C.B.E.

Chemists, Association of Manufacturing, Ltd., 14 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.

Cigar Makers' and Tobacco Workers' Union, National, 279 Whitechapel Road, E. 1.—*Sec.*, A. Santen.

Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association of G.B. and I., Broadmead House, Pantion Street, S.W. 1.

Civil Service Confederation, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., Philip Millwood.

Civil Service National Whist Club. (Staff Side) Parliament Mansions, S.W. 1.—Sec., G. Chase; A. C. Winyard.

Clerical Officers Association. (Club Square), 12 Buckingham Street, W. 1.—Sec., W. J. Brown.

Clerical Union, National.—Sec., Rev. C. H. Lloyd Evans.

Clerks and Administrative Workers, National Union of. 17-20 Holborn Hall, W.C. 1.—Gen. Sec., H. H. Elvin.

Clerks of Works Association of Great Britain. (Incorporated), Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, E.C. 2.—Sec., W. Lake, 43 Winn Road, Lee, S.E. 12.

Coal Exchanges' Society. Coal Exchange, E.C. 3.—Sec., F. W. Gentry.

Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain. 56 Coal Exchange, E.C. 3.—Sec., George Gentry, O.B.E.

Coal Owners' Association, Monmouthshire and South Wales.—Sec., Finlay A. Gibson.

Cobden Club. Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Hon. Sec., Capt. Wedgwood Benn, M.P.

Commercial Motor Users' Association. 50 Ball Mall, S.W. 1.—Sec., F. G. Bristow.

Conservative Party of Great Britain. 16 King St., Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Sec., Albert Inkpin.

Compositors, London Society of. 7 and 9 St. Bride Street, E.C. 4.—Sec., T. E. Naylor, M.P.

Conservative Association, Manchester (Incorporated). 22 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.

Conservative Clubs, Association of. Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., Frank Solbé.

Conservative and Unionist Party Organization. Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.—Chairman, Lt.-Col. Hon. F. S. Jackson, M.P.; Principal Agent, Sir Herbert Blain, C.B.E.; Treasurer, Viscount Younger.

Conservative Women's Reform Association. 191 Windsor House, 46 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., Miss Raiker.

Coppers, Amalgamated Society of. 37 Outwood Street, Burton-on-Trent.—Sec., R. W. Mann.

Corn and Amalgamated Merchants' National Association of. 60 Mark Lane, E.C. 3.

Cotton Growing Association, British. The Royal Exchange, Manchester.—Sec., E. H. Oldfield.

Cotton Spinners and Twisters, Amalgamated Association of Operative. 115 Newton Street, Manchester.—Sec., H. Boothman.

Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association. 12 Exchange Street, Manchester.—Sec., Thomas Ashurst.

Cumberland Coal Owners' Association. Workington.—Sec., Major A. C. Scouler.

Cycle Trade Union. The Towers, Warwick Road, Coventry.—Sec., T. Timmick.

Dairy Farmers' Association, British. 28 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Sec., B. Ravenscroft.

Dairymen's Association, London and Provincial. Master, 8 Southampton Street, W.C. 1.—Sec., T. J. Goodchild.

Design and Industries Association. 6 Queen Square, W.C. 1.—Sec., E. M. Jobson.

Directors, Institute of. 25 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C. 4.

Drapers Chamber of Trade of U.K. 104 Newgate Street, E.C. 1.—Sec., (vacant).

Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association. 18 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—Sec., Sir W. Glyn-Jones.

Dyers and Colourists, Society of. Pearl Assurance Buildings, Market St., B. 1.—Sec., J. R. Atkinson.

Eighty Club. 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. 4.—Sec., M. Keith Jackson.

Electrical Trades Union. 121 Withy Grove, Manchester.—Sec., J. Rowan.

Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, Federation of. 374 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. 1.—Sec., F. Smith.

Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation. Broadway Ho., Tothill Street, S.W. 1.

Engineering Union, Amalgamated. 120 Peckham Road, S.E. 15.—Sec., A. H. Smethurst.

Engineers' Association, British. 32 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Pres., H. J. Ward, M.A.

Engineers and Shipbuilders, North-East Coast Institution of. Bolbec Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Sec., F. W. Fraser-Smith, M.A., A.M.I.N.T.C.E.

Engravers, National. 25 ... S.W. 1.—Sec., F. W. Galton.

Furriers and Blacksmiths, Amalgamated Society of. Cathedral House, 40 Fennel Street, Manchester.—Sec., J. Hewitt.

Firemen, Examiners and Deputies Association. General Federation of, of Great Britain, 8 Ashfield Road, Brynteg, Abertillery, Mon.—Sec., W. Frowen, J.P.

Food Manufacturers' Federation. 22 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—Sec., R. M. Leonard.

Foreign Bondholders, Council of. 17 Moorgate E.C. 2.—Sec., James P. Cooper.

Foundry Workers, National Union of. 164 Chorlton Road, Brook's Bar, Manchester.

Free Trade Union. 69 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., E. G. Brunner.

Furnishing Trades Association, National Amalgamated. Bedford Row House, 58 Theobalds Road, W.C. 1.—Gen. Sec., A. Gossip.

Gas Council, National. 22 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—Sec., W. J. Smith.

Gas Employers, Federation of. 28 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—Sec., W. J. Smith.

General Federation of Trade Unions. Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, W.C. 1.—Sec., W. A. Appleton, C.B.E.

General and Municipal Workers, National Union of. 64 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—Pres., Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.; Sec., J. Davenport.

Glass Bottle Manufacturers Ltd., United. 40-43 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

Glass Association. 49 and 51 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Sec., Arthur J. Giles.

Grocers, Provision Dealers, and Oilmen's Association. 40 and 51 Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Sec., Arthur J. Giles.

Hat and Felt Hat Trimmers & Wood Formers Association. 223 Manchester Road, Dutton.—Sec., T. Mallalieu.

Herald Leagne. 2 Carmelite Street, E.C. 4.—Hon. Sec., George Belt, L.C.C.

Hosiery Union. 15 Midland Road, Hearn.—Sec., H. Bassford.

Hotel and Apartment Association, Federation of. 32 Westminster Road, Blackpool.—Sec., Henry E. Evans, B.A.

Industrious Labour Party. 14 Great George Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., A. Fennel Brockway.

Insurance Agents, Corporation of. 59A London Wall, E.C. 4.—Sec., Miss C. E. Williams.

Insurance Brokers, Corporation of, 59A London Wall, E.C. 4. —Sec., Miss C. E. Williams.

Insurance Officials' Society, 6 Broad Street Place, E.C. 4. —Sec., E. W. Humphry.

Irish Democratic League, 2 Great Smith St., S.W. 1. —Gen. Sec., F. L. Crilly. Org. Sec., John Brady.

Irish Linen Merchants Association (1871), 7 Donegal Square West, Belfast. —Sec., W. J. P. Wilson.

Irish Unionist Alliance, 109 Grafton Street, Dublin. Hon. Sec., John E. Walsh; H. Franks; U. A. McGinley, E.C.

Iron and Steel Manufacturers, National Federation of, Caxton House, Tothill St., S.W. 1.

Iron Millers' Association, General, 30 New Market Street, Falkirk. —Sec., J. Fraser.

Iron, Steel and Kindred Trades Association, British, 96-98 Swinton Street, Gray's-Inn-Road, W.C. 1. —Sec., Arthur Pugh.

Ironmoulders Association, Central, 11 Grahams Road, Falkirk. —Sec., H. Murdoch.

Jewish Socialist Labour Party, "Ponke Str." 29 Sandys Road, Bishopsgate, E. 1. —Sec., I. Osham.

Journalists, Institute of, Tudor Street, E.C. 4. —Secs., Herbert Cornish; H. H. Thompson.

Journalists, National Union of, 5 Chancery Lane, W.C. 2. —General Sec., H. M. Richardson.

Junior Imperial League, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. 1. —Sec., H. H. Cannell, O.B.E.

Labour and Socialist International, 4 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1. —Treas., R. C. Wallhead, M.P.; Sec., Dr. Friedrich Adler. (On Dec. 1, 1925, Headquarters to be transferred to Stockerstrasse 41, Zurich 2, Switzerland.)

Labour Co-partnership Association, 6 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1. —Hon. Sec., Cuthbert Plaidowe; Hon. Treas., F. W. Raffety, Sec., Ernest W. Mundy, B.A.

Labour Party, 33 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. —Sec., Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P.

Labour Sub-Committee, National Unionist Association, Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.

Lacemakers, Amalgamated Society of Operative, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham. —Sec., C. Wandle, M.B.E.

Land Union, 15 Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1. —Sec., R. B. Yaxley.

Landscape Association, Central, 7 Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W. 1. —Sec., R. Strachan Gardiner F.R.S.

Landscape Association, Association of Scotland, Association of Local. —Sec., David Elder, O.B.E., City Chambers, 40 Cochrane St., Glasgow.

Laundresses, Ltd., National Federation of, 17 Lancaster Gate, W. 2.

Law Clerks, National Federation of, 4 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. 2. —Hon. Sec. and Treas., Henry H. Walton.

Leather and Leather Goods Merchants Association, National Federation of, Basma House, 13A Fore Street, E.C. 4. —Sec., J. A. Craig.

Leisure, Cambridge Association, 21 Abingdon St., S.W. 1. —Sec., Richard Humphrey Davies, O.B.

Liberal Publication Department, 42 Parliament Street, S.W. 1. —Sec., Harold Storey.

Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society of London, Ltd., 27 Russell Sq., W.C. 1. —Sec., A. B. Deane.

Licensed Victuallers' Defence League of England and Wales, 181 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. —Sec., H. G. Robinson.

Light Refreshments, Incorpor. Assoc. of Pur-

veyors of, Bond Street House, 14 Clifford Street, W. 1. —Sec., E. W. Wightman.

Lithographic Artists and Process Workers Society of, 54 Doughty Street, W.C. 1. —Sec., R. Kneale.

Lithographic Printers & Auxiliaries, Amalgamated Society of, 70 Cecil Street, Whitworth Park. —Sec., T. Sprout.

Local Government Officers, National Association of, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W. 1. —Sec., I. Hill.

Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, Associated Society of, 9 Arkwright Rd., Hampstead, London. —Sec., J. Bromley, M.P.

London Flour Millers' Association, 61 Mark Lane, E.C. 3. —Sec., E. Chatterton.

London Labour Party, 12 Tavistock Place, W.C. 1. —Sec., Herbert Morrison, L.C.C.

London Liberal Federation, 41 Parliament Street, S.W. 1. —Sec., J. Mannus.

London Trades Council, 7 Staple Inn Buildings, Holborn, W.C. 1. —Sec., D. Carmichael.

Machinery Users' Association, 7A Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C. 4.

Marine Workers' Union, Amalgamated, 41 Gower Street, W.C. 1. —Pres., Arthur Cannon; Gen. Sec., J. McKinlay.

Master Bakers and Confectioners' Protection Society, London, 57-60 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1. —Sec., A. Noyes.

Master Glass-Painters, British Society of, 6 Queen Square, W.C. 1. —Hon. Sec., Noel Heaton.

Master Printers' Association, 7-10 Old Bailey, E.C. 4. —Pres., W. H. Hazell; Sec., A. E. Goodwin.

Medical Defence Union, Ltd., 49 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1. —Gen. Sec., James Neal, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Medical Officers of Health, Society of, 1 Upper Montague Street, W.C. 2. —Sec., G. S. Elliston, M.C., M.A.

Medico-Legal Society, 21 Chandos St., W. 1. —Hon. Secs., E. Goddard, M.A.; Sir B. H. Spilsbury, M.B.

Mercantile Marine Service Association (Masters and Officers), established 1857, Tower Building, 22 Water St., Liverpool. —Sec., Thos. Scott. London Branch: 90 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3. —Capt. Colin Nicholson, R.D., R.N.R.

Merchant Service Guild, Imperial (Captains and Officers), The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool. —Sec., Lieut. T. W. Moore, C.B.E., R.N.R.

Merchant Tailors, National Federation of, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

Millers, National Association of British and Irish Ltd. (Incorp.), 40 Trinity Square, E.C. 3. —Sec., G. H. Ball, L.L.B.

Miners' Association, Cumberland Iron Ore, Miners' Hall, Cleator Moor, Cumberland. —Sec., T. Gavan-Puffy.

Miners' Federation of Great Britain, 55 Russell Square, W.C. 1. —Pres., Herbert Smith; Sec., A. J. Cook.

Mining Association of Great Britain, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2. —Sec., W. A. Lee, C.B.E.

Motor Manufacturers', Association of British, 83 Pall Mall, S.W. 1. —Sec., B. H. Gladstone.

Motor Cab Owner-Driver's Association, 20 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. —Gen. Manager, L. B. Butler.

Motor Transport Employers' Federation. —Sec., Capt. F. G. Bristowe.

Musicians' Union, 3 Archer Street, W. 1. —Gen. Sec., E. S. Teale.

National Farmers' Union, 45 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.—Secs., Cleveland Fyfe; J. B. Guild, M.A., M.B.E.

National Federation of Professional Workers, 95 Belgrave Road, Victoria, S.W. 1.—Gen. Sec., Wm. C. Keay.

National Gas Council of Great Britain, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.—Sec., W. J. Smith.

National Joint Industrial Council for Local Authorities Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers), Palace Chambers, Bridge St., S.W. 1.—Sec., Gerald B. Cottier.

National League of Young Liberals, 154 Abbey House, 2 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Hon. Sec., N. M. Snowball.

National Liberal Publicity Dept., 18 Abingdon St., S.W. 1.—Sec., F. J. G. Dumbleby.

National Political League, Bank Buildings, 16 St. James' St., S.W. 1.—Hon. Sec., Miss Margaret Farquharson.

National Union of Teachers, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000.

National Union of Public Employees Federation, 17 Water Lane, E.C. 3.—Sec., R. P. Bailey.

National Trade Defence Association, 5 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W. 1.—Manager, J. H. Baskin.

National Union of Public Employees, 50 Corn Exchange Buildings, Manchester.—Hon. Sec., Robert Walker.

National Transport Workers' Federation, 8 St. Martins' Place, W.C. 2.—Secretary, F. J. Maynard.

National Turf Protection Society, 23 Pembroke Sq., W. 2.—Sec. A. Harrison Ford.

National Union of Manufacturers (Incorp.), Terminus Chambers, 6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—Gen. & Org. Sec., Godfrey Cheesman, F.R.O.S.

National Union of Railwaymen, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W. 1.—Gen. Sec., Rt. Hon. J. R. Thomas, M.P. (Parliamentary); C. T. Cramp, (Industrial). Office Manager, S. E. Jackson.

National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, 15 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.—Parliamentary Sec., Mrs. Hubback.

National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations, Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., George Godwin.

Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.—Sec., T. W. McAlra.

Newspaper Society, 85 Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Pres., Arthur L. Woodhead; Gen. Sec., Edward W. Davies.

1012 Club, 30 Bucklersbury, E.C. 2.—Hon. Sec., F. W. Roberts.

1017 Club, 4 Gerrard Street, W. 1.

1900 Club, 2 Whitehall Court, S.W. 1.—Sec., W. A. Martin.

Organ Builders' Federation of Master, 372 York Road, N. 7.—Sec., G. A. Wailes Beard.

Ostrich and Fancy Feather Trade Association, 27 Earl Street, Finsbury Square, E.C. 2.—Hon. Sec., J. E. H. Raker.

Painters' Society, Scottish, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.—Sec., D. McLean.

Paper Makers' Amalgamated Society of, 1 Borough Chambers, St. Petersburg, Stockport.—Sec., Arthur Fowler.

Paper Makers' Association, 26 Farringdon Street, E.C. 4.

Parliamentary Labour Party, Leader, Rt.

Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; Deputy Leader, Rt. Hon. J. R. Clynes, M.P.; Chief Whip, Rt. Hon. A. Henderson, M.P.—Sec., H. S. Lindsay.

Patternmakers' Association, United, 58 Theobald's Road, W.C. 1.—Sec., A. A. H. Findlay.

Periodical, Trade Press, and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 6 Bouverie Street, E.C. 4.—Sec., E. O. Norton.

Pharmacists, National Drug and Chemical Union, 149 Newington Causeway, S.E. 1.

Philip Stott College, Overstone Park, Northampton (Training School for Anti-Socialist Workers).

Plasterers, Grandlithic and Cement Workers, National Association of, 37 Albert St., Mornington Crescent, N.W. 1.—Sec., A. H. Tellier.

Plumbers, Associated Master, 16 Devonshire Square, E.C. 2.—Sec., A. A. Adams.

Port Labour Employers, National Council of, 22 Billiter St., E.C. 3.—Sec., G. Grimling Harris.

Post Office Engineering Union, 14 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 1.—Sec., C. H. Smith.

Post Office Workers, Union of, 43 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.—Sec., J. W. Bowen.

Postal and Telegraph Clerks, National Federation of, 17 Russell Square, W.C. 1.—Chairman, C. B. Smith; Gen. Sec., J. Shesgreen.

Press Association, Byron House, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Chairman (1925-6), A. Pickering, North-Eastern Daily Gazette. Joint Gen. Managers, H. C. Robbins; George B. Hodgson.—Sec. P. A. Shaw.

Primrose League, 64 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Chancellor, The Duke of Sunderland. Sec., Reginald Bennett.

Printers & Assistants, National Society of Operative, 26 Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—Sec., G. A. Isaacs.

Printing and Kindred Trades Federation of U.K.; 60 Doughty St., W.C. 1.—Sec., A. E. Holmes.

Printing, Bookbinding, Machine Ruling and Paper Workers, Natl. Union of, 88 Nightingale Lane, S.W. 12.—Gen. Sec., T. G. Newland.

Property Owners Protection Association, Ltd., Spencer House, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 801, 803, 805, 807, 809, 811, 813, 815, 817, 819, 821, 823, 825, 827, 829, 831, 833, 835, 837, 839, 841, 843, 845, 847, 849, 851, 853, 855, 857, 859, 861, 863, 865, 867, 869, 871, 873, 875, 877, 879, 881, 883, 885, 887, 889, 891, 893, 895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001.

Proportional Representation Society, 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., John H. Humphreys.

Publishers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C. 4.—Pres., H. Scheurmier. Sec., W. Poulten.

Railway Clerks' Association, 25 Euston Road, N.W. 1.—Sec., A. G. Wainman.

Railway Companies' Association, 8 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Railway Nationalization Society, 25 Tothill Street, S.W. 1.—Sec., F. W. Galton.

Retail Distributors, Incorporated Association of, 125 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—Sec., T. E. Jackson.

Royal Warrant Holders Association, 8 Hanover Square, W. 1.—Sec., H. Brookhouse.

Sale Managers Association (Incorp.), General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.—Hon. Sec., S. F. Talbot.

Schoolmasters, Society of, College of Preceptors, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C. 1.—Sec., H. J. C. Marshall, C.B.E., A.R.I.B.A.

Scottish Liberal Federation, 7 West George Street, Glasgow, and 95 Princes Street, Edin.

burgh. *Gen. Sec.*, W. Webster, 4, 14, E. E. St. East.
Sec., R. L. Peace; *Western Sec.*, Miss Jacobsen.
Scottish Mine Workers' Association.—*Sec.*,
 Robert Smith, Garnock View, Kilwinning.

Scottish Miners' Federation Frically Society.—
Sec., James Gold, 62 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

Scottish National Liberal Council. *Eastern Division*.—*Sec.*, D. McNicol, 10 St. Colme St., Edinburgh; *Western Division*.—*Sec.*, W. T. Gibb, O.B.E., 104 West Campbell Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Unionist Association, 53 Hanover Street, Edinburgh.—*Secs.*, Alexr. Nesbit, (*Eastern Council*); Lewis Shedden (*Western Council*), 134 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Secretaries Association, Ltd., Grosvenor Mans., 82 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, D. K. Findlay.

Sheet Metal Workers' Society, National Amalgamated, 41 Clapham Rd., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. C. Gordon.

Shipbrokers, Institute of Chartered, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. A. Findlay.

Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, 9 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

Shipconstructors and Shipwrights' Association, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.—*Sec.*, Alex. Wilkie, C.H., J.P.

Shipping, Chamber of, of the U.K., 28 St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3.—*Gen. Manager*, H. M. Cleminson, *Sec.*, H. J. Sprott.

Shipping Federation, International, 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, Michael Brett.

Shipowners' Association, Barclay's Bank Building, 1 Runford Street, Liverpool.—*Secs.*, Weightman, Pedder & Co., 18 Water Street, Liverpool.

Shoe and Leather Fair Society, Basma Ho., 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Distributors' Association, Basma Ho., 13A Fore Street, E.C. 2.—*Sec.*, J. A. Craig.

Shoe Retailers, National Association of, 69 Mansell St., Aldgate, E. 1.—*Sec.*, L. J. Humphrey.

Shop Assistants, Warehousemen & Clerks, National Amalgamated Union of, Dilke House, Malet Street, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, J. R. Leslie.

Socialist Labour Party of Great Britain, 50 Renfrew Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, John Henderson.

Socialist Sunday School Unions, 9 Kirkburn Avenue, Cambuslang, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Mrs. C. McNab Shaw.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, 7 Red Lion Square, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, M. Christian de Parrel.

Sports and Games, Association of British Manufacturers of, Central Ho., 45 Kingsway, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, L. D. Kildon.

Steam Engine Makers Society, 17 Thomas St., Shudehill, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. F. Dawtry.
Store, Grate, and General Metal Workers, National Union of, Effingham Street, Rotherham.—*Sec.*, A. Hutchison.

Tailors, Amalgamated Society of, 415 Oxford Road, Manchester.—*Sec.*, G. Bowlerston.

Tailors and Garment Workers Trade Union, 20 Park Place, Leeds.—*Sec.*, A. Conley.

Teachers, National Union of, Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. W. Goldstone, M.A.

Textile Factory Workers' Association, United, Weavers' Office, Bartlam Place, Oldham.—*Sec.*, J. Bell, J.P.

Textile Workers, National Union of, 84 Gwolin Street, Bradford.—*Gen. Sec.*, Arthur Shaw.

Textile Workers and Kindred Trades, Amalgamated Society of, Foxglove Market Place, Leek, Staffs.—*Sec.*, W. Bromfield, M.P.

Theatre and Employees, National Association of, King's Chambers, Portugal Street, W.C. 2.—*Sec.*, Hugh Roberts, L.C.C.

Theatrical Managers' Association, 52 Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. Taylor Platt.

Tin and Sheet Millmen's Association, 16 Bryn Road, Swansea.—*Sec.*, Ivor H. Gwynne, J.P.

Tithe Owners' Union and Church Property Defence Association, Church House, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, E. W. I. Peterson.

Tobacco Trade Alliance, 105 Colmore Row, Birmingham.

Toolmakers, Amalgamated Society of, 38 John Bright Street, Birmingham.—*Sec.*, G. Wilkinson.

Trade Protection Society, National Association, 3 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, J. H. Bowman.

Trades Union Congress General Council, 32 Eccleston Square, S.W. 1.—*Chairman* (1925-26), A. Pugh, J.P.; *Sec.*, Walter H. Citrine (*acting*).

Transport and General Workers' Union, 3 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*President*, Harry Gosling, C.H., M.P.; *Gen. Sec.*, Ernest Bevin.

Triple Alliance.—*See* "National Union of Railwaymen," "National Transport Workers' Federation," and "Miners' Federation of Great Britain."

Typographical Association, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester.—*Sec.*, H. Skinner.

Ulster Association for Peace with Honour, 11 Donegal Sq. South, Belfast, and St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Ulster Unionist Council, Old Town Hall, Belfast.—*Sec.*, A. Wilson Hungerford.

United Club.—*Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Sir Douglas McGarel Hogg, K.C., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, J. F. Vesey-Fitzgerald, c/o Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.

United Commercial Travellers' Association of Gt. Britain and Ireland (U.K.C.T.A.), (*Incorp.*), 34 Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, F. Coys.

U.K. Alliance for Total Suppression of Liquor Traffic, 1 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.—*Org. Sec.*, Capt. J. G. Martin.

Variety Artists' Federation, 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2.—*Chairman*, Albert Voyce. *Sec.*, Fred. Herbert.

Vehicle Builders, National Union of, 44 High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester.—*Sec.*, James Nicholson.

Waterworks Employees, National Union of, 10 Tatam Road, Stonebridge Park, Willesden, N.W. 10.—*Sec.*, A. E. Harwood.

Weavers' Association, Amalgamated, Ebank Chambers, Accrington.—*Sec.*, J. C. Parker.

Weights & Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of, Smithwick.—*Sec.*, George A. Owen.

Welsh National Liberal Association, 46 Charles Street, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, D. T. Salathiel.

Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation of Great Britain, 20 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Sec.*, H. Kay.

Wholesale Stationers and Paper Merchants, National Association of, 11 King's Bench Walk, E.C. 4.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. G. Harvey Greenham, LL.B.

Wholesale Textile Association, 1 Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. 4.—*Sec.*, W. T. Caves.

Wine Merchants' Union, 35 Great Tower Street, E.C. 3.—*Sec.*, J. L. Harper, F.C.A.

Wireless and Cable Telegraphists, Association of, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.—*Gen. Sec.*, E. R. Truck.

Women Clerks and Secretaries, Association of, 116 Belgrave Road, S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. Evans, M.A.

Women Workers, National Federation of, Dilke House, Malet Street.

Women's Co-operative Guild.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. Honora Enfield.

Women's Freedom League, 144 High Holborn, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss F. A. Underwood.

Women Journalists, Society of, 37 Bury Street, St. James's, S.W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. A. Binstead.

Women's National Liberal Federation, 72 Victoria St., S.W. 1.—*Sec.*, Miss Margaret Harvey.

Women's Unionist Organisation, 1 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W. 1.—*Chairman*, Viscountess Elveden, C.B.E. *Administrator*, Miss Maize.

Wood-cutting Machinists, Amalgamated Society of, 32 Milton Street, Manchester.—*Sec.*, W. J. Wentworth.

Woodworkers, Amalgamated Society of, 131 Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester.

Wool, Yarn and Warehouse Workers' Union, 11-12 Eldon Place, Bradford.—*Sec.*, F. Egan.

Workers, National Federation of General, St. Stephen's House, Victoria Embankment, S.W. 1.

Workers, National Union of General and Municipal, 28 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1.—*Sec.*, W. Thorne, M.P.

Workers' Union, "Highfield," Golders Green Road, N.W. 11.—*Sec.*, C. Duncan, M.P.

Young Socialist League, 28 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, E. 1.—*Sec.*, J. Bloomfield.

THE SALVATION ARMY was founded by General William Booth (b. 1829, d. 1912). In Dec. 1924, the number of *Officers, Cadets and Employees* was 28,203, of *Corps and Outposts*, 14,107, *Local Officers*, 92,007. The number of countries occupied was 81, and of languages used 52. Connected with the Salvation Army are numerous philanthropic institutions, including 200 Industrial Homes, 59 Maternity Homes and 66 Children's Homes, 173 Slum Posts, 15 Prison-Gate Homes, 290 Shelters and Cheap Food Depôts for the Homeless, 168 Workshops and Factories, 145 Labour Bureaux, 13 Farms, &c. The total raised in the British Isles during "Self-Denial Week" in 1925 amounted to £172,944. Balance-sheets and statements of account relating to the General Funds or to the Social Funds can be obtained, post free, from 101 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.—**GENERAL**, Bramwell Booth (1912), Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4.

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT, "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhood of mutual help, to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," may be said to have been founded in 1875 as the outcome of the *Pleasant Sunday Afternoon* movement initiated by John Blackham of West Bromwich. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, and connected with it are other societies—*Sisterhoods, P.S.A., Bible Classes, etc.* *President*, F. D. Laphorn, J.P., Wakefield; *General Secretary*, Rev. J. W. Tuffley; *Headquarters*, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

DISTANCE FROM LONDON TO EUROPEAN CITIES (with the Mails).

FROM this table the distance which separates twenty-one cities of Europe can be ascertained at a glance, e.g., (1) London is 270 miles from (6) Antwerp and 1,915 from (18) Moscow, while (3) Paris is 184 miles from (18) Moscow and 1,219 miles from (21) Stockholm.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	London	Liverpool	Paris	Madrid	Lisbon	Antwerp	Hamburg	Dorlin	Berno	Turin	Vienna	Munich	Rome	Trieste	Warsaw	Constantinople	Canton	Moscow	Leningrad	Copenhagen	Stockholm
(1)																					
(2)	202																				
(3)	287	489																			
(4)	1195	1397	908																		
(5)	1610	1812	1323	475																	
(6)	270	472	211	1119	1530																
(7)	657	859	587	1425	804	412															
(8)	746	948	674	1532	1889	497	178														
(9)	646	848	359	1183	1562	450	678	511													
(10)	787	989	500	1073	1506	719	839	837	297												
(11)	980	1182	849	1668	1157	727	629	427	535	720											
(12)	768	970	582	1477	1897	522	579	421	295	470	266										
(13)	1195	1397	907	1223	1476	1033	1160	1046	639	414	840	647									
(14)	1150	1352	863	1416	1828	1009	1065	888	533	391	379	487	510								
(15)	1135	1357	1067	1425	2593	895	575	398	1021	1156	438	732	1276	806							
(16)	2030	2232	1899	2718	3345	2029	1903	1039	1883	2018	1298	1564	2138	1723	1205						
(17)	1917	2119	1760	2625	3217	1737	1418	1249	1345	1650	960	1225	1800	1330	842	353					
(18)	1915	2117	1843	2604	3214	1706	1387	1200	1832	1967	1247	1513	2087	1617	811	1339	950				
(19)	1774	1916	1699	2874	3266	1588	1260	1091	1714	2119	399	1395	2239	1769	593	1733	1356	406			
(20)	979	1161	812	1600	2012	202	208	272	885	1047	697	972	1318	1067	568	1510	1510	1252	845		
(21)	1289	1491	1219	1973	2384	993	580	685	1176	1337	1110	1084	1731	1171	1082	2408	1510	836	430	416	

* For further particulars of Hospitals see Advertisement pages.

GENERAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, West Smithfield. Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, surgical 10, medical 10; ear, M. and F. at 1.30. Tu. and Th. at 9; throat, M. and F. at 1.30. Tu. and Th. at 9; women, M. and S. at 9. W. at 1.30; dental, daily, at 9; orthopaedic, M. and Th. at 1.30; eye, M., Tu., Th. and F. at 1.30; electrical, M., Tu., Th., and F. at 1.30; operations daily, at 1.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 3; Wed., 3 to 4 p.m. Clerk, Thos. Hayes. Steward, C. J. Powditch. Matron, Miss A. McIntosh, C.B.E., R.R.C.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. Out-patients daily at 9.30 a.m.; accidents and urgent cases at all times; ear, M. and Th.; throat, W.; skin, Tu., W. and F.; women, M., Tues. and F.; children under 12, M., Tu., Th., F. and Sat., 9.30; eye, daily, except Sat., 1.30; dental, M. and Th., 9; mental, Tu., 10; vaccination, Tu., 10.30; X-rays, M., 2; physical exercise, Tu. and Th., 1.30; neurological, S., at 10; urological, daily at 10 a.m. Visiting-days: Sundays, 3 to 4.30 p.m.; Wednesdays, 3.30 to 4.30. Paying patients are admitted to "St. Thomas's Home." Secretary, G. Q. Roberts, C.B.E., M.A. Matron, Miss Lloyd Still, C.B.E., R.R.C. The Nightingale Nursing School is attached.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times; others at 1 daily. Out-patients, daily at 1.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas Street, Borough, S.E. 1. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3 to 4. Treas., F. P. Whitbread. Supt., H. L. Eason, C.B., C.M.G., M.S. Clerk, W. J. Curry. Matron, Miss Margaret Hogg, C.B.E.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5. Urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, Medical—M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri., 1.30 p.m.; Surgical—M., Tu., Th. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Diseases of women, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Urological, male, Wed., 1.30 p.m.; female, Fri., 9.30 a.m. Orthopaedic, Tu. and Wed., 1.30 p.m.; Sat., 9.30 a.m. Throat and nose, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Aural, M. and Th., 1.30 p.m. Ophthalmic, M. and Th., 1.30 p.m. Skin, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Neurology, Tu. and Fri., 1.30 p.m. Electrical, daily 10 a.m.; children, M. and Th., 9.30 a.m. Maternity, Tu. and Fri., 9 a.m. Dental, daily 9 a.m. House Governor and Sec., C. E. A. Bedwell. Sister-Matron, Miss M. A. Willcox.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel Road, E. 1. Urgent cases and accidents at all hours; out-patients daily at 1.30 (except Sunday); ear, throat and nose, M., Tu., Th. and F., 9; skin, Tu. and Th., 9.30; ophthalmic, M., W., Th. and Sat., 9; electrical, daily, 9.30; orthopaedic, F., 9; phototherapy, Tu., 9, and Th., 9 and 2; diseases of women, W., 1.30 and Sat., 9.30; venereal, Sat., 1.30; M., 5; Tu. and Th., 9.30 a.m., W., 10 and 1.30. Visiting-days: General wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 5. Hebrew wards, Wed., 4 to 5; Sat., 3 to 5. Children's wards, Sun., 3 to 5. House Gov., E. W. Morris, C.B.E. Matron, Miss Beatrice Monk, R.R.C.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer St., W. 1. Accident and emergency cases at all hours, other cases, with or without a Governor's or sub-

scriber's letter, daily from 10 to 5. House Governor, Walter Kewley.

NORTH LONDON, or UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W. C. 1. In-patients daily; out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, at 1; diseases of women, Mon. and Th., 1.30; dental cases, daily at 8.45 to 11 a.m. at the National Dental Hospital (Dental depart. of U.C.H.), 9. Portland Street, W.; skin, M., 9.30; Th., 9.30; eye, Mon., Tu., Th. and F., at 1.30; ear, nose and throat, Tu. and Th., 5.30; Tu., F. and S., at 9. Tuberculosis Dispensary, M. and W., 2 p.m., Th. 7 p.m.; Psychological Medicine, W. at 2; Neurology, Sat. at 10. Inoculation Dept., W. at 9.30. Electrical and radiographic daily. Visiting-days: Tu. and F., 4 to 5; Sun., 3 to 4. Children's ward, Sun., 3 to 4, parents or guardians only. Sec., T. Gerald J. Buckle, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W. C. 1. For relief without letters of recommendation. Accidents and urgent cases received at all hours. Out-patients daily, at 12.30 p.m.; diseases of women, W. and Sat. at 9.30; diseases of the eye, Tu. and F. at 9; throat, nose, and ear, M. and Th. at 9; skin, Tu. and F. at 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4; Thur., 3.30 to 4.30. Sec., Reginald R. Garratt.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. 1. Open at all times for accidents and urgent cases. In-patients, daily at 12.45 p.m. Out-patients, general medical and surgical, daily at 11.30; throat, nose and ear, M. and F. at 1.30; eye, W. and Sat. at 1.30; skin, W. at 1.30; dental, M., W. and Fri. at 11.30; genito-urinary, Th. at 1.30; venereal diseases, in medical, surgical, obstetrical, skin, and genito-urinary departments, and on M., W. and F. at 6 p.m.; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1.30; children, Th., 3 p.m.; vaccination, Th. at 1.30. Maternity Ward and Special Departments for electro-therapeutic and massage treatment. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 3 to 4. The Atkinson Morley's Convalescent Hospital, Wimbledon, is attached. Secretary-Superintendent, James M. Churchfield. Matron, Miss J. M. T. Babbie.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, W. 2. In-patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases free at all times. Out-patients, general, medical and surgical, daily (except Sat.) at 1 p.m.; Sat., 9.15; diseases of women, M. and Th. at 1 p.m.; eye, Tu. and F. at 9.15; ear, nose and throat, M. and Th. at 9.15; dental, W. and Sat. at 9.15; skin, M. and Th. at 9.15; nervous diseases, Tu. at 9.15; mental diseases, F. at 9.15; Maternity dept., W. and Th. 9.15 p.m.; Children's dept. medical, T. and F. 2.15; inoculation, Tu. and F. 2. Visiting-days: Sun. and Pub. Hol., 3 to 4; W. and Sat., 4 to 5. Sec., W. Parkes, D.S.O. M.C.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS. Formerly maintained on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted without any recommendation. Establishments: Dreadnought Hosp., Greenwich, to which is attached the London School of Clinical Medicine (q.v.); Albert Dock Hospital, E.; The Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Endsleigh Gardens, N.W., to which is attached the London School of Tropical Medicine (q.v.); King George's Sanatorium for Sailors, Bramshott, Hants, Tilbury Hosp., Tilbury. Dispensary for out-patients, East India Dock

Road, E., The Angas Convalescent Home, at Cudham. Sec., Sir P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.
WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey. In-patients. Urgent cases admitted on any day at any hour. Visiting-days: Sun., between 2 and 3; W., 4 to 5. *Matron*, Miss Edith Smith.

[All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.]

ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL: BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL (Incorporated), Battersea Park, S.W. 11. Out-patients, M., F., 5; Tu., 2; surgical, F., 2.45; ear, throat, nose, F., 1.30; eye, M., 1.30; dental, Tu., 4; cancer, W., 2; elect. ther. and X-ray, daily, 11 to 1; massage, M., W., Th. and Sat., 2; dressings, daily, 9.30. Accidents free at all hours. Five public wards, one private ward. Special department for cancer treatment. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun. Board of Management (18): Sec., Harry W. Woolven. *Matron*, Miss A. Mossman.

BOLINGBROKE HOSPITAL Wandsworth Common, S.W. 11. 60 beds; accommodation for 12 paying patients. In-patients, 1,083 out-patients, attendances, 37,370. Sec., *Superintendent*, W. S. Randolph Biss.

FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY (74 beds, open to all French-speaking patients), 172 Shaftesbury Av., W.C. 2. Out-patients daily at 10. The Convalescent Home at Brighton has 61 beds. Pres. of Committee, C. Pierret. Hon. Treas., John Holman. Sec., J. Knecht.

GERMAN HOSPITAL, Dalston. In-patients daily, 9 a.m. to 12 noon, except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tu.; females, M. and F., at 2 p.m. Oculist, M. and F., 2. Ear, nose and throat, Tu., 9.30 a.m. Visiting-days: W. and Sun., 3 to 4 p.m. Sec., A. R. Charles.

HAMPSTEAD GENERAL AND N.W. LONDON HOSPITAL, Haverstock Hill, N.W. 3. 110 beds free to the poor of N.W. London. Out-patients Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town. Pay wing for local cases with 20 beds up to 6 gs. weekly. Sec., Harold Wigg.

ITALIAN HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C. 1. Sec., Hugo Antoua-Traversi.

KENSINGTON, FULHAM AND CHELSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL, Richmond Rd., Earl's Court, S.W. 5. Free to necessitous poor. Sec., F. J. Jones.

LONDON HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL (founded 1849), 172 beds, Great Ormond St. and Queen Square, W.C. 1. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. Accommodation for 10 paying patients. Sec., Edward A. Attwood.

LONDON JEWISH HOSPITAL, Stepney Green, E. 1. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Out-patients, medical, daily, 1 p.m. (except Sat. and Sun.); surgical, F., 9 a.m. Women, Tu., 9 a.m. Eye, F., 1 p.m.; ear, nose and throat, W., 8.30 a.m.; skin, Th., 1 p.m. — *Secretary*, G. E. Pitt.

LONDON RADIUM INSTITUTE, Riding House St., Portland Place, W. 1. Med. Supt., A. E. Hayward Finch, F.R.C.S. Sec., Thomas A. Garner.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. (For treatment of patients without the ordinary administration of alcohol.) Casualty dept. open always. Med. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., and Th. at 1; surgical, daily Sat. 9 to 1; eye, M., and Th., 1; ear, throat and nose, F., 1; skin, W., 1; dental, Tu. at 9; In-Patients, daily. Sec., Alfred C. Adams.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Rd., E. 8. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times, 137 beds. Out-Patients, M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30; Sat., 9. Dental, Tu., Th., 9;

women, M., 1.30; throat and ear, Th., 2; eye, W., 1.30; electrical, M., W., F., 1.30. Visiting-days, Th., 3 to 4; Sun., 3 to 4.30. Sec. and House Gov., H. F. Rutherford. *Matron*, Miss G. Farquhar.

MILLER GENERAL HOSPITAL for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S.E. 10. Sec., Harry A. Bone.

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS, Poplar, E. 14. Open free at all hours. Visiting-days, Tu. and Fri. 3 to 4; Sun., 2 to 4. Sec. and House Gov., D. H. Lindsay.

PRINCE OF WALES'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, The Green, Tottenham, N. 15. 195 beds, and 20 at Convalescent Home, all free. Visiting days Sun. and W., 2 to 3.30. Director, F. W. Drewett.

QUEEN MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR THE EAST END, Stratford, E. 15. 160 beds. In-patients, 1924, 3,122; out-patients, 138,868. Visiting-days, Sun. 3 to 4.30; W. 3 to 4. Open day and night for urgent cases. Sec., Maj. Raphael Jackson.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N. 7. In-patients every day between 10 and 4 p.m.; accidents and urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, medical, M., 9; Tu., W., Th. and F., 1; surgical, Tu., Th. and F., 1; W. 9; dental, Tu., F. Sat., 9; Wed., 1; ear, nose and throat Tu. and F., 1; skin, W. and Th., 1; eye, M. and Th., 1; diseases of women, Th., 9; Visiting-days: Gen. Wards, Sun., 2.30 to 4. W., 1 to 2.30. Contributory Wards, Sun., 1.30 to 3; Tu., F., 5 to 6. Private Wards, Sun., 1.30 to 3; Weekdays, 4 to 6.30. Royal Chest Hospital, City Road; Hospital of Recovery, Southgate; Reckitt Convales. Home, Clacton. Secretary, Gilbert G. Panter. *Matron*, Miss E. Willis.

ST. JOHN AND ST. ELIZABETH HOSPITAL OF, 40 Grove End Road, N.W. 8. For medical and surgical cases. 127 beds. Sec., M. J. Griffin.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, Lewisham, S.E. 102 beds. Sec., J. C. Gilbert.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, Hammersmith Road, W. 6. 212 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients daily at 8.30 and 12.30; dental cases, Tu. and F. at 9.30; throat, nose, and ear, Tu. and F. at 1.30; eyes, M., W., and Th. at 1.30. Women's cases, M. at 1.30. Skin diseases, W. 1.30. and F. 9.30 at Med. dis. of children, W. and Sat. at 9.30. Electric cases, Tu. and F., 9.30. Neurological cases, Th. 9.30. Sec., H. A. Madge.

CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL (Free), Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Poor persons admitted free without letter of recommendation. Out-patients seen each week day, except Saturday, at 2 p.m. Also W. at 10 and Sat. at 11. Visiting-days, Tu. and Sun., 2 to 4. Sec., J. Courtney Buchanan, C.B.E. *Matron*, Miss B. Sherratt.

CANCER CHARITY of the Middlesex Hospital, Nassau Street, W. 1. For cancer patients who are treated "until relieved by art, or released by death." Admission without subscriber's letter in order of application. House Governor Walter Kewley.

CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE (in connexion with St. Bartholomew's Hospital). Offices, 1 Upper Woburn Place, W.C. 1. Sec., Stanley Smith.

AUSTRALASIAN HOSPITAL, Girls' Village Home, Barkingside, Essex. (Dr. Barnardo's Homes.)

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, THE

: (Incorporated), 1 Clapham Rd., S.W. 9. Surgical and medical, M., Tu., Th., and Fri. at 9 a.m.; skin, W., at 2 p.m.; dental, W., 9 a.m.; eye, Tu. & F., 2 p.m. *Matron*, Miss F. E. Barwell. *Sec.*, Thomas Clapham.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Woolwich, S.E. *Matron*, Mrs. Parnell. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Alice Gregory.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. 3. For cases ineligible at General Hospitals. No out-patients. Weekly payment, 7s.; a few free and half-payment cots. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent. *Sec.*, R. W. A. Elliston.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR TREATMENT OF HIP DISEASE, Eardley Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.*, Miss M. Rose.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell, E. 1. Open daily. *Lady Supt.*, Agnes Coulton. *Treasurer*, Robert J. Mumm. *Sec.*, W. M. Wilcox, B.A.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. For the poor only. (Unless parents are unable to afford it, they are expected to pay 10s. per week towards maintenance.) 76 cots, and large out-patients' dept. New cases daily, 9.30 to noon. Urgent cases and accidents at all times. Open to visitors any day, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, H. C. Staniland Smith.

HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, Northcourt, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W. 3. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily (64 beds). *Matron*, Miss Mackenzie-Rose. *Hon. Secs.*, E. Brown; A. R. Dewing.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Gt. Ormond St., W.C. 1 (244 beds). *Matron*, Miss Caroline Tisdale, R.R.C. *Sec.*, James McKay.

INFANTS HOSPITAL (INCORPORATED), Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W. 1. Infants up to 5 years, 50 cots. Out-patients, 1.30 daily. Parents are expected to contribute according to means. *Matron*, Miss M. F. Hughes. *Sec.*, A. J. Small.

JOHN CAPEL HANBURY HOSPITAL, Boys' Garden City, Woodford Bridge, Essex (Dr. Barnardo's Homes).

KENSINGTON DISPENSARY AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 49 Church Street. Free on subscriber's recommendation. *Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Lewes.

LORD MAYOR TRELOAR CRIPPLES' HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE, Alton, and Hayling Is., Hants (London Office, 25 Ely Place, E.C. 1).—*Hon. Treas.*, Sir Wm. H. Dunn, Bart. *Sec.*, H. B. Harper.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following hospitals and homes are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

For Sick Children—Queen Mary's Hospital for Children, Carshalton, Surrey. The Downs Hospital for Children, Sutton, Surrey.

For Convalescent Children—St. Anne's Home, Herne Bay, Kent. White Oak (part), Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia—White Oak, Swanley Junction, Kent.

For Ophthalmia Neonatorum—St. Margaret's Hospital, Leighton Road, N.W. 5.

For Ringworm, and Other Diseases of the Skin and Scalp—Goldie Leigh Homes, Abbey Wood, S.E. 2.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, London, W. 2. 46 cots. Free to all necessitous patients without letters. *Sec.*, James A. Hamlin. *Matron*, Miss J. T. Archibald. Convalescent Home for 16 children, "Fair View," Slough. *Matron*, Miss J. T. McDonald.

QUEEN'S (LATE NORTH-EASTERN) HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E. 2, and at Bexhill-on-Sea (164 beds). In- and out-patients daily at 12.30. Surgical cases, Thurs. 12.30 m., Tu. and Fri. 9.15; medical, W. 9.30 and 12.30, other week-days, 12.30; eye, W. 12.30; skin, F. 12.30; ear, nose, and throat, M., Tu. and Th. 9.30; whooping cough, Sat. 9.15 a.m.; dental, twice a week. *Sec.*, T. Glenton-Kerr. *Lady Supt.*, Miss A. M. Bushby.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Rd., S.E. 1. *Hon. Treas.*, J. Topham Richardson.—*Sec.*, J. H. Teasdale.

ROYAL SEA-BATHING HOSPITAL FOR SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS, Margate. 284 beds (109 for children and 68 for discharged sailors and soldiers). Admission with a Governor's recommendation on payment of 10s. 6d. to 21s., without letter 48s. 5d. per week. *Sec.*, A. Nash, 15 York Buildings, W.C. 2.

SOUTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Sydenham, S.E. 26.—*Matron*, Miss Raymond. *Hon. Sec.*, W. Mason, M.B.E. *Hon. Treas.*, P. W. Kilby.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Tite Street, Chelsea, S.W. 3.; Victoria Home, Broadstairs, Out-patients, Med., Surg., 9 and 11.30; Eye, Th., 1.30; Skin, M. at 1.30; Dental, Tu., 1.30; Whooping Cough, F., 2 p.m. *Sec.*, D. St. J. Bamford.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 73 Welbeck St., W. 1. *Sec.*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.

The number of deaths from tuberculosis in the United Kingdom and the rate per 100,000 of the population for each year since 1915 were as follows:—

Year.	Deaths.	Rate per 100,000.
1915	54,295	151.5
1916	53,858	152.9
1917	55,934	162.4
1918	58,073	169.4
1919	46,312	125.8
1920	42,545	112.8

The fall in the rate of 56.6 per 100,000 between 1918 and 1920 is attributable partly to the cessation of the War and consequent better living conditions, and partly to the valuable work done by Local Government Authorities. The increase of facilities for the treatment since 1912 is as follows:—

Year.	No. of beds in public institutions.	Dispensaries.
1912	1,500	8
1918	6,749	375
1921	9,879	470

At the same time the beds in voluntary institutions increased from 2,800 in 1912 to 7,568 in 1921, a total increase of beds from 4,300 in 1912 to 17,447 in 1921.

BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Fulham Road, S.W. 3. Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Sec.*, Frederick Wood. *Res. Medical Officer*, L. S. Morgan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART AND LUNGS, Victoria Park, E. 2. Out-patients daily at 2. *Secretary*, George Watts.

MARGARET STREET HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION. Out-patients, 26 Margaret St., W.; and Fairlight Sanatorium, Hastings. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. C. Hawthorne.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following sanatoria and hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

The King George V. Sanatorium, near Godalming, Surrey. (Men.)
Pineood, Wokingham, Berks. (Women.)
Colindale Hospital, Hendon, N.W. 9. (Men.)
St. George's Home, Milman's Street, (Chelsea. (Women.)

St. Luke's Hospital, Lowestoft. (Men and Women.)

Princess Mary's Hospital for Children, Margate, High Wood Hospital for Children, Brentwood, Essex.

Milfield, Rustington, Littlehampton. (Childn.)
Northern Hospital, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.

Grove Park Hospital, Lee, S.E. 12. (Men and Women.) To be opened early in 1926.

MOUNT VERNON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND HEART (Incorp.). Hospital at Northwood, Midx. Out-patients daily at 1.30, at 7 Fitzroy Square, W. 1. Visiting-day: Sun., 3 to 4. Sec., W. J. Morton.

ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1 (branch of the Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N. 7). Open daily for admission of patients. Mondays to Fridays at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. Secretary, G. G. Panter.

ROYAL NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Ventnor, London Office, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. 2. Sec., Charles W. Cox.

CONVALESCENCE.

CATHERINE GLADSTONE CONVALESCENT HOME (Mitcham, Surrey). Transferred in 1923 to London Hospital, Whitechapel Road, E. 1, for use as an annexe for reception of women and children from the wards of that Hospital.

SEASIDE CONVALESCENT HOSP., Seaford. Office, 2 Mitre Court, E.C. 4. Sec., G. D. Richards.

DENTAL.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, Dental department, Univ. Coll. Hosp., Gt. Portland St. and Devonshire St., W., daily, 9 to 11 a.m. Clerk, M. P. Collings.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. For extraction under gas or stopping, a subscriber's or Governor's letter required. Daily, 9 till 10.30 a.m., and 1 to 2.30 p.m.; Sats., 9 to 10.30. Sec., W. J. Wadham.

FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. 1. Sec., Herbert J. Say.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD. The following fever and smallpox hospitals are under the control of the Metropolitan Asylums Board:—

Eastern, Homerton Grove, Homerton, E. 9.
 North-Eastern, St. Ann's Rd., S. Tottenham, N. 15.

North-Western, Lawn Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3.
 Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6.

South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9.
 Grove, Tooting Graveney, S.W. 17.

South-Eastern, Avonley Rd., New Cross, S.E. 14.
 Park, Hither Green, Lewisham, S.E. 13.

Brook, Shooters Hill, S.E. 18 (temp. closed).

The following are designated the River Hospitals:—

Joyce Green (Fever or Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.

Orchard (Fever or Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.
 Long Reach (Smallpox), Dartford, Kent.

For Convalescing Fever Cases:—
 Northern, Winchmore Hill, N. 21.
 Southern, Dartford, Kent.

FISTULA, PILES, &c.

GORDON HOSPITAL, Vauxhall Bridge Road S.W. 1. (1884). For Rectal Diseases. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., Th. and F., at 2. Sec., Lt.-Col. C. J. F. Cobbold.

ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. 1. Out-Patients, Tu., Th. and F., 4.30 p.m., Sat. at 1.30 p.m. Operations, M., W. and Th. at 2.30. Matron, Miss E. Hall. Sec., Raymond Bull.

HEART DISEASE.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART, INCORPORATED, Westmoreland St., St. Marylebone (from Soho Square), 46 beds. Out-patients, M., Tu. and F., 9.30 and 2; W., 2 and 6.30; Th., 2. Sec., Capt. R. G. Whitney.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME AND HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, Streatham, S.W. Office, 72 Cheapside, E.C. Sec., Edgar Penman.

MIDLAND COUNTIES HOME FOR INCURABLES, Leamington.—Sec., Lt.-Col. J. H. W. Southey, O.B.E.

ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, Putney. Offices, Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C. 4. Sec., Charles Cutting.

ST. COLUMBA'S HOSPITAL, 98 Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage, N.W. Sec., Arthur R. Godrich.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL FOR ADVANCED CASES, Hereford Road, Pembroke Square, W. 2. Hon. Sec., Miss Helen E. Don.

THE HOSTEL OF GOD (Free Home for the Dying), 29 North Side, Clapham Common.

LOCK HOSPITALS.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital for In-patients and Home, Harrow Road, W. 9. Admission daily. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91 Dean St., Soho, W. 1. Admission for In-patients daily. Out-patients, Males, M., Tu., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8; W., 6 to 8; Th., 1 to 2.

Fr., 5 to 7; Sat., 2 to 4; Females, Th., 5 to 7. There are facilities for daily irrigations for men, women and children at both Hospitals.

The new Out-patient department at Harrow Road for females, is open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. There are private wards for both sexes. Sec., Hy. J. Eason, 283 Harrow Road, W. 9.

HOSPITALS FOR VENEREAL DISEASES (M.A.B.), Sheffield Street Hospital, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (women). Thavies Inn Infirmary (women), Robin Hood Court, Holborn, E.C. 1.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1. For the reception and treatment of mental and nervous diseases. Patients of the educated classes suffering from presumably curable condition are alone eligible for admission.

(In connexion with the above, a department for the treatment of Nervous Diseases has been instituted, in a separate building, at 52 Lambeth Road, where early cases can be dealt with as out-patients.) Visiting days: Males, 1st and 3rd M.; females, 2nd and 4th M. Physician Supt., J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D., F.R.C.P.

The present building is the third of the Charity. The first occupied the site where Liverpool Street Station now stands. The Charity was founded in 1247.

ROYAL EARLSWOOD INSTITUTION, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. Office, 14-16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. 4. Sec., H. Stephens.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. Rebuilding at Gerrards Cross, Bucks. Offices, 19 Nottingham Pl., W. 1. Sec., W. H. Baird.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUM BOARD.

The following mental hospitals for *Mental Defectives, Imbeciles and Feeble-minded* cases from the Poor Law Unions in the Metropolis, and (by agreement) from County Councils throughout England and Wales:—

Leavesden, Abbot's Langley, Watford Herts.—

Med. Sup., R. M. Stewart, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Caterham, Surrey.—*Med. Sup.*, J. L. Gordon, M.D.

Tooting Bec, Tooting, S.W. 17.—*Med. Sup.*,

Edwyn H. Beresford, M.R.C.S.

Foundain, Tooting, S.W. 17.—*Med. Sup.*, James Nicoll, M.D.

Darenth Training Colony, Dartford, Kent.—

Med. Sup., E. B. Sherlock, M.D.

HOME COUNTY POOR LAW UNIONS.

The following are for *rate-aided* persons of unsound mind from the Poor Law Unions:—

CITY OF LONDON.

Dartford.—*Med. Sup.*, W. Robinson, M.D.

(*Private patients and Voluntary Boarders received at 2 p.m. weekly.*)

COUNTY OF LONDON.

(Mental Hospitals Dept., County Hall, S.E. 1.)

Banstead.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Spark, M.R.C.S.

Bexley.—*Med. Sup.*, Geoffrey Clarke, M.D.

Cane Hill.—*Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. S. C. Elgee, O.B.E., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Ireland).

Claybury.—*Med. Sup.*, G. F. Barham, M.D. (*Male private patients received at Claybury Hall*)

Colney Hatch.—*Med. Sup.*, S. J. Gillfillan, O.B.E., M.B.

Ewell Neurological Hosp., Epsom. (*temp. used by Min. of Pensions Cases*).—*Med. Sup.*

Maj. L. H. Wootton, M.C., M.B., B.Sc.

Hanwell.—*Med. Sup.*, A. W. Daniel, M.D.

Horton, Epsom, 1,932 beds. (Accommodation for 131 private patients—ladies).—*Med. Sup.*, Lt.-Col. R. E. M.

Long Grove, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, D. Ogilvy, M.D.

Manor, Epsom (*for cases of mental defect*).—

Med. Sup., E. S. Littlejohn, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

West Park, Epsom.—*Med. Sup.*, Norcliffe Roberts, O.B.E., M.D.

MIDDLESEX.

Wandsworth Common (Springfield Mental Hosp.).—*Med. Sup.*, R. Worth, O.B.E., M.B.

SURREY.

Brookwood.—*Med. Sup.*, J. A. Lowry, M.D.

Netherne, Coudon.—*Med. Sup.*, P. C. Coombes, L.R.C.P.

KENT.

Barming Heath.—*Med. Sup.*, H. Wolseley-Lewis, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Chartham.—*Med. Sup.*, M. A. Collins, O.B.E., M.D.

MATERNITY HOSPITALS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, Samuel Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. *Hon. Sec.*,

Miss Alice Gregory.

CLAPHAM MATERNITY HOSPITAL, Jeffreys Road, S.W. 1889. Under Medical women. *Hon. Sec.*, M. Kitchie.

CITY OF LONDON MATERNITY HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C. (with training school for medical students, midwives, and monthly nurses). In-

patients and out-patients, W. and F., at 9. *Secretary*, Ralph E. Cannings.

EAST END MATERNITY LYING-IN HOME (late Mothers' Lying-in Home, Shadwell), 384, to 398 Commercial Rd., E. 1. *Res. Lady Supt.*, Miss Anderson. *Sec.*, H. A. Page.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth. Patients requiring letters can see Lady Almoner on any day at 9.30 a.m. except Sat.

Training school for midwives and nurses, *Matron*, Miss E. Tunbridge.

PLAISTOW MATERNITY CHARITY AND DISTRICT NURSES' HOME, Howards Road, E. 13. Branches at Victoria Docks, Stratford, N. Woolwich, Forest Gate, East Ham and Barking. Midwives and Nurses trained. *Lady Supt.*, Miss Davies.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W. For married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained. Maternity nurses supplied for private cases. *Secretary*, Arthur Watts.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY OF LONDON (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes. *Secretary*, Edith Elliott, 46 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

BRITISH HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL MENTAL AND NERVOUS DISORDERS, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. 1. *Sec.*, D. Treharne.

CASSEL HOSPITAL FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVOUS DISORDERS, Swaylands, Penshurst, Kent.

EDMONTON EPILEPTIC COLONY, Edmonton, N. 18 (M.A.B.). Sane male epileptics.

HACKNEY BRANCH INSTITUTION, Brentwood, Essex (M.A.B.). Sane female epileptics.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY AND PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM (Incorporated), Maida Vale, near the end of St. John's Wood Road. Free and paying in- and out-patients are received. 85 beds, including 25 private wards. Out-patients daily, 2 p.m., except Sat. *Sec.*, H. W. Burleigh.

MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. 5 (L.C.C.). For the treatment, entirely on a voluntary basis, of incipient psychoses, neuroses and organic disease. Out patients: Daily at 2, Males M. and Th. Females Tu. and F. 157 beds for in-patients including 13 private rooms for ladies only.—*Med. Supt.*, Edward Mapother, M.D., F.R.C.P.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC (Incorporated), Queen Sq., W.C. 1. 195 beds. Country Branch, East Finchley, 40 beds. Branch at Clapham Park (managed for Ministry of Pensions), 60 beds. Special wards for middle-class patients at £3 3s. per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F., at 1. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun., 2 to 4. *Sec.*, G. H. Hamilton.

TAVISTOCK CLINIC (FOR FUNCTIONAL NERVE CASES), 51 Tavistock Square, W.C. 1. *Hon. Director*, H. Crichton-Miller, M.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Newbery.

WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, In-patient Dept. with special wards for children, Gloucester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. Out-patient Dept., 73 Welbeck St., W. 1, M., W., Th., and F., 1.30; Tu. and F., 5.30. Visiting-days: Sun., 2 to 4; Wed., 3.30 to 4.30. *Secretary*, J. P. Wetenhall, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Judd Street, W.C. 1. (40 beds). Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. and Fri. 5.30 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, Harry R. S. Druce.

ROYAL EYE OR ROYAL SOUTH LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. 1. Out-patients daily at 1.30 p.m. Sat. 9.30 a.m.—Sec., Charles H. Warren.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL (MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL), City Rd., E.C. 1. Open daily (except Bank Holidays and Saturday following Good Friday) to the poor, from 8.30 a.m. until the limit is reached. Visiting-days: Su. and W., 3 to 4. Sec. A. J. M. Tarrant.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King William St., Strand, W.C. 2. Attendance daily, 12 to 1 p.m. Accidents at any time. Free to the poor on their own application.

WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, 155 Marylebone Road, N.W. 1. (1856). Out-patients, M., Tu., Th. and F. 1.30; W. and S. 9 a.m.

ORTHOPÆDIC.

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, with which is amalgamated the CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 234 Great Portland St., Regent's Park, W., Bolsover St., and Euston Road. Surgeons attend M., Tu., Wed., Th. and Fri. at 1.30 p.m.

HEATHERWOOD ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 150 beds, Ascot, Berks. (London Office), United Services Fund, 29 Cromwell Road, S.W. 7.—Sec., F. B. Pelly.

PAY HOSPITALS.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE HOSPITAL, 19 Lisson Grove, N.W. 1.—For educated women with small incomes. Medical and surgical cases received. *Matron*, Miss F. K. Houghton; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. I. Prentice, A.R.R.C.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Dollis Hill, N.W. 2 (for the Professional and Middle Classes irrespective of nationality or creed). Resident and visiting medical staff. Medical and surgical cases are received, but those of a mental, contagious, consumptive or chronic nature are not admitted. 52 beds. Apply *Matron*.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL (for ladies of limited means), 20 Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. From 2 to 5 guineas weekly.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E. The Res. Med. Officer can be seen daily at noon. For particulars apply to the *Steward*.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME (for Incurables), 61 Weymouth St., W.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, Aubert Park and Highbury Terrace, N. For invalid ladies of limited incomes.

SKIN.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, Blackfriars, S.E. (1841). Out-patients, daily at 1. Radium, Finsen Light, and X-Ray treatment at 1; also Fri., 6. Free and paying patients received. *Frederick Hayter, Sec.*

LONDON SKIN HOSPITAL, 40 Fitzroy Sq., W. 1. Out-patients treated daily at 1 to 2.30 and 5 to 6.30 p.m.; Sat. 1 to 2.30 p.m. only. Application for admission to be made to the *Asst. Secretary*.

ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF SKIN (Incorp.), Leicester Sq., W.C. 2. (1863). In-patient Dept., 262, Uxbridge Road, W. 12 (40 beds). Out-patients daily at Leicester Square, 2 to 3, and, except Sat., 6 to 7 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL FOR SKIN AND GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, Endell St., W.C. 2. Out-patients (free): men, women and children, Week-days, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 12 noon, 6 to 8 p.m. In-patients (re-building).

WESTERN SKIN HOSPITAL, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N.W. 1. M., Tu., W., Th., F., 1.30 p.m.; Tu. and Th., 5 p.m.; F., 5 p.m.

STONE AND URINARY DISEASES.

ALL SAINTS' HOSPITAL FOR GENITO-URINARY DISEASES (Incorp.). Out-patients, 49-57 Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W. 1. In-patients, 91, Finchley Road, N.W. 8.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND OTHER URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. 32 beds, with 6 beds in Private Ward. Out-patients, M., Tu. and S. at 2; M. W. and F. at 5; Th. 3; F. (women and children only) at 2.

THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSP., 330 Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. Sec., Richard Kershaw.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT, EAR, AND NOSE, Golden Sq., W. 1. Open daily (Sat. excepted), 1.30; Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 6.30; Sat., 9 a.m.

METROPOLITAN EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITAL (1838), INCORPORATED, 2 Fitzroy Sq., W. ROYAL EAR HOSPITAL (In-patients only), Dean Street, Soho, W. 1. Ear, Nose and Throat Dept. of University Coll. Hosp.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Endsleigh Gardens, Euston Road, W.C. 1, attached to the Seamen's Hosp., Greenwich.

ROSS INSTITUTE AND HOSPITAL FOR TROPICAL DISEASES, Putney Heath, S.W. 15. *Director-in-Chief*, Sir Ronald Ross, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., F.R.S.—*Sec.*, F. Hornyk.

WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Arthur St., Chelsea, S.W. 3. (Convalescent Home at St. Leonards, not limited to Hospital patients). In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10s. 6d. to 63s. 18 beds available for patients paying 5 p.w. a week. Visiting-days: Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 1s. per weekly attendance (first attendance 2s.); seen daily at 2.15 p.m. (except Sat.).

ELIZABETH GARRETT ANDERSON HOSPITAL, 144 Euston Road, N.W. 1. The physicians and surgeons are all women. Out-patients seen daily at 1 o'clock. A charge of 1s. is made on attendance, and 6d. a week for medicine.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Vincent Square, S.W. Out-patients daily, 1.30 p.m., except Sat.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29 Soho Square, W. 1. 80 beds. Open daily to out-patients Sat., 9 to 9.30; all other days, 12.30 to 1. Out-patients present a Governor's letter or pay 2s. at each visit. Paying patients received. Visiting-days: Sun. and W., 2 to 4.

SAMARITAN FREE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Marylebone Road, N.W. (for diseases peculiar to women). Free without letter. Out-dept. daily, 12 to 2, Sats. and B. Hols. excepted.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Plaistow, E. 13.

SOUTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (Incorp.), South Side, Clapham Common, S.W. 4. A General Hospital for Women and Children, staffed by medical women. Visiting Days, W. and Sun., 2.30 p.m. Out-patients' Department, 86-90 Newton Causeway, S.E.

Banks and Banking.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Montagu Collet Norman, D.S.O.

Deputy Governor, Sir A. G. Anderson, K.B.E.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Charles Stewart Addis,
K.C.M.G.
Charles George Arbuthnot.
Sir Henry Cosmo Orme Benson,
Bart.
George Macaulay Booth.
Lord Cullen of Ashbourne, K.B.E.
Albert Charles Gladstone.
Kenneth Goschen.
Edward Charles Grenfell, M.P.

Col. Lionel Hy. Hanbury,
C.M.G.
George William Henderson.
William Douro Hoare, C.B.E.
Sir Robt. Molesworth Kin-
dersley, G.B.E. [D.S.O., M.C.
Hon. Ronald Dudley Kitson,
Cecil Lubbock.
Sir John Gordon Nairne, Bt.
Robert Lydston Newman.

The Right Hon. Lord Revel-
stoke, G.C.V.O.
Hon. Alexander Shaw.
Michael Seymour Spencer-
Smith, D.S.O., M.C.
Frank Cyril Tiarks.
Henry Alexander Trotter.
Robert Wallace.
Walter Kennedy Whigham.
Arthur Whitworth.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 8, 1925.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued...	175,860,285	Govt. Debt...	11,015,100
		Other Securi- ties.....	8,734,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	156,110,285
	£175,860,285		£175,860,285

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Govt. Securi- ties	33,742,304
Rest	3,071,462	Other Securi- ties	69,237,587
Public Deposits	9,547,367	Notes	31,899,245
Other Deposits	109,508,232	Gold and Sil- ver Coin...	1,806,404
Seven-day and other Bills ...	5,479		
	£136,685,540		£136,685,540

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Comptroller, Sir Ernest M. Harvey K.B.E.

Chief Accountants, F. S. Arnold, Chief Cashier, C. P. Mahon.
A. M. Walker. Deputy Cashier, B. G. Cattersn.
Deputy Chief Accountant, W. M. Rowe. Assistant do., J. A. C. Osborne;
[M.C.] R. G. Harradence.
Asst. do., C. W. Wise, O.B.E., Branch Banks Off., E. N. Travers.
Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.
Agent, T. E. Boscawen.

Discount Office, Catesby Paget.
Secretary, H. Tilden.
Deputy do., R. C. G. Dale.
Assistant do., A. V. Alexander.

Law Courts Branch.
Agent, M. J. Hardcastle.

COUNTRY BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Birmingham, H. K. N. Thur-
ston, M.B.E.
Bristol, B. F. Williams.

Hull, A. C. Turner.
Leeds, Osborn Symonds.
Liverpool, F. G. Ager, D.S.O.

Manchester, E. H. Everett-Heath.
Newcastle, E. W. Lidderdale.
Plymouth, F. H. Smith.

THE "BIG FIVE."

Name.	Capital.	Capital Paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Dividend.	Branches and Sub-Branches.	Current Deposit and Other Accounts.	Net Profit, 1924.	Con- tingency Accts. 1924.
		£	£			£	£	£
Barclays Bank, Ltd.	857,589 "A" Shares, £4 each, fully paid. 11,760,811 "B" Shares, £1 each, fully paid. 401,205 "C" Shares of £1 each, fully paid.	15,562,552	8,250,000	"A" Shares 10% "B" Shares 14% "C" Shares 14%	1,800	298,947,270	2,067,281	250,000
Lloyds Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £71,864,780	14,372,966	10,000,000	16½	1,650	338,371,354	2,047,115	—
Midland Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £39,827,389	12,571,129	12,571,139	18	1,850	348,359,435	2,424,992	250,000
National Provincial Bank Ltd.	Subscribed £43,617,080	9,479,416	9,277,416	16	1,125	254,921,144	1,974,042	100,000
Westminster Bank, Ltd.	Subscribed £30,216,688	9,051,718	9,051,718	20 on £20 Shares 12½ on £1 Shares	926	269,015,340	1,804,782	100,000

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collecting from other Bankers. The amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31, 1924, was £39,532,864,000, an increase of £2,905,272,000 as compared with the year 1923. The Town Clearing in 1924 amounted to £35,038,605,000, an increase as compared with 1923 of £2,768,232,000; the Metropolitan Clearing to £1,574,114,000, an increase of £47,549,000; and the Country Clearing to £2,900,145,000, an increase of £89,491,000. The establishment is managed by a Committee of Bankers—Chairman, Sir Felix Schuster, Bart.; Deputy Chairman, Lawrence Currie, Esq.; Hon. Sec., R. Holland-Martin, C.B.; Acting Managers, A. E. Salt (Chief Inspector); Herbert J. Woodcock (Deputy Inspector).

Principal Banks in the British Empire.

A list of the principal Banks in the British Empire, with the date of their establishment and particulars of their Head Office, Capital, Reserve Fund, Deposits, and Dividends. Banks with an asterisk * are Clearing Bankers, and those with † are Army Agents; the reference for London Agents of Banks with no Office in London is to the numbers in the following list.

London Banking Hours are 9 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. (Saturdays 12 noon.)

- 1B AGRICULTURAL BANK OF EGYPT (1902), Cairo** (57½, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £3,740,000 (Ordinary and Deferred Shares £5, Preferred Shares £10 each, fully paid); Authorised Debenture Capital, £6,570,000; Outstanding, £4,175,000; Reserve Funds, £1,012,352.
- 3 ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1810), 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3**.—Capital, authorised, £1,250,000; subscribed, £1,100,000; paid up, £600,000 (£10 Preference Shares, fully paid, £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £460,000; Deposits, etc., £17,862,591; Dividend, 1922-23, 24, 15 p.c. less Tax; Bonus 5s. per Share, Tax free.
- 3A ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD. (1865), Calcutta, India (London Agents 175)**.—Paid up Capital, Rs 35.50.000; Shares Rs 100 fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs 44.50.000; Dividend, 1923-24, 18 p.c.
- 4 ALLAN (T.H.) & CO., 17, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3. ALLOWAY AND CHAMPION (1879), Main Office, 362, Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba (London Agents, 30)**.—Capital, \$1,025,000; Deposits, \$1,810,000, add Reserve, \$215,000.
- 5 AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Inc. The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1841), 65, Broadway, New York, U.S.A.; 62A Lombard St., E.C. 3**. Capital, \$18,000,000 (Shares fully paid).
- ANGLO-AUSTRIAN BANK LTD., 24, Lombard St., E.C. 3**.
- ANGLO-BALTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK, LTD., 92, Cannon Street, E.C. 4**.—Capital, £1,002,500 in 200,500 Ordinary Shares of £5 (4,100 fully paid and 196,400 with £2 11s. paid).
- ANGLO-CZECHOSLOVAKIAN BANK, Prague, London Office, 31, Lombard Street, E.C. 3**.—Capital, 120,000,000 Cz. Crowns.
- ANGLO-EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1910), 11, Peter St., Manchester**.
- 9 ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LTD. (1864), 37-39, King William Street, E.C. 4**. Affiliated to Barclay's Bank, Ltd. —Capital, £1,800,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £720,000.
- ANGLO-MALTESE BANK (1809), Exchange Buildings, Malta (London Agents, 164, 197B; 221)**. —Capital, £100,000 (£500 Shares, £400 paid).
- 10 ANGLO-PALESTINE CO., LTD. (1902), 10-12, Walbrook, E.C. 4 (London Agents, 122A)**. —Capital authorised, £1,000,000. Subscribed, £300,191 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £20,000; Deposits, etc., 1923, £1,284,566.
- ANGLO-POLISH BANK, LTD., 31, Lombard St., E.C. 3**. —Capital, P. M. 100.000.000.00; Reserve, P. M. 41.445.561; Current and Deposit Accounts, P. M. 1.713.063.439. Dividend, 1922, 30 p.c.
- 11C ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK, LTD. (1888), 117, Old Broad St., E.C. 2**.—Subscribed Capital, £8,734,660; Paid-up, £4,367,330 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £4,000,000; Deposits, etc., £42,551,755; Dividend, 1922-25, 10 p.c. Affiliated Banks —BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, Ltd.; COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, Ltd.
- 12 AUSTRALIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LTD., George and King Streets, Sydney, N.S.W. (37, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2)**.—Capital, £1,840,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £740,000; Deposits, etc., £11,294,435; Dividend, 1924-25, 7½ p.c. (178 Branches in Australia.)
- BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD. (1865), Lydiard St., Ballarat, Victoria (London Agents, 70)**.—Capital, paid up, £127,500; Reserve Fund, £60,000; Deposits, etc., £241,701. Dividend, 16 p.c. plus bonus 1 p.c.
- BALMER, LAWRIE & CO. Ltd. (1867), 103, Clive Street, Calcutta (14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. 3)**
- 12B BANCA COMMERCIALE ITALIANA (1894), Milan, Italy (30A Threadneedle St., E.C. 2)**.—Capital: Lire 400,000,000; Reserve, Lire 200,000,000; Deposits, Lire 6,071,000,000. Dividend, 1922-23, 12 p.c.
- BANCO DE BILBAO (1857), Bilbao (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C. 2)**.—Capital, Pesetas 100,000,000; Paid-up Capital, Pesetas 60,000,000; Reserve Fund, Pesetas 63,000,000; Deposits, etc., Pesetas 185,494,677.68.
- 12C BANCO DE CHILE (1894), Santiago and Valparaíso, Chile (94, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3)**.—Capital, paid up, \$100,000,000; Reserve Fund, \$58,000,000; Reserve Fund in Gold, £1,000,000. Deposits, etc., Currency \$290,977,098; Gold \$18,387,981; Dividend, 1923-24, 18 p.c.
- BANCO DI ROMA (1880), Rome. (Branches in Egypt, Palestine, and Malta.)**
- 13 BANCO ESPAÑOL DEL RÍO DE LA PLATA (1886), Buenos Aires, Argentine (7, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3)**.—Capital, \$100,000,000; Reserve Fund, \$49,937,871.15. Dividend, 1919, £6 p.c.
- BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO (1864), Lisbon (9, Bishopsgate E.C. 2)**.—Capital, Escudos 24,000,000; Reserve Funds, Escudos 34,000,000.
- BANGALORE BANK, LTD., Bangalore, India**.—Capital, Authorised Rs. 10.00.000. Subscribed Rs. 6.00.000 (Shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1.28.793; Deposits, etc., Rs. 9.30.586.
- BANK FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY IN WARSAW, LTD., Warsaw (31 & 33 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2)**. Capital, Zl. 2,133.33; Reserves, Zl. 1.807.81; Deposits and Current Account, Zl. 6.452.211.71.
- BANK OF ABYSSINIA (1905), Adis Ababa, Abyssinia (Registered Office, Cairo, Egypt)**.—Capital, £500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 5s. paid). Dividend, 1921, 3 p.c.
- 13A BANK OF ADELAIDE (1865), Adelaide, South Australia (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3)**.—Capital, £875,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £780,000; Deposits, etc.,

- £6,317,889; Dividend, 1924-25, £10 p.c. (104 Branches and Sub-branches.)
- 14 BANK OF ATHENS (1894), *Athens*, Greece (27, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, Dr. 72,000,000 (Dr. 100 Shares, fully paid).
- 15 BANK OF AUSTRALASIA (1835) (4, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Paid up Capital, £4,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,700,000; Deposits, etc., £39,882,923; Dividend, 1923-24, £13 p.c. (211 Branches in Australia and N.Z.).
- BANK OF BARODA, LTD. (1908), *Mandvi-Baroda*, India (*London Agents*, 90).—Issued and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 60,00,000. Paid up Capital, Rs. 30,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 21,50,000; Deposits, Rs. 482,04,878; Dividend, 1924, 15 p.c. (11 Branches in India.)
- BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD. (1889), *Hamilton*, Bermuda (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, £15,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £50,000.
- 17 BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD. (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, authorised £4,000,000. Subscribed £3,000,000; paid up £1,200,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000; Deposits, £6,726,491. (52 Branches.)
- BANK OF EAST ASIA, *Hong Kong*.
- 19 BANK OF ENGLAND (1694), Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £14,553,000 (Fully paid Stock); Reserve Fund, £3,071,462; Deposits, etc., Oct. 8, 1925, £109,508,232; Dividend, 1924-25, 12 p.c. (10 Branches in London and England.) See also p. 328.
- 20 BANK OF HAMILTON (1872), *Hamilton*, Ont., Canada (*London Agents*, 175).—Capital, \$5,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$4,850,000; Total Assets, \$74,471,630; Dividend, 1922-23, 12 p.c. (147 Branches in Canada.)
- 20A BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1906), *Bombay*, India (*London Agents*, 221).—Capital, Rs. 2,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 paid up); Reserve Fund, Rs. 76,00,000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 9,99,59,326; Dividend, 1924-25, 10 p.c. and Bonus 1 p.c.
- 21A BANK OF IRELAND (1783), College Green, *Dublin* (*London Agents*, 21, 75).—Capital, £2,769,230 Stock; Reserve Fund, £2,562,000; Deposits, etc., £42,000,000; Dividend, 1924, £12 p.c. and Bonus 1 p.c. both free of tax.
- 21B* BANK OF LIVERPOOL AND MARINS, LTD. (1831), 7, Water St., *Liverpool* (68 Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £8,791,120 (£20 Shares, £2 10s. paid up); Reserve Fund, £1,700,000; Deposits, etc., 30 June, 1925, £58,050,861; Dividend, 1924-25, £16 p.c.
- 21C BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (1862) (7, Princes St., E.C. 2).—Authorised Capital, £4,000,000; Paid up Capital, £3,540,000. £25 Shares, £17 paid. Reserve Fund, £3,600,000.
- BANK OF MALTA (1812), *Malta* (*London Agents*, 30, 132, 164, 221).
- 22 BANK OF MONTREAL (1817), *Montreal*, Canada (47, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, and 9, Waterloo Place, S.W. 1).—Capital, \$29,916,700 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$29,916,700; Deposits, etc., \$644,207,159; Dividend, 1920-21-22-23-24, 12 p.c. and bonus 2 p.c. (Over 600 Branches in North America.)
- 22A BANK OF MOROCCO, LTD. (1884), *Suffolk House*, E.C. 3. —Capital, £500,000 (£4 Shares, fully paid).
- 23 BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES (1817), *Sydney*, N.S.W. (29, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £6,000,000 (£20 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,150,000; Deposits, etc., £52,877,660; Dividend, 1923-24, £10 p.c. (403 Branches and Agencies in Australia and N.Z.).
- 24 BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1861), *Wellington*, N.Z. (1, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £6,154,988 (£529,988 4 p.c. Guaranteed Stock) Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid; Reserve Fund, £3,088,299; Deposits, £30,079,282; Dividend, 1924-25, £13½ p.c. (Over 200 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand, also branches in Melbourne and Sydney.)
- 24B BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA (1832), *Halifax*, N.S., and *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164, 193).—Capital, \$10,000,000 (\$100 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$19,500,000; Deposits, etc., \$179,943,461; Dividend, 1924, 16 p.c. (299 Branches.)
- 25 BANK OF RUMANIA, LTD. (1903), 16, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3. —Capital, £300,000 (£6 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £80,000.
- 26 BANK OF SCOTLAND (1695), *Bank St. Edinburgh* (30, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,987,500 (Stock, £1,325,000 paid up); Reserve Fund, £1,050,000; Deposits, etc., £31,429,270; Dividend, 1924-25, £16 p.c.
- 27 BANK OF SPAIN (1856), *Madrid*, Spain, (37, New Broad Street, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 150,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 39,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Pesetas* 550,000,000; Dividend, 1918-19, *Pesetas* 105 per share.
- 27A BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (1899), *Taipek*, *Formosa* (25, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Yen* 60,000,000; Reserve Fund, *Yen* 13,380,000; Dividend, 7 p.c., 1922-23.
- 28 BANK OF TORONTO (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Agents*, 164).—Capital, \$5,000,000 (Shares of \$100, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$7,422,404; Deposits, etc., \$84,466,117; Dividend, 1924-25, 12 p.c. (166 Branches in Canada.)
- 29 BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD. (1852), *Collins St.*, *Melbourne*, Australia (69, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £2,816,760 (£10 Preference, fully paid; £10 Ordinary, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £12,096,432; Dividend, 1921-22, 9 p.c. (122 Branches and Agencies.)
- 29C BANQUE BELGE POUR L'ETRANGER, LTD. (1902), *Brussels* (4, Bishopsgate St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Francs* 100,000,000 (Shares *Fr.* 500); Reserve Fund, *Fr.* 28,000,000; Deposits, etc., *Fr.* 610,780,934; Dividend, 1923-24, 8 p.c. free of tax.
- BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE, *Montreal*, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).—Paid up Capital and Reserve, \$11,000,000; Assets over \$120,000,000, (257 Branches and 327 Sub-Agencies).
- BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE (1909), *Brussels* and *Antwerp*, (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2).

- BANQUE NATIONALE DE CREDIT (1913) Paris** (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, *Fr.* 500,000,000 (Paid up *Fr.* 213,007,500). Reserve Funds *Fr.* 90,460,729; Current Account, *Fr.* 2,103,135,526.
- BANQUE FRANCO-SERBE (1910), Paris and Belgrade** (30, Coleman St., E.C. 2).—Capital, *Fr.* 20,000,000 (Shares, *Fr.* 500, fully paid).
- BANQUE FRANÇAISE D'EGYPTE (1907), 7, Rue Auber, Paris; Khartoum, Cairo and Obeid, Sudan.**
- BANQUE RUSSO-ASIATIQUE (1910), Paris** (119, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).
- LIONEL BARBER (1921) LTD., (1899), 411, Tower Building, Liverpool, and 38, Gresham St., E.C. 2.**—Capital, *£*50,000.
- 30* **BARCLAYS BANK, LTD. (1896), Head Office, 54, Lombard St., E.C. 3; Chief Foreign Branch, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3; City Office, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3** (branches throughout London).—Capital, *£*15,592,372 paid; (A Shares *£*4, fully paid; B Shares *£*1 fully paid; C Shares *£*1 fully paid); Reserve Fund, *£*8,250,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/25, *£*298,947,270; Dividend, 1924-25, A Shares 10 p.c., B Shares 14 p.c., C Shares 14 p.c. *Affiliated Banks*—BARCLAYS BANK OVERSEAS LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS); The BRITISH LINEN BANK; The UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD., *q.v.*
- 30A **BARCLAYS BANK (OVERSEAS) LTD., Chief Office, 33, Rue du IV Septembre, Paris.**
- 30B **BARCLAYS BANK (DOMINION, COLONIAL & OVERSEAS), formerly Colonial Bank (1836), 29, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.**—Capital *£*3,000,000 (*£*20 shares, *£*6 Paid); Reserve Fund *£*300,000; Deposits, etc., *£*6,973,038; Dividend 8 p.c., 1925.
- 31 **BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1890), 8, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and Liverpool.**—Capital, *£*1,025,000 (fully paid); Reserve Fund, *£*1,000,000; Deposits, etc., *£*20,275,491.
- 32 **BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), Belfast (A. J. J. No. 164).**—Capital, *£*2,500,000 (*£*12 10s. Shares, *£*3 paid); Reserve Fund, *£*600,000; Deposits, etc., *£*15,432,712; Dividend, 1923-24, 11 p.c. less tax.
- BENSON & CO., FREDERICK J. (1896), Dorland House, 14, Regent St., S.W. 1.**
- BENSON, ROBERT, & CO. (1853), 24, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.**
- BEVAN, CHURCHILL & CO., LTD., Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.**
- BLANDY BROTHERS & CO. (1815), Punchul, Madeira; Blandy Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd. (106, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).**
- BLANDY BROTHERS & CO. (1886), Las Palmas, Grand Canary; Blandy Bros. & Co. (London), Ltd. (106, Fenchurch St., E.C. 3).**
- B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & CO. (1858), 54, 55 & 56, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2.**—Capital, *£*625,000; Loans, Deposits, etc., *£*12,954,867.
- BONBRIGHT, WILLIAM P. & CO. (1895), 8, King William St., E.C. 4.**
- 36 **BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & CO. (1833), 35, College Green, Dublin (London Agents, 223).**
- BRANDT'S (WILLIAM) SONS & CO. (1805), 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.**
- BRIGHTWEN & CO. (1860), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.**
- BRITISH AND FOREIGN MERCANTILE BANK, LTD. (1917), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.**
- BRITISH AND NORTH EUROPEAN BANK LTD. (1920) 31-33, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.**—Authorised Capital, *£*1,000,000 Shares of *£*1 each. Issued and Paid-up Capital, *£*500,300.
- 38 **BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 48, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.**—Subscribed Capital, *£*240,000; 240,000 Shares of *£*1 each fully paid; Deposits and Current Accounts, *£*231,276.
- 39 **BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (1863), 4, Moorgate, E.C. 2, and Manchester.**—Capital, *£*2,000,000 (*£*20 Shares, *£*10 paid); Reserve Fund, *£*1,000,000; Deposits, etc., *£*18,111,537; Dividend, 1923, 10 p.c.
- 39A **BRITISH, FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORPORATION, LTD. (1910), B. F. C. House, Gresham Street, E.C. 2.**—Capital, issued, *£*385,000; Reserve and undivided Profits, *£*78,665; Dividend, 1922, 5 p.c.
- BRITISH ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1916), 12, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.**—Capital, authorised and fully paid, *£*1,000,000; Reserve (31/12/1924), *£*250,000.
- 40 **BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (38, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2).** *Affiliated to Barclays Bank, Ltd.*—Capital, *£*1,250,000 fully paid; Reserve Funds, *£*1,650,000; Deposits, etc., *£*26,654,368; Dividend, 1924-25, 16 p.c.; 187 Branches and Sub-Branches.
- 41 **BRITISH MUTUAL BANKING CO., LTD. (1857), Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.**—Capital, *£*200,000 (*£*5 Shares, *£*1 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, *£*30,000; Reserve against contingencies, *£*30,000; Deposits, etc., *£*579,464; Dividend, 1923-24, 10 p.c.
- 42 **BRITISH ORIENTAL BANK, LTD. (1909), Smyrna (1, Walbrook, E.C. 4).**—Capital, *£*26,994 (*£*1 Shares, fully paid); Credit to P/L account *£*3,114; Deposits, etc., *£*2,281. (Figures of Dec., 1920.)
- BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. (1919), 33, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.**—Capital, *£*5,000,000; authorised, *£*2,000,000; paid in full, 200,000 A Shares of *£*5; 200,000 B Shares of *£*5; Deposits, *£*2,294,568; Dividend 6 p.c. *p.a.* on A Shares.
- BRITISH TRADE CORPORATION (1917), 13 & 14, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.**—Capital Subscribed, *£*1,000,000 (200,000 Shares of *£*2 10s., fully paid, and 500,000 "A" Shares of *£*1 each); Deposits, etc., *£*1,019,550.
- 45 **BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. (1810), Founders Court, Lothbury, E.C. 2, & 123, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.**
- 46 **BUITENLANDSCHE BANKVEREENIGING (1897), Amsterdam (20, Copthall Avenue, E.C. 2).**—Capital, *Florins*, 1,500,000. (Shares, *Fl.* 150, fully paid.)
- BUNGE & COMPANY, LIMITED, 33 & 34, Bury St., E.C. 3.**
- 46A **CANADIAN PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1855), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (London Agents, 164).**—Capital, \$7,000,000 (\$200 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$7,000,000; Deposits, \$7,334,483.13; Dividend, 1924, 12 p.c. (8 Branches in Canada.)
- 47 **CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (2, Lombard St., E.C. 3).**—Capital, *£*4,109,589 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *£*4,109,589; Total Assets, 29/11/1924, *£*104,809,629;

- Dividend, 1925, 12 p.c. + 1 p.c. (539 Branches in North America.)
- CATER & COY., LTD. (1912), 4, Castle Court, Birch Lane, E.C. 2.
- CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), Bombay.—Capital, Rs. 1,68,00,000; (Shares of Rs. 50, Rs. 25 paid); Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,00,00,000; Deposits, etc., Rs. 15,69,00,000; Dividend, 1923, 12 p.c. (16 Branches.)
- CHALMERS, GUTHRIE & CO., LTD. (1793), 9, Idol Lane, E.C. 3.
- 53 CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA (1853), 38, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £3,000,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,000,000; Deposits, etc., £42,059,312; Dividend, 1924, 20½ p.c. (42 Branches and Agencies.)
- CHILD & CO. (1599), *Amalgamated with GLENN, MILLS & CO.*
- CHINESE COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD. (1912), Singapore, Straits Settlements.—Capital, Issued and Subscribed, \$1,000,000.00; Reserve, \$1,100,000.00; Deposits, etc., \$3,726,954.09; Dividend, 12 p.c. and Bonus 3 p.c.
- 60 CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD. (1838), St. Vincent Place, Glasgow (30, Lombard St., E.C. 3). *Affiliated to No. 164.*—Capital, £5,250,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,300,000; Deposits, etc., £31,070,379; Dividend, 1923-24, 18 p.c.
- COATES & CO. (1919), 21, Old Change, E.C. 4.
- 55 COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1893), Collins St., Melbourne (17, Moorgate, E.C. 2).—Subscribed Capital, £2,860,804 (£10 Preference, fully paid; 108. Ordinary, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £685,000; Deposits, etc., £19,666,798; Dividend, 1924-25, 4 p.c. on Pref. shares, 15 p.c. on Ordinary shares. (442 Branches and Agencies.)
- 68 COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), George St., Edinburgh (62, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,500,000 (250,000 A shares of £20, each £5 paid); 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,750,000; Deposits, etc., £34,716,735; Dividend, 1924-25, 16 p.c. on A shares; 10 p.c. on B shares.
- 68A COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD. (1904), 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £500,000; Deposits, £3,132,950.
- 69 COMMERCIAL BANKING CO. OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), George St., Sydney, N.S.W. (18, Birch Lane, E.C. 3).—Capital, £7,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,830,000; Deposits, etc., £36,930,963; Dividend, 1924-25, 20 p.c. (237 Branches in N.S.W. and Queensland.)
- 70 COMMONWEALTH BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1912).—Sydney, N.S.W. (36-41, New Broad St., E.C. 2; Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Authorised Capital, £20,000,000; Capital in hand, £4,000,000. Deposits (General Bank), June 25, £35,155,565, (Savings Bank) £42,373,086; Reserve Fund, £696,608; Redemption Fund, £2,201,994. (79 Branches in Commonwealth.) Note Issue Dept., £53,890,226.
- 71 COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1880), 14, Rue Bergère, Paris (8-13, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £10,000,000 (Shares, Francs 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,300,391; Deposits, etc., £164,052,472; Dividend, 1922-23, 10 p.c.
- 73 THOMAS COOK & SON (BANKERS), LTD., 1841, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4.—Capital, Authorised and issued, £200,000; called up, £100,000 in 200,000 shares of £1 with 10s. paid; Reserve Fund, £60,000. Deposits, etc., £2,899,744.
- COPLYS BANK, LTD. (1916), 36-7, Old Jewry, E.C. 2, Perth, W. A., and Melbourne.
- COSSART, GORDON & CO., LTD. (1745), 75, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.
- 75* COUTTS & CO. (1892), 440, Strand, W.C. 2.—Capital, £800,000; Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £7,717,445.
- CREDIT FONCIER D'ALGERIE ET DE TUNISIE (1880), 43, Rue Cambon, Paris, (18, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, France 125,000,000; Reserves, Francs 22,009,875.47; Deposits, Francs 617,593,859.28.
- 76A CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66, Rue de la Victoire, Paris (126, Cannon St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £4,000,000. Issued 200,000 Shares of £20 (Fr. 500), 179,230 Registered Shares, Fr. 125 paid up, and 20,770 Shares fully paid to 31 Dec., 1921; Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits etc., £21,069,155.
- 77 CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), Palais du Commerce, Lyons, France (40, Lombard St., E.C. 3).—Capital, Francs 250,000,000 (Shares, Fr. 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Fr. 200,000,000; Deposits, Francs 4,585,029,835.
- 77A CREDITO ITALIANO (1870), Genoa and Milan, Italy (22, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4).—Capital, Lire 300,000,000 (Shares, Lire 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Lire 100,000,000; Deposits, etc., Lire 4,419,768,340; Dividend, 1922, 9 p.c.
- 81 ROGER CUNLIFFE, SONS & CO. (1830), 28, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.
- DANIELL, CAZENOVE & CO., 50, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
- DE PURY, GAUTSCHI & CO. (1902), 17, St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.
- 82 DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1829), Spring Gardens, Manchester (75, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital £9,480,000 (£15 shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,750,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/25, £52,020,343; Dividends, 1923-24, 18½ per cent.
- SAMUEL DOBREE & SONS (1770), 7, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
- 82A DOMINION BANK (1871), King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, Canada (3, King William Street, E.C. 4).—Capital, \$6,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$7,000,000; Deposits, etc., \$91,378,285; Dividends, 12 p.c. plus 1 p.c. bonus. (117 Branches in Canada.)
- MESSRS. DRUMMOND (1717), 49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1. (Now Drummonds Branch Royal Bank of Scotland.)
- 89 WILLIAM DUFF & SON, LTD., 115-117, Cannon St., E.C. 4.
- 90 EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C. 3.—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £360,000; Deposits, etc., £5,479,060; Dividend, 1922-23, 9 p.c. (10 Branches in India and East.)
- 93 ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1893), 5, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—

- Capital, Paid up, £2,250,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,820,000; Deposits, etc., £25,696,754; Dividend, 1923-24, 12½ p.c., free of Income Tax. (370 Branches in Australia and Tasmania.)
- 93A **EQUITABLE TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK** (1871), 37, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (10, Moorgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, \$23,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$12,031,807; Deposits, \$387,876,070.
- 93B **EQUITABLE BANK, LTD.** (1900), *Halifax, Yorks* (London Agents, 221).—Capital paid up £100,000; Reserve Fund, £150,000; Deposits, etc., £1,428,993; Dividend, 1923-24, 16 p.c. (23 Branches.)
- 94 **ERLANGERS** (1859), 8, Crosby Square, E.C. 3.
- 94A **FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., LTD.** (1911), 15, Cockspur St., S.W. 1.—Capital, £100,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid). Deposits, \$159,715,468.60.
- 99B **GILLET BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD.** (1867), 27, Clements Lane, Lombard St., E.C. 4.
- 100+ **GLYN, MILLS & CO.** (1753), 67, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Child's Branch*, 1, Fleet St., E.C. 4; *Holt's Branch*, 3 & 4, Whitehall Place, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,060,000 (Stock, all fully paid); Reserve Fund, £530,000; Deposits, etc., £27,838,489.
- GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD.** (1911), Port of Spain, *Trinidad*, West Indies (London Agents, 75).
- GOSCHENS & CUNLIFFE**, 12, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
- 105+ **GRINDLAY & CO., LTD.** (1828), 54, Parliament St., S.W. 1.
- 105A **GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK** (1864), 140, Broadway, New York, U.S.A. (32, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, \$25,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$15,000,000; Undivided Profits Account, \$6,229,296. Deposits, \$528,971,656.44.
- 105D **GUINNESS, MAHON & CO.** (1836), 20, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; 17, College Green, Dublin.
- 106 **GUNNER & CO.** (1809), Bishop's Waltham, Hants (London Agents, 30).
- HAYS & SONS** (1790), 24, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2 and Stock Exchange.
- HALIFAX COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., LTD.** (1810), Amalgamated with the BANK OF LIVERPOOL and MARTINS.
- HAMBROS BANK, LTD.**, *Head Office*, 41-47, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; *West End Office*, Norway House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£10 shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve, 1,050,000; Deposits, etc., £15,807,722; Dividend, 1924-25, 18 p.c.
- 114 **HARROD'S LTD.** (1889), 87-135, Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge, S.W. 1. Authorised Capital, £6,500,000; Issued Capital, £5,915,000; Reserve Fund, £719,096.
- 114A **E. VON DER HEYDT & CO.** (1911), 6, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
- 115 **HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD.** (1825), College Green, *Dublin* (London Agents, 132).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£20 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £575,000; Deposits, etc., £12,842,726; Dividend half year ending June 30, 1925, 10 p.c. free of Income Tax.
- HIGGINSON & CO.** (1907), 80, Lombard St., E.C. 3.
- 115A **CHARLES HOARE & CO.** (1673), 37, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, etc., £3,267,512.
- HOHLER & CO.** (1820), 33, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
- 115D **HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION** (1865), *Hongkong* (9, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3).—Capital, \$20,000,000 (£125 Shares, fully paid); Sterling Reserve Fund, £4,500,000; Silver Reserve Fund, \$26,500,000; Deposits, etc., \$523,977,090; Dividend, 1923-24, £8 per share.
- 115E **FREDERICK HUTH & CO.** (1809), 12, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C. 2.
- 115F **IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA** (1875), *Toronto*, Ontario (London Agents, 132).—Capital, \$7,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$7,500,000; Deposits, \$92,402,110; Dividend, 1920-25, 12 p.c., Bonus, 1 p.c. (177 Branches.)
- IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA** (1920), *Calcutta*, *Bombay*, *Madras*. (London Office, 5, Whittington Avenue, E.C. 3). Capital, Subscribed, Rs. 11,25,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 4,77,50,000. (145 Branches.)
- 116 **IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA** (1889), *Teheran* Persia (33-36, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £650,000 (£6 10s. Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £420,000; Deposits, £3,916,721; Dividend, 9s. per share, 1924-25. (22 Branches in India, Iraq and Persia.)
- 118 **INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION** (1901), 60, Wall St., New York, U.S.A. (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital and Reserves, \$10,000,000; Undivided Profits, \$3,723,000; Deposits, etc., \$82,600,000; Dividend, 1924, 20 p.c., 1922, 22 p.c.
- 119 **IONIAN BANK, LTD.** (1839), Basildon House, Moorgate St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £600,000 (£5 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £190,000; Deposits, etc., £6,536,313; Dividend, 1924, 8 p.c.
- 120 **IRONMONGER & CO.**, 5, Angel Court, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.
- 121 **ISLE OF MAN BANKING CO., LTD.** (1865), *Douglas*, I. of M. (London Agents, 221).—Capital, £150,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £96,000; Deposits, etc., £2,240,372; Dividend, 1924, 25 p.c.
- ITALO-BELGIAN BANK, Antwerp** (50, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2).—Capital, Fr. 50,000,000 (Fr. 500 Shares); Reserve Fund, Fr. 26,000,000.
- J. JACKSON & SONS** (1866), 16, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and 7 and 8, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.
- S. JAPHET & CO., LTD.**, 60, London Wall, E.C. 2; 1 Shorter's Court, E.C. 2.
- 122A **JEWISH COLONIAL TRUST, LTD.** (1899), Brook House, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 90, High St., Whitechapel.—Capital, £394,310 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £4,528; Deposits, etc., £1,307,027. (7 Branches.)
- 122B **N. KEIZER & CO.**, 9, Drapers Gdns., E.C. 2.
- 122C **A. KEYSER & CO.** (1853), 31, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2.
- 126 **KLEINWORT, SONS & CO.** (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C. 3.
- 129 **LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE BANK, LTD.** (1872), 43, Spring Gardens, *Manchester* (London Agents, 221).—Capital, £2,013,120 (£20 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,006,560; Deposits, £25,509,362; Dividend, 1924, 20 p.c.
- LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF VICTORIA, LTD.** (1864), 374, Little Collins St., *Melbourne*.—Capital paid up, £76,529 5s. (£1 18s. Shares, 10s. 6d. paid).

- 131 LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. 11, Lombard St., E.C. 3.
- 132* LLOYDS BANK LTD. (1865). *Head Office*, 42, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3; *Registered Office*, 71, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Eastern Department*, 14, King William St., E.C. 4; *Branches* *Colonial & Foreign Department*, 21 Austin Friars, E.C. 2; *City Offices*, 20, King William St., E.C. 4; *City Offices*, 72, Lombard St., E.C. 3; *Threadneedle St.*, E.C. 2; *Country Clearing Department*, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2; *Trustee Department*, 39, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 16, St. James's St., S.W. 1; *Law Courts*, 222, Strand, W.C. 2; *Cox's & King's Branch*, 6, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. — Subscribed Capital, £71,864,780 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £10,000,000; Current, Deposit, and Other Accounts (30/6/1925), £338,371,354; Dividend, 1924, 16½ p.c. Over 1,650 Offices; *Associated Banks*—THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD.; THE BANK OF LONDON AND SOUTH AMERICA, LTD. (q.v.).—LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LIMITED; THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LTD.; BANK OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA, LTD.; THE BRITISH ITALIAN BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.
- 132½ LLOYDS AND NATIONAL PROVINCIAL FOREIGN BANK LTD. (1911), 43, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris; 31, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 71, Haymarket, S.W. 1.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, £20 paid). 17 Branches.
- 137 LONDON MERCHANT BANK, LTD. (1873), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,500,000 on B Shares 5 p.c. for 1924, and a p.c. (Actual) July, 1925). On —Preference Shares 7 p.c.
- LYON & TUCKER (1866), 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.
- 152A MANCHESTER AND COUNTY BANK, LTD. (1862), 55, King St., Manchester (London Agents, 175).—Capital, £5,460,200 (£20 Shares, £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,025,000; Dividend, 16¼ p.c., 1923.
- M. W. MARSHALL & CO. (1860), 33, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4.
- MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1892), 15, Gracechurch St., E.C. 3.—Capital, £1,050,000 (60,000 A and B Shares, £25—£12 10s. paid, 60,000 C Shares, £5—fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,300,000; Deposits, etc., £12,158,014; Dividend, 1924, 16 p.c.; First 6 months, 1925, 8 p.c. 21 Branches and Agencies.
- MIDDLESEX BANKING CO. LTD. (1885), 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.—Authorised Capital, £100,000; paid up, £29,480.
- 164* MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2, *Chairman*, The Right Hon. Reginald McKenna, *Joint Managing Directors*, Frederick Hyde, Edgar W. Woolley. *Joint General Managers*, R. Richards, J. G. Buchanan, E. T. Parkes, H. A. Astbury, A. T. Jackson, R. W. Taylor. *Principal City Secretary*, F. O. Iffee. *Principal City Offices*, 5, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; 5, Princes St., E.C. 2; 52, Cornhill, E.C. 3; 6, Lothbury, E.C. 2. *Overseas Branch*, 122 Old Broad St., E.C. 2. *Shipping Branch*, 5, Princes Street, E.C. 2.
- Subscribed Capital, £39,827,389. Paid up Capital, £12,571,139 (2,869,079 Shares of £12 each, £2 10s. paid; 1,921,677 Shares of £2 10s. each fully paid) and 524,249 shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserve Fund, £12,571,139; Deposits, etc. (June 30, 1925), £348,359,435; Dividend, 21 years to 1924, 18 p.c. per ann. (Over 1,850 offices in England and Wales.) *Affiliations*: BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, LTD., THE CLYDESDALE BANK, LTD., and NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (q.v.), THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.
- MILLER BROTHERS & CO., 83, Finsbury Pavement, E.C. 2.
- THE MOLSONS BANK (1855). *Montreal*, Canada (London Agents, 221).—Capital, \$4,000,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$5,000,000; Div., 1920-23, 12 p.c.
- MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846). *Montreal*, Canada (London Agents, 22).—Capital, \$1,498,570 (\$100 Shares, \$75 paid); Reserve Fund, \$1,600,000; Deposits, etc., \$52,256,531.
- MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. (1838), 23, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2; Private unlimited Coy. (1917)—Capital, £1,000,000 fully paid.
- THOMAS MOSLEY & CO. (1829). *Gibraltar* (London Agents, 221) and 132.
- 165 MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, Cork, Ireland (London Agents, 175).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £2 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,135,000; Deposits, £25,391,429; Dividend, June, 1925, 18 p.c. free of Income Tax.
- MURRIETA & CO., LTD. (1915), 19, Great Winchester St., E.C. 2.
- THE MUSLIN BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Lahore. (London Agents, 221.)
- 168* NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835), 13-17, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., £33,340,893; Dividend 148. per share June, 1924.
- 169 NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD. (1858), Collins St., Melbourne (7, Lothbury, E.C. 2).—Capital, £4,000,000 (£10 fully paid Shares; £8 Ordinary Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £2,300,000; Deposits, etc., £31,916,542; Dividend, 1923-24, to 30, Sept. 1924 (Interim) 10 p.c., Mar. 1925 (Final) 10 p.c.
- 170A NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT (1898), Cairo, Egypt (6 & 7, King William St., E.C. 4).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,425,000; Deposits, £14,986,122; Dividend, 1924, 15 p.c.
- 171 NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1863), 26, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £4,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £2,800,000; Deposits, etc., £32,548,162; Dividend, 1924, 20 p.c.
- 172 NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8, Moorgate, E.C. 2.—Capital, £6,000,000 (£7 10s. Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £1,980,000; Deposits, £10,822,911; Div. 1924-25, 12 and B 2 p.c.
- 173 NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (37, Nicholas Lane, E.C. 4). Affiliated to Lloyds Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£500 Stock, £110 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,300,000; Deposits, etc., 1/11/1924, £31,018,368; Dividend, 1920-24, 16 p.c.

- 173A NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD.,** (1891), *Pretoria* (Circus Place, London Wall, E.C. 2; 111, St. Martin's Lane, Trafalgar Sq., W.C. 2).—Capital, £2,075,500 (£7 Shares, fully paid); Deposits, etc., £33,967,278. (352 Branches and Agencies.)
- 173C NATIONAL BANK OF TURKEY (1909),** *Head Office, Galata, Constantinople*.—Capital £1,000,000 (£10 Shares, £2 10s. paid).
- 173D NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, 55, Wall St., New York, U.S.A.** (36, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2, and 11, Waterloo Place, S.W. 7).—Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$113,149,175; Deposits, \$824,201,190; Dividend, 1920, 20 p.c., first half 1922, 10 p.c.
- 174 NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35, Cornhill, E.C. 3.**—Authorised Capital, £2,700,000—Issued £2,153,335. Paid up Capital £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £26,826,096. Dividend and Bonus, 1924. "A" shares, 10 p.c.; "B" shares, 23 p.c.
- 174A NATIONAL METAL AND CHEMICAL BANK, LTD.,** Adelaide House, King William St., E.C. 4.
- 175* NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833),** *Head Office, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2*—Capital, £43,617,080 (£25 Shares, £3 10s. paid; £20 Shares, £4 paid and £5 fully paid); Reserve Fund, £9,479,416; Deposits, etc., £254,921,144; Dividend, 1924, 16 p.c. (1,125 Branches and Agencies.)
- NEDERLANDSCH INDISCHE HANDELSBANK (1863),** *Amsterdam (London Agents, 164, 221, 189C and 204B).*—Cap., *Fls.* 55,000,000; Reserve, *Fls.* 23,177,000; Deposits, etc., *Fls.* 159,309,463.13; Dividend 1924, 10 p.c.; and at *Hong Kong, Singapore, Bombay and Calcutta.*
- 175A NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA (1888),** *Amsterdam (Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C. 2).*—Capital, £468,542 (£60 and Fl. 500 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £146,833; Deposits, etc., £1,712,839; Dividend, 1924, 5 p.c. (17 Branches in South Africa.)
- NEUMANN, LUEBECK & CO. 286-294, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C. 2.**
- NORTH BORNEO, STATE BANK OF (1921),** *Sandakan (London Agents, 53).*
- 176 NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (1836),** *Aberdeen (London Office, 25-31, Moorgate, E.C. 2).*—Capital, £3,260,000 (£20 Shares, £6 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £850,000; Deposits, etc., £20,285,256; Dividend, 1922-23, 18 p.c.
- 178 NORTHERN BANKING CO., LTD. (1824),** *Belfast (London Agents, 100, 30).*—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000; Reserve Fund, £800,000; Deposits, etc., £15,524,583; Dividend, 1924-25, 17½ p.c. A shares, 8½ p.c. B shares.
- OTTOMAN BANK (1863),** *Constantinople, Turkey (26-27, Throgmorton St., E.C. 2).*—Capital £10,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid; Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., Dec. 31, 1924 £14,000,245; Dividend 1921, 5 p.c. (paid August, 1922).
- THE P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION, LTD. (1920), 117-123, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.** *West End Branch, 16, Cockspur St., S.W.*—Authorised Capital, £5,000,000 (£10 Shares, fully paid). Issued Capital, £2,594,160. Reserve, £160,000; Deposits, £9,419,341. (9 Branches).
- 179 PARRY, MURRAY & CO. (1908), 107, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.**
- 180 PEDDIE, HARKER & MARTIN, LTD. (1917), 156 & 157, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.**
- 181 PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900),** *Place d'Armes, Montreal (London Agents 132).*—Capital, \$3,000,000 (\$200 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000; Deposits, etc., \$36,064,765.24; Dividend, 1923-24, 9 p.c.
- 183 PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1825), 8, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.**—Capital, £4,080,000 (£100 Old Shares, £12 10s. paid; £20 New Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £550,000; Deposits, etc., £16,000,000; Dividend, 1921-22, 14½ p.c.
- 184 QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1872),** *Brisbane (8, Princes St., E.C. 2).*—Capital subscribed £1,500,000 paid up, £1,453,551; Reserve Fund, £660,000; Deposits, etc., £7,920,653; Dividend, 1924-25, 10 p.c.
- 185 GERALD QUIN, COPE & CO. (1892), 29, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.**
- 186 REEVES, WHITBURN & COMPANY, LTD., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. 4.**
- 186A REID, CASTRO & CO. (1850),** *Funchal, Madeira (119, Cheapside, E.C. 2).*
- 187A RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 103, Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4.**—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, March 31, 1925, £15,000.
- 188† RICHARDSON & CO. (18th century), 26, King St., St. James's, S.W. 1.**
- RODOCANACHI, SONS & CO. (1830),** *Palmerston House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.*
- G. ROSS & CO. (1860), 80, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.**
- 189C N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS (1805),** *New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4.*
- 189D ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1888),** *Melbourne (18, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).*—Paid up Capital £750,000; 270,000 Shares paid up to £1; 120,000 Shares paid up to £4; Reserve Fund, £620,000; Deposits, etc., £4,677,525; Dividend, 1924-25, 10 p.c.
- 190 ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869),** *Montreal (2, Bank Buildings, Princes St., E.C. 2).*—Capital, £24,400,000 (\$100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £24,400,000; Deposits, \$578,000,000; Dividend, 1924-25, 12 p.c. and 2 p.c. Bonus.
- 191 ROYAL BANK OF IRELAND, LTD. (1836),** *Foster Place Dublin (London Agents, 221).*—Capital, £1,500,000 (£50 Shares, £10 paid); Reserve Fund, £200,000; Deposits, etc., £6,817,949; Div., 1922-23, 10 p.c.
- 193 ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727),** *St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).*—Capital, £2,500,000 (£100 Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £2,347,393; Deposits, Oct. 24, £39,719,331. Dividend, 1924-25, 15 p.c.
- 194 A. RUFFER & SONS, LTD. (1872), 39, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.**
- RUSSIAN AND ENGLISH BANK, (1911),** *Petrograd (4, Moorgate, E.C. 2).*
- 195 RUSSIAN BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, 61 & 62, Gracechurch Street, E.C. 3.**
- 197 RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK (1910),** *Paris (119, Old Broad St., E.C. 2).*—Capital,

- Roubles 55,000,000; Reserve Fund, Rs. 26,961,432 and Kouping Taels, 3,500,000.
- 197B SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. (1853), 114, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
- J. HENRY SCHRODER & CO. (1804), 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.
- A. SCOTT & CO. (1855), Rangoon, Burma.
- SRLIMAN BROTHERS (1864), 18, Austin Friars, E.C. 2.
- SEYD & CO., LTD. (1858), 38, Lombard St., E.C. 3.
- 201B SOCIÉTÉ BELGE DE CREDIT INDUSTRIEL (1903), Brussels (124, Cannon St., E.C. 4).
- 202 SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (53, Old Broad St., E.C. 2; 65, Regent St., W. 1).
- STANDARD BANK, LTD. (1912), Bombay, India.
- 202A STANDARD BANK OF CANADA (1873), Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, 173).—Paid up Capital, \$4,823,400; Reserve Fund, \$2,900,000; Deposits, etc., \$63,432,377; Dividend, 1924 25, 12 p.c. (226 Branches in Canada.)
- 203 THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD. (1862), 10, Clements Lane, E.C. 4, 77, King William St., E.C. 4, 63, London Wall, E.C. 2, and 9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.—Authorised Capital, £10,000,000; Subscribed Capital, £8,916,660; Paid up Capital, £2,229,165; Reserve Fund, £2,893,335; Deposits, etc., £47,031,133; Dividend, 1924 25, 14 p.c.
- GEORGE STEUART & CO. (1843), Colombo, Ceylon (London Agents, 30).
- 204A JOHN STUART & CO., LTD. (1834), Manchester (London Agents, 175).—Capital, £40,000; Issued, £32,700 Preference; 2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).
- SUMITOMO BANK, LTD. (1895), Osaka, Japan (67, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).
- 204B SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), Basle (99, Gresham St., E.C. 2; 110, Regent St., S.W. 1).
- B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), Malta (London Agents, 221).
- LUKE THOMAS & CO., LTD., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3, and at Aden.
- J. C. IM THURN & SONS (1844), 17, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. 2.
- TURNBULL AND SOMERVILLE (1871), Valetta, Malta (London Agents, 123).
- 205 ULSTER BANK, LTD. (1836), Waring Street, Belfast (Affiliated to No. 221).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £900,000; Deposits, etc., £21,567,007; Dividend, 1923-24, 21¼ p.c.
- 208 THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1837), 71, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Authorised and Subscribed, £10,500,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £4,150,000; Deposits, etc., £33,995,484; Div., 1922-23, 15 p.c.
- 210 UNION BANK OF MANCHESTER, LTD. (1836), York St., Manchester (London Agents 30).—Affiliated to Barclays Bank, Ltd.—Capital, £1,500,000 (£5 Shares, £2 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £525,000; Deposits, etc., £18,840,503; Dividend, 1924, 20 p.c.
- 211 UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830), 191, Ingram St., Glasgow, C. 1; 64, George St., Edinburgh (62, Cornhill, E.C. 3).—Capital, £5,000,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,300,000; Deposits, etc., £27,677,788; Dividend, 1923-24, 18 p.c.
- UNION BANK OF WARSAW, 11-12 Blomfield Street, E.C.
- 213 UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Capital Issued, £2,250,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,475,000.
- 220 WESTERN AUSTRALIAN BANK (1841), Perth, W.A. (11, Leadenhall St., E.C. 3).—Authorised Capital, £1,000,000 (£1 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £989,015; Deposits, £2,974,209; Dividends, 1924-25, 17½ p.c.
- WESTERN BANK, LTD. (1919), 85-90, Dashwood House, Old Broad St., E.C. 2.
- 221 WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1836). John Rae, Chief General Manager; J. J. Brown, F. W. Ingall, P. H. Mortimer, W. J. Woolrich, Joint General Managers; J. Harris, E. F. Robinson, Assistant General Managers; E. D. Hyatt, Registrar; F. Mytton, Secretary; Head Office, 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2; J. J. Brown, Manager; F. Lees, Deputy Manager; W. W. Woodhams, Asst. Manager; C. C. Simpson, Principal, Colonies & Agencies Department; Inscribed Stock Transfer Office, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C. 2; Trustee Department, 4, Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2; G. Paget, Manager; C. J. A. Knight, Asst. Manager; Lombard Street Office, 21, Lombard Street, E.C. 3; W. J. Woolrich, Manager; A. P. Milsed, Deputy Manager; J. Greenhill, Assistant Manager. Bartholomew Lane Office, 4, Bartholomew Lane, E.C. 2; W. B. Alldritt, Manager; W. J. R. Cane, Asst. Manager. West End Office, 1, St. James's Sq., S.W. 1; G. P. Fisher, Manager; H. E. Shipp, Asst. Manager. Foreign Branch Office, 82, Cornhill, E.C. 3; D. Withers, Manager; F. J. Jacobs, A. J. H. Ruch, Asst. Managers.—Capital, £33,000,000 (1,500,000 Shares of £20 Shares each (£5 paid), and 3,000,000 Shares of £1 each); Reserve Fund, £9,051,718; Deposits, etc., June 30, 1925, £269,015,340; Dividend, 1924, 20 p.c. £20 Shares, 12½ p.c. £1 Shares. (926 Branches, Sub-branches and Agencies.) Affiliated Banks, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (q. v.).
- 221A WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD., 41, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
- 222 WILLIAM WHITELEY, LTD. (1899), Queen's Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.
- 223* WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Mosley St., Manchester (20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3).—Issued Capital, £8,125,000; Paid up Capital, £1,875,000; Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Dividend, 1924, A Shares 13¼ p.c., B Shares 12½ p.c.
- WOGAU & CO. (1839), 4, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.
- 225 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD. (1880), Yokohama, Japan (7, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2).—Capital, Yen 100,000,000 (Yen 100 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Yen 83,500,000; Dividend, 1924-25, 12 p.c.
- 227 YORKSHIRE PENNY BANK, LTD. (1911), 2, Infirmary St., Leeds (27, King St., E.C. 2).—Capital, £1,250,000 (£5 Shares, £3 paid); Reserve Fund, £750,000; Deposits, etc., £29,165,012.

The Numbers represent the Names of Banks in the Alphabetical List on pages 329-336.
(H.O.) signifies the Head Office; an asterisk denotes Fair and Market Days.

Abbey Town-164 (F.).
Abbots Bromley-30 (M.).
Abbots Langley-30 (Th.), 132 (Th.).
Aberconwy-30 (M., W. & F.), 132 (M., W. & F.).
Aberavon-30, 132.
Aberayron-30, 164, 175.
Aberburyford-30 (M., W. & F.), 132 (M., W. & F.), 175 (Tu. & F.).
Aberbeby-30 (Tu. & F.), 164 (Tu. & F.).
Abercarn-30, 132, 164.
Abercrave-30, 164 (W.).
Abercrombi-30 (Th.), 132 (Th.).
Abercynon-30 (Tu. & F.), 132 (M., W. & F.).
Aberdare-30, 132, 164.
Aberdaron-30 (Th.), 164 (F.), 175 (Th.).
Aberdovey-30, 164, 175.
Aberfan-30 (M., W. & F.), 132 (M., W. & F.), 164 (M., W. & F.).
Aberford-164 (Th.).
Abergavenny-30, 132, 164, 175.
Abergele-30, 164, 175.
Abergynolwyn-164 (all S.), 175 (all S.).
Abergynydd-132 (Tu. & W.), 164 (M., Tu. & F.).
Aberkenfig-30 (Tu.), 132 (W.), 175 (S.).
Aberllynny-132 (Th.), 164, 175 (W.).
Abersoch-30 (Tu. & F.), 164, 175 (M. & F.).
Abersychan-30, 132, 164.
Abertillery-30, 132, 164, 175 (M.).
Abertrysswg-30 (Tu.).
Abertridwr-30 (M., W., F. & S.), 132 (M. & F.), 175 (Tu. & S.).
Aberystwyth-30, 132, 164, 175.
Abingdon-30, 164, 221.
Aberington-82, 129, 132, 152A, 210, 227.
Ackworth-30 (Tu. & F.).
Ackworth Moor Top-30 (Tu. & F.), 164 (F.).
Acle-30, 132 (Th.).
Accock Green-132, 164.
Accomb-30, 164 (Tu. & S.).
Addiscombe-30, 221.
Addingham-211, 132 (Tu. & F.).
Addlestone-30, 221.
Addlington-82, 152A, 223.
Aderick-le-Street-164 (M.).
Aghurth-211, 164, 221.
Agnadale-82, 164, 223.
Ainsworth-223 (M., W. & F.).
Ainlieze-211.
Ailbrighton-132 (F.).
Aicester-132, 164.
Aldbrough (York.)-164 (F.).
Aldbrough (Norfolk)-30 (Th.).
Aldburgh (Suffolk)-30, 132.
Alderley Edge-82, 210, 223.
Alderney-132, 175, 221.
Aldershot-30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Alford (Linc.)-30, 132, 164.
Alfreton-164, 221.
Alfriston-30 (Tu. & F.).
Allendale-132, 164.
Allenheds-132 (W.), 164 (W.).
Allençon-30 (Tu. & S.).
Almonby-164 (Tu.). Oct. to June, (Tu. & Th.) July-Sept.
Almondsbury-175 (F.).
Almouut-211B (Daily June 1 to Sep. 30, M., W. & F., Oct. 1 to May 31).
Alnwick-211B, 30, 132, 164.
Alport-30.
Alresford-132, 175.
Alsager-82, 221.
Alston-211, 164.
Alton (Hants)-132, 175, 221.
Altrincham-82, 129, 132, 152A, 210, 221, 223.
Amblechurch-132.
Aiveratcke-132 (Tu. & Th.).
Amble-211, 164.
Amblecote-30.
Ambleside-211, 82, 164.
Amerham-132, 175.
Amerham-on-the-Hill-30, 132, 175.
Ambury-132, 164.
Ambleby-132, 164, 175.
Annanford-30, 132, 164, 175.
Ankhill-30, 221.
Ancotes-82.
Andover-30, 132, 164, 221.
Andoversford-132, 175 (all F.).
Angmering-30 (S.), 132 (Th.), 221 (Th.).
Annfield Plain-211, 132.
Anstett-82, 129, 152A, 164, 210.
Austerly-175 (F.).
Austrey-221, 175 (F.).
Apleby-211, 164.
Appledore-132 (F.).
Aples-175.
Apsey End-175, 221.
Ardwick-152A, 164, 210, 223.
Argoed-30 (W.).
Arlesay-30 (Th.).
Armley-132, 164.
Arnold-164.
Arnsdale-211 (M., W. & F.), 221 (M., W. & F.).
Arundel-132, 221.
Ascof-30, 132.
Ask-132 (Tu. & F.), 221 (T. & F.).
Askbourne-30, 132, 221.
Askham-132, 175.
Ashby (Linc.)-30 (Tu.), 175 (M.).
Ashby-de-la-Zouch-132, 164, 221.
Ashford-30, 132, 175, 221.
Ashford Market-221 (Tu.).
Ashford (Middlesex)-30.
Ashington-30, 211, 132, 164.
Ashover-221 (F.).
Ashwell-132 (M., W. & F.), 221 (M., W. & F.).
Ashton-in-Makerfield-210, 221.
Ashton-on-Mersey-82.
Ashton-under-Lyne-82, 129, 152A, 210, 221, 223.
Ashirell-30 (Th.).
Askam-in-Furness-211B (M. & F.), 221 (Tu. & F.).
Askern-221 (Tu.), 164 (Tu. & W.).
Askrigg-164 (Th. & Fair Days).
Aspatia-211 (W.), 82, 164.
Astley-210 (Tu. & Th.).
Astley Bridge-152A, 223.
Aston-164.
Aston Clinton-175 (F.).
Aston Cross-30, 164.
Aston Manor-164, 175.
Aston Road-132.
Aston Street-164.
Asted Bank-132.
Atherstone-132, 164.
Atherton-82, 152A, 210, 221, 223.
Athercliffe-164, 175, 223, 227.
Attleborough-30, 132.
Audenshaw-164.
Audlem-82 (M. & Th.).
Audley-175 (Tu., F. & S.).
Anghton, Town Green-82 (Tu.).
Avonmouth-132, 164, 175, 221.
Azbridge-132, 221.
Azmister-32, 164, 175.
Aylesbury-30, 132, 164, 175, 221.
Aylestone Park-30, 164.
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BANK HOLIDAYS

Enoch and Methuselah — End of Human
 and the Ezequiel: January 1, Good Friday,
 Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in
 August, Michaelmas Day, and Bonfire Night. The
 four Advents, the seven St. John's, Christmas
 Eve, Christmas Day, and Bank Holiday, and on
 May 1, and November 1.

[illegible]

THE BANK RATE.

AVERAGE Minimum Rate per Cent

Year	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
January	4 35	5	3	4	4
February	3	4 75	3	4	4
March	3	4 75	3	4	4 87
April	3	4 2	3	4	5
May	3	4	3	4	5
June	3	3 73	3	4	5
July	3 19	3 19	3 24	4	5
August	5 27	3	4	4	4 58
September	5	3	4	4	4
October	5	3	4	4	4
November	5	3	4	4	
December	5	3	4	4	
Year	4 03	3 69	3 49	4 00	4 54

LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of eight Colonial companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked O in this column, and those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letters I. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches.

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended 31 December, 1924.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actuarially compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reassuring parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include, in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 12½%, of which about 5% is expended on commission and 7½% on other expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading,

because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policyholder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is less Income Tax except where marked (G)—gross.

VALUATIONS.—The last two columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, those most usual being known as the H^m and O^m, and the corresponding Tables H^m(²) and O^m(²) which exclude mortality in the first five years of assurance. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future, the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The O^m and O^m(²) tables in conjunction are more stringent than the O^m table alone, the H^m is more stringent than the American, and with every table the lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

Most large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity, 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 2s.

Policies are issued by a number of companies embracing all risks incidental to private houses, in one amount.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade, fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Private Dwelling Houses, brick and timber built and tiled or slated, in no hazardous proximity, from 2s. 6d.

Most fire insurance companies transact fire and miscellaneous business, and if a small company be selected with a reputation for liberal dealing it will probably be found to the advantage of a householder that he should deal with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. A number of fire offices are prepared to issue policies of an inclusive character for household purposes, combining in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, &c., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £500 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Established.	Class.	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1925.				VALUATION.	
			Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest earned.	Mortality Table.	In As
			£	£		£ s. d.		£
1883	P I O	Abstainers & General*	1,872,557	226,472	23'08	5 11 4	{ Om, Hm & Eng. No. 3	3
1824	P O	Alliance*	18,943,709	1,299,117	9'93	5 1 0(G)	Om	3
1808	P O	Atlas	4,297,030	501,030	12'93	5 11 9	Om(5)	3
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)	50,909,659	4,248,304	13'01	5 9 4	{ Hm & Carlisle & Gov. 1884	3
1866	P I	Britannic (Ordinary)...	3,893,578	652,051	15'00	5 3 9	Om	3
1854	P O	British Equitable	1,503,156	137,349	17'92	4 15 6(G)	Om	3
1904	P O	British General	311,092	100,110	10'00	5 11 2(G)	Om	3
1805	P O	Caledonian	5,038,494	475,680	13'50	5 11 3	Om & Carlisle	3
1847	P	Canada Life (C)	20,440,519	3,292,260	28'96	5 19 0	Om(5)	3
1902	P	Cleric'l, Medic'l & Gen.	8,464,681	672,332	14'38	4 15 4	Om(5)	2
1824	M O	Colonial Mutual (C) ...	6,656,116	774,760	25'56	5 4 1	Om	3
1873	P O	Commercial Union*	11,696,199	1,261,154	11'48	5 7 6	{ Om	3
1861	P	Confederation (C)	8,184,573	1,432,418	27'90	5 17 11	{ Om(5) & Brit. Office '93.	3
1871	P	Co-operative.....	2,208,692	1,007,314	11'23	4 10 0(G)	Hm	3
1807	P O	Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	14,267,609	1,108,576	14'08	4 12 11	Om	3
1762	M	Equitable (e)	5,478,101	344,442	6'48	4 15 11(G)	Om	2
1844	P	Equity & Law*	5,948,155	708,127	9'15	5 5 10(G)	Om & Om(5)	3
1832	M	{ Friends' Provident & Century	4,618,844	530,540	16'30	5 14 3(G)	Om & Om(5)	3
1837	P	General	2,177,495	211,581	23'89	4 7 9	{ Om Hm & Carlisle	3
1885*	P O	General Accident	603,765	103,395	17'50	5 3 0(G)	Om	3
1848	P	Gresham	6,263,909	852,897	23'99	4 8 6	Hm	3
1821	P O	Guardian	5,001,257	469,369	13'55	4 7 9	{ Om Carl. O(am) & O(n)	3
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock ...	9,355,814	729,256	16'50	4 12 1	Om	3
1836	P O	Legal & General ...	15,418,057	1,368,836	14'74	5 0 1(G)	Om	3
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland	6,153,512	497,943	16'66	5 10 5(G)	Om	3
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe	6,517,513	657,972	10'00	4 12 5	Om & Om(5)	2
1862	P O	London & Scottish* ...	4,689,501	494,978	24'20	4 12 7(G)	Om	3
1869	P I	Lond'n & Manch. (Ord.)	1,949,895	425,348	14'96	5 0 9	Om	3
1720	P O	London Assurance	3,972,501	472,822	13'99	4 18 3(G)	Om	3
1806	M	London Life (e)*	9,183,677	1,195,021	5'35	4 9 3	Om(5)	3
1887	P	Manufacturers' Life (C)	10,518,160	2,384,750	28'5	6 2 2	{ Hm, Ameri- can, &c.	3
1852	M	Marine & General	2,756,692	225,785	16'95	4 10 5	Om	3
1835	M	Metropolitan (e)*	2,472,634	188,939	7'11	4 6 11	Om(5)	3
1906	P O	Motor Union	134,623	29,127	14'96	4 3 0	Om	3
1886	P	Mu.&Citizens(C)(Ord.)	11,989,507	990,746	13'84	5 5 1	Hm & Gov. 1883	3
1830	M	National Mutual	4,106,744	336,050	16'77	4 11 3	Om & Carlisle	3
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austral (C)	20,365,160	2,155,375	14'07	5 8 2	Hm	3
1835	M	National Provident	8,467,977	787,611	11'06	5 7 8(G)	Om	3
1823	P O	Nth. Brit. & Mercantile	22,090,562	1,774,590	16'24	5 9 8	Om	3
1836	P O	Northern	5,593,570	394,131	12'13	5 11 2(G)	Om	3
1808	M	Norwich Union Life*	23,369,546	2,910,406	15'97	5 1 4	Om	2
1864	P I O	Pearl (Ordinary)	15,867,670	2,910,948	11'79	4 13 11	Hm	3
1782	P O	Phoenix	12,627,038	1,122,442	12'08	4 18 10	Om	3
1877	P I	Prov. Assoc. of London	1,422,055	197,874	14'59	4 16 10	Om	2
1840	M	Provident Mutual	4,701,807	631,555	15'33	5 0 3(G)	Om	3
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord.)	72,595,918	10,012,236	12'50	4 15 10	Hm	3
1864	P I	Refuge (Ordinary) ...	20,004,401	2,931,570	16'27	4 13 2	Hm	3
1845	P O	Royal	16,477,520	1,485,842	12'99	5 3 9	Om & Om(5)*	3

For Notes see next page.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued.

Class.	Name of Office.	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS PUBLISHED IN 1925.				VALUATION.	
		Life Funds.	Life Premium Income.	Expenses. % of Premiums.	Rate of Interest Earned.	Mortality Table.	Interest Assumed.
		£	£		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
P O	Royal Exchange	6,452,623	640,958	17'07	4 17 4	Om	3 0 0
P I	Royal London (Ord.) ...	2,731,357	632,319	21'59	4 19 9	Om	3 10 0
P I	Salvation Army	1,195,196	181,876	13'74	...	Hm	3 & 3½
M	Scottish Amicable	8,447,240	668,307	12'57	4 19 9	Om(s)*	3 0 0
M	Scottish Equitable	7,353,174	682,178	12'11	5 6 0 (G)	Om	3 0 0
P O	Scottish Insurance	701,782	86,749	15'57	5 3 4 (G)	Om(s) & Carlisle	3 0 0
P O	Scottish Life	4,111,739	458,487	13'94	5 0 6 (G)	Om	3 0 0
M	Scottish Provident	17,915,124	1,120,784	15'44	5 5 5 (G)	Om	3 0 0
P	Scottish Temperance ...	4,342,691	528,231	12'67	5 4 7 (G)	Om	3 0 0
P O	Scottish Union & Nat. *	9,323,268	674,744	19'52	5 10 1 (G)	Om	3 0 0
M	Scottish Widows'	24,754,187	1,694,035	11'76	5 5 3 (G)	Om(s)*	3 0 0
P	Southern Life Associatn.	3,333,435	436,352	21'94	5 8 9 (G)	Om(s)	3 5 0
P	Standard	14,332,648	916,238	20'49	5 12 3 (G)	Om	2 10 0
P	Sun Life	15,844,839	2,102,215	16'35	4 18 1 (G)	Om	3 0 0*
P	Sun Life of Canada (C.)	54,203,056	7,887,496	27'48	6 4 0	Om(s)	3 & 3½
P O	United British	45,557	6,199	14'75	4 1 9	Om	3 0 0
M	United Kingdom Prov.	13,704,877	1,212,600	13'28	5 10 1 (G)	Om & Om(s)	2 10 0
P	University Life	1,109,039	77,121	8'43	5 3 6 (G)	Om(s)	3 5 0
M I	Wesleyan & Gen. (Ord.)	2,967,238	426,157	18'46	4 12 3	Om	3½ & 3½
P O	Yorkshire	4,609,982	425,779	14'20	5 9 2 (G)	Om & Om(s)	2½ & 3

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES.

P	Britannic	5,260,030	1,971,505	40'16	5 8 3	Eng. No. 6	3 10 0
P	London & Manchester	3,133,659	1,359,662	41'83	4 18 9	Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
P	Pearl	5,341,314	5,291,725	38'10	4 18 4	Eng. No. 6	3 0 0
P	Prudential	86,784,737	15,210,290	27'86	4 18 10	Eng. No. 8	3 0 0
P	Refuge	7,886,093	3,754,386	39'68	4 15 8	Eng. No. 8	3 0 0
M	Royal Liver Friendly ...	9,756,708	2,491,344	37'53	4 18 7	(Own Exp.) Om & Hm	3½ & 3
P	Royal London	9,189,009	2,845,262	44'46	4 13 10	Eng. No. 3	4 0 0
P	Salvation Army	1,793,060	569,277	38'67	4 16 10	Eng. No. 3	3½
M	Wesleyan & General ...	3,014,708	1,141,664	45'21	5 0 1	E. L. No. 6	3 10 0

Colonial Office.

does not pay Commission.

Mutual and General. Industrial now merged in Mutual.

Mutual. Including funds of acquired businesses.

Mutual Union. Including figures of acquired businesses.

Mutual and Law. Gross interest yield on funds excluding reversions and unproductive assets.

Mutual Accident. Life business commenced 1906.

Mutual and Scottish. Includes figures of acquired businesses.

Mutual Metropolitan. Includes figures of acquired businesses.

Mutual Life. 2½ per cent. on Reversionary Bonus.

Mutual. Includes Investment Reserve.

* Norwich Union Life. Includes figures of acquired Scottish Imperial business.

* Phoenix. Percentage of expenses do not include Annuity expenses.

* Royal. Om and Om(s) in conjunction with Om select net premiums.

* Scottish Amicable. Combined with Om net premiums.

* Scottish U. and N. Includes acquired City of Glasgow business.

* Scottish Widows. Om(s) in conjunction with Om net premiums.

* Sun Life. Interest assumed for Bonuses 4 per cent.

* Wesleyan and General. † With profit business. ‡ Without profit business.

* Yorkshire. † With profit business. ‡ Without profit business.

INCOME TAX ALLOWANCES ON PREMIUMS PAID.

There is an allowance due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax on the "Taxable Income" (i.e., that part of the income on which tax is actually charged—the first £225 of taxable income being charged at half the standard rate of tax; the remainder at the standard rate of tax). The allowance is made on premiums paid, and is calculated at the following rates:—one-half the standard rate in

the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000. The Repayments of Income Tax on account of Life Insurance Premiums are shown for a series of years on p. 355

BONUSES.

The following table shows the average annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60. It will be noticed, in the case of the Offices whose Valuations are made quinquennially, that the last Valuation included part of the War period, when conditions were abnormal. Owing to the depreciation in securities, and the strain of War claims, &c., some Offices were only able to grant a low rate of Bonus, whilst others declared no Bonus at all. At the next Valuation, however, these Offices should resume their pre-War rate at least, but intending Assurers would be well advised to ascertain the possibilities of this before effecting a Policy.

Office.	Last * Valuation.	Annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances.	on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
Abstainers and General	1923*	£1 10s.		£1 10s.
Alliance	1923	£1 18s. 8d.		£1 14s. compound
Atlas	1922*	30s. compound for 1920-1-2		36s. compound
Australian Mutual	1924A	£3 12s.	£2 14s. 10d.	—
Britannic	1924A	£2		—
British Equitable	1924*	{ Gen. Sec.: £1 12s. } { Absrs. Sec.: £1 17s. }		£1 5s.
British General	1923A	£1 12s. compound		{ Death: £1 5s. compound Survivance: £1 12s. compound
Caledonian.....	1922	£1 13s.		£1 10s.
Canada Life*.....	1922	£1 16s. 4d.	£1 18s. 9d.	According to age, &c.
Clerical, Medical and General	1921*	£1 17s. 4d.	£1 18s. 2d.	{ Whole Life—28% premiums paid during current quinquennium, on Policies effected since July 1, 1916. Endowment at death. † Whole Life. By survival—† 1921 Bonus for each premium paid
Colonial Mutual	1924A	£3 5s.		—
Commercial Union	1922	£1 11s. 9d.		Full rate
Confederation	1924	£1 10s. 6d.	£1 11s. 6d.	According to age, &c.
Co-operative	1920	£1.		£1
Eagle, Star and British Dominions... ..	1921	£1 10s.		£1 10s.
Equitable	1921*	£1 19s.	£1 10s.	{ At death—26s. to 58s. By survival—30s. compound plus 5s. simple
Equity and Law	1924	£2 6s. 3d.	£2 5s.	£1 15s.
Friends Provident and Century	1924*	{ 1918—Nil. £1 16s. increasing to £3 5s. 10d. according to number of years in force		£1 16s. compound
General	1922	Present series—25s. compound		—
General Accident.....	1920	10s.		10s.
Gresham	1924	£1 15s. and £1 18s.		Not stated
Guardian	1924	£2 4s. 10d.	£2 6s. 4d.	At rate last declared.
Law Union and Rock... ..	1924	£2 11s. 8d.	£2 11s. 8d.	£1 15s. simple.
Legal and General	1921	£2 5s. 7d.		{ At death—30s. By maturity—full rate
Life Assoc. of Scotland Liverpool and London and Globe	1924*	£2 10s. simple from April, 1921		£1 15s.
	1923	£1 15s.		{ Policies of 5 years' duration— 35s. 15s. on ordinary Endowment £1 on Deferred Bonus Endowmt.
London and Scottish ...	1922	£1		—
London and Manchester	1925A*	£2		£1 5s. compound
London Assurance	1920	No Bonus declared		—
London Life	1924A	£1 16s.		—
Manufacturers Life.....	1924	£1 5s. 10d.*	£1 6s.*	—
Marine and General ..	1924	£2		£2
Metropolitan	1924A	{ Profits applied to reduce pre- miums		—
Motor Union	1922	£1 10s.		£1 10s.
Mutual Life	1924A	£3 17s. 6d.	£2 9s.	Granted—but not stated
National Mutual of Australasia	1924A	£2 15s. 4d.	£2 11s.	Same as last Bonus declared
National Mutual	1924A	£2 10s.		£2 2s. compound
National Provident	1922*	£2	£2 3s.	Same as last Bonus declared
North British and Mer- cantile	1922*	For years 1921-22 £3 10s. (Special Bonus.)		£1 5s.

Office.	Last Valuation.	Annual rate of Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances.	on Endowment Assurances.	Interim Bonus.
Northern.....	1923	£2 15s. for 1921, 22, 23*		£2
Norwich Union.....	1920*	£1	15s.	{ Whole Life—From £2 18s. to £3 9s. Endowment—£1 16s.
Pearl.....	1924 A	£2		—
Phoenix.....	1920	No Bonus declared		From £1 to £1 10s.
Provident Association of London.....	1924 A	£2		—
Provident Mutual.....	1922	£1 5s.		£1 10s.
Prudential.....	1924 A	£2		—
Refuge.....	1924 A	£2		—
Royal Exchange.....	1920	No Bonus declared		{ 1921 22—25s. (Subsequently—30s.
Royal.....	1924	£1 10s.		£1 15s.
Royal London.....	1920*	1915-19, £1	1920, £1 5s.	£1 5s.
Salvation Army.....	1923 A	£2		—
Scottish Amicable.....	1920	£1 15s. 5d.		{ £1 10s. compound 1921-23 £2 compound 1924-5.
Scottish Equitable.....	1923*	From £1 10s.		£1 10s.
Scottish Insurance.....	1923*	Tem. Sec. £1 15s.	Gen. £1 10s.	£1 10s.
Scottish Life.....	1920	£1		{ 20s. for years 1921-22 40s. for years 1923-4-5 Whole Life—£1 5s. Endowment—£1 16s.
Scottish Provident.....	1923	£1 10s.	£1 18s.	{ Whole Life—25s. compound Endowment at death—25s. simple By survival—32s. simple
Scottish Temperance.....	1922	{ £1 12s. compound	{ £1 12s. 1 simple	{ Whole Life—£1 10s. £1 15s. £1 12s. £1 15s.
Scottish Union.....	1922*	£1 10s. simple		{ At death—80 of normal Bonus By survival—full normal Bonus
Scottish Widows.....	1923	£1 15s.		£1 10s.
Southern Life Assoc.	1923*	£1 12s.	£1 12s.	£1 15s.
Standard.....	1923*	£1 15s.		£1 15s.
Sun Life.....	1921	£1 12s. 5d.		{ At death—80 of normal Bonus By survival—full normal Bonus
Sun Life of Canada.....	1925 A	£1 13s.	£1 19s.	£1 10s.
United British.....	1922	£1 10s.		{ Whole Life—38s. to 35s. Endowment—37s. to 35s. Policies 5 years in force—30s.
United Kingdom.....	1923	35s. to 54s.		£1 16s.
University Life.....	1925	£2 10s.		—
Wesleyan and General.....	1924 A	£2		—
Yorkshire.....	1924*	£1 16s.		—

* NOTE.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.
A.—Annual Valuation.
Abstainers and General.—Three years ended December 31, 1923.
Atlas.—Three years ending December 31, 1922.
British Equitable.—Five years ending January 31, 1924.
Canada Life.—Anticipated Specimen Bonuses payable during 1928.
Clerical, Medical and General.—Five years ending June 30, 1921.
Equitable.—Two years ending December 31, 1921.
Life Association of Scotland.—Three years ending April 5, 1924.
London and Manchester.—One year ending March, 24, 1925.
Manufacturers Life.—Abstainers Section.

National Provident.—Five years ending November 20, 1922.
North British and Mercantile.—Two years ending December 31, 1922.
Northern.—Three years ended December 31, 1923. These were special Bonuses and must not be regarded as normal.
Norwich Union.—Four and a half years ending December 31, 1920.
Royal London.—Four years ending December 31, 1920.
Scottish Equitable.—Five years ending March 1, 1923.
Scottish Insurance.—Three years ending December 31, 1923.
Scottish Union.—Three years ending December 31, 1922.
Southern Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1923.
Standard.—Three years ending November 15, 1923.
United Kingdom. Three years ending Dec. 31, 1923.
Yorkshire.—Four years ending January 1, 1924.

REPAYMENTS OF INCOME TAX ON PREMIUMS.

(See also p. 353.)

The amounts repaid by the Income Tax Commissioners on account of Life Insurance Premiums during the years 1911-12 to 1921-22 are shown below. These amounts repaid are additional to the allowances made on assessment (see p. 353).

Year.	Number.	Amount.	Year.	Number.	Amount.
		£			£
1912-13.....	24,489	122,423	1918-19.....	37,920	551,073
1913-14.....	24,691	128,767	1919-20.....	38,787	585,637
1914-15.....	24,942	144,185	1920-21.....	—	679,397
1915-16.....	25,005	179,678	1921-22.....	83,981	784,433
1916-17.....	32,902	343,189	1922-23.....	83,886	610,464
1917-18.....	37,929	537,761	1923-24.....	—	633,997

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If without participation, both sum assured and premium remain unchanged. If with participation, a higher premium is charged, and bonuses can either be payable with the sum assured, applied to reduce the premium, or surrendered for cash. An alternative plan is available in some offices whereby future bonuses are anticipated and used to reduce premiums from the outset. This is called the "Discounted Bonus" or "Cost Price"

system. If the bonuses actually declared exceed those anticipated, the difference is credited to the policyholder; if, however, the anticipated bonuses exceed those declared, the balance has to be liquidated by the policyholder or remains as a debt. Policies should only be effected on this system in companies which can point to good and consistent bonus records, and whose valuation reserves are particularly strong.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.			Age at Entry.	With Profits.			Without Profits.			Discounted Bonus.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	4	1	11	2	1	12	2	31	2	10	0	2	0	2	2	0	2	41	3	6	11	2	15	4	2	13	11
22	2	0	1	1	11	10	1	12	9	32	2	11	3	2	1	4	2	1	2	42	3	8	10	2	17	3	2	15	9
23	2	1	1	1	12	7	1	13	4	33	2	12	8	2	2	7	2	2	4	43	3	11	1	2	18	4	2	17	9
24	2	2	1	1	13	5	1	14	0	34	2	14	2	2	3	11	2	3	6	44	3	13	6	3	0	7	2	19	9
25	2	3	1	1	14	3	1	14	9	35	2	15	9	2	5	5	2	4	10	45	3	16	0	3	4	0	3	1	11
26	2	4	1	1	15	2	1	15	5	36	2	17	3	2	6	11	2	6	2	46	3	18	8	3	6	7	3	4	3
27	2	5	2	1	16	1	1	16	3	37	2	18	11	2	8	6	2	7	6	48	4	4	6	3	12	1	3	9	3
28	2	6	4	1	17	1	1	17	3	38	3	0	8	2	10	1	2	9	0	50	4	11	0	3	17	10	3	15	0
29	2	7	6	1	18	1	1	18	2	39	3	2	8	2	11	9	2	10	7	55	5	11	9	4	16	6	4	13	1
30	2	8	9	1	19	1	1	19	1	40	3	4	8	2	13	6	2	12	3	60	6	19	8	6	1	10	5	16	3

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life for a policy of £100 payable at death, with profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Some offices only allow bonuses to be taken in reduction of premium, and on this plan the rates are usually

high to commence with, but are greatly reduced after a few years. Some reserve bonuses for the older classes of policyholders, and in these cases lower premiums than the average are usually charged. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH, WITH PROFITS.

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
a Abstainers' Gen...	1 13 9	1 16 2	2 0 11	2 7 3	2 15 10	3 7 4	4 2 3	5 2 11	6 11 4
Alliance	2 0 4	2 3 5	2 9 1	2 16 2	3 5 1	3 16 5	4 10 10	5 9 5	6 16 1
Atlas	2 0 6	2 4 6	2 9 3	2 15 5	3 3 7	3 14 6	4 8 8	5 8 0	6 14 3
Australian Mutual ..	1 18 5	2 2 8	2 8 2	2 15 4	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 9 10	5 12 2	7 1 4
Britannic	1 18 3	2 2 1	2 7 9	2 15 0	3 4 0	3 15 7	4 11 1	5 11 11	6 19 1
British Equitable	1 18 10	2 2 9	2 8 8	2 15 11	3 4 11	3 16 7	4 11 9	5 12 0	6 19 4
British General	2 0 4	2 3 11	2 9 5	2 16 2	3 4 10	3 15 8	4 10 7	5 10 4	6 18 0
Caledonian	2 0 2	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 15 6	3 4 6	3 14 6	4 8 6	5 9 6	6 15 9
Canada Life	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 5	2 15 10	3 5 4	3 17 10	4 14 2	5 15 11	7 5 4
Clerical, Medical & General	1 18 8	2 2 1	2 7 6	2 15 3	3 5 2	3 18 1	4 14 10	5 16 11	7 5 11
Colonial Mutual	1 18 5	2 2 7	2 8 9	2 16 0	3 5 1	3 15 11	4 9 10	5 11 11	7 1 1
Commercial Union	1 18 10	2 2 2	2 7 10	2 15 4	3 5 2	3 16 10	4 12 4	5 14 0	7 2 0
Confederation	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
Co-operative Ins.	1 18 1	2 1 8	2 7 4	2 14 4	3 3 1	3 14 9	4 10 1	5 10 7	7 6 18
†Eagle, Star & B. Dom.	2 0 6	2 4 2	2 9 9	2 17 0	3 6 3	3 18 2	4 13 8	5 13 7	6 19 1
Edinburgh	1 18 10	2 2 2	2 7 10	2 15 4	3 5 2	3 16 10	4 12 4	5 14 0	7 2 0
Equitable	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 18 0	4 12 0	5 8 0	6 8 0
Equity and Law	2 0 7	2 3 2	2 8 10	2 15 10	3 4 6	3 15 7	4 10 9	5 12 6	7 2 5
Friends' Provident & Century	1 19 0	2 2 6	2 8 0	2 15 2	3 4 3	3 15 2	4 9 9	5 9 4	6 16 0

NAME OF OFFICE.	Age 21.	Age 25.	Age 30.	Age 35.	Age 40.	Age 45.	Age 50.	Age 55.	Age 60.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General	2 0 2	2 4 0	2 9 10	2 16 6	3 5 4	3 16 8	4 12 8	5 11 8	6 18 0
General Accident.....	2 0 2	3 8 2	2 9 10	2 16 1	3 4 11	3 16 5	4 11 3	5 10 7	6 16 1
Gresham	1 18 9	2 2 2	7 6	2 14 3	3 2 10	3 14 0	4 8 6	5 7 5	6 12 3
Guardian.....	1 18 2	2 2 4	2 8 10	2 16 7	3 4 6	3 15 2	4 9 3	5 8 4	6 14 6
Law Union & Rock	1 18 6	2 2 6	2 8 4	2 15 2	3 4 0	3 15 5	4 9 10	5 10 6	6 16 0
† Legal & General.....	2 3 1	2 7 1	2 13 2	3 0 8	3 10 0	4 1 9	4 16 8	5 15 9	7 0 5
Life Assoc. of Scot.	1 19 3	2 3 3	2 8 11	2 16 1	3 4 10	3 16 3	4 11 1	5 10 9	6 16 10
L'pool & Lond. & Gl.	2 0 4	2 4 2	2 9 10	2 16 10	3 5 9	3 17 0	4 11 3	5 12 4	6 18 8
London & Scottish	1 19 3	2 2 11	2 8 9	2 15 10	3 4 9	3 16 2	4 11 2	5 11 4	6 17 8
London Assurance	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 9 0	2 15 9	3 4 8	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 8 5	6 14 11
§ London Life	1 18 6	2 1 10	2 7 0	2 13 6	3 1 8	3 12 0	4 5 4	5 2 7	6 5 0
Manufacturers	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 15 11	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	5 16 2	7 6 5
Marine & General	1 19 7	2 3 3	2 8 10	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 7	4 11 6	5 11 1	6 16 8
Metropolitan.....	2 0 5	2 4 0	2 9 9	2 17 5	3 6 4	3 18 11	4 12 0	5 14 0	7 0 0
Motor Union	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 8 9	2 15 7	3 4 11	3 16 6	4 11 6	5 10 6	—
Mutual and Citizens'	1 18 6	2 2 8	2 8 9	2 16 1	3 5 3	3 15 7	4 9 9	5 11 6	7 0 10
National Mutual	2 0 9	2 3 4	2 8 4	2 14 11	3 3 7	3 14 11	4 9 6	5 9 4	6 16 2
National Mut. of Aust.	1 17 7	2 1 3	2 6 8	2 13 3	3 1 6	3 12 4	4 7 2	5 9 1	6 18 10
National Provident.....	2 0 3	2 4 3	2 10 2	2 17 5	3 6 3	3 17 4	4 11 1	5 8 8	6 11 10
Nth. Brit. & Mercan.	1 19 1	2 3 5	2 9 10	2 17 0	3 6 1	3 16 7	4 11 11	5 11 2	6 16 2
Northern.....	2 1 2	3 10 2	2 9 0	2 15 9	3 4 8	3 16 2	4 10 10	5 10 8	6 17 4
Norwich Union.....	2 3 5	2 6 8	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 6	3 17 7	4 12 5	5 12 6	7 3 0
Pearl.....	1 19 10	2 3 7	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 16 11	4 12 0	5 12 10	7 6 2
Phoenix	2 0 11	2 3 9	2 8 11	2 15 9	3 4 7	3 16 1	4 10 8	5 10 3	6 16 6
Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	2 1 8	2 5 7	2 11 7	2 19 1	3 8 5	4 0 2	4 15 7	5 17 5	7 6 4
Provident Mutual	1 19 0	2 3 0	2 8 8	2 15 8	3 4 8	3 16 0	4 10 10	4 5 9	6 13 4
* Prudential	1 17 8	2 1 2	2 7 0	2 14 11	3 4 6	3 16 2	4 11 2	5 12 1	7 1 4
Refuge	1 18 8	2 3 0	2 9 3	2 16 6	3 5 9	3 16 6	4 11 9	5 15 2	7 6 8
Royal	2 0 4	2 3 8	2 8 8	2 15 8	3 4 4	3 16 0	4 9 8	5 6 8	6 8 8
Royal Exchange	1 18 5	2 3 3	2 9 0	2 16 0	3 4 9	3 15 10	4 10 2	5 9 11	6 16 4
Salvation Army	1 17 11	2 1 9	2 7 7	2 15 0	3 4 4	3 16 3	4 11 9	5 11 9	6 18 1
Scottish Amicable	2 3 0	2 6 5	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 3	4 10 1	5 11 0	7 0 0
Scottish Equitable	2 1 0	2 5 0	2 10 6	2 18 0	3 5 6	3 16 6	4 10 6	5 10 0	6 16 6
Scottish Insurance	1 18 10	2 2 6	2 8 0	2 14 8	3 3 2	3 14 4	4 9 4	5 9 7	6 16 2
Scottish Life	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 9 5	2 16 1	3 4 6	3 15 10	4 10 5	5 10 6	6 16 6
** Scottish Provident	1 14 4	1 17 5	2 2 4	2 8 6	2 16 6	3 8 2	4 3 2	5 2 3	6 6 9
Scot. Temperance	1 19 7	2 3 0	2 8 6	2 15 3	3 3 9	3 15 0	4 9 10	5 9 8	6 16 10
Scottish Union & Nat.	2 0 8	2 4 8	2 10 0	2 17 0	3 5 8	3 17 0	4 12 0	5 11 0	6 15 8
Scottish Widows	2 3 1	2 6 6	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 4	4 10 7	5 13 8	7 4 9
Southern Life	1 18 6	2 1 6	2 6 8	2 13 3	3 1 6	3 12 4	4 7 2	5 9 1	6 18 10
Standard.....	1 18 10	2 2 8	2 8 5	2 15 8	3 4 4	3 15 10	4 10 1	5 8 11	6 17 8
†† Sun Life	1 17 11	2 2 6	2 9 2	2 16 8	3 6 6	3 17 8	4 14 2	5 14 10	7 0 10
‡ Sun Life of Canada	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 5	2 15 10	3 5 4	3 17 10	4 14 2	5 15 11	7 5 4
United British	1 19 9	2 3 3	2 8 9	2 15 7	3 4 11	3 16 6	4 11 6	5 10 6	—
United King. Temp.	2 0 10	2 4 6	2 10 3	2 17 4	3 6 7	3 18 1	4 12 7	5 11 4	6 17 0
†† University Life	2 2 7	2 6 6	2 12 4	2 19 8	3 8 9	4 0 2	4 14 10	5 13 7	6 17 11
§§ Wesleyan & General	1 18 5	2 2 2	2 8 1	2 16 1	3 5 8	3 16 9	4 13 10	5 15 11	7 5 4
Yorkshire	2 0 4	2 3 10	2 9 1	2 15 11	3 4 9	3 16 4	4 11 7	5 12 0	6 19 11
Post Office (without profits).....	1 13 0	1 17 6	2 3 0	2 9 6	2 18 0	3 9 6	4 4 0	5 4 0	6 10 6

† Abstinents' rates. — Engle, Star & British Dominions.—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstinents' Section."
 ‡ Legal & General.—With guaranteed Bonus of 30/- per cent. per annum. Ordinary with profit Policies are not now issued.

§ London Life.—These rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Association's reversionary bonus plan.

† Prudential.—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over, up to £5,000, and a further reduction for over £5,000.

§§ Scottish Provident.—Non-medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases.

¶ Sun Life of Canada.—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

†† Sun Life.—Reductions granted to total abstinents.—Non-medical business is also transacted.

‡ University Life.—Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30/- per cent. per annum for first 10 years and 35/- per cent. per annum thereafter.

§§ Wesleyan and General.—Rates quoted are for nearest birthday.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realisation of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no

medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance section.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100. WITH PROFITS.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 with profits at the age of 55 or 60, or at death, if previous.

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 55 OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH.										SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH.										
	Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		Age 25.		Age 30.		Age 35.		Age 40.		Age 45.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abstainers & Genl. A.B.	3	2	13	16	64	18	06	14	9	...	...	3	4	23	19	25	1	06	18	4	...
Alliance	3	6	64	1	25	3	26	19	6	...	2	17	93	8	64	3	75	6	07	2	10
Atlas	3	5	74	0	55	2	11	7	0	...	2	17	53	8	34	3	55	6	47	5	2
Australian Mutual	3	3	43	17	94	18	11	6	14	3	10	3	9	2	15	10	3	6	44	1	25
Britannic	3	5	94	0	75	4	37	1	6	10	14	6	2	16	93	7	94	3	15	7	27
British Equitable	3	4	43	19	35	1	66	18	5	10	11	9	2	16	03	7	04	2	35	5	07
British General	3	5	83	19	65	0	36	15	1	10	6	4	2	17	33	7	74	1	95	3	26
Caledonian	3	3	13	17	104	19	86	15	7	...	2	14	73	5	64	0	65	2	96	19	10
Canada Life	3	3	113	19	05	1	11	7	0	4	10	16	6	...	3	6	44	2	05	5	97
Clerical, Med. & Gen. B.	3	7	34	4	15	9	11	7	13	10	12	3	5	2	17	43	9	44	6	95	13
Colonial Mutual	3	3	33	17	74	18	96	15	7	10	9	8	2	15	83	6	34	1	05	2	116
Commercial Union	3	6	14	2	45	7	27	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	83	8	94	5	55	10	87
Confederation	3	4	53	19	115	1	16	19	4	10	16	2	...	3	7	04	2	105	4	67	3
Co-operative	3	4	23	18	95	2	10	7	1	8	10	17	1	2	15	10	3	18	94	1	65
*Eagle, Star & B. Dm. I.	3	6	114	2	55	6	17	4	6	11	1	7	2	17	11	3	9	14	5	15	9
Edinburgh	3	6	14	2	45	7	27	8	10	11	12	8	2	16	83	8	94	5	55	10	87
Equitable	3	6	04	0	05	2	06	18	0	...	...	2	16	03	6	04	1	05	4	07	2
Equity and Law	3	5	34	0	45	3	17	0	10	...	...	2	16	83	7	94	3	25	6	47	5
Friends' Prov. & Cent. I.	3	6	24	0	75	2	06	17	3	10	6	8	2	17	73	8	24	2	115	4	107
General	3	5	74	1	105	6	47	7	2	11	8	11	2	18	43	10	04	5	95	9	67
General Accident	3	4	53	19	05	1	36	18	9	...	...	2	16	03	6	64	1	05	4	37	3
Gresham	3	2	43	16	64	18	36	14	9	...	...	2	14	23	4	43	19	05	1	26	18
Guardian	3	4	53	17	105	1	77	1	0	...	...	2	17	03	6	94	0	105	5	07	5
Law Union & Rock	3	5	04	0	05	2	86	19	1	...	...	2	16	63	7	64	3	05	5	67	3
Life Assoc. of Scotland B.	3	4	93	19	55	16	17	10	10	9	11	2	2	16	03	7	44	2	25	4	87
L'pool & Land. & Gl. I.	3	7	14	1	95	3	77	0	7	10	14	10	2	18	53	9	24	4	25	7	07
London & Scottish	3	6	34	1	15	3	26	19	9	10	12	12	2	17	33	8	44	3	65	6	27
London Assurance	3	4	113	19	65	1	26	16	7	10	6	0	2	16	13	7	24	2	25	4	57
London Life	3	2	63	17	24	18	86	13	6	10	1	8	2	14	63	4	53	19	65	1	56
Manufacturers	3	4	53	19	115	1	16	19	4	10	16	2	...	3	7	04	2	105	4	67	3
Marine and General I.	3	5	43	19	115	2	16	19	2	10	13	7	2	16	93	7	54	2	45	5	07
Metropolitan	3	7	44	3	55	6	11	4	5	...	...	2	17	11	3	9	114	6	45	10	37
Motor Union	3	5	93	19	95	0	106	16	11	...	...	2	17	43	7	84	2	05	4	67	1
Mutual & Citizens B.	3	1	11	3	16	84	18	96	15	9	10	9	11	2	13	83	4	43	19	35	1
National Mutual	3	4	93	18	85	0	16	16	5	10	9	3	2	16	43	6	44	0	105	3	17
Nat. Mutual of Aust. I.	3	0	103	15	114	18	36	15	0	10	5	8	2	12	63	3	63	18	95	1	46
National Provident B.	3	6	44	1	25	3	26	19	1	...	...	2	18	83	9	114	5	45	7	107	4
North Brit. & Mercant.	3	6	24	1	15	3	06	18	10	...	...	2	17	63	8	84	3	95	6	17	2
Northern	3	5	83	19	85	1	16	16	11	10	9	8	2	17	23	7	44	1	115	4	17
Norwich Union	3	4	43	17	54	19	46	15	6	10	6	6	2	16	73	6	74	1	35	3	07
Pearl	3	6	14	1	95	5	57	5	0	10	17	10	2	17	43	8	104	5	15	9	57
Phoenix	3	6	44	0	55	1	96	18	1	10	12	3	2	17	93	8	04	2	85	4	87
Prov. Assoc. of Lon. I.	3	9	104	5	45	8	57	6	6	...	...	3	0	83	12	04	7	115	11	57	9
Provident Mutual	3	5	84	0	45	2	06	18	4	10	10	0	2	17	03	7	84	2	85	5	07
*Prudential	3	7	94	4	35	7	107	9	5	...	...	...	...	3	10	54	7	85	10	107	12
Refuge	3	4	34	0	85	5	27	6	2	...	...	2	14	103	6	94	4	05	8	67	10
Royal	3	5	84	0	05	1	86	17	4	10	12	0	2	17	03	7	84	2	85	4	87
Royal Exchange	3	5	104	0	55	2	47	0	5	10	14	8	2	17	33	7	114	2	105	5	27

NAME OF OFFICE.	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 55 OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH.										SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH.												
	Age 25		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 45		Age 25		Age 30		Age 35		Age 40		Age 45				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Salvation Army	3	5	2	4	1	0	5	4	1	7	3	5	10	14	5	...	3	7	34	3	8	5	
Scottish Amicable	3	7	10	4	2	2	5	3	4	7	0	8	10	14	5	2	19	6	3	7	3	10	
Scottish Equitable.....	3	6	0	4	0	0	5	1	6	6	17	6	...	...	...	2	17	6	3	8	0	6	
Scottish Insurance	3	3	10	3	18	8	5	1	2	6	18	7	10	13	6	2	14	11	3	5	9	4	1
Scottish Life.....	3	7	34	1	10	5	3	2	7	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	18	4	3	9	2	4	1
† Scottish Provident	3	9	0	4	3	2	5	4	5	6	19	8	...	...	...	3	0	5	3	10	11	4	5
Scottish Temp.	3	4	11	3	19	7	5	1	10	6	19	4	10	17	0	2	16	7	3	7	34	2	3
Scottish Un. & Nat. B.	3	6	64	1	0	5	3	2	6	19	8	...	...	...	...	2	17	8	3	8	64	3	6
Scottish Widows'	3	6	64	1	1	5	2	10	7	0	0	...	...	...	...	2	17	7	3	8	54	3	8
Southern Life	3	0	10	3	15	11	4	18	3	6	15	0	10	5	8	2	12	6	3	3	6	3	10
Standard	3	5	84	0	0	5	2	3	6	18	3	...	...	...	...	2	16	11	3	7	94	2	10
† Sun Life	3	4	9	3	19	9	5	2	1	6	19	2	10	11	8	2	16	5	3	7	64	3	0
† Sun of Canada	3	5	10	4	0	5	5	2	0	7	0	8	10	19	7	2	16	10	3	8	24	3	3
United British	3	5	9	3	19	9	5	0	10	6	16	11	...	...	...	2	17	4	3	7	84	2	0
United King. Temp. B.	3	7	10	4	2	5	5	4	3	7	0	1	...	...	...	2	18	9	3	9	114	4	11
† University Life	3	9	10	4	4	8	5	6	8	7	3	0	10	14	9	3	1	0	3	11	11	4	7
** Wesleyan & Gen. B.	3	5	34	1	4	5	5	8	7	7	1	...	...	...	...	2	16	3	3	7	104	4	3
Yorkshire.....	3	5	64	0	2	5	2	7	7	0	1	10	15	8	2	2	16	8	3	7	34	2	5
Post Office (without profits).....	2	17	6	3	11	0	4	10	6	6	2	6	9	3	6	2	9	6	2	19	6	3	13

a Abstainers' Rates. b Matures on birthday of assured. c Matures on anniversary of issue.
 * Eagle and British Dominions—Lower rates are quoted for "Sceptre Abstainers' Section."
 † London Life Rates are for "age not exceeding" that referred to, allowances being made for quarters of age, and are under the Association's reversionary Bonus plan.
 ‡ Prudential—A reduction in the rate is made for Assurances of £1,000 or over up to £5,000 and further reduction for over £5,000.
 †† Scottish Provident. Non-medical examination up to £1,000 in suitable cases.
 ‡ Sun Life—Reductions granted to total abstainers. Non-medical business also transacted.
 †† Sun Life of Canada—rates quoted are for nearest birthday.
 ‡ University Life Total Bonuses guaranteed to amount to at least 30s per cent. per annum for first ten years, and 35s. per cent. per annum thereafter.
 ** Wesleyan and General—rates quoted are for "nearest" birthday.

LIFE ASSURANCE PROGRESS.

The business of foreign and colonial companies doing business in the United Kingdom is not included in the following table:—

	ORDINARY LIFE COMPANIES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE COMPANIES.	
	1882.	1920.	1882.	1920.
Premiums (less re-assurances)	£11,658,319	£41,246,118	£1,941,994	£25,349,822
Consideration for Annuities	590,911	2,262,073	...	...
Interest and Dividends (less Income Tax)	5,369,007	16,180,716	45,716	3,106,465
Miscellaneous	44,571	1,515,002	1,832	624,501
Total Income	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Claims (including Reversionary Bonuses)	9,850,250	30,730,140	697,778	9,828,359
Cash Bonuses and Reduction of Premium	854,297	840,716	...	...
Surrenders	234,051	2,190,459	2,533	234,448
Annuities	512,214	2,612,400	15	...
Commission and Expenses	1,572,816	6,110,571	935,180	10,985,891
Interest on Capital and Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	706,658	446,700	2,661	814,133
Loss or Depreciation	101,844	3,516,366	422	...
Miscellaneous	7,631	...	345	621,306
Increase in Funds	3,567,777	14,756,557	350,749	6,596,651
Total	17,907,538	61,203,909	1,989,683	29,080,788
Life and Annuity Funds	128,659,580	425,932,987	1,529,965	80,519,449
	ORDINARY LIFE ASSURANCES.		INDUSTRIAL LIFE ASSURANCES.	
	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.	No. of Policies.	Net Sums Assured.
Assurances in Force as shown by the Dec., 1915, Returns published by the Board of Trade ...	3,233,771	£869,738,964	38,004,956	£433,900,645

This Table shows amount of Annuity granted for every £100 paid. The age is calculated from the last birthday, but many offices quote intermediate rates for every half or quarter year. By some a proportionate amount is payable to day of death. Some Companies pay whole or part of stamp duty. See note as to rates on introductory page.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly. In some cases the quarterly rate is the same; in others it is a little less. Some offices grant special terms in case of impaired lives.

OFFICE.	MALES.										FEMALES.									
	Age 55.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 70.		Age 75.		Age 55.		Age 60.		Age 65.		Age 70.		Age 75.	
Alliance	7	9	11	8	11	4	10	0	4	12	0	7	9	4	8	13	3	10	8	3
Atlas	7	16	6	8	18	8	10	9	0	12	12	6	7	6	19	4	7	15	10	15
* Australasian Mutual	7	9	8	8	13	4	10	5	5	12	9	8	5	19	10	6	12	9	7	11
* Britannia	7	14	4	8	17	8	10	9	9	12	12	8	6	7	8	7	0	8	7	19
British General	8	7	2	9	11	8	11	5	0	13	11	4	6	19	8	7	13	0	8	12
Canada Life	8	13	5	9	19	4	11	15	0	14	4	11	7	4	4	7	18	6	8	13
Cleland, Med. & Gen.	7	12	0	8	13	6	10	3	10	12	7	0	6	3	10	6	15	4	7	11
* Colonial Mutual	7	16	8	9	0	4	10	12	8	12	17	0	6	10	0	7	3	0	8	1
Commercial Union	7	15	1	8	16	8	10	5	9	12	6	9	6	10	6	18	4	7	14	5
Confederation	8	8	7	9	14	7	11	9	11	13	17	0	6	18	1	7	12	8	15	1
Co-operative Ins.	7	10	2	8	10	4	9	19	6	12	1	8	6	2	6	6	13	6	7	9
Eagle, Star & British	7	17	2	8	19	0	10	8	8	12	10	10	6	8	10	7	0	6	7	16
Edinburgh	7	11	6	8	15	2	10	7	6	12	11	10	6	1	0	6	15	2	7	14
Equitable	8	0	0	9	2	0	10	12	0	12	14	0	6	10	0	7	2	0	7	18
Equity & Law	7	17	6	8	19	8	10	9	11	12	11	6	8	6	7	0	3	7	18	10
Friends Prov. & Cent.	8	0	0	9	1	8	10	11	2	12	3	4	6	11	8	7	3	2	7	19
General	7	14	0	8	16	2	10	5	6	12	7	0	6	6	2	18	4	7	14	0
Gresham	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	7	13	2	4	6	11	8	7	5	0	8	4
Guardian	7	19	0	9	3	4	10	16	6	12	19	0	6	11	6	7	5	0	8	4
Law Union and Rock	7	19	3	9	3	6	10	16	8	13	2	8	6	11	8	7	5	2	8	4
Legal and General	7	14	4	8	16	4	10	6	0	12	8	6	6	5	0	17	4	7	13	8
Life Assoc. of Scotland	7	16	8	8	18	8	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	5	4	6	19	4	7	16
Lloyd's and Globe	7	16	6	8	19	0	10	10	2	12	13	8	6	7	8	7	0	0	7	17
London Assurance	7	16	8	8	18	10	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	19	4	7	16	0	8	19
London and Scottish	7	14	10	8	16	6	10	6	3	12	8	1	6	6	5	6	17	10	7	16
* London Life	7	19	4	9	0	11	10	10	4	12	12	2	6	11	2	7	2	6	7	18
Marine and General	7	11	8	8	15	0	10	6	4	13	9	2	6	5	4	6	18	4	7	16
Metropolitan	8	9	10	9	14	6	11	8	6	13	15	4	7	1	8	7	15	4	8	14
Motor Union	7	17	0	9	0	8	10	12	8	12	7	2	6	9	6	7	2	0	7	19
* Mutual and Citizens	7	10	4	8	14	4	10	6	4	12	11	0	6	3	4	6	16	8	7	15
La Nationale	8	7	2	9	10	7	11	4	0	13	12	2	7	10	5	8	7	2	9	10
National Mutual	7	11	0	8	15	2	10	8	2	12	13	0	6	3	8	6	17	2	7	16
Nat. Mut. of Aust.	7	19	10	9	4	4	10	17	8	13	3	8	6	12	2	7	5	10	8	5
National Provident	7	15	2	8	16	8	10	5	10	12	6	10	6	10	6	18	4	7	14	6
N. Brit. & Mercantile	7	16	6	8	18	8	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	7	6	6	19	4	7	15
Northern	7	18	4	9	0	2	10	9	10	12	11	8	6	6	5	6	17	10	7	14
Norwich Union Life	7	16	7	8	18	9	10	9	1	12	12	0	6	5	8	6	19	4	7	15
Pearl	7	13	2	8	14	8	10	4	2	12	5	10	6	5	2	6	16	4	7	12
Phoenix	7	16	6	8	18	8	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	7	8	6	19	4	7	15
Prov. Assoc. of Lond.	8	10	0	9	14	4	11	7	6	13	13	8	7	2	6	7	15	10	8	14
Provident Mutual	7	7	9	8	9	2	9	18	4	11	19	3	5	19	5	6	11	0	7	7
Prudential	7	11	6	8	12	6	10	1	2	12	1	10	6	4	2	6	15	2	7	10
Refuge	7	5	5	8	8	2	9	18	11	12	1	0	5	19	6	6	13	4	7	14
Royal	8	10	0	9	10	4	10	17	0	12	15	8	7	1	8	7	14	8	12	4
Royal Exchange	7	15	0	8	17	0	10	6	11	12	9	6	6	6	4	6	18	0	7	14
Salvation Army	7	16	8	9	0	8	10	13	2	12	16	8	6	7	4	7	2	4	8	3
Scottish Equitable	7	9	10	8	11	6	10	1	2	12	3	2	6	1	4	6	13	0	7	9
Scottish Insurance	7	12	8	8	17	0	10	10	4	12	16	4	6	5	0	6	18	8	7	17
Scottish Life	7	17	8	9	2	8	10	16	8	13	3	6	8	0	7	0	10	7	19	0
Scottish Provident	7	16	7	8	18	5	10	8	11	12	12	0	5	7	7	6	19	4	7	15
Scottish Temperance	8	1	10	9	5	7	10	17	10	13	2	9	6	15	3	7	8	2	8	6
Scottish Union & Nat.	7	16	2	9	0	8	10	13	10	12	19	8	6	4	8	6	19	4	7	19
Scottish Widows	7	16	8	8	18	10	10	9	0	12	12	0	6	7	8	6	19	4	7	16
Southern Life Assoc.	8	9	10	9	14	6	11	8	6	13	15	6	7	1	8	7	15	4	8	14
Standard	8	7	7	9	10	9	11	2	8	13	8	5	6	17	6	7	9	7	8	6
Sun Life	7	10	0	8	10	6	9	18	4	11	17	6	5	2	6	16	8	7	12	10
Sun Life of Canada	8	3	5	9	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	5	7	6	2	8	2	7
United British	7	17	0	9	0	8	10	12	8	12	17	2	6	9	6	7	2	0	7	19
United Kingdom	7	12	0	8	13	6	10	2	10	12	4	8	6	3	10	6	7	4	7	11
Wesleyan & General	7	16	0	8	17	0	10	6	0	12	6	10	6	8	6	6	19	6	7	15
Yorkshire	7	19	4	9	0	10	10	2	12	12	0	6	11	2	7	2	6	7	18	6

Post Office These rates vary according to prices of Consols.

* Australasian Mutual, Britannia, Colonial Mutual, and Mutual and Citizens' Rates are for quarterly payments.

† London Life Rates are for exact age stated, but are approximated for actual age at time of purchase.

ABBREVIATIONS. — A=Accident or Employers' Liability (Workmen's Compensation (Claims)); Av=Aviation; B=Boiler; Bu=Burglary; Ca=Horse and Cattle; F=Fire; G=Guarantee; H=Hailstorm; L=Life; Li=Licences; Ma=Marine; M=Mariner; M=M; Motor Car; P=Plate Glass; Pu=Public Liability; Re=Recreation; V=Various classes. NOTE.—Most companies transacting fire also transact burglary insurance.

Est'd	Name of Insurer	Name of Company	Address of Head Office
1883	L, F, Bu, P, Mc, A, Pu	Abolitionists and General	142, Edinburgh-street, <i>Edin.</i>
1824	All classes	Alliance	H. 150, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1920	All cl. ex. L	Allied Traders	1, Gordon-place, W.C. 1.
1904	All cl. ex. L	Army, Navy, and General	217, Piccadilly-circus, W. 1.
1918	All classes	Atlantic	35-37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1808	(F, L, A, Bu, G, M, Mc, P, Pu)	Atlas	92, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident	<i>Sydney</i> , 73-75, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1919	All cl. ex. L	Autocar, Fire and Accident	83-84, Queen-street, E.C. 4.
1919	(Av, A, F, Bu, Mc, M, &c.)	Aviation and General	55, St. James-street, S.W. 1.
1905	F, Bu	Baptist Fire	4, Southampton-row, W.C. 1.
1839	L	Blackburn Philanthropic	<i>Blackburn</i> , 1, Market-street, <i>Liverpool</i> .
1866	(L, F, A, Bu, Mc, &c.)	Britannic	Broad St. Corner, Birmingham; 44-46, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1863	M	British and Foreign Marine	5, Castle St., <i>Lpool</i> ; 1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1898	A	British Employers' Mutual	St. Thomas-street, <i>Sunderland</i> .
1878	Bo, &c.	British Engine, &c.	24, Fennel-st., <i>Manchester</i> ; 56, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1854	(L, F, A, Bu, Mc, P)	British Equitable	1, 2 & 3, Queen-street-place, E.C. 4.
1904	L, F, A, G, V, M	British General	66, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1888	(F, A, Bu, G, Mc, Bo, &c.)	British Law	5, Lothbury, E.C. 2.
1863	L	British Legal Life	2, Basil-street, <i>Shane-street</i> , S.W. 3.
1896	L	British Life	7, West George-street, <i>Glasgow</i> .
1908	All cl. ex. L	British Oak	63 & 64, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1907	M, F & V	British Standard Fire and Gen.	52-54, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1902	L	British Widows	1, Old-street, E.C. 1.
1881	A	Builders' Accident	31 & 32, Beak-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1805	(F, L, Bu, A, Mc, M)	Caledonian	19, Broad-st., <i>London</i> (Temporary office); 51, Colman-st., E.C. 2.
1847	L	Canada Life	2, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1903	(A, Ma, Bu, Mc, F, V)	Car and General	83, Pall Mall, S.W.
1899	F	Central	1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1906	A, F, G, V, M	Century	18, Charlotte-sq., <i>Edin.</i> ; 42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1885	F, M, A, Re	City Fire Office	St. Swithin's-house, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C. 4.
1886	Annuities	Clergy Pensions	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.	15, St. James's-square, S.W. 1.
1873	L, A	Colonial Mutual	33, Poultry, E.C. 2.
1861	F, L, M, A, V	Commercial Union	24-26, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1871	L	Confederation	<i>Toronto</i> ; Bush house, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1907	(F, Bu, A, Bo, &c.)	Congregational	21, Apsley-crescent, <i>Bradford</i> .
1903	L & Re all cl.	Consolidated	37-41, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1867	F, L, A, V	Co-operative	Corporation-street, <i>Manchester</i> ; Clare-house, Kingsway, W.C. 2.
1905	(A, F, Mc, P, Pu, Re, V)	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1807	(F, A, Bu, Mc, &c.)	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W. 1.
1906	(F, Bu, A, P, Pu, Mc, G)	Dominion	10, Stafford-street, <i>Edinburgh</i> .
1909	(A, F, P, V, Bu, Pu, Mc)	Drapers' and General	104 and 105, Newgate-street, E.C. 1.
1807	All classes	Eagle, Star and British Dom.	1, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1887	F, Bu, P, A, L	Ecclesiastical	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1901	(M, F, L, A, Pu, Bu, Mc)	Economic	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1823	(All classes) (exc. Marine)	Edinburgh	26, George-st., <i>Edin.</i> ; 3, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1880	All classes	Employers' Liability	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, F.C. 4.
1898	Pu, A, G, F	Employers' Mutual	12, Charlotte-square, <i>Edinburgh</i> ; Regent-house, 89, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices.
1762	L	Equitable.....	19 Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1844	L	Equity and Law.....	18, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C. 2.
1802	F, A	Essex and Suffolk.....	56-62, New Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1894	All cl. ex. L	Excess.....	25, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1900	F, A, H, &c	Farmers' Fire and Accident.....	County Insurance-buildings, York.
1896	F	Federated British.....	10, St. James-street, S.W. 1.
1904	A, V	Federated Employers'.....	18, King-street, Manchester; and 15-16, George street, E.C. 4.
1890	A, V ex. L	Fine Art and General.....	89 and 90, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1832	L, Annuity	Friends' Prov. and Century.....	42, Kingsway, W.C. 2.; 18, Charlotte-sq., Edin. (Perth); General-buildings, Aldwych, Strand, W.C. 2.
1885	A, L, F, G, V	General Accident.....	General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1837	L	General Life.....	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1848	L	Gresham Life.....	
1910	(A, Bo, Bu, F, G, Ma, P, Mc & Pu, V)	Gresham Fire and Accident.....	188-190, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1840	F, A, Bu, G, V	Guarantee Society.....	19, Birchin-lane, E.C. 3.
1821	(F, A, L, Bu, M, G, P)	Guardian.....	68, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1903	L, Bu, F, A, V	Hearts of Oak.....	40 44, Holborn-viaduct, E.C. 1.
1908	F, A, G, Mc	Hibernian.....	48 & 49, Dame-st., Dublin.
1878	Ca, A & F.	Imperial Live Stock & Gen.....	Imperial House, 27, Cavendish-square, W. 1.
1824	M	Indemnity Mutual.....	1, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1881	A	Iron Trades Employers'.....	82, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.
1907	F Ca, A	Lancashire and General.....	8, Bucklersbury, E.C. 3.
1892	A, G, Bu, V	Law Accident.....	5, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1907	F, A, V	Law Fire.....	114, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1806	F, A, L, V	Law Union and Rock.....	7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2.
1907	{ All classes } (except Life)	Legal.....	Legal Ins.-building, 231, Strand, W.C. 2
1836	{ All classes }	Legal and General.....	10, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1890	{ All classes } (except Life)	Licences and General.....	24-28, Moorgate-street, E.C.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	82, Princes-st., Edinb.; 28, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1836	(F, L, A, M, Bo, Bu, Ca, G, Ma, P, V)	L'pool & London & Globe.....	1, Dale-street, Liverpool; 1, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1866	P	L'pool & London Plate Glass.....	14, Dale-street, Liverpool.
1918	(M, F, A, Bu, Mc, &c.)	Liverpool Marine and General.....	(Exchange-buildings, Liverpool; 7, Angel-court, E.C. 2.
1843	Indus, L	Liverpool Victoria.....	St. Andrew's-street, Holborn-circus, E.C. 4.
1862	F, A, M, V	London & Lancashire.....	(7, Chancery-lane, W.C. 2 (Chief Administration); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C. 3.
1862	(L, F, A, Bo, Bu, G, Li, Mc, V, M.)	London and Scottish.....	66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1869	L	London and Manchester.....	50, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1885	P	London & Manch. Plate Glass.....	Broad-street House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1860	M, F, A	London and Provincial Marine.....	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1720	F, M, L, A, V	London Assurance.....	(1, King William-street, E.C. 4; 7, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3. (Marine.)
1906	L, F, Mc	London General.....	158-160, City-road, E.C. 1.
1869	{ All classes } (except Life)	London Guarantee and Accident.....	20-22, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.
1806	L	London Life.....	(Temp. address): 5, Mansion House-st., E.C. 4.
1854	Bo	Manchester Steam Users.....	9, Mount-street, Manchester.
1887	L	Manufacturers'.....	Toronto; British Columbia House, 1, Regent-street, S.W.
1836	M	Marine.....	20, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1852	L, M	Marine and General.....	48, Fenchurch-street, E.C. 3.
1864	M	Maritime.....	Brown's Bldgs, L'pool; 11, Royal Exch. E.C. 3.
1884	A, L	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life.....	300, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1908	{ All classes } (except Life)	Medway.....	79, High-street, Chatham.
1871	M	Merchants' Marine.....	36-38, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1835	L	Metropolitan Life.....	13, Moorgate-street, E.C. 2.
1896	P	Midland Mutual Plate Glass.....	200, Wolverhampton-street, Dudley.
1919	M, &c.	Motor Transport.....	12-14, Adelphi, W.C.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Office.
1906	Mc, F, L, A, M	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W. 1.
1903	F, V	Municipal Mutual	26, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1886	L, A	Mutual Life and Citizens'	1, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1899	A, F, P, &c.	Mutual Property	159-165, Great Portland-street, W. 1.
1864	Bo, Ma	National Boiler	Manchester; 60, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1914	A, F, &c.	National Employers' Mutual	1-2, George-street, E.C. 4.
1897	F, A, V	National of Great Britain	Glasgow; 81, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1863	G	National Guarant. & Suretyship	Edinburgh; Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.
1894	F, V	Natl. Insurance and Guarantee	37-41, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 4.
1830	L	National Mutual	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral.	5, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C. 3.
1854	P	National Provincial	66, Ludgate-hill, E.C. 4.
1830	L	La Nationale	Paris; 212A, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.C. 2.
1909	{ All classes } { except L & A }	North and South	1, Tithebarn-street, Liverpool.
1809	F, L, A, M	North British and Mercantile	164, Princes-street, Edinburgh; 61, Thread-needle-street, E.C. 2.
1836	F, L, A, M	Northern	1, Union-ter., Aberdeen; 1, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1797	F, A, M, V	Norwich Union Fire	Norwich; 50, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	Norwich; 49, Fleet-street, E.C. 4.
1871	{ A, G, Bu, F, } { Mc, Bo, &c. }	Ocean Accident	Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	2, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1864	{ L, F, Bu, A, } { Mc, P, Pu }	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W.C. 1.
1782	F, L, A, M	Phoenix	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C. 4.
1891	L, A	Pioneer	67, Dale-street, Liverpool.
1865	L	Post Office Savings	Blythe-road, West Kensington, W. 14.
1866	F, A	Primitive Methodist	York.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	25-31, Moorgate, E.C. 2.
1865	{ A, Bu, Ca, Mc } { Pu, F, G, P, V }	Provident Accident and Guar- antee	61 62, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1877	L	Provident Assocn. of London	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.
1903	A, Bu, F, P, V	Provincial	Kendal; 32, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1848	All classes	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C. 1.
1886	F, M, A, &c.	Queensland	22, Birchinn-lane, E.C. 3.
1849	{ A, Bu, Ca, G, } { Mc, P, Pu, V }	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
—	Mc, A, P	Red Star Association	50-51, Lime-street, E.C. 3.
1864	L	Refuge	Oxford St., Manchester; 133, Strand, W.C. 2.
1906	F, A, Bu	Reliance Fire and Accident	Leeward's-bldgs., Elephant and Castle, S.E. 17.
1881	M, F	Reliance Marine	Liverpool; 63, Old Broad-street, E.C. 3.
1823	Reversions	Reversionary Interest Society	19, Coleman-street, E.C. 2.
1918	{ All classes } { except Life }	Road Transport and General	20, Victoria-street, S.W. 1.
1845	F, L, A, M, V	Royal	Liverpool; 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C. 3.
1720	F, L, M, A, V, P	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1850	L	Royal Liver	Liverpool.
1861	L, F, &c.	Royal London	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C. 2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pension (Nurses)	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1867	L	Salvation Army	107, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	Glasgow; 17, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C. 2.
1919	All cl. ex. L	Scottish Automobile and Gen.	Glasgow; 1, Lombard-court, E.C. 3.
1881	Bo	Scottish Boiler	Glasgow; 128A, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	28, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 13, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1877	A, L, F, V, Mc	Scottish Insurance	115, George-st., Edinb.; 14, Nicholas-lane, E.C. 4.
1852	L (Ind.)	Scottish Legal	Wilson-street, Glasgow; Room 22, Adelphi-ter. House, W.C. 2.
1881	L, A	Scottish Life	19, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 9, King-st., E.C. 2.
1876	A, F, V, Mc, M	Scottish Metropolitan	25, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1837	L	Scottish Provident	6, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 3, Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1878	{ Reversions, } { &c. }	Scottish Reversionary	33, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
1883	L	Scottish Temperance	109, St. Vincent-st., Glasg.; 3, Cheapside, E.C. 2.
1824	F, L, A, V, M	Scottish Union and National	33, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 5, Wallbrook, E.C. 4.
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., Edinb.; 28, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1875	M, F	Sea	Exchange Bldgs., Liverpl.; 31, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1872	F, M, A	South British	21, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1891	L	Southern Life	Bush House, Aldwych, W.C. 2.
1825	L	Standard	3, George-st., Edinb.; 110, Cannon-st., E.C. 4.

Est'd.	Nature of Business.	Name of Company.	Address of Head and London Offices
1871	M	Standard Marine	40, Brown's-buildings, <i>Liverpool</i> .
1891	F, A, M	State	<i>Liverpool</i> ; 112, Cannon-street, E.C. 4.
1710	F, A, Bu, Co.	Sun	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1810	G, M, Mc, P, Pr	Sun Life	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C. 2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada	<i>Montreal</i> ; Sun of Canada House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.
1860	M	Thames and Mersey	<i>Liverpool</i> ; 13, Royal Exchange, E.C. 3.
1887	{ Trustees & Executors }	Trustees Corpn., Ltd.	Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C. 2.
1867	M	Ulster Marine	Ann-street, <i>Belfast</i> .
1714	F, A, V	Union Assurance	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C. 3.
1907	M	Union Marine	11, Dale-st., <i>Liverpool</i> ; 124, Old Broad-st., E.C. 2.
1863	All classes	United British	10, St. James'-street, S.W. 1.
1915	F, M	United Fire and Marine	3, Lombard-street, E.C. 3.
1919	A, G, Bu, V, Bo.	} United Legal Indemnity	6, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C. 2.
1902	Ca, G, Ma, P		
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov.	195, Strand, W.C. 2.
1908	All cl. ex. L	Universal Automobile	11 & 13, Elizabeth-street, S.W. 1.
1825	L	University	25, Pall-mall, S.W. 1.
1919	Re	Victory Insurance Co., Ltd.	Lombard Ho., George-yd., Lombard-st., E.C. 3.
1850	Bo, V	Vulcan	<i>Manchester</i> ; 78, Queen Victoria-street, E.C. 4.
1868	Ca, V	Warden	21, Ironmonger-lane, E.C. 2.
1911	L, F, A, Bu, V	Welsh Insurance Corpn.	<i>Cardiff</i> ; 66 & 67, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1841	L	Wesleyan and General	<i>Birmingham</i> ; 20 & 23, Holborn, W.C.
1798	Pensions, &c.	Wesleyan Methodist Preachers	70A, Basinghall-street, E.C. 2.
1851	F, M	Western	14, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1912	F, L, M, A, Bu	Western Australian	36 & 37, Old Jewry, E.C. 2.
1832	A, L	Western Mutual	234, St. Vincent-street, <i>Glasgow</i> .
1885	F, Bu, A	West of Scotland	<i>Glasgow</i> ; 5, Walbrook, E.C. 4.
1717	All classes	} Westminster Fire	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C. 2.
1906	(except L & M)		
1919	F, M	World Auxily. Ins. Corpn., Ltd.	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1854	M, F	World Marine	30, Cornhill, E.C. 3.
1824	F, A, L, V, M	Yorkshire	St. Helen's-square, <i>Fork</i> ; Bank-bldgs., E.C. 2.
1872	A, Pu, Mc	Zurich General Acc. and Liab.	33A, High Holborn, W.C. 1.

ADVICE REGARDING LIFE ASSURANCE.

Apart from the immediate protection thereby given, a life or endowment assurance policy, if effected in a first-class bonus-paying company, provides exceptional opportunity for the remunerative investment of savings. Policyholders can claim relief from Income Tax in respect of life assurance premiums not exceeding in amount one-sixth of their income, where the death risk is involved.

The selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. There are many good offices, and in the most select class some are better adapted than others for particular purposes, and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made.

Medical examinations are sometimes dispensed

with in the case of new proposals, but policies in these instances are usually subject to certain restrictive conditions of a temporary character.

INQUIRIES.—On receipt of an inquiry containing particulars of requirements (accompanied by 5s.) addressed to "The Insurance Editor, 12, Warwick-lane, E.C. 4," advice will be given as to the system and policies best adapted to the special requirements. Inquiries should state the age at and date of next birthday. The following are suggested as the policies most likely to be required:—

- (a) *Whole Life*—With and without profits.
- (b) " " —With limited number of payments.
- (c) " " —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
- (d) *Endowment*—With and without profits.
- (e) " " —Reduced premium for first 5 years.
- (f) *Children's Insurances*—Educational, &c.
- (g) " *Non-Medical* " Insurances.

For full official information see the Post Office Guide, price 1s., published in January and July.

INLAND POSTAL SERVICES.

Within Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland and including Channel Is.

Letters.

Not exceeding 2 oz. 1½d.
For every additional 2 oz., or less ½d.
Limit: 2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft., or if in the form of a roll, 30 in. length × 4 in. Weight unlimited.
Postcards, 1d.; reply postcards, 2d. (p. 366).

Printed Papers.

For every 2 oz. or fraction thereof ½d.
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size, as *Letters*.
Printed papers bearing ½d. stamp only are not forwarded the same day unless posted by early afternoon.

Registered Newspaper Rate (per copy)

Not exceeding 6 oz. 1d.
For every additional 6 oz., or less ½d.
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as *Letters*.

Parcels.

Not exceeding 2 lb. 6d.
" " 5 lb. 9d.
" " 8 lb. 1s. 0d.
" " 11 lb. (limit of weight) 1s. 3d.
Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

UNPAID PACKETS (*letters, newspapers, postcards*) are charged double postage on delivery; UNDERPAID PACKETS, double the deficiency.

RE-DIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Letters, post-cards, printed papers, and newspapers* may be re-posted free not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not being counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (the whole London Postal District being regarded for this purpose as one Town Delivery Area); otherwise they are charged on delivery at the ordinary prepaid rate. *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-registered free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken during temporary absence, unless house be left empty, or from clubs, hotels, &c.). Notice for re-direction of *letters, &c.*, must be given on printed forms, to be obtained from the local postmaster or from postmen, and signed by the person to whom the letters are to be addressed. The notice holds good for twelve months, and may be extended by payment of 1s. for second, 1s. third, and 6s. each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for *parcels*, and for the (postal) forwarding of *telegrams*.

REGISTRATION.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration must be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. *Parcels* (or the string with which they are tied) and letters, must be fastened with wax or other adhesive. The registration fee is 3d. exclusive of postage. With a further 3d. the sender may obtain advice of delivery. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets; at Head Offices this may be done later for an additional 6d. late fee. Unregistered packets containing coin or

jewellery, or found open and containing stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, etc., over 10s. in value, or any marked "registered" and found in a letter-box, undergo compulsory registration (3d.), carrying no compensation.

COMPENSATION for loss or damage is granted, though not as a legal right even if fee is paid and packing adequate.—The fees for compensation inclusive of registration are:—Fee 3d., compensation up to £5; 4d., £20; and 1d. for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1s. 11d. for £400. Compensation up to £2 is given on (a) *unregistered parcels* (for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained at the time of posting), (b) *unregistered packets* conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. (1). Compensation in respect of money of any kind (*coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, &c.*) is only given if particulars (for identification) are kept and the money is sent by Registered Letter Post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see next page); the maximum compensation for coin is £5. Compensation for jewellery, watches, &c., is only given on registered packets; for glass, crockery, greases, colour-powders, fish, meat, fruit, and vegetables only when sent as *parcels*. Compensation is not given for damage to (1) eggs, soft fruit, liquids and semi-liquids or exceptionally fragile articles, in any case; (2) registered packets other than *parcels*, unless "Fragile, with care" is written above the address.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING *unregistered parcels*, free; other *unregistered postal packets*, ½d.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICE.—There are five services of which (4) and (5) alone are available on Sundays:—(1) By special messenger all the way, from most offices which deliver telegrams. Inclusive charge, which must be prepaid, in cash or by stamps, 6d. per mile, or part of a mile, with 1d. on each separate packet after the first, up to ten, the maximum; also a special charge of 3d. on each packet over 1 lb. in weight. *Packets* must be handed over the counter with "Express" clearly marked in left-hand top corner. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service, and persons may be conducted. The messenger may take back an inland telegram gratis. (2) By special messenger after transmission by post: (a) from the ordinary delivery office, if it is a telegraph office (maximum charge in London 6d.); or if so marked, (b) "Express Delivery from Head Office" in large provincial towns, and (c) in London "from Head District Office" or "from G.P.O." *Packets* must be marked "Express," with a broad vertical line back and front. Charges as before (without weight fee) in addition to postage. (3) In advance of the ordinary deliveries upon previous application by addressee (6d. per mile for one packet, and 1d. for every ten or less additional packets). (4) see p. 374. (5) By special messenger, of a message telephoned to an express delivery office (30 words for each express fee, besides telephone charges), (see p. 374). Waiting fees: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2d. For Sundays and Holidays, see p. 374, and next paragraph.

RAILWAY LETTERS.—On payment of 4d. extra at a Parcel or Booking Office of most railways, during such hours as the station is open, whether on week-days or Sundays, an unregistered

letter not exceeding 2 oz. will be forwarded by the next available train or steamship, and passed on from one company to another. The letter may be called for at the station of address, or posted there in the nearest letter-box, or (except on Sundays) delivered as an Express Letter under Service *aa* (or from the first Express Delivery office it reaches), or (by telegraphing for a messenger to meet it) under Service *x*.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED POSTAL PACKETS.—Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 1*d.* or more, undelivered, are returned unopened if bearing sender's name and address; others are opened by the Returned Letter Office and returned to senders without charge. Packets containing neither sender's address nor any enclosure of importance are destroyed, except parcels which, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months; or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 1*d.** are redelivered to sender on payment of a second postage, if his name and address, with a request for return in case of non-delivery, appear on the outside; those without such request are disposed of. *Foreign letters, &c., undelivered in Britain,* are returned unopened, after a short detention, to the countries whence received; *parcels* are disposed of after a reasonable time for inquiry. If containing sender's address, he is advised, and parcel will be returned on payment of fresh postage. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; but for *parcels* see p. 362.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers and for three months only).—*Letters* sent to any *Reste* may be addressed as a rule to all Post Offices except Town Sub-offices. It should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, or fictitious names, or Christian name only, it is not taken in, but is at once treated as undelivered. All persons applying for "Poste Restante" letters must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. *Poste Restante* letters, parcels, &c., from abroad, or letters at a seaport for an expected ship, are kept two months; others, only one fortnight. After these intervals they are treated as undelivered (see above), unless bearing a request for return at end of the interval, or some specified shorter period.

Letter Post.

The Normal Post of the Country. Most things may be sent by it (except explosive, offensive or obscene matter, eggs, fish, game, rabbits, meat, fruit, and vegetables) (see p. 365).

Post Cards.

Postage, 1*d.* The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence [the same holds for abroad]. Plain cards (minimum size $4 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ in.), like but not thinner than official cards, may also be used both inland (maximum size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in.) and abroad ($5\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$). Reply postage, *ad.*

Printed Papers Post (see p. 365).

For printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and not exceeding 2 lb.

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and any other written or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with their binding (provided that the materials are those ordinarily used for the purpose and are not brittle or very fragile), together with anything necessary for the safe transmission of the packet. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document; Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted. For full conditions see the official Guide. Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, i.e., without breaking, tearing, ungramming, or cutting.

Newspaper Post (see p. 365).

For newspapers registered at the G.P.O.

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments," name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered, and a reference to a page. Newspapers not registered at G.P.O., Christmas or special issues of registered newspapers, or supplements apart from their ordinary publications, may be charged at printed paper, letter, or parcel rate.

Parcel Post.

For bulky and heavy matter (see p. 365). The parcel should be marked "Parcel Post," and handed across the counter or given to a rural postman; and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. The hours for Parcel Post business are the same as for general postal business. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. The name and address of sender should be inside or (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel. More than 11 lb. must not be accepted from one person by a rural postman on foot or bicycle, without notice on the previous day, and he may refuse parcels if already loaded; a postman with a cart must accept what he can conveniently carry.

Parcels to Irish Free State, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty; the sender must, except in last case, declare contents when posting. 6*d.* customs clearance fee is charged on parcels from I.F.S. or Channel Is. delivered in Britain or N. Ireland.

Literature for the Blind.

Papers, periodicals and books, if printed in special type and subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature," with name and address of sender; 1 lb., *4d.*; 5 lb., *1*d.**; 6 lb., (maximum), *2*d.** Maximum size, $2 \times 1 \times 1$ ft. or if a roll 30×4 in.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2*s.* 6*d.*—for list of latter see p. 381) are sold of the respective values of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 1*d.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 2*d.*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.* Books of 6 1*d.*, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* stamps, together with (a) 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* stamps, 3*s.*, or (b) 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* stamps, 2*s.* Rolls of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 1*d.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* and 2*d.* stamps (480, 960, 500 or 1000 in a roll) are also sold at 1*d.*, 2*d.* and 4*d.* extra. Stamps may be purchased at most offices between 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at any office open for telegraph business. Rural postmen carry $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 1*d.*, and $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* stamps and registered letter envelopes.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES for foreign and inland letters, with a $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* embossed stamp (for registration and postage), are of four sizes: F, $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., 5*d.* each; G, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{3}{4}$ in., 5*d.* each; H, 8 in. \times 5 in., 6*d.* each; K, $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 in., 6*d.* each.

LETTER CARDS with $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* stamp, one 2*d.*; 2, $3\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; 5, 9*d.*

POST CARDS with impressed stamp: *Inland*: Single: thin—one, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; 2, $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; 11, 1*s.*; stout—one, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; 5, 6*d.*; 10, 1*s.*; reply—one, $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; 4, $3\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; 11, 2*s.*; *Foreign*: Single—one, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 4, 7*d.*, 7, 1*s.*; reply—one, $3\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; 5, 1*s.* 4*d.*; 10, 2*s.* 8*d.*

EMBOSSSED ENVELOPES (a) with $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* stamp: "A" ($4\frac{3}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in.)—1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; 3, 5*d.*; 5, $8\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; 11, 1*s.* 6*d.*; "Commercial" ($5\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.)—1, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; 2, $3\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; 5, 8*d.*; (b) with $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* stamp, ungrammed—"Commercial" size ("N")—1, $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*; 2, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; 5, 8*d.*

(b) SPECIAL MAGAZINE POST for magazines, newspapers, and trade journals sent to CANADA by direct packet, and thence (or direct) to NEWFOUNDLAND, if properly registered for such post (or for Newspaper post in the United Kingdom) and packed without a cover, or with cover open at both ends, otherwise complying with conditions for Inland Newspaper Post mentioned on p. 366. These packets cannot be registered. Rate: 2-6 oz., 1d.; 1½ lb., 1½d.; and ½d. per ½ lb. up to 5 lb., 5d.

(c) COMMERCIAL PAPERS: Legal and mercantile documents, MSS., invoices, etc., partly written, ½d. per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 2½d.

(d) SAMPLES, PATTERNS (*bona fide*), and Scientific Specimens, keys, fresh-cut flowers, &c., ½d. per 2 oz.; minimum charge of 1d.

To the British Empire, Egypt and countries not in the Postal Union,* the limits are: Size, (a), (b) and (c) 2 × 1½ × 1½ ft., (d) 2 × 1 × 1 ft.; weight, generally 5 lb. To countries in the Union: Size, (a) and (c) 1½ × 1½ × 1½ ft., (d) 18 × 8 × 4 in.; weight, (a) and (c) 4 lb., (d) 1 lb. If in the form of a roll, the limits of size in all cases are: (a) and (c) 30 × 4 in., (d) 12 × 6 in. Postage must be prepaid; wholly unpaid packets are stopped. Double the deficit (minimum, 1d.) is charged on underpaid packets from abroad. Regulations as to packing, writing, &c., are much similar to those for inland packets.

Parcels from abroad.

These are subject to British Customs examination, and duties (with 6d. fee, if any are levied) must be paid before delivery to addressee.

Parcels sent abroad.

Enquiries should always be made at a P.O., or the P.O. Guide consulted, before packing. Parcels can be (and if containing coin, jewellery, &c., must be) insured for many countries, but not registered. They are subject to Customs, and contents and value must be declared on special forms; undervaluation or other inaccuracy may lead to confiscation and heavy fines (especially U.S.A.). (Rebate of Customs Duty is allowed on British goods by the chief Colonies.) The Customs charges of Dominions and certain countries (not U.S.A.) can be prepaid by sender, on depositing generally one-fifth to one-half of declared value, otherwise they are collected from addressee. Packing must be substantial, and sometimes special kinds of packing are insisted upon. Certain articles are prohibited; among them letters nearly everywhere.

Delivery in many countries is only to certain towns, post offices, stations, or customs houses, whence addressee, who is notified of the arrival, must arrange conveyance. In Belgium, France, and Spain parcels are delivered by the railway companies. From most countries abroad, an undeliverable parcel is returned without notice at sender's expense, unless, when posting, he instructed either its abandonment or its delivery to some other address or person in the country. Warehousing fees and (rarely) the foreign customs duty are sometimes payable, the return postage always.

Limits.—Maximum weight usually 11 lb.; to some countries (e, f, in list of rates) greater. Parcels over 11 lbs. are only accepted at Head and other important offices. Maximum length generally 3½ ft., length and girth combined 6 ft.; but to Paraguay, Portuguese Timor: length 2 ft., length and girth 4 ft.; China, other than about 1100 chief P.O., the same, except that if not more than 8 in. across a parcel may be 3 ft. 3 in. long, and that for Sinkiang Province no parcel may exceed 1 × 1 × 1 ft. For Italy, length 2 ft., but if girth be not more than 2 ft., length may be 3 ft. 3 in.

Imperial and Foreign Parcel Rates.

Abyssinia (Adis-Ababa, Dire-Dawa, Harrar only): from France (a), d 3, c 3, d 5; *Aden* (18 d. Wed.), b 2, c 3, d 5, f 8/6; *Albania* (5-8 d. daily), a 3/6, c 4, d 4/6; *Algeria* (daily), a 1/9, c 3, d 3, d 3, d 3; *Argentina* (12 d. 6 m.), b 3, c 4, d 5/6; *Association* (14 d. 3 m.), b 1/9, c 3, d 4/3; *Australia* (15-45 d. about 4 m.), z 1/4, y -16; *Austria* (daily), a 2/6, c 3, d 3, d 3, d 3; *Azores* (23 w., from Portugal), b 3/6, c 4, d 4/3; *Bahamas* (from New York ex 14 d.), b 2, c 3, d 5; *Baleares* (Is. (daily), a 2/6, c 3/6, d 4; *Barbados* (14-18 d. 3-4 m.), b 1/6, c 3, d 3; *Belgian Congo* (a) (23 d.), via Antwerp 2 m., a 2/6, c 3, d 4, c 6/9; (n) Katanga Province only (i) via Beira (over 6 w., irregular), b 4/9, c 6/9, d 9/3; (ii) via Cape (over 22 d.), a 4, n, b 5/9, c 10/9, d 16; (n) Katanga and Eastern Prov. only (via Aden, Wed.), b 3/6, c 5/3, d 7; *Belgium* (daily), b 1/6, c 2/3, d 2/9, e 4; *Bermuda* (18 d., from New York 4 m.), b 2, c 3, d 5; *Bismarck Archipelago* (2 m.), via Sydney (e), c 1/4, y -10; *Bolivia* (7 w., via Chile (a), b 3, c 4, d 5/3; *Brazil* (13 w., irregular), b 3/3, c 4/3, d 5/3; *British Guiana* (3 w.), a 2, b 1/9, c 3, d 4/3; *British Honduras*: (i) Harrison Line 5 w., a 1, b 1/6, c 4/3, d 4/3; (ii) 13-5 w., via Jamaica (e), b 2/6, c 4, d 5/6; *British North Borneo* (via Aden), b 1/9, c 3/6, d 4/9; *Brunei* (via Singapore), b 2, c 3, d 4/6; *Bulgaria* (3 w., irregular), b 2, c 2/9, d 3/3; *Cameroun* (17 d., a 2 m.), British sphere, b 2/3, c 3/6, d 4/3; (n) French sphere, b 1/6, c 2/6, d 3/3; *Canada* (10-16 d., about 9 m.), b 2/3, c 4/3, d 5/6; *Canary Is.* (10-10 d., 4 m.), a 2/3, c 3/3, d 3/6; *Cape Verde Is.* (via Portugal), b 3/3, c 3/6, d 4/3; *Caroline Is.*, same as *Corea*; *Ceylon* Is., same as *Jamaica*; *Ceylon* (12 d., 4 m.), b 2, c 3, d 5/3, e 8; *Chile* (i) (via P.S.N.), 38 d., irregular, b 3/3, c 4/6, d 5/6; (ii) except Punta Arenas (via Argentine, 26 d., 6 m.), b 5/3, c 5/3, d 7/6; *China*: (a) Chinese P.O. (i) except Yunnan (via New Suez (over 6 w., 2 m.), b 2/3, c 4/3, d 4/3, e 7; (ii) via U.S.A. (over 4 w., 4 m.), b 4/3, c 7/3, d 10/3; (ii) Yunnan only (via Hong Kong, over 38 d., a 2 m.), c 4/3, d 5; (n) British Agency (Wei-hai-wei), same as (a) (i) above; (c) Japanese Agencies and Kwantung, same as Japan (c); *Macao*, q, y; *Colombia*: (a) Caldas, Cauca, El Valle, Nariño Dept., (22 d., via Colon, irregular), b 3/6, c 4/9, d 5/9; (n) elsewhere (25 d., via Pto. Colombia, 34 m.), b 3, c 4, d 5; *Corea* (Chosen), same as Japan; *Corsica* (4 d.), a 1/9, c 2/9, d 3/3, e 5/3; *Costa Rica* (18 d., 2 m.), b 2/3, c 4, d 5/6; *Cuba*: (i) via France (4-3 w., 2 m.), a 2/9, c 4, d 4/6; (ii) via Germany (4-5 w., 4 m.), a 3/3, c 4/6, d 5/3; *Cyprus* (via Egypt), b 2/6, c 3/9, d 5/3; *Czechoslovakia* (daily), a 1/9, c 2/9, d 3/3, e 1/3; *Danish* (5 w., 2 m.), b 1/6, c 2/6, d 3/3; *Danzig* (daily), a 2/6, c 3/6, d 4/6; *Denmark* (Tu., We., Fr., Sat.), a 1/6, c 2/3, d 3; *Dominican Republic* (via Holland, 2 m.), a 3, c 4/3, d 4/9; *Dutch East Indies* (via Str. Settlements), b 4, c 5, d 5/9; *Dutch Guinea* (via Brit. G.), b 2/3, c 3/9, d 5/3; *Dutch West Indies* (34 m.), b 3/3, c 4/6, d 5/9; *Ecuador* (via Panama), b 3/3, c 4, d 5/3; *Egypt* (12 d. to Pt. Said, Wed.), b 2/3, c 4/3, d 3/9; *Eritrea* (via Italy), a 4/9, c 5/3, d 6; *Estonia* (18 d.), *Reval*, a 2/3, c 3/3, d 3/6, e 5/6; *Falkland Is.* (4 w., 3 m.), b 1/9, c 3/3, d 4/6; *Fanning and Washington Is.* from Australia 6 times yearly, b 1/6, c 2/9, d 4/6; *Faroe Is.* (3 d.), a 1/6, c 2/3, d 3/3; *Fiji Is.* (from Canada, 2 m.), b 2/6, c 5/3, d 7/3; *Finland* (6 d., 4 m.), a 2/6, c 3/9, d 4/3; *French (exc. Corsica)* (daily), a 1/6, c 2/3, d 2/9, e 4/3; *French Equatorial Africa* (4-5 w., from France), a 2/6, c 4, d 4/6, e 7/3; *French Guinea* (22 d., from France), a 2/6, c 4, d 4/6, e 7/3; *French Guinea* (18 d. to Conakry, 2 m.), b 1/6, c 2/6, d 3/3; *French Indochina* (from Singapore 3 m.), a 2/6, c 4, d 5/3; *French Settlements of Oceania* (2-3 m., via New Zealand service (i), and thence, 2 m.), (p) b 3/6, c 4/3, d 6/9, (q) b 5/3, c 6/3, d 8/9; *French Somali Coast* (from France), a 2/6, c 3/9, d 4/6, e 6/6; *French W. Indies* (125 d., from France), a 2/6, c 3/9, d 4/3, e 6/9; *Gambia* (2 w., 3 m.), b 2/3, c 3/6, d 4/9; *Germany* (via Ostend daily, direct Tu., Th., Sat.), a 1/9, c 2/9, d 3/3, e 5/3; *Do.* (British Army of the Rhine), a 1/9, c 2/6, d 3/3; *Gibraltar* (6 d., Wed.), b 1/6, c 2/9, d 3/9, e 6/6; *Gilbert and Ellice Is.* (2-3 m., via Sydney (e), x 1/4, y -10; *Gold Coast* (17-19 d. to Accra, 3-4 m.), b 2/6, c 3/6, d 4/9; *Greece*: (A) all parts (i) direct

a = for the first 1 lb.; b = for the first 3 lb.; c = up to 7 lb.; d = between 7 and 11 lb.

e = between 11 and 20 lb. } see Limits above.

f = between 21 and 30 lb. }

n = approximate number of mails per month.

o = as opportunity offers.

p = rates for parcels not over 4 ft. in length and girth combined.

q = rates for parcels between 4 and 6 ft. in length and girth combined.

x = for the first lb.

y = for each further lb up to 11 lb.

* See note 1, p. 367.

(3 w., about 4 n., b 2/6, c 3/6, d 4/-; in France every 3rd Wed. (1 d.), d 3/3, c 4/6, d 5/-; in Corfu only (1 d.) Italy o, d 4/3, c 5/-, d 5/3; Greenland (3 w., 34 n.) b 1/9, c 3/3, d 5/-; Guatemala (5 w., 1 n.) b 2/6, c 3/6, d 4/9; Hawaii, same as U.S.A.; Hayti (1 w. in France o), d 2/9, c 4/-, d 4/6; Holland (daily), v 1/9, c 2/6, d 3/-; Honduras Rep. (1 d.) Pacific side (1 w. in France o), d 3/9, c 5/-, d 5/6; in Atlantic side (3 w., 2 n.) b 2/3, c 3/6, d 4/9; Hong Kong (3 d., alternate Wed.), b 1/9, c 2/9, d 3/9; Hungary (daily), d 2/3, c 3/3, d 3/9; Iceland (direct, 2 n.) b 2/3, c 3/3, d 4/-; India* (23 d. to Bombay, Wed., b 2/-, c 3/9, d 5/3, 1/8; 1 n. and Kowit (1 w. in Bombay), b 3/6, c 5/-, d 6/6; Italian Somaliland (1 w. in Italy o), d 5/3, c 5/9, d 6/3; Italy (daily), d 2/6, c 3/3, d 4/-; Ivory Coast (3 w., 23 n.) b 1/6, c 2/6, d 3/3; Jamaica (16 d., 4 n.) b 1/6, c 3/-, d 4/-; Japan (with Corea, Formosa, and Jap. Saghalien) (1 w. in Hong Kong) (5 d. to Yokohama, alternate Wed.), b 2/-, c 2/9, d 3/9; in via U.S.A. (1 m., 4 n.) b 3/9, c 6/6, d 9/9; in via Canada (4 w. from Canada o), b 4/9, c 8/9, d 13/6; Kenya and Uganda (1 w. in Aden, Wed.), b 2/9, c 4/6, d 6/3; Leeward Is., W. Indies (from New York 2 n.) b 2/-, c 3/9, d 5/-; Lettonia (Latvia) (8 d. to Libau, 4 n.) b 2/-, c 3/-, d 3/6, c 5/6; Liberia (23 w., 23 n.) b 3/3, c 4/-, d 4/9; Libya (Italy o), c 3/9, c 4/3, d 4/9; Lithuania (7 d. to Memel, 4 n.) b 2/3, c 3/-, d 3/6, c 5/6; Luxembourg (daily), d 1/3, c 2/-, d 2/6, c 4/-; Macao (1 w. in Hong Kong), b 2/3, c 3/6, d 4/6; Madagascar, Comoro and dependencies (34 w. from France o), d 2/9, c 4/-, d 4/9, c 7/6; Madeira (5 d., Th.), b 1/9, c 2/9, d 3/6; Malay States, Federated and Unfederated (1 w. in Straits Settlements), b 2/-, c 3/3, d 4/6; Malta (16 d., 4 n.) b 1/3, c 2/6, d 3/3; Marian Is. (1 w. in Guam, same as Samoa; Pago-Pago; in elsewhere, same as Japan); Marshall Is. (1 w. in Nauru, same as New Hebrides); in elsewhere, same as Japan; Mauritania (1 w. in France o), d 3/3, c 3/6, d 4/-, c 6/6; Mauritius and Rodriguez (1 d. from Cape Town), b 1/6, c 2/9, d 3/3; in via France, alternate Th., d 3/-, c 4/6, d 5/3; Mexico (1 d. direct (3 w., 2 n.) b 2/3, c 3/6, d 5/-; 7/9; in via U.S.A. (12 w., 9 n.) b 4/-, c 7/3, d 11/-; Montenegro, see Yugo-Slavia; Morocco: (a) Tangier (7 d., via Gibraltar), b 1/9, c 3/3, d 4/3; (b) French Zone, Sherrefian P.O. (via France o), d 3/-, c 4/6, d 5/6, c 8/-; (c) Spanish P.O. (daily), d 2/6, c 3/6, d 4/-; (d) British P.O. agencies in French and Spanish Zones (7 w. d., via Gibraltar), b 1/9, c 3/3, d 4/9; New Caledonia (from Australia 3 n.) b 1/9, c 5/3, d 7/6; Newfoundland (12 d., 8 n.) b 2/6, c 4/3, d 5/9; New Guinea Territory (except Dutch) (a m., via Brisbane o), x 1/4, y -10; New Hebrides (23 m., via Sydney o), x 1/4, y -10; New Zealand: (i) (6 w., 2 n.) b 2/3, c 4/-, d 5/6, e 9/-; (q) b 4/-, c 5/9, d 7/6, e 11/9; (ii) via Australia, b 2/3, c 4/-, d 6/3, e 9/6; Nicaragua (4 w., via Panama), b 2/6, c 3/6, d 4/6; Niger (5 w., 2 n.) b 1/6, c 2/6, d 3/3; Nigeria (12-20 d. to Lagos, 3-5 w. to interior, 34 n.) b 2/3, c 3/6, d 4/9; North Borneo (via Straits Settlements), b 1/9, c 3/-, d 4/6; Norway (3-5 d., M., Wed., Th., Fr.), d 1/9, c 2/9, d 3/6; Nyasaland Prot. (over 6 w., via Beira 2 n.) b 3/6, c 4/9, d 5/9.

Palestine (via Egypt, b 2/6, c 3/6, d 4/3; Panama: (x) Republic (23 d., o), b 2/9, c 4/-, d 5/-; in Canal Zone (via U.S.A.), b 3/-, c 5/6, d 8/6; Papua, same as New Guinea Territory; Paraguay (5-6 w., via Argentine), b 3/-, c 4/3, d 5/6; Persia (5 w., via Bombay), b 2/9, c 4/3, d 6/-; Peru: (a) Loreto Dept. (8 w., x n.) b 4/-, c 5/-, d 8/-, e 10/-; (b) elsewhere, b 3/3, c 4/6, d 5/6, e 9/-; Philippine Is. (via U.S.A.), b 3/-, c 5/6, d 8/6; Pitcairn I. (5-6 w., 8-9 times yearly), (p) b 1/6, c 2/9, d 3/9, (q) b 3/-, c 4/6, d 5/9; Poland (6 d. to Janzig, 4 n.) b 1/9, c 2/9, d 3/3, e 5/3; Portugal (16 d., 4 n.) b 2/-, c 3/6, d 2/9; Portuguese E. Africa (6 w. to Beira, 2 n.) b 2/6, c 3/3, d 3/6; Portuguese India (via Bombay), b 2/9, c 4/3, d 6/-; Portuguese Timor (via Str. Settlements), b 3/3, c 4/6, d 5/3; Portugal: (a) Angola, b 3/3, c 4/3, d 4/6; (b) Guinea, b 3/3, c 3/6, d 4/3; (c) S. Thomé & Príncipe, b 3/6, c 4/3, d 4/3; Reunion (4 w., via France o), d 2/9, c 4/3, d 5/-, e 8/-; Rhodes (via Italy o), d 4/-, c 4/9, d 5/-; Romania (daily), d 2/3, c 3/6, d 4/-, e 6/3; Russia-in-Europe (via Lettonia), d 3/6, c 4/-, d 4/6, e 6/9; Russia-in-Asia (via Lettonia), d 3/6, c 5/9, d 6/3, e 9/3.

St. Helena (12 d., x n.), b 1/9, c 3/-, d 4/3; St. Lucia (23 d., 34 n.) b 1/9, c 3/3, d 5/-; St. Pierre & Miquelon (24 w., via Canada o), b 3/-, c 4/3, d 5/3; St. Vincent (3 w.,

3-4 n.) b 2/-, c 3/9, d 5/6; Salvador (4 w., via Panama), b 3/-, c 4/-, d 5/3, e 8/-; Samoa: (a) Apia (3 m.), same as N. Zealand (1 d.), but limit of weight 11 lbs.; (b) Pago-Pago (via U.S.A.), b 3/-, c 5/6, d 8/6; Sarawak (via Str. Settlements), b 1/9, c 3/-, d 4/6; Sarre-Tout (daily), b 1/9, c 2/6, d 3/-, e 4/9; Senegal, Fr. Sudan & Un. Volta (12 d. to Dakar, 23 n.) b 1/6, c 2/6, d 3/3; Seychelles (via India o), b 2/-, c 3/3, d 5/3; Sierra (via Str. Settlements), b 3/6, c 4/9, d 5/9; Sierra Leone (12-14 d., 3-4 n.) b 2/6, c 3/6, d 4/9, c 7/3; Solomon Is., same as New Hebrides; South Africa: (a) Union (with Basutoland, Swaziland, and British Bechuanaland) 19 d. to Cape Town, Th.), x -9, y -9; (b) Bechuanaland Protectorate and S.W. Africa (via Cape Town), x 1/-, y 1/-; (c) S. Rhodesia (i) via Cape (23 d. to Bulawayo), x 1/4, y 1/4; (ii) via Beira, 2 n.), b 3/6, c 4/6, d 5/6; (d) N. Rhodesia (i) via Cape (24 d. to Livingstone), x 1/8, y 1/8; (ii) via Beira, b 4/-, c 5/6, d 8/-; S. Georgia, same as Falkland Is.; Spain (via France), d 2/3, c 3/3, d 3/9; Spitzbergen (summer only), same as Norway; Straits Settlements (Malacca, Penang, Prov. Wellesley, Singapore, Labuan, Christmas and Cocos Is.) (22 d. to Singapore, alternate Wed.), b 1/9, c 2/9, d 4/-, e 8/-; Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian), via Egypt, b 2/6, c 3/6, d 4/3; Sweden (4 d. to Gothenburg, M. Th., Fr.), b 2/-, c 3/-, d 4/3; Switzerland and Liechtenstein (daily), d 2/-, c 3/-, d 3/3, e 5/3; Syria (via Egypt), d 2/6, c 3/6, d 4/6; Tanganyika Territory: (a) Lake Victoria Area (via Kenya), b 3/9, c 6/3, d 8/6; (b) elsewhere, same as Kenya; Togoland: (a) British, same as Gold Coast; (b) French (via France o), d 2/6, c 3/9, d 4/3, e 6/9; Tonga (3 m., via N. Zealand o), (p) b 2/9, c 4/3, d 5/9, (q) b 4/6, c 6/-, d 7/9; Trans-Jordan (via Egypt), b 3/-, c 3/9, d 4/9; Trinidad & Tobago (23 w., 34 n.) b 1/9, c 3/3, d 4/9; Tunis (via France 17 n.), d 2/6, c 3/9, d 4/-, e 6/3; Turkey-in-Europe: (i) (by sea direct, 4 n.) b 2/3, c 3/-, d 3/6 and Stamboul, Pera, Galata only, e 5/6; (ii) (by land, daily), d 4/3, c 5/6, d 6/-; Turkey-in-Asia, c 6 more than Turkey-in-Europe; Turks & Caicos Is. (via New York n.), b 2/-, c 3/9, d 5/6; United States of America (including Alaska and Hawaii) (9 d. to New York, 1 d. to S. Francisco; about twice a week), b 2/-, c 3/9, d 5/-; Uruguay (22 d. to Montevideo, 6 n.) b 3/3, c 4/6, d 5/6; Venezuela (3 w. to La Guayra, 34 n.) b 4/-, c 5/3, d 6/6; Yugo-Slavia (daily), d 2/9, c 3/6, d 4/-, e 6/3; Zanzibar (via Aden), b 2/3, c 3/9, d 5/6.

[For notes, see p. 368.]

General Regulations: Postage Abroad.

DUTIABLE ARTICLES, except to some countries, must be sent by Parcel or Insured Box Post.

REGISTRATION (except parcels and magazine post) is in force to almost all countries. Valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, 3d. Compensation on registered packets up to £2 is paid in the case of entire avoidable loss while in the custody of a country in the Postal Union (see † p. 367), if claimed within a year.

INSURANCE (including, except for parcels, REGISTRATION) may be effected on packets to many countries (not U.S.A.) at the following rates:—5d. for £12; and 2d. for every additional £12 up to 5s. 11d. for £400. COMPENSATION up to 20s. (32s. if over 11 lb.) is also given on un-insured parcels to or from Egypt, Newfoundland, India and the smaller colonies, with many larger foreign countries, except U.S.A., if certificate of posting is produced. Only packets containing nothing but valuable papers (banknotes, etc.) or valuable documents (plans, etc.) can be insured as letters; other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and similar articles (not letter, valuable paper, or commercial papers except an open invoice) may be sent in strong boxes by letter mail to Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Palestine, Portugal, Sarre, Sweden, Switzerland. Postage 2d. per 2 oz. (minimum 10d.); maximum weight 2 lb., size 12×4×4 in. Customs declarations must be filled in. Insurance rates and limit as above.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—A reciprocal service of "cash on delivery" of parcels has been established between Great Britain and various Overseas Dominions, Colonies and

* Including French India, Andamans, and agencies in Tibet (Gyangtse, Pharijong, Yatung-Chunbi), on Persian Gulf (Bahrein, Dubai, Muscat), and Baluchistan (Gwadar, Peshi).

† Casablanca, Fez, Marrakesh, Mazagan, Mogador, Ralait, Safi in France, Larache, Tetuan in Spanish zone. ‡ Rate to Bushire, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Mohammerah, Douzdap.

[For other notes, see p. 368.]

address, which may be telephonic (e.g., "Jones, London North 154"), is charged for; (an abbreviated address may be registered for £2 per annum, and is then inserted free of charge in Sell's Directory, published at 8 & 9 Johnson's Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4). Payment in stamps affixed to the form by the sender. Original or redirected telegrams, or replies, handed in on *Sundays*, and (except in Scotland) *Good Friday*, or *Christmas Day* are charged 6d. extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 48 words; the voucher issued to addressee may be used, or its value refunded to sender, within 12 months. Receipt for charges 1d. Certified copy 6d., sometimes more. The charge includes delivery within 3 miles (1 in Irish F.S.) of the nearest telegraph delivery office, or, if this be a head office, within the town postal limits—beyond that limit the charge is 6d. per mile, calculated from the free delivery limit, to be paid by sender (in I.E.S. by addressee). Telegram forms are issued gratis. Usual hours 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; larger offices 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. (see below and p. 374). For Sunday and Holidays, see above, below, and p. 374.

LATE FEES.—A telegram may often be got through from an office which is open to one which may, perhaps, be closed for telegraphic business by payment of the following extra fees: 1s. for the telegraphist, 1s. for the messenger, and 6d. an hour for the telegraphist if he has to wait for a reply. In the same way postmasters may accept telegrams after the usual hours on payment of 1s. for the postmaster, 1s. for the telegraphist, and 1s. for a messenger if it be necessary to call the telegraphist.

COUNTING, &c.—Plain language, i.e., Latin or any modern European language, is charged for according to the number of words; all other words or unintelligible combinations of letters are charged one word per 5 letters. The following count one word:—(1) All names of towns and villages in U.K. (not of branch or sub-offices or districts in towns, unless in addition to street name); (2) all names of railway and canal stations and in towns with public telegraph; (3) words ordinarily written as one or with hyphen, including "couldn't," etc.; (4) Names with prefix "St.," "De," "De la," "O'"; "Mac," but not hyphenated surnames; (5) each five figures (th, &c., in ordinals count as two figures); (6) each initial, except London Postal Districts (p. 367)—A.M.—P.M.—H.M.S. (in address), which are one word each group; (7) signs of punctuation, and the symbols a/c, b/l, s/s, c/o (% counts as one word or as three figures); (8) names of telegraph offices abroad written in the form in which they occur in the International List of Telegraph Offices.

NIGHT TELEGRAPH LETTERS with full ordinary address, in plain language, for delivery (except on Sundays) by first morning post, may be sent before midnight between towns marked † below with the addition of Inverness and Londonderry, at 1s. for 36 words or less, and 1d. per 3 words beyond 36. Reply prepaid for 1s. to 4s. extra.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN: *London*—Central (Newgate St.) †, and West Strand †, and the following railway stations (nd): King's Cross (G.N.), London Bridge (S.E.), Liverpool Street (G.E.), St. Pancras, Stratford, Marylebone. *Some Head and other Telegraph Offices in the Provinces*—Birmingham †, Bradford † (exc. Sun. to 8.30 a.m.), Brighton † (exc. Sun. to 7 a.m.), Bristol †, Cardiff †, Derby (Midland Rd.) † (exc. Sun. 3.30–5.10.30–5), Dover † (except t. Exeter † t. exc. 3–7 a.m., and exc. Sun. 9–7.10.30–5), Holyhead †, Hull †, Leeds †, Liverpool †, Manchester †, Newcastle-on-Tyne †, Newport (Mon.) †, Norwich † (exc. 12–7 a.m., Sun. 12.30.10–7), Nottingham †, Plymouth †, Portsmouth †, Sheffield †, Southampton Docks (branch office) †, Swansea †. *Scotland*—Edinburgh †, Glasgow †, Aberdeen †, Dundee †, Ireland—Belfast †, Cork †, Dublin †, Queenstown †. *Most Wireless Stations (nd), and Railways or Signal Stations at:* Alnmouth, Bedford (M.R.), Berwick, Bradford (M.R.) (exc. Sun., and Mon.—6 a.m.), Broxbourne (exc. Sun. 6 a.m. 10 p.m.), Cambridge (G.E.) (exc. Sun. noon 1.15.1.30–4), Carlisle (L.M.S.), Chester, Chesterfield (L.M.S.), Chevington, Christon Bank, Crewe, Darlington (nd), Derby, Doncaster, Durham (exc. Sun.), Exeter (G.W.), Ferry Hill †, Fishguard Harbour, Flamborough Head †, Fleetwood (exc. Bank Holidays, and Sun. morn. boat train—Mon. 6 a.m.), Folkestone Harbour (exc. 1.30–6 a.m., Sun. also 1.30.30 p.m.; †, Sun. only, 10–13 p.m., 6–9), Gainsboro' (exc. Sun., and Mon. to 6 a.m.), Gloucester (G.W.,

M.R.), Godley nd (Sun. only train times), Grantham †, Hereford nd, Heysham Harbour, Hitchin †, Holyhead (exc. Sun. 3 p.m.—10), Hulbert's Bridge †, Huddersfield (nd), Ipswich, Kettering †, Kildare nd (exc. 5–7 a.m.; exc. Sun. 5–8, noon–7), Killingworth, Kingsbridge (Dublin) †, Leicester (M.R.), Limerick Jun. (exc. 5–9 a.m.; exc. Sun. 5–8, 12–7; † 9 p.m., Sun. 10.30–11 a.m.), Liverpool (Central, Exchange, and Lime St.) nd, Low Moor (Yorks) (exc. Sun. 6 a.m.—Mon. 6 a.m.), Lucker, Luton (exc. Sun., and Mon. to 7 a.m.), Mallow, exc. 2.30–6 a.m.; Sun. open 9 a.m.—10 p.m.), Manchester (Central) nd, March (Sun. 10–1.30.7.30 only), Newton Abbot nd, Northallerton nd (exc. Sun. 8–6), Northampton (N.W.) (exc. Sun. & Mon. to 6 a.m.), Norwich (Thorpe), Oxford (G.W.), Parkstone Quay, Peterboro' (G.N.), G.E. exc. Sun.), Pontypool Road, Potters Bar (exc. Sun. 10 p.m.—Mon. 6 a.m.), Preston (N.W.) †, Reading (G.W.), Retford †, Salisbury nd (S.W.) (exc. Sun. 6–8, 8.30 11.30. 1–5, 9.30—Mon. 6 a.m.), Seghill (exc. Sun. from 5 a.m.), Selby nd (exc. Sun. 4.35—noon, 2 Mon. 6 a.m.), Shipley Gate, Shrewsbury, Skipton (M.R.), Slough (nd), Stafford (L.M.S.), Stanning (Northumb.), Stillington (exc. Sun. from 5 a.m.), Stoke-on-Trent, Swindon (G.W.), Taunton †, Thirsk (exc. Sun. 6–5.30. 9 Mon. 6 a.m.), Thurles (exc. 5 a.m. & Sun. 5–8, noon–7), Tilbury Dock (exc. 12–7 a.m.; Sun. 9 a.m.—11 p.m. o.r.ly), Trent (exc. Sun.; † 8–8), Tutbury (exc. 6–8 a.m., 8 p.m.—10; and exc. Sun.), Worcester (G.W.), York.

Abroad.

In the following list the names of countries or places are followed by the ordinary or FULL RATE per word (minimum charge, 10d.) from any part of the United Kingdom, whether transmitted by cable or by radio-telegraphy (wireless). OTHER RATES are indicated by signs referred to in footnotes.

Besides the *Imperial Cable* to Canada, W. Indies, Australia, New Zealand, etc., the State maintains several public wireless services to the Continent, and one from Oxford to Cairo.

Rules for counting of words are more or less as for inland (see above); in address, name of terminal office coming under class (B) counts as one word. In plain-language telegrams (which must be in roman characters) 15 letters, in code 10, in cipher 5, is the maximum number counting as one word. *Prepaid Replies* (minimum 10d.) are allowed from most places, but not at any Reduced Rate. The indication for this "RP," counting as one word, must be paid for ("RPD" if Urgent g.v.).

URGENT TELEGRAMS or replies, at three times Full Rates, are allowed to or from all places or regions in the list except those followed by the sign *nd*, and except by Marconi or North Atlantic Cable Cos. Minimum charge, 2s. 6d.: the word "Urgent" must be paid for. "PREFERRED" TELEGRAMS are no longer accepted.

REDUCED RATES (not available for radio-telegrams): (A) *Deferred Telegrams*, in plain English (indication LCO, charged one word) French (LUF), or sometimes language of country of destination (LID), are accepted at (usually) half the Full Rate on condition that they may, if necessary, be deferred during transmission in favour of Full-Rate Telegrams. This service applies to all regions, places, or rates in the list except (i) Europe, (ii) those marked thus †. When the deferred rate is other than half the full rate it is given next after the sign †. (B) *Letter Telegrams*, charged at about quarter rates, must be in English or French. *Week-end Letter Telegrams* (TWT) normally delivered on Monday mornings, must reach Central Telegraph Office, London, by Saturday night; *Night Letter Telegrams* (NLT) may be handed in at any time of any day, for delivery next morning (unless it be Sunday); *Daily Letter Telegrams* (DLT) are for delivery not less than 48 hours after acceptance. The "indication" (shown above) must be paid for (one word) according to the kind of letter telegram sent. The signs *nd*, *tt*, *dt* in the list below follow the full rates of the countries to which the respective services extend; the two prices following the sign denoting (i) the cost of the first 20 words or less, (ii) the rate for each further word.

† Night Telegram Letters allowed (see above).

‡ Express Sunday Delivery, Service 4, p. 384.

• Accepts only urgent telegrams and telegrams from railway passengers on Sundays.

§ Railway, &c., Station offices are purely telegraphic, and unless marked † do not deliver outside the station; *nd* = no delivery at all, despatch only.

¶ Hours of delivery restricted.

• Except 8 a.m. Sun. 6 a.m. Mon.

EL ROPE: Albania -4; Andorra -2½; Austria -3½; Belgium -2½ (c-4 m); Bulgaria -4 (c-3 m); Cambodia -5; Canada -3; China -3; City -1/3 (c-4); Denmark -2½ (c-3 m); Estonia -1½ (c-3); Finland -1/4 (c-3 m); Fiume -2½; France -1/2½ (c-4); Germany -3 (c-4); Gibraltar -3 (c-6); Greece, with Euboea and Poros -1/6 or -1/4½ y (c-4 m), Corfu (c-4 m), Crete, -1/6, -1/6 y, Chios (c-4 m), Icaria, Lemnos, Mytilene, Samos, -1/6½, -1/5½ y; other Greek Islands -1/6½, -1/5 y; Holland -1/2½ (c-4 m); Hungary -1/4; Italy -2½ (c-6); Lettonia (Latvia) -1/4 (c-1/2½ m8); Liechtenstein -1/2½; Lithuania -1/3½ (c-6 m); Luxembourg -1/2½; Norway -1/2½ (c-3 m); Poland -1/3½; Portugal -1/3 (c-4); Roumania -1/4; Russia-in-Europe and Caucasus -1/5½ (c-6); San Marino -1/2; Serbia -1/2½; Sicily -1/4½ (c-1/4½ m); Sweden -1/2½ (c-3 m); Switzerland -1/2; Transylvania -1/6; Turkey -1/3½ (c-6 m).

ASIA: Aden 2/- dlt 10/-, -6 (c-6); Annam 12 places 3/-, elsewhere 3/6 (c-5 m); Arabia (see Aden, Hedjaz, Muscat); Boukhara 5/-; Brunei 3/3; Burma and Ceylon (as India); China 3/- c-5 (Macao 3/2 c-2½); Chosen (Corea) 3/4; Ciliçia -1/6; Cochín-China 3/- (c-5 m); Hedjaz: Djedda, Mecca 2/4, elsewhere 3/2; Hong-kong 3/- (c-6 m); India 1/8 dlt 8/4, -1/5 (c-6); Iraq: Mohammerah 2/3, ti 1/9; elsewhere 2/6; Japan: Tokyo 1/3½; Saigai 3/4 (c-6); Kwang Tung Peninsula via Japan 3/4, via China (except Dairen) 3/- (c-6); Kwang-chowan (see Quang); Laos 3/-; Malay Peninsula: Kelantan 2/11 or 3/9; elsewhere 2/10 dlt 14/2, -7/8½; Manchuria (see China); Muscat 2/2; Persia: 1/1 c-1; Persian Mesopotamia (see Iraq); Bunder Abbas 2/9 ti 2/1, Bushire 2/8 -1/10 (c-6); elsewhere 2/8 -1/7; Persia: 2/2, 1/7; Bahrain, Lihah 2/8 -2/11; 6/6; Persian Gulf -1/4; W. Persia -2/11; Russia-in-Asia and Transcaspiya -1/5½ (c-6); Saghalien (Japanese) 3/4; Saravak 4/- dlt 20/5 1/6 (except to Hong Kong, Kanton, Shanghai, Sibiu, "Telephone" must precede address and be paid for) (c-6 ms); Siam via Moulemein 2/10, via Saigon 3/6 (c-4 m); Straits Settlements 2/10 dlt 14/2, -1/8½ (c-6); Syria and Liban 1/3½ (c-6); Tonquin 3/6 (c-5 m); Trans-Jordan 1/3½; Turkey-in-Asia -1/6.

AFRICA: EAST:—Erythrea 1/6 v (c-6); Kenya 2/3 dlt 11/8, -7 (c-6); Oltre Giuba Territ. (Chisimaio) 2/2 (c-6); Portuguese: Nyassa Co. and Trans-Zambesia Rly. Co. Offices 2/3, Beira Town, Mozambique, Quelimane, Lorenzo Marques 2/2, elsewhere 2/2 (c-6); Ruanda-Urundi 2/9 (Usumbura 2/11); Somaliland Brit. 2/6 c-1; Italian 2/3 c-6; Italy: 2/2 c-6; Tripoli 2/6 dlt 12/6, -7½ (Bukola 2/11 dlt 14/7, -9; Dar-es-Salaam 2/4 dlt 11/8, -7); Uganda 2/3 dlt 11/8, -7; Zanzibar 2/- dlt 10/-, -6 (Pangani 2/2) (c-2 m8). NORTH:—Algeria -3 (c-4); Egypt: Alexandria 1/-, elsewhere: rest region 1/-, and 1/1, 3rd including Soudan 1/4 (c-6); Libya Tripoli -5½ (c-6); Morocco 11 places -3; 24 places (including Tangier c-2½) -4; Alcazarquivir -5, Spanish -2; elsewhere -6½ (c-2½); Tunisia -1/3 (c-4). SOUTH (British):—Union Cape, with Basutoland and Brit. Bechuanaland, Natal with Zululand, Orange F.S.,

Transvaal 2/- (dlt 10/-, -6) (c-6); Rhodesia N. 2/5 dlt 14/2, -1/8½; Rhodesia S. (with Bech. Prov. 2/2 dlt 11/8 -7½, S.W. Africa 2/- dlt 10/-, -6 (c-6). WEST:—BRITISH:—Gambia: Bathurst 2/6 dlt 12/6, -7½ (c-6); Georgetown-MacCarthy 1, 2, 9 dlt 13/9, -8½; Gold Coast: Accra (c-4) Secondi 3/-, dlt 15/-, -9, elsewhere 3/2 dlt 15/10, -9½; Nigeria: Lagos (c-6) Bonny 3/- dlt 15/-, -9; elsewhere 3/2 dlt 15/10, -9½; Sierra Leone: Sierra Leone (c-6), Cline Town, Water Street 2/6 dlt 12/6, -7½; elsewhere 2/8 dlt 13/4, -8. BELGIAN: Congo: 8 places 2/9, 8 others 2/10, Banana (c-3) and elsewhere 2/11. FRENCH: Cameroons 2/11 (c-3 m); Dahomey 2/8 (c-1/4½); Equatorial Africa: 1st zone 2/11 (c-4 m), 2nd 2/11, 3rd 3/- (except Abéché, Ati, Fada, Ft. Lamy, Mao-Tchad 1/10½); Guinea 2/2 (c-4½); Ivory Coast 2/6 -4; Senegal 1/4½, 8½ (c-4½); Tchad 1/10½; Togo 2/8. LIFERIA 3/4 (c-4½). PORTUGUESE: Angola 5/7 (Benguela, Luanda, Mossamedes towns 5/6) (c-4 m); Cabinda 3/1 (c-4 m); Guinea: 3/8 (c-4½) (Bissau and Bolama 3/7, c-4); Principe 1/5½; St. Thomé 1/5½ c-4 m; St. Paul 1/5½; Fernand 1/5½ c-5 m). REST (not included above): Abyssinia 1/7 m; Brit. Cent. Africa Nyasaland 1/2 5 dlt 14/2, -8.

AMERICA: CENTRAL:—Costa Rica 2/11 (San José C.R., Limon C.R., Puntarenas 2/7); Guatemala 2/10 (San José c-2/7); Honduras: Republic 2/10; British 2/4 (c-5 m); Mexico: M. City, Pto. M., Salina Cruz, Tampico, Vera Cruz 1/9; 12 places 1/3; elsewhere 1/10 c-4; Nicaragua: Managua 4/7. El Gallo, Rio Grande 4/-, C. Gracias 3/7, San Juan del Sur 2/7, elsewhere 2/10; Panama Republic and Canal Zone: Colon Panama 2/5; Bocas del Toro, Almirante 3/6; elsewhere 2/6 (c-6); Salvador 2/10 (Libertad 2/7). NORTH:—CANADA: C. Breton, N.B., N.S., Ont., P.E.I., Queb. Provinces -1/9 d-1/4 (twt 3/9, -1/2½ tlt 4/6, -1/3) (c-5); Manitoba 1/2 (twt 6/3, -1/4 tlt 7/-, -1/4½); Alta, Sask., B.C. 1st zone 1/3 (twt 7/1, -1/4½ tlt 7/10, -5) (c-5); B.C. 2nd zone 1/3, 3rd zone 1/6, 4th to 8th zone 1/8; Yukon 2/6. NEWFOUNDLAND: -1/9 (twt 3/9, -1/2½ tlt 4/6, -1/3) (c- Belle Isle -1/3, Cape Race -1/8½); Labrador -1/11, d -1/6½. UNITED STATES: New York: City, Brooklyn, Yonkers and certain other places in the State -1/9 (twt and tlt 5/-, -1/3); elsewhere in N.Y. State, see below; Conn., Maine, Mass., N.H., R.I., Vt. and N.J. (Hoboken, Jersey City, Union Hill only): -1/10 (twt and tlt 5/-, -1/3); District of Columbia (Washington City), Del., Md., Pa., and Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and all places not already referred to in N.Y. or N.J.: -1/11 (twt and tlt 5/-, -1/3½); Ala., N.C., S.C., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Miss., Ohio, Tenn., Va., W. Va., Wis., with Fla. (Pensacola only), La. (New Orleans only), Minn. (Duluth, Minneapolis, St. Paul, South St. Paul, South St. Paul Stockyards, Winona only), Mo. (St. Louis only): 1/1 (twt and tlt 6/8, -1/4); Ark., Cal., N. Dak., S. Dak., Iowa, Kans., Mont., Nebr., N. Mex., Okla., Tex., Wyo., and all places not already named in Fla. (except Key West, see below), Lou., Minn., Mo.: 1/3 (twt and tlt 7/6, -1/4½); Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash. (State) and Key West in Fla.: 1/4 (twt and tlt 8/4, -5); Alaska 2/5. SOUTH:—Argentina 2/9½ (c-6 m); Bolivia: Bolivian, Cachaeta, Esperanza, Cobija, Dor-

bigny, Esteros, Riberalta, Trinidad, Villa Bella 3/9[†] (dt 2/4[‡]); elsewhere 2 9[†]; *Brazil*: Pernambuco town 1/7; Fernando Noronha 2/7; Amazon Co. offices: 1st zone 3/10[†]¶, 2nd zone 5/-[¶]; Acre District 4/7[¶] (vm 4/4 d 2/2); elsewhere 2/7[¶] (c throughout -/6 m); *Chile* 2/9[†] (Punta Arenas 2/9[†]) (c -/6 m); *Colombia* nu: Cartagena (c -/6) and Buenaventura 2/6; Bogota 2/7, d 1/4; elsewhere 2/9 d 1/5[‡]; *Ecuador* nu 2/6 (c -/6); *Guiana* nu: Brit.: Akyma, Apoteri, Mackenzie (Demerara), Rockstone, Wismar 2/7 (tot 15/10, -/9[‡]); elsewhere 2/3 (Georgetown 2/2) (tot 11/8, -/7 (c -/6); *Dutch* 2/7; French 5/7 (c -/4); *Paraguay* 2/9[†]¶; *Peru*: El Encanto, Iquitos, Leticia, Masisea, Pto. Maldonado 3/7, d 2/2 (vm 3/3 d 2/0[‡]); elsewhere[†] 3/2, d 1/9[‡] (c -/6); *Uruguay* 2/9[†]¶ (c -/5 m); *Venezuela* nu: Porlamar 5/2/6; elsewhere 4/10, d 2/6, or *via* Trinidad Wireless 3/2 d 2/1 (c -/6 m).

AUSTRALASIA: *Australian Commonwealth*: Flinders I., King I. and Maria I. 2/7 (tot 12/11, -/7[‡], dlt 15/5, -/9); elsewhere 2/6 (tot 12/6, -/7[‡], dlt 15/-, -/9) (c throughout -/6); *New Zealand*: Kawan I. 5/2/6; elsewhere 2/3 (tot 11/8, -/7, dlt 13/4, -/8) (c -/6).

ISLANDS, ETC., not included in foregoing:
Ascension 2/0 (dlt 10/-, -/6); *Azores* - 9 (c -/4); *Bahamas* nu: Nassau 2/1 (c -/6 m), Gov. Hbr. and Hbr. I. (c -/3), Hopetown, Normanscastle, West-End 2/4, Pimimi 2 (c -/6), Inagua 2/2 (c -/3); *Bermuda* nu 2/2 (c -/6) (tot 11/8, -/7); *Bismarck Archip.*: Admiralty I. (Manus), New Ireland (Kawing) & New Britain (Rabaul), see New Guinea Territory; *Canaries* -/4[‡] (c -/4[‡]m); *Cape Verde Is.*: St. Vincent 2/3, St. Thiago 3/1 (c -/4[‡]m); *Caroline Is.*: Yap, Ponape, Truk 3/4 (c -/6); *Chatham Is.* 2/9, d 1/7[‡] (c -/6); *Christmas I.* 3/10; *Cocos* 2/- dlt 10/-, -/6 (c -/6); *Comoro* 2/2 (*via* French Wireless nu 1/9) (c -/6); *Cook or Hervey Is.*: Aitutaki, Mangaia 4/-, Rarotonga (c -/6), Niue 3/9; *Cyprus* 1/1[‡], d -/7; *Dutch E. Indies* [Java, Sumatra, D. Borneo, D. New Guinea, etc.] 3/2 (c -/6); *Falkland Is.*: Pt. Stanley 3/11, Fox Bay 4/5 (c -/6); *Fanning I.* 2/3 (tot 11/8, -/7, dlt 12/6, -/7[‡]); *Faroe Is.* -/3 (c -/3 m); *Fiji*: Suva 2/3 (tot 11/8, -/7, dlt 13/4, -/8) (c -/6); *Levuka* 2/4 (tot 12/1, -/7, dlt 13/9, -/8); *Labasa, Taveuni & Savu-savu* 2/6 (tot 12/11, -/8, dlt 14/7, -/9); *Ba, Lautoka, Nadarivatu, Nausori, Navua* 2/5 (tot 12/6, -/7[‡], dlt 14/2, -/8[‡]); *Formosa* 3/4; *Gilbert & Ellice Is.*: Ocean I. 3/3, Tarawa Radio nu 3/9; *Guam* 3/10 (c -/6); *Hawaii* nu 3/- (c -/6, -/5) (Honolulu and Oahu I. 2/5); *Hong-kong* 3/- (c -/6 m); *Iceland Is.* -/4 (c -/4 m); *Labuan* 2/10 (dlt 14/2, -/8[‡]); *Madagascar* 2/2 (*via* French wireless 1/9) (c -/5); *Madeira* 1/- (c -/4); *Makatea* (Pomoton Archip.) 4/3; *Malta* -/4 (c -/6); *Marquesas (Atuona)* 5/- (c -/9); *Marian Is.*, see Guam, Saipan; *Marshall Is.*: Jaluit 3/4, Nauru 3/9 (c -/6); *Mauritius* 2/- dlt 10/-, -/6 (c -/6); *Midway* nu 3/-; *New Caledonia* 3/1 d 1/11 (c -/2); *New Guinea Territory* (Brit.): Aitape, Kawieng, Kieta, Madang, Manus, Morobe 3/5 (tot 17/1, -/10[‡], dlt 19/7, 1/-), Rabaul 2/11 (tot 14/7, -/8[‡], dlt 17/1, -/10), (c -/6), see also Papua; *New Guinea, Dutch*, see D. E. Indies; *New Hebrides* 3/3 (c -/6); *Norfolk I.* 2/3 (tot 11/8, -/7, dlt 13/4, -/8); *North Borneo* 3/2 dlt 15/10, -/8[‡] (c -/6); *Palaoa* and *Angaur* 3/4 (c -/6); *Papua Territory* (New

Guinea): Port Moresby, Samarai, Vailala Oil-fields 2/11 (tot 14/7, -/8[‡], dlt 17/1, -/10 (c -/6); *Perim* 2/- dlt 10/-, -/6; *Philippines*: Manila 3/-; *Batan, Catanduanes, Corregidor, Luzon, Marinduque, Masbate, Mindoro, Romblon, Ticao* 3/2, d 1/8; elsewhere 3/9, d 2/3 (c -/3); *Pardo Condore Is.* 3/2 (c -/5 m); *Reunion* 2/2 (*via* French Wireless nu 1/9) (c -/5); *Rhodes Is.* -/6 (c -/6); *Rodriguez* 2/-, dlt 10/-, -/6; *St. Andrews* nu 3/3; *St. Helena* 2/- dlt 10/-, -/6; *St. Pierre and Miquelon* nu -/9 (tot and dlt 5/-, -/3) (c -/8); *Saipan* 3/4 (c -/6); *Samoas*: Apia 3/3 (c -/6); *Ofu & Tau* nu 3/2; *Tutuila* nu 3/- (c -/6); *Sandwich Is.*, see Hawaii; *Seychelles* 2/- dlt 10/-, -/6; *Society Is.* [Tahiti] 4/1 (c -/10); *Solomon Is.*: Bougainville I. [Kieta], see New Guinea Territory; *Tulagi* 3/9 (c -/6); *South Georgia* 4/11[†] (d 3/6[‡]) (c -/6); *Spitsbergen* -/6 (c -/3 m); *Timor* (Portuguese) nu 4/2 (c -/6); *Tonga* (Friendly Is.) [Nukualofa & Vavau] 3/3 (c -/6); *Vestmann Is.* -/4; *Willis Islets* (Dec. to March only) 2/8. **WEST INDIES** nu: - *Bahamas*: Antigua, Dominica I., Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Turks I. 2/2 (tot 11/8, -/7 (c -/4); *Jamaica*, Montserrat, the same but c -/6; *Barbados* 1/8 (tot 11/8, -/7 (c -/4); *Tobago* 2/5 (c -/6); *Trinidad* 2/3 (tot 11/8, -/7 (Port of Spain 2/2), (c -/6). **Dutch**: Aruba, Bonaire 7/- (c -/6), Curaçao 6/6 (c -/6). **French**: Guadeloupe 4/2 (c -/3); *Martinique* 4/2 (c -/3) (*via* Imperial 3/6); *Les Saintes, Marie Galante* 4/2. **INDEPENDENT, ETC.**: *Cuba*: Havana & Santiago de Cuba 1/5, elsewhere 1/7 (c -/4, Guantanamo -/6); *tot* 11/8, -/7 (Havana 8/4, -/5); *tot* 13/4, -/8 (Havana 10/-, -/6); *Dominican Republic* (San Domingo): San Domingo City 2/10 (tot 15/-, -/9; *Pto. Plata* 2/10; *La Romana* 3/2, d 1/9 (c -/6); elsewhere 2/11, d 1/6; also (all places) 5/2/4; *Hayti*: Pt. au Prince (c -/6), Cap Haitien, Mole St. Nicolas 2/10; elsewhere 3/- d 1/7; also (all places) 5/2/5; *St. Martin* 2/6 (c -/6); *Swan Is.* 2/1. **U.S.A.**: *Porto Rico*, 2/5 (c -/6) (tot: San Juan, Ponce, Mayaguez 13/4, -/8, elsewhere 14/9, -/8[‡]); *Virgin Is.*: St. Croix, St. Thomas 2/9, also 5/2/2 (tot 15/10, -/9[‡] (c -/6).

* RADIOTELEGRAMS.

The Address of a radiotelegram should contain name of addressee, of ship, and of coast-station to be used. Messages for *H.M. Navy* must have in the address "Warship" followed by the name of the vessel and (a) if it be abroad, the name of the coast station (if this name is not known, sender should enquire of the Secretary, Admiralty, London, by reply-paid telegram or letter, stating when it is proposed to send the message); (b) if the ship be in home waters, the word "Wireless" (see Note 1). Radios to *H.M. Ships* cannot be sent through Devizes or Oxford Radio. In the case of the *Mercantile Marine*, "Steamship" should precede the name if confusion with name of some telegraph office is otherwise possible; if name of nearest coast station is uncertain the message may yet be got through

§ No Deferred Rate. See "Reduced Rates (A)", p. 372.

† *Via* Marconi 3d. (def. rate 1½d.) less.

‡ *Via* Marconi 4d. (def. rate 2d.) less.

¶ *Via* Brazilian Land Lines, 3d. (def. rate 1½d.) less.

c. m. - Coast-station charges. See p. 374, Note 3.

d. - See "Deferred Telegrams," p. 374.

nu. - See "Urgent Telegrams," p. 374.

tot, dlt, dlt. - Letter Telegrams. See "Reduced Rates

(B)," p. 372.

vm. - *Via* Marconi; vi. - *Via* Indo-European Co.

w. - *Via* Egyptian -/3 def. rate, where any, 1½d.) less.

y. - Denotes rate *via* Yugo-Slavia.

° "Radiotelegram," as used in the official Postal Guide, denotes only a message to or from a ship at sea, and includes no other kind of radiotelegraphic message.

by other means (see Notes 1 and 2), while if the name of the ship is not known, sufficient particulars of the voyage (names of ports, &c.) may be substituted, at sender's risk, under services A.1, B.1, and B.2 only. *Preparation of Radios* is admissible except for messages through Agents or St. Pierre and Miquelon. *Counting of words, etc.*, is subject to the rules for ordinary Telegrams Abroad; the name of ship and (if written in standard form) name of coast station count as one word each.

The *Cost of Transmission* (per word) for any telegraph office is the sum of three rates: rate for cable or other message to the coast station (denoted by *t* below); coast station charge (*c*); and ship charge (*s*). The charges and services may be classified as follows:—

A. ORDINARY DISTANCE, to all ships: 1. Through Post Office coast station (range 200–250 miles): (*t*) + (*c*) = 7d. Ship charges (*s*) are as follows:—(i) H.M. Navy, nil; (ii) ships of most nationalities, including British, 4d.; (iii) Argentine, Belgian, Danish, Dutch, Greek, Norwegian and Portuguese ships, 4d., but with a minimum 3s. 4d.; (iv) Spanish and Swedish ships, 3d., minimum 2s. 6d.; (v) Finnish ships, 1½d., minimum 1s. 3d.; (vi) Lettonian ships, 1½d., minimum 1s. **2. Through coast stations abroad:** (*t*) = rate for full-rate telegram to the country in which coast station is situated (see list under heading Telegrams Abroad, p. 371); (*c*) which varies from 2d. to 10d., is given in the same list, after the name of a country or place with a coast station, preceded by the sign *c* (see Note 3); (*s*) same as given under A.1 (s).

B. LONG-DISTANCE COMMUNICATION with certain ships beyond range of ordinary stations: 1. Via P.O. station "Deviseradio" ("continuous wave," range about 3,500 to 4,000 miles): rates same as under A.1, but not H.M. Navy; rates same as under A.1. **2. Via P.O. station "Oxfordradio" (which must appear in address) at night only (range about 3,000 miles or more) to the above-mentioned 281 liners, as well as 398 others, but not H.M. Navy; the ships are unable to reply or acknowledge receipt of this station. Rates:** (*t*) + (*c*) = 1s. 2d., (*s*) = same as under A.1 (s). **3. Via "Louisbourg or Arctic" (which must appear in address) to those of the 281 liners mentioned under B.1, which are in the N. Atlantic services, when out of range of Deviser; rates:** (*t*) = 9d., (*c*) = 6d., (*s*) = same as under A.1 (s).

C. REDUCED RATES FOR CROSS-CHANNEL AND SHORT-VOYAGE SHIPS: 1. Through home stations (the inclusive (*t* + *c* + *s*) rates per word are as follows, in each case subject to a minimum charge equal to that for 10 words: (*c*) to 342 such ships, 3½d.; (*b*) to 96 ships, 5½d.; (*c*) to *Batavier II, III, IV, V, VI, VII*, through Grimsby or North Foreland, 3d. **2. Through foreign coast stations for the same groups of vessels respectively:** (a) Charges calculated as under A.2, but ship charge is reduced to 1d., with a minimum of 10d. [Exceptions in group (a) are (i) to the 9 Dover-Ostend Packets, through Antwerp or Ostend, *t* = 2½d.; *c* + *s* = 2s. 6d. for 10 words or less, 2d. each further word; (ii) To 19 cross-Channel boats through Boulogne, Cherbourg or Havre, *t* = 2½d.; *c* = 1½d.] (b) Charges calculated as under A.2, but ship charge is 1½d., with a minimum of 1s. 3d. (c) Through Scheveningen Haven the *all-inclusive* charge per word is 10 words or less (3s. 9d.) + (½d. per word); over 10, 7d. per word.

NOTE 1.—The word "Wireless" may be substituted for name of P.O. coast station in services A.1 and B.1, but not C.1; and must be so substituted in messages for one of H.M. ships known by the sender to be within 250 miles of the British Isles (service A.1)—in this case the P.O. ascertains proper coast station.

NOTE 2.—Messages intended to pass through ordinary-distance coast stations in Newfoundland or east coast of Canada (not Louisburg) may have "Montreal" in place of the name of any particular station; similarly those for coast stations on east coast of Canada (except Cape Race) or either coast of U.S.A. may bear "New York." The inclusive charge in both cases is 1s. 9d. per word.

NOTE 3.—If *m* follow the coast-station charge shown after *c* in list, and not otherwise, this charge is subject to a minimum equal to the cost of 10 words; but if a number follow the *m*, then the minimum is equal to the cost of that number of words. Thus (*c* - 2m 8) denotes a coast-station charge of 2d. per word, with a minimum of 16d.

† Cullercoats, Fishguard, Grimsby, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Portpatrick, Seaforth, Valentia, Wick—all "spark" stations.
t, c, s.—See above, "Cost of Transmission."

SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS.

On SUNDAY throughout the U.K. no Parcel Post, Money and Postal Order, or Savings Bank business is transacted, nor is there any delivery even to callers of letters, etc., except by Express Services (4) and (5) below. In London all but 28 post offices are closed. These open in the morning, 26 of them (including those mentioned in the next paragraph, on p. 371, or on p. 208) also in evening (stamps, telegrams), 61 stations, chiefly S. of the Thames, besides those on p. 371, send telegrams, mostly at train times. There is a general collection for Mon. mails and deliveries between 10 p.m. and midnight. *Sunday Day Mails:* Only to the Continent; post at G.P.O. only, up to 7 a.m., fee 2d. [if registered: 6.30 a.m., fee 4d.]. *Sunday Night Mails* (inland, or for France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Algeria, Tunis): Correspondence, if not in time for last Sat. collections, must bear an extra ½d. (foreign, 2d.) stamp (late fee) and be either (a) posted in special boxes at one of 24 among the 28 offices already referred to as open on Sundays, at G.P.O., or (except foreign) one of 3 other offices, up to times ranging from 4.45 p.m. to 6 p.m. (it may be registered (late fee for foreign letters, 4d.) at the counter of the same 24 offices not less than 15 minutes before closing of box); or (b) posted in special boxes, open from Sat. night till 6 p.m. Sun., at any of the following termini: St. Pancras, Victoria, Cannon St., Euston, King's +, Liverpool St., Paddington, Waterloo; or (c) posted at sorting carriage at the appropriate terminus up to times ranging from 8.25 p.m. to 10.10 p.m. (same termini, except first three, with Charing + for inland; Victoria (8.20 p.m.) for abroad; [registration may be effected at the sorting carriage up to the same times on payment of 1s. 6d. late fee]. *Outside London* all Head Offices and most country telegraphic Sub-offices open from 9-10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9-10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration; but all town Sub-offices, and usually all non-telegraphic offices, are closed. Many railway stations send railway letters (p. 365), and telegrams at train times. There is a collection and night deposit in most towns.

EXPRESS SUNDAY DELIVERY (Service 4) is available only in London and at a few Provincial Head Offices. The offices marked *x* on p. 371, together with the following in London, complete the list: G.P.O., W. and S.W. District Offices, and among Branch Offices: Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammersmith Broadway, Holloway, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Letters, &c. (not parcels) are accepted up to time of posting for general Saturday night mails (for Belfast, locally earlier); fee 1s., besides postage and usual express fees (calculated in London from G.P.O.—6d. to 5s. 6d.).

EXPRESS DELIVERY by messenger of a telephoned message (Service 5, p. 365) is on Sundays restricted to the London Postal District, but a letter reaching "Central Telegraph Office, London, E.C. 1," early on Sunday morning will be telephoned to a telephone subscriber in the London Telephone Area if the envelope be marked conspicuously "For Sunday telephone delivery," with a broad perpendicular line back and front, and if the usual postage be prepaid on the envelope, and 3d. per 30 words or less be paid by stamps affixed to the enclosed paper bearing the message.

CHRISTMAS DAY AND GOOD FRIDAY.—In London there is one morning delivery of letters, parcels, &c., on Christmas Day; none on Good Friday. Offices open on Sundays are usually opened on these days also for the same kind of business, but in some cases for shorter hours. *Outside London:* In Scotland business is as on week-days. In England and N. Ireland there is one delivery of letters and parcels; no acceptance of parcels, and no Express (Service 1). Offices open as Sundays.

BANK HOLIDAYS.—*London:* One morning delivery of letters and parcels, Collection of letters, evening (from Head District and Branch Offices only) and late (general); parcels are accepted, in the morning, but are not despatched. Head District Offices (p. 214) open for most business. *Outside London:* In Scotland, business is generally as usual. In England and Ireland only one letter and parcel delivery, and generally one despatch (early in rural districts). Smaller offices are closed; the more important open in morning, some also in evening, for parcels, express, &c., and (morning only) postal orders. Telegraph offices nearly all open 9 to 10.30 a.m. and generally at the same hours, if any, as on Sunday evenings.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS in Scotland: Telegraph as usual, other business as English Bank Holidays. One delivery only on Local Holidays. On New Year's Day one delivery of letters and parcels, no parcel, M.O., P.O., &c., business; hours as on Sundays.

* But not ordinary Money Order, Savings, Licence, Pensions business.

Customs Tariff of Great Britain and Northern Ireland 375

(1925-1926).

Showing the several Articles subject to Import and Export Duties in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Duty levied upon each Article, according to the Tariff in operation upon the 1st day of November, 1925

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty.
Import Duties.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	Motor Cars—continued.	£ s. d.
ARTIFICIAL SILK. See "SILK."		FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise Preserved without sugar:		den in the course of trade or husbandry or by a local authority as fire engines and chassis, component parts and accessories intended to be used solely for such motor cars are not chargeable with this duty.	
BEER called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, or Berlin White Beer, or other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, or of a similar character, where the worts thereof are, or were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity—Not exceeding 1215° 36 gals.	20 2 0	Currents cwt.	0 2 0	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including gramophones, record and other similar instruments.	33 1/3 per cent. of the value.
Exceeding 1215° 36 gals.	23 11 0	Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelles, Plums Dried or Preserved not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins cwt.	0 7 0	Accessories and component parts of musical instruments and records and other means of reproducing music.	
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055° 36 gals.	5 0 6	FRUIT, liable to duty as such, preserved with Sugar.		SACCHARS (including substances of like nature or use) oz.	6 3 9
Additional duty imposed for a period of 4 years by the Finance Act, 1925		Hops cwt.	4 0 0	SILK:	
36 gals.	0 0 10	Every extract, essence or other similar preparation made from hops	(An amount equal to the duty on the quantity of hops used in the manufacture,	Cocoons and waste of all kinds—	
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.				Undischarged..... lb.	0 1 0
CARDS, PLAYING..... doz. packs	0 3 9	KEY INDUSTRY DUTY.		Wholly or in part discharged other than bolts "	0 3 0
CHICORY: Raw or kiln-dried	cwt. 0 13 3	Chargeable under the Safeguarding of Industries Act 1921 on certain goods from abroad: an amount equal to 33 1/3 per cent. of the value of the article. (Goods consigned from and grown, produced or manufactured in British Empire exempt.)		Noils "	0 1 0
Roasted or ground lb.	0 0 2			Raw—	
CHLORAL HYDRATE..... lb.	0 1 9	LACE of cotton, silk or other fibre, whether made by hand or machine.		Undischarged..... "	0 3 0
CHLOROFORM lb.	0 4 4	Products (not being solid fabrics) of the machines known as the Leaver's lace machine, the lace curtain machine, the lace net machine, or the circular lace machine.	33 1/3 per cent. of the value of the goods.	Wholly or in part discharged..... "	0 4 4
CINEMATOGRAPE FILMS imported for the purpose of the exhibition of pictures or other optical effects by means of a cinematograph or other similar apparatus.	Per linear foot of the standard width of 1 1/2 in.	Embroidery manufactured on net or any fabric which is the main part of which is eliminated before the article reaches its final stage.		YARN	
Blank film, on which no picture has been impressed, known as raw film or stock.....	0 0 0 1/2	If any goods are proved to be goods brought back into Great Britain or N. Ireland after having been exported therefrom for the purpose of undergoing any process out of Great Britain or N. Ireland, the value of the goods for the purposes of this section shall be taken to be their value after deducting such amount as is proved to have been the value of the goods at the time of exportation together with freight and insurance outwards.]		Undischarged..... "	0 4 8
Positives, i.e. films containing a picture for exhibition, whether developed or not.....	0 0 1	MATCHES: For every 10,000, on any number in a box not exceeding 80	0 5 2	Wholly or in part discharged..... "	0 6 8
Negatives, i.e. films containing a photograph, whether developed or not, from which positives can be printed.....	0 0 5	Do., in excess of 80.....	0 3 5	Not being noil yarn..... "	0 2 5
CLOCKS, Watches and the component parts of clocks and watches.....	33 1/4 per cent. of the value.	MOTOR CARS, including motor bicycles and motor tricycles.	33 1/3 per cent. of the value.	TISSUES	
Cocoa..... cwt.	0 14 0	Accessories and component parts of motor cars, motor bicycles, or motor tricycles other than tyres.		Undischarged..... "	0 5 3
Husks and Shells cwt.	0 2 0	(Motor cars constructed and adapted for use and intended to be used solely as motor omnibuses or motor ambulances or in connection with the conveyance of goods or bur-		Wholly or in part discharged..... "	0 2 7
Preparations of Cocoa, including Confectionery containing Chocolate.				Noil tissue..... "	0 2 7
Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.				Tissues known as habutai not dyed or printed..... "	0 6 6
Cocoa Butter..... lb.	0 0 1 1/2			Other tissues..... "	0 7 9
COFFEE..... cwt.	0 14 0			ARTIFICIAL SILK:	
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground..... lb.	0 0 2			Waste..... "	0 1 0
Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground, mixed..... lb.	0 0 2			Smiles yarn and straw Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn..... "	0 2 0
COLLODION..... gal.	1 14 11			Tissues..... "	0 3 0
ETHER, ACETIC..... lb.	0 2 7			Any other articles made wholly or in part of Silk or Artificial Silk:	0 3 6
" BUTYRIC..... gal.	1 1 10			Where the article is made wholly of silk or artificial silk, or where the value of the silk or artificial silk component exceeds 20 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article.	33 1/3 per cent. of the value.
" SULPHURIC..... gal.	1 16 6			Where the value of the silk or artificial silk component exceeds 5 per cent., but does not exceed 20 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article.	10 per cent. of the value.
ETHYL BROMIDE..... lb.	0 1 5			Where the value of the silk or artificial silk component does not exceed 5 per cent. of the aggregate of the values of all the components of the article.	2 per cent. of the value.
" CHLORIDE..... gal.	1 1 10				
" IODIDE..... gal.	0 19 0				

† Reduced rates on British Empire products.

† Reduced rates on British Empire products.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.	ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
MILK—continued. On the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter used in the preparation of the goods does not exceed 4s. 3d. per cwt. ....cwt. 0 4 3 In all other cases, including those in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing ....cwt. 0 9 7		Hops shown to have been imported in the packages in which they are being exported. The amount of duty paid. The amount of duty paid. LACE of cotton, silk or other fibre. Products of Leaver's lace machine, &c. The amount of duty paid. Embroidery The amount of duty paid. MOLASSES, Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from imported Sugar and delivered by him to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits ....cwt. 0 2 7 Motor Cars, &c., and accessories and component parts. The amount of duty paid. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and accessories and component parts, records, &c. The amount of duty paid. SILK and ARTIFICIAL SILK.— (1) In the case of any of the following articles produced in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from material on which a duty of Customs or Excise has been paid:— Silk:— Noil yarn ....lb. 0 1 5 Thrown yarn— Not wholly discharged ....lb. 0 3 9 Thrown yarn and spun yarn— Wholly discharged ....lb. 0 4 1 Tissue— Not wholly discharged ....lb. 0 4 3 Wholly discharged— If proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been produced from imported undischarged tissue ....lb. 0 7 9 Tissue known as habutai if dyed or printed in Great Britain or Northern Ireland ....lb. 0 7 9 Noil tissue ....lb. 0 1 7 In any other case ....lb. 0 5 6 Artificial Silk:— Singles yarn made from staple fibre or other waste ....lb. 0 0 9 Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn— If made from staple fibre or other waste ....lb. 0 0 10 In any other case ....lb. 0 1 7 Tissue made from staple fibre or other waste ....lb. 0 0 11 Tissues proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to be made from other forms of artificial silk ....lb. 0 1 9 (2) Goods not previously specified which are made wholly or in part of silk or artificial silk which is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners to have been charged with duty and which are shown to be in such form and state that, if duty had not been paid, they would be liable to the same rate of duty as that at which they or their components have already been charged.... The amount of duty payable on the same weight of the like goods.		SILK AND ARTIFICIAL SILK—contd. (3) In the case of any made up article consisting wholly or partly of Silk or Artificial Silk— If exported in the form and state in which it was imported A sum equal to the amount payable as drawback in respect of such a quantity of the like silk or artificial silk as has been used in the manufacture of the article. If manufactured in Great Britain or Northern Ireland from silk or artificial silk.. A sum equal to the amount payable as drawback in respect of such a quantity of the like silk or artificial silk as has been used in the manufacture of the article. ALTERNATIVE SCALE OF DRAWBACKS IN RESPECT OF ARTIFICIAL SILK. Rates of drawback. In respect of material contained in the goods being material on which a Custom or Excise duty was paid. ....s. d. s. d. Article. Singles yarn made from staple fibre or other waste ....lb. 1 2 0 7 Doubled or twisted thread advanced beyond the stage of singles yarn— Made from staple fibre or other waste ....lb. 1 3 0 8 Made from singles yarn ....lb. 2 3 1 2 Tissues— Made from staple fibre or other waste ....lb. 1 4 0 9 Made from singles yarn ....lb. 2 4 1 3 SUGAR which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid—upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarization. TOBACCO upon which Duties have been paid:— (1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Northern Ireland on being exported, or shipped for use as ships' stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse, for use as ships' stores, or exported by parcel post:— Cigars ....lb. 0 9 3 3 Cigarettes ....lb. 0 9 1 1 Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manuf. ....lb. 0 8 10 Snuff (not being of the Snuff) ....lb. 0 8 7 (2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse, on being exported or deposited:— In an approved bonded warehouse for exportation; or For abandonment in King's Warehouse ....lb. 0 8 4 3	
†TAMARINDS, in Syrup ....cwt. 0 2 7 OTHER Preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter (other than Saccharin). Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1902. TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz.: Cigars ....lb. 0 15 7 Cavendish or Negrohead ....lb. 0 11 10 3 Cavendish or Negrohead Manufactured in Bond ....lb. 0 10 4 1 Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz.: Cigarettes, lb. 0 12 7 Other sorts ....lb. 0 10 4 1 Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. ....lb. 0 9 9 1 Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. ....lb. 0 11 10 3 TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Stripped or Stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof. ....lb. 0 8 2 1 Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. ....lb. 0 9 1 1 TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if Unstripped or Unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. ....lb. 0 8 2 1 Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof ....lb. 0 9 0 1 WATCHES—see Clocks. WINE: Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit ....gal. 0 2 6 Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit ....gal. 0 6 0 And for every degree above part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty ....gal. 0 0 6 Additional—On STILL WINE imported in Bottles ....gal. 0 2 0 On SPARKLING WINE imported in Bottles ....gal. 0 12 6 All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations Customs Drawbacks. ARTIFICIAL SILK, see SILK BEER, Imported and subsequently exported, of an original gravity of 1.055° for every 36 gallons Additional duty (Finance Act, 1905) 0 0 10 The drawback payable on beer is reduced by an amount equal to the amount of the rebate of duty allowable thereon under the Finance Act, 1903 CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS) The amount of duty of component parts paid. CLOCKS, Watches and component parts COFFEE, Roasted Coffee exported, not mixed with Chicory or other substance ....100 lb. 0 14 0		†Reduced rates on British Empire products.			

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.)

APPRAISERS AND HOUSE AGENTS, ann. U.K.	£	s.	d.	2	0	0
ARTIFICIAL SILK, Singles, Yarn or Straw (other than yarn produced by spinning from artificial silk waste on which duty has been paid)...Per lb.	0	1	0			
ARTIFICIAL SILK WASTEPer lb.	0	0	6			
AUCTIONEER'S Annual Licence (May act as Appraisers or House Agents without further licence.)	10	0	0			
BEER.—For every 36 galls. of worts of a specific gravity of 1055° and so in proportion for any difference in quantity or gravity	5	0	0			
Rebate of £1 allowed under Finance Act, 1923, or when the duty payable in respect of 36 galls. is less than £2 4s. a rebate equal to the amount by which the duty exceeds £1 4s., and so in proportion for any difference in quantity.						
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' annual licences :—						
Beer-Dealer, Wholesale	10	10	0			
Brewer of Beer for sale : according to quantity brewed in preceding year, viz. : not exceeding 100 barrels, £1; exceeding 100, £1 for first 100, and 12s. 6d. for every further 50.						
By a Beginner	1	0	0			
Other brewers, if the beer brewed by the brewer is not chargeable with duty, then, annual value of house not exceeding £10	1	5	0			
The annual value exceeding £10 but not exceeding £15	2	10	0			
Ditto in every other case in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0			
Retailers of beer (Beer-house Licence):—						
*For consumption on the premises : a Duty equal to a third of the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £3 10s. 6d. to £23 10s. 6d., according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large beer-houses and "seasonal" hotels.						
Not to be consumed on premises : from £1 10s. 6d. where annual value does not exceed £10, up to £10 where it exceeds £500.						
CARD (Playing) makers, to sell	1	0	0			
" for every pack	0	0	3			
CHICORY, raw or kiln-dried....per cwt.	0	10	0			
CIDER RETAILER, annual licence :—						
*For consumption on the premises : from £2 5s. 6d. where annual value is under £30, up to £6 where it is £100 or over.						
Not to be consumed on the premises	2	0	0			
*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (q. v.).						
COFFEE MIXTURES or substitutes, per ¼ lb.	0	0	0½			
COMPENSATION FUND.—Publicans are now called upon to pay an additional duty on renewal of licence ; or grant of new licence (Monopoly Value) (4 Edw. 7, c. 23).						
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence : according to quantity distilled in preceding year, viz. : not exceeding 50,000 gallons, £10; exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000.						
By a Beginner	10	0	0			
ENTERTAINMENTS DUTY.—Charged on payments for admission to any entertainment :—						
When the payment, excluding the amount of the duty, does not exceed 6d.						no duty
Exceeds 6d. and does not exceed 7d.	0	0	1			
" 7d. " " 8d.	0	0	2½			
" 8d. " " 1s. 1d.	0	0	2			
" 1s. 1d. " " 1s. 3d.	0	0	3			
" 1s. 3d. " " 1s. 6d.	0	0	4			
" 1s. 6d. " " 1s. 8d.	0	0	6			
" 1s. 8d. " " 2s. 0d.	0	0	9			
" 2s. 0d. " " 2s. 6d.	0	1	0			
" 2s. 6d. " " 3s. 0d.	0	1	6			
" 3s. 0d. " " 3s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 3s. 6d. " " 4s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 4s. 0d. " " 4s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 4s. 6d. " " 5s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 5s. 0d. " " 5s. 6d.	0	2	0			
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" 66s. 6d. " " 67s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 67s. 0d. " " 67s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 67s. 6d. " " 68s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 68s. 0d. " " 68s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 68s. 6d. " " 69s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 69s. 0d. " " 69s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 69s. 6d. " " 70s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 70s. 0d. " " 70s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 70s. 6d. " " 71s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 71s. 0d. " " 71s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 71s. 6d. " " 72s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 72s. 0d. " " 72s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 72s. 6d. " " 73s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 73s. 0d. " " 73s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 73s. 6d. " " 74s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 74s. 0d. " " 74s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 74s. 6d. " " 75s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 75s. 0d. " " 75s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 75s. 6d. " " 76s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 76s. 0d. " " 76s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 76s. 6d. " " 77s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 77s. 0d. " " 77s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 77s. 6d. " " 78s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 78s. 0d. " " 78s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 78s. 6d. " " 79s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 79s. 0d. " " 79s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 79s. 6d. " " 80s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 80s. 0d. " " 80s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 80s. 6d. " " 81s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 81s. 0d. " " 81s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 81s. 6d. " " 82s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 82s. 0d. " " 82s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 82s. 6d. " " 83s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 83s. 0d. " " 83s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 83s. 6d. " " 84s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 84s. 0d. " " 84s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 84s. 6d. " " 85s. 0d.	0	2	0			
" 85s. 0d. " " 85s. 6d.	0	2	0			
" 85s. 6d. "						

OCCASIONAL LICENCES to licensed traders, to sell at special places and times, per day:—		£ s. d.
Any intoxicating liquor	0 10 0	
Beer or Wine only	0 5 0	
Tobacco dealers	0 0 4	
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold	Licence for a Year..... 10 0 0 1 day..... 2 0 0	
PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE.....	7 10 0	
" trading in plate without regard to weight, an additional	5 15 0	
PEDLARS (Police Licence).....	0 5 0	
PLATE: Dealers in, annual licence. Above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver, in one article.....	2 6 0	
2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards	5 15 0	
Refiners of gold or silver, annual licence	5 15 0	
PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises: a Duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35, according to population of district. There is an option to pay in proportion to the annual "compensation value" in certain cases of large public-houses and "seasonal" hotels. (Hotels and Restaurants): Duty charged according to proportion that receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to total receipts, or, optionally, 25% of the "annual licence value"; subject in either case to a minimum charge. (Clubs): an Excise Duty of 6d. in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but no Licence Duty. Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than otherwise required on week-days, pay only six-sevenths of the above duty; and keeping closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour earlier each day through the week, only five-sevenths of the above duty. A reduction of duty is also allowed in certain cases where the hours of sale are curtailed by war restrictions.		
RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £100 (Great Britain only) at fares exceeding minimum fares:—		
Urban District traffic	3 0 0	
Other traffic	5 0 0	
Railway Restaurant Car, ann. licence	1 0 0	
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence, under £30 rent	0 10 6	
£30 or above	1 1 0	
SACCHARIN (or like substance), the oz....	0 3 1	
SPIRITS:—		
Home-made, per proof gallon.....	3 12 6	
Additional in respect of Immature Spirits:—		
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years	0 1 6	
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years	1 1 0	

Rectifiers and Compounders, annual licences		£ s. d.
Dealers not retailers	15 15 0	
(Methylated), makers of	10 10 0	
" retailers of	0 10 0	
Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, <i>see</i> PUBLICANS.		
Retailers of, not to be consumed on the premises:—		
Annual value of licensed premises:—		
Not exceeding £10.....	10 0 0	
Exceeding £10 and not excedg. £20.....	11 10 0	
" 20 " " 30.....	14 0 0	
" 30 " " 50.....	15 0 0	
" 50 " " 75.....	16 0 0	
" 75 " " 100.....	17 10 0	
" 100 " " 250.....	19 0 0	
" 250 " " 500.....	30 0 0	
" 500 " "	50 0 0	

The sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 o'clock on Saturday evening and 8 o'clock on the following Monday morning, under penalty of £100 (52 & 53 Vict. c. 42).

STILLS or RETORTS, annual:—
Chemists and others, keeping or using 0 10 0

SWEETS (including British Wine):—
Maker's annual licence..... 5 5 0
Wholesale Dealer

*Retailers of: the same as for Cider.

TOBACCO, grown in Great Britain:—
Manufactured in bond...per lb.
 Five-sixths of 0 10 4
Unmanufactured, if containing 10% moisture ...per lb. Five-sixths of 0 8 0
Less than 10% moisture...per lb.
 Five-sixths of 0 8 10
Tobacco Growers, Cultivators or Curers, England and Scotland, annual licence

TOBACCO and Snuff, annual:—
Dealers in 0 5 3
Tobacco manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lbs. 5 5 0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000 ...10 10 0
 40,000 " 60,000 ...15 15 0
 60,000 " 80,000 ...21 0 0
 80,000 " 100,000 ...26 5 0
 100,000

Beginners to pay £5 5s. and a surcharge on renewal.

VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual 1 0 0

WINE, annual licences:—
Dealers (wine only).....10 10 0

*Retailers, selling for consumption on (*see only* PUBLICANS): from £4 10s. 0d. (annual value under £30) up to £12 (annual value £100 and over).

Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off): from £2 10s. 0d. (annual value not exceeding £20) up to £10 (annual value exceeding £500).

WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, *see* SWEETS.

*For Early-closing and Six-day Licences, proportionate reduction, as for Publicans (*q.v.*).

(ADMINISTERED BY THE RESPECTIVE COUNTY COUNCILS. LICENCES, EXCEPT LICENCES TO DRIVE MOTOR CARS AND CYCLES, OBTAINABLE AT ANY POSTAL MONEY ORDER OFFICE.)

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, annual licence,	£	s.	d.
Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage, do.	2	2	0
CARRIAGES AND MECHANICALLY-PROPELLED VEHICLES—			
Carriages drawn by Horses or Mules :—			
(i.) With four or more wheels—			
(a) To be drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(a) To be drawn by one horse only ..	1	1	0
(ii.) With less than four wheels ...	0	15	0
(iii.) Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles :			
(1) Cycles (including motor scooters and cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 8 cwt. in weight unladen :—			
Bicycles :			
Not exceeding 200 lb. unladen ..	1	10	0
Exceeding " ..	3	0	0
Bicycles, if used for drawing a trailer or sidecar, an additional ..	1	0	0
Tricycles ..	4	0	0
Vehicles (including cycles with an attachment for propelling the same by mechanical power) not exceeding 5 cwt. in weight unladen, adapted and used for invalids ..	0	5	0
(3) Hackney Carriages :—	*		+
Tramcars ..	15s.		15s.
Other Vehicles :—			
Seating not more than 6 persons ..	£15		£12
Seating " 6 {but not more than} {more than} ..	£14		£30
" 14 " ..	20		£45
" 20 " ..	26		£60
" 26 " ..	32		£72
" 32 persons ..	£84		£70
Number of persons mentioned does not include the driver.			
(4) Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, &c., not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, &c.	£	s.	d.
Road locomotives and agricultural engines, other than such engines in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable or which are used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—	0	5	0
Not exceeding 8 tons in weight unladen ..	25	0	0
Exc. 8 tons but not exc. 12 tons ...	28	0	0
Exceeding 12 tons ..	30	0	0
Tractors, agricultural tractors, and agricultural engines other than such tractors or engines, in respect of which a duty of 5s. is chargeable, used for haulage solely in connection with agriculture :—			
Not exceeding 5 tons in weight unladen ..	6	0	0
Exceeding 5 tons ..	10	0	0
Tractors of any other description ..	21	0	0

Mechanically-Propelled Vehicles—	£	s.	d.
continued.			
(5) Vehicles (including tricycles weighing more than 8 cwt. unladen) used solely for conveyance of goods in course of trade :—			
Electrically propelled and not exceeding 25 cwt. in weight ...	6	0	0
Other than such electrically-propelled vehicles as aforesaid :—			
Not exceeding 12 cwt. in weight ..	10	0	0
Exceeding 12 cwt. but not exceeding 1 ton ..	16	0	0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons ..	21	0	0
Exceeding 2 tons but not exceeding 3 tons ..	25	0	0
Exceeding 3 tons but not exceeding 4 tons ..	28	0	0
Exceeding 4 tons ..	30	0	0
With an additional duty in any case if used for drawing a trailer, of ..	2	0	0
(6) Any vehicles other than those charged above :—			
Not exceeding 6 h.p. or electrically propelled ..	6	0	0
Exceeding 6 h.p., for each unit or part of a unit of h.p.	1	0	0
Fire-engines and vehicles kept by a local authority while they are used for the purpose of their fire-brigade service, ambulances, or road rollers, are exempted.			
Dogs of any kind (annually), Great Britain ..	0	7	6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.			
GAME LICENCES, taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following			
After 31st July, to expire following 31st October ..	3	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July ...	2	0	0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days ..	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July ..	2	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually ..	2	0	0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol) ..	0	10	0
Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. Licences expire 31st July.			
MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.—			
Great Britain. Every male servant ..	0	15	0
* MOTOR DRIVER'S LICENCE ..	0	5	0

* In the Metropolitan Police area and such other districts as the Minister of Transport may fix.

† In all other districts.

* Motor cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils.

(ADMINISTERED BY THE BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.)

NOTE.—The instruments for which the use of Postage (Unified) adhesive stamps is "permitted" under the Stamp Act, 1891, are:—

Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22 Bills of exchange (including cheques) for payment of money on demand.—s. 34 (1). Certified copies of or extracts from registers of births &c.—s. 64 Charter parties.—s. 49 50 Lease or tack.—s. 78 i. of a dwelling-house, or part of it, for a definite term not exceeding a year, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £40 per annum; ii. of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments for any definite term less than a year, where the rent for such term does not exceed £10. Letter of renunciation.—s. 79 (2), and 62 & 63 Vic. c. 9, s. 913 Notarial Acts.—s. 90 Policies of Insurance not life or marine.—s. 99 Protests of bills of exchange and promissory notes.—s. 90 Proxies liable to the duty of 1d.—s. 80 Receipts.—s. 101 (2). Transfers of shares in Co. stock mines.—s. 110. Voting papers.—s. 80. Warrants for goods.—s. 121 21

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0	Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such an amount	0	1	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0	Bills of Exchange, Foreign (i.e., drawn, and expressed to be payable, out of U.K.), not payable on demand or within 3 days.—When paid, or endorsed, or negotiated in U.K.: Not exceeding £10.....	0	0	2
Any Inn of Court or Student of King's Inn, Dublin	25	0	0	Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25.....	0	0	3
As Fellow of College of Physicians...	25	0	0	" 25 " " 100	0	0	6
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, England or Ireland...	1	0	0	Every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
Ditto, on any other ground	3	0	0	[Special Adhesive Stamps are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these ad val. duties.]			
Faculty as a Notary Public, England Ditto, Ireland or Scotland.....	30	0	0	BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0	BILL OF SALE, Absolute, see CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, see MORTGAGE, &c.			
AFFIDAVIT, or statutory declaration...	0	2	6	BOND for payment of money, see MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
AGREEMENT, or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged.....	0	0	6	For securing an annuity:—			
AGREEMENT for Lease, see LEASES.				1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25.....	0	5	0	2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
Ditto, for Sale of Property—chargeable in certain cases as an actual Conveyance (Stamp Act, 1891, s. 59).				For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable:			
ALCALI WORKS, Cert. of Registration	10	0	0	If as primary security	0	2	6
ALLOTMENT, see LETTER OF ALLOTMENT.				If as collateral security.....	0	0	6
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed (2 Edw. VII. c. 7)	0	10	0	For Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed.....	0	5	0
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any property, or of dilapidations, or of repairs wanted, or of materials and labour, where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5 ...	0	0	3	On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)...	0	5	0
Not exc. £10... ..	0	0	6	Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c., but not to exceed	0	10	0
" 20... ..	0	1	0	CAPITAL DUTY (Share). Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 of the nominal capital ...	1	0	0
" 30... ..	0	1	6	Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the passing of the resolution (3 Edw. 7. c. 46, s. 5).			
" 40... ..	0	2	0	CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—On issues by Local Authorities, Companies, and Corporations, &c., on every £100 of amount secured (62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 8) 2s. in the £ is repayable if the Capital is applied in conversion of an existing loan (s. 10, Fin. Act, 1907).	0	2	6
Exceeding £500.....	1	0	0	CERTIFICATE to be taken out yearly by every solicitor, law agent or writer to the signet, notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, and draftsman in equity, practising within 10 miles of the General Post Office, London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	9	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES.....	0	2	6	If practising elsewhere	6	0	0
ARMS, grant of, stamp duty on	10	0	0	(During first three years one half only.)			
ARTICLES of Clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0				
In Superior Courts, in Scotland	60	0	0				
In Sheriff Courts, in Scotland	0	2	6				
AWARD	0	10	0				
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:							
Not exceedg. £1... ..	5d.						
" £2... ..	10d.						
" £5... ..	18. 3d.						
" £10... ..	18. 6d.						
BANKER'S Annual Licence.....	30	0	0				
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	2				
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Inland or Foreign, payable on demand, or within 3 days after date or sight, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 9, s. 10 (2), for any amount	0	0	2				
Bills of Exchange, Inland, not payable on demand or within 3 days; also PROMISSORY NOTES: Not exceedg. £10	0	0	2				
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25.....	0	0	3				
" 25	0	0	6				
" 50	0	0	9				
" 75	100	0	0				

	£	s.	d.
CERTIFICATE of birth, baptism, marriage, death, or burial	0	0	1
CHARTER-PARTY	0	0	6
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or to order	0	0	2
COLLATERAL SECURITY, for every £100	0	0	6
Maximum duty	0	10	0
COMMISSION of Lunacy	0	5	0
CONTRACT, <i>see</i> AGREEMENT.			
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—			
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6
Exceeds			
100	500	0	1
500	1,000	0	2
1,000	1,500	0	3
1,500	2,500	0	4
2,500	5,000	0	6
5,000	7,500	0	8
7,500	10,000	0	10
10,000	12,500	0	12
12,500	15,000	0	14
15,000	17,500	0	16
17,500	20,000	0	18
20,000	1	0	0

(Special adhesive stamps.)

Continuation Notes are chargeable on one only of the two transactions embraced.

Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.

Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.

Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of Bank of England Stock

Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred

Or may be compounded for. *See* Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.

CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any stock (*except as aforesaid*), shares, or marketable security: where the purchase money shall not exceed £5

Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10

 " 10

 " 15

 " 20

For every additional £25 up to £300

If exceeding £300, then for every £50

Proviso for composition for transfer duty: see 54 & 55 Vict. c. 39, 57 and 58 Vict. c. 30, 10 & 11 Geo. V., c. 18, and 12 & 13 Geo. V., c. 17.

*CONVEYANCE or transfer on sale of any property (*except as above*); where the purchase money shall not exceed £5

* In cases where the consideration does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a certificate as required by the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, sec. 73, that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration exceeds £500, duty is charged at half the above rates.

	£	s.	d.
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0
" 10	15	0	3
" 15	20	0	4
" 20	25	0	5
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	10	0
Of any kind not otherwise charged	0	10	0

Conveyances by way of gift inter vivos are charged as conveyances on sale. Exceptions for marriage settlements, and certain gifts of property for preservation of open spaces, and for conveyances to appoint new trustees, &c.

COPY OR EXTRACT (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed

COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATES:—

If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the *ad valorem* duties under Conveyance, Mortgage, or Lease. Upon any other occasion—Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and Copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court

CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES.

Upon the *net* annual value, income, or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies

(Subject to certain exceptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)

COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.

For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.

For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.

Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad val.* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on Sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed

DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE.

DECLARATION, *see* AFFIDAVIT.

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement

DEED of any kind not charged under some special head

DEMISE, *see* LEASE.

DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper

Duplicate or Counterpart:

Same duty as original, but not to exceed

ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES:—

To hold the office of lecturer, &c.

For licensing a building for divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnising marriages

Licence not otherwise charged

EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only.

For every £100 or part thereof

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 30 June, 1925, where the principal value of all property,

Real or Personal, Settled, or Not Settled, passing on the death of such person,

exceeds:	per cent.	exceeds:	per cent.
£100	1	75,000	18
500	2	85,000	19
1,000	3	100,000	20
5,000	4	120,000	21
10,000	5	140,000	22
12,500	6	170,000	23
15,000	7	200,000	24
18,000	8	250,000	25
21,000	9	325,000	26
25,000	10	400,000	27
30,000	11	500,000	28
35,000	12	750,000	29
40,000	13	1,000,000	30
45,000	14	1,250,000	32
50,000	15	1,500,000	35
55,000	16	2,000,000	40
65,000	17		

Estate Duty in respect of agricultural property is to be charged in part on agricultural value at the rates set out in the Finance Act, 1919, in lieu of the above rates.

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes, are charged, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are charged, unless made more than three years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount also excepted.

Payment of Estate or Succession Duties may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Small estates up to £300 and £500 gross are charged, at the option of the accounting parties, either by the preceding scale or with fixed duties of 30s. and 50s., and are exempt from all other death duties.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personalty from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and that on certain annuities may at option be paid in four yearly instalments, and 4 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid portions of duty in these cases from twelve months after death.

FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:

	£	s.	d.
In England, in all cases	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland, in some cases			
£20, in others	25	0	0

Fees are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

GAMEKEEPER, Deputation or Appointment of £ s. d.
0 10 0

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:

Under hand	0	0	6
Under seal	0	10	0

(Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

INCOME TAX.

In the £

The tax is chargeable under five Schedules, A, B, C, D, and E, and the standard rate for the year

1925-26 is 0 4 0

Schedule A: Lands, Tenements, &c.

Owner must allow deduction from next payment of rent when tax paid by tenant.

Relief is given in certain cases in respect of Income Tax under Sch. A to the extent of $\frac{1}{2}$ part of the assessment in the case of lands, and in the case of houses, where the amount of the assessment—

Does not exceed, £40 $\frac{1}{4}$

Exceeds £40, but not £100 $\frac{1}{2}$

Exceeds £100 { £20 plus $\frac{1}{4}$ of amount in excess of £100

Allowance to Owners of Land and Houses, for average cost of maintenance, repairs, insurance and management, may be claimed in addition. Five years' average taken.

A Clergyman or Minister using part of his house mainly for his duties may obtain an allowance not exceeding the tax on one-eighth of the rent, or annual value.

Schedule B: In respect of the Occupation of lands used for the purposes of husbandry only, or mainly for those purposes, on an amount equal to the Annual Value; or, by special request, if made before 5th June (5th August in Scotland) in the current income-tax year, on profits of husbandry, as in case of Trades, under Schedule D. In the case of all other lands on an amount equal to one-third of the annual value.

Schedule C: Dividends or Annuities from public revenue (Government Stocks, &c.)

Schedule D: Trades, Professions, Remittances from Abroad, Interest, &c.

Schedule E: Salaries, pensions, and other emoluments of Officers of Army, Navy, Civil Service, Ecclesiastical Bodies, Corporations, Public Companies, &c.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Allowance of duty may be claimed on the amount of premiums paid for insurance of self or wife in approved Companies legally carrying on business in the United Kingdom, if not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income; but the amount allowable in respect of any premium for securing a capital sum on death not to exceed 7 per cent. of the actual sum assured, nor in respect of any premium for securing any other benefits, more than £100 in all.

RESIDENTS ABROAD.—No exemption or other relief is given to persons not residing in the United Kingdom. Exceptions: British subjects, present or former servants of the Crown, widows whose late husbands were in the service of the Crown, missionaries, servants of native

States under British protection, residents in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, and persons, previously resident in the United Kingdom, residing abroad for the sake of their health or the health of a member of their family.

DOMINION INCOME TAX.—Relief is granted under certain conditions in the case of a taxpayer who has paid, or is liable to pay, United Kingdom Income Tax on any part of his income, and who proves that he has paid Dominion Income Tax for the same year in respect of the same part of his income.

SCHOLARSHIPS.—Income from a scholarship held by a person receiving full-time instruction at a university, college, school, or other educational establishment is exempted from Income Tax (including Super-Tax).

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX.—The Income Tax year is from April 6 to the following April 5. The following were the standard rates for the years mentioned:—

	£	s.	d.
1907-8 and 1908-9	0	1	0
1909-10 to 1913-14	0	1	2
1914-15	0	1	8
1915-1916	0	3	0
1916-17 and 1917-18	0	5	0
1918-19 to 1921-22	0	6	0
1922-1923	0	5	0
1923-24 and 1924-25	0	4	6

SUPER TAX.—An additional duty of Income Tax imposed at the following rates for the year 1925-26 on persons whose total incomes exceed £2,000:

In respect of the first £2,000	Nil.
In respect of the excess over £2,000—	
For every £ of the first £500 of the excess	0 0 9
For every £ of the next £500 of the excess	0 1 0
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 1 6
For every £ of the next £1,000 of the excess	0 2 3
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess	0 3 0
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess	0 3 6
For every £ of the next £2,000 of the excess	0 4 0
For every £ of the next £5,000 of the excess	0 4 6
For every £ of the next £5,000 of the excess	0 5 0
For every £ of the next £10,000 of the excess	0 5 6
For every £ of the remainder of the excess	0 6 0

Notes on Income Tax.

Under the Finance Act of 1920 a radical alteration was made in the method of granting relief in the Income Tax in favour of earned income as compared with investment income, and in the method of graduating the burden of the tax according to the size of a taxpayer's income and his family responsibilities. The previously existing exemptions, abatements, and reliefs were replaced by the various reliefs set out below. In introducing the new system, the Act employs two terms not previously used in connection with the Income Tax, viz., "assessable income" and "taxable income."

"Assessable Income" means, in the case of "earned" income, the amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes, after deducting the amount of the "earned" income allowance mentioned below, and in the case of other income, the actual amount of such income as computed for Income Tax purposes.

"Taxable Income" means that part of the "assessable income" upon which Income Tax is actually charged, that is, the "assessable income" less the various deductions referred to below.

Deduction in arriving at Assessable Income.
Earned Income Allowance.—The differentiation in favour of "earned" income is made, not as heretofore by reducing the rate of tax chargeable upon such income as compared with investment income, but by deducting one-sixth of the "earned" income in order to arrive at the assessable income. The deduction is given irrespective of the amount of the total income, but must not exceed £250 for any one individual. The "assessable income" of a taxpayer is, therefore, his total income, as computed for Income Tax purposes, after making the appropriate deduction in respect of any "earned" income.

For the year 1925/6 the Finance Act 1925, provides for a special allowance of one-sixth of the total income (from whatever source) of persons of the age of 65 years and upwards whose total income does not exceed £500. This allowance is granted, in the case of a married couple, where either the husband or his wife, living with him, has attained the age of 65 years at the commencement of the year of assessment, but the *joint total income* must in such a case fall within the prescribed limits. Provision is also made for marginal relief, in order to avoid the hardship which would be involved when the total income falls just over the prescribed limit of £500.

Total Exemption.—Exemption from tax may be claimed where the total assessable income does not exceed £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225. Where the income is wholly earned, these limits are equivalent to £162 and £270 respectively. See above.

Deductions from Assessable Income in order to arrive at Taxable Income.—Where the taxpayer is not totally exempt, the following deductions may be claimed from the total assessable income in order to arrive at the "taxable income." The deductions may be claimed in respect of the amount of the taxpayer's total income.

Personal allowance may be claimed of £135, or, in the case of an individual whose wife is living with him, £225.

Wife's Earned Income.—When a taxpayer's total income includes any earned income of his wife, the personal allowance of £225 is increased by a sum equal to nine-tenths of the amount of such earned income, subject to a maximum additional allowance of £45.

Deduction for a Widower's (or Widow's) House-keeper taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £60 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by a widower who has living with him a female relative for the purpose of having the charge and care of any child or adopted child of his in respect of whom the deduction for children (see below) is given or in the capacity of a house-keeper or by a widow who has a female relative resident with her for the like purpose. If the widower or widow proves that he or she

has no such female relative who is able or willing to take such charge, the same deduction may be claimed in respect of some other female person employed for that purpose.

Deduction in respect of Widowed Mother, &c., taking Charge of Children.—A deduction of £60 may be claimed, under certain conditions, by an Unmarried Person who has living with him and maintains at his own expense either his mother (being a widow or living apart from her husband) or some other female relative, for the purpose of having the charge and care of any brother or sister of his in respect of whom the deduction for children or adopted children (see below) is given.

Deduction for Children.—A deduction may be claimed in respect of each child, step-child, or adopted child under the age of 16 years, or who, if over that age, is receiving full-time instruction at any university, college, school, or other educational establishment. The deduction allowable is £36 in respect of one child, and £27 in respect of each additional child for whom the relief is due. No deduction is, however, allowed in respect of any child or adopted child who is entitled in his or her own right to an income which, after excluding any income to which the child is entitled as the holder of a scholarship, bursary, or other similar educational endowment, exceeds £40 a year.

Deduction in respect of Dependent Relatives.—A deduction of £25 may be claimed in respect of (a) any person whom the taxpayer maintains at his own expense, and who is a relative of his or of his wife, and incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, or (b) his or his wife's widowed mother, whether incapacitated or not, or (c) a daughter who is resident with the taxpayer, and upon whose services he is compelled to depend, by reason of old age or infirmity. The deduction under (a) or (b) is conditional, however, upon the income of the dependent relative not exceeding £50 a year. The deduction applies in the case of a female taxpayer, with the substitution of "husband" for "wife" above.

Rates of Tax chargeable on the "Taxable Income."—The following provisions as to the rates of tax chargeable on the taxable income (i.e., that part of the income on which tax is actually charged) apply, whatever the total amount of the income. The first £225 of the taxable income is chargeable at half the standard rate of tax, i.e., for the year ending April 5, 1926, at 2s. 6d. in the £. The remainder of the taxable income is chargeable at the standard rate of tax, i.e., at 4s. 6d. in the £.

Relief in respect of Life Assurance Premiums.—Where allowance is due in respect of premiums paid for Life Assurance or for contracts for Deferred Annuities, the allowance is deducted from the amount of tax arrived at under the preceding paragraph, and calculated at following rates:—one-half the standard rate in the £ on the amount of the premium paid on policies taken out since June 22, 1916, irrespective of the claimant's total income; and on policies taken out before June 22, 1916, a deduction of tax at one-half the standard rate in the £ is allowed on the premiums paid by a claimant whose income does not exceed £1,000, of three-fourths of the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £2,000, and at the standard rate in the £ where his income exceeds £2,000.

INEBRIATES' RETREATS Licences £ s. d.
(10s. additional is payable for every patient over 10 in number.) 5 0 0

INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:
For any sum not exceeding £10 0 0 1
Exc. £10, and not exc. £25 0 0 2
Exc. £25, and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50 0 0 6
Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 0 1 0
Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000 0 10 0

POLICIES OF INDemnITY against loss under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897:
Under hand 0 0 6
Under seal 0 10 0

—ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or on periodical payments during sickness, or loss or damage upon Property 0 0 6

Proviso for Composition for Insurance Duty, see 52 & 53 Vict. c. 42, s. 20, and 59 & 60 Vict. c. 28, s. 13, and 7 Edw. 7 c. 13, s. 8 (2).

INSURANCE POLICIES—SEA:
Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent. 0 0 1
Where the premium exceeds 2s. 6d. per cent. :

For any Voyage :—
Where the sum insured does not exceed £250 0 0 3
Exceeds £250 but does not exceed £500 0 0 6
" £500 " " " £750 0 0 9
" £750 " " " £1,000 0 1 0
" £1,000 for every £500 or fractional part of £500 0 0 6

For Time :—
Where the insurance is made for any time :—
(1) Not exceeding 6 months, three times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage ;
(2) Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding 12 months, six times the amount which would be payable if the insurance were made upon a voyage.

Containing Continuation Clause, an additional duty of 0 0 6
(1 Edw. 7, c. 7, s. 11.)

Penalty for fraud, or evasion of Sea Policy duty 100 0 0

INVENTORY DUTY, see ESTATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish, as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed), is raised by an equal pound rate, the rate of Assessment not to exceed 1s. in the £. Where the income of the owner of the land (when not a body of persons, corporate or incorporate) does not exceed £160 he is exempt from payment of land tax, and if the owner's income does not exceed £400 one-half of the tax is remitted, but he must claim this relief before payment of the tax.

*LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, *rd.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25. 5*s.*: of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Excd.	Not Excd.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
£5	10	0 1 0	0 6 0	0 12 0
£5	10	0 2 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
10	15	0 3 0	0 18 0	1 16 0
15	20	0 4 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
20	25	0 5 0	1 10 0	3 0 0
25	50	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
50	75	0 15 0	4 10 0	9 0 0
75	100	0 1 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

100, for £50, or fractional part of £50, 0 10 0
Lease of any kind not specially charged 1 0 0
Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

* Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, provides that in cases where the consideration or any part of the consideration consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent), the amount or value of which does not exceed £500, and the instrument contains a certificate that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the consideration other than rent exceeds £500, duty shall be charged at half the rates set out under the heading "Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property," &c.

The Section, however, does not apply in any case where part of the consideration for any lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds £20 a year.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:—Also see "Estate Duty."

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 42.—Except in the cases of small estates, see note to Estate Duty.

No succession duty is payable where the principal value of all the successions on the same death does not amount to £100 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, s. 18).

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, and residues, and of Succession Duties where deceased died before 1st July, 1888, or where Estate Duty, Finance Act, 1894, is payable.

To Husband or Wife or Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see above)

£1 per cent.
Exceptions.—Estates not exceeding £15,000.—Legacies and successions of less than £1,000 (£2,000 in the case of widow or child under the age of 21 of deceased), whatever may be value of whole estate.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants £5 per cent.
To Brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants £10 per cent.

To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants £10 per cent.
To any Person in any other degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased £10 per cent.

Where deceased died on or after 1 July, 1888, and Probate or Estate Duty is not payable, Succession Duties for the relationships above are at rates of 1½, 4½, 6½, 7½, and 11½ respectively.

The Husband or Wife is chargeable with Estate Duty and Legacy and Succession Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable at the rate at which the relation would be charged.

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same; persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to certain Penalties.

LETTERS OF ALLOTMENT AND OF RENUNCIATION.

Less than £5. 1*d.*; £5 and upwards, 6*d.*

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL £5

LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'élire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour, dignity, or franchise, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

LUNACY ACT, Licence for House £ s. d.
0 10 0

LUNATIC:—Grant of custody of person or estate 2 0 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES transferable by delivery:—

- (1) Colonial Government Securities, per £100 0 5 0
- (2) Colonial Municipal Securities, for every £10 or fractional part of £10 0 2 0
- (3) Securities dated or signed before 7th Aug., 1885, double the duty on Mortgage, Bond, &c. (q.v.).
- (4) Of any other description, for every £10 or fractional part of £10, 0 4 0

MARKETABLE SECURITIES not transferable by delivery, same duty as on Mortgage Bond, &c. (q.v.).

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Wales, and Northern Ireland... 5 0 0
Not special (see page 405) 0 10 0

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY: payable in respect of the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves.

Rate of Duty [payable by the proprietor where he works the minerals, or in any other case, by the immediate lessor of the working lessee]: 1*s.* 6*d.* annually for each £1 of rental value.

Exemptions, &c.—Common clay, common brick clay, common brick earth, sand, chalk, limestone, and gravel are not charged.

MONEY LENDERS' Registration Fees ... £ s. d.
Failure to register involves severe penalties, see 63 and 64 Vict., c. 51. 1 0 0

MORTGAGE, BOND, &c., not exceeding £10 0 0 3
Not exc. £25... 0 8 | Not exc. £200 0 5 0
" 50... 1 3 | " 250 0 6 3
" 100... 2 6 | " 300 0 7 6
" 150... 3 9

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 0 2 6
Transfer of Mortgage (except marketable securities), for every £100 0 0 6
Reconveyance, Release, &c., for every £100 0 0 6

Collateral, or auxiliary, or additional, or substituted security (other than an equitable mortgage), when the principal security is duly stamped; for every £100, or fraction of £100, 6d., up to a maximum of	£ s. d.	1. Of any Foreign or Colonial Company on first negotiation in U.K., for every £10 or fractional part of £10	£ s. d.
NOTARIAL ACT of any kind (except protests)	0 1 0	STOCK CERTIFICATE to Bearer, <i>see</i> SHARE WARRANT.	0 4 0
PASSPORT	0 0 6	SUCCESSION DUTIES, <i>see</i> LEGACY DUTIES.	
PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—		SUPER TAX, <i>see</i> INCOME TAX.	
On application for provisional protection	1 0 0	TRANSFER OF STOCK, <i>see</i> CONVEYANCE.	
On filing complete specification	3 0 0	Transfer of Share in Cost-Book Mines	0 0 6
On notice of desire to have patent sealed	1 0 0	VALUATION, <i>see</i> APPRAISEMENT.	
Application for certificate of payment of renewal:—		VOTING PAPER or Proxy	0 0 1
Before the expiration of the 4th year from the date of the patent, and in respect of the—		WARRANT FOR GOODS	0 0 3
5th year.....£5 0 0			
6th „ 6 0 0		Deeds Stamped after Execution.	
7th „ 7 0 0		REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution:—	
8th „ 8 0 0		WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:	
9th „ 9 0 0		Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6d. — Agreements for letting furnished houses for less than a year.—Appraisements. —Attested copies,—within 14 days of first execution.	
10th „ 10 0 0		Foreign sea policies, within 10 days of arrival in U.K.	
11th year..... 11 0 0		Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution.	
12th „ 12 0 0		NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed <i>abroad</i> , the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.	
13th „ 13 0 0			
14th „ 14 0 0		WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—	
15th „ 15 0 0		Articles of clerkship.	
16th „ 16 0 0		Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.	
Other small fees are also payable, of such amount as may be from time to time prescribed by the Board of Trade with the sanction of the Treasury.		Charter-parties. Receipts, within certain limits of time.— <i>Vide</i> Table of Penalties.	
POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving prize-money or wages.....	0 1 0	Contract notes.	
For the receipt of any money, or bill, or note, not exceeding £20, or of any periodical payments not exceeding £10 annually	0 5 0	Letters of Allotment and Renunciation. Scrip certificates.	
For the receipt of dividends or interest of any stock, if for one payment only	0 1 0	Share warrants. Warrants for goods.	
Ditto in any other case	0 5 0	Policies of insurance, other than Marine policies.	
Proxy to vote at a meeting	0 0 1		
Power of attorney of any other kind...	0 10 0	INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT LEGALLY BE STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—	
PROCURATION, Deed or other Instrument of	0 10 0	Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned). —Bills of lading.	
PROMISSORY NOTE, <i>see</i> BILL OF EXCHANGE.		Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies and Voting Papers (except those first executed <i>abroad</i> , which may now be stamped within 30 days after first receipt in U.K.).	
PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, <i>see</i> INCOME TAX.		PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING:—	
PROTEST of any Bill of Exchange—		Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts; after 14 £ s. d.	
Where the duty on the Bill or Note does not exceed 1s., the same duty as the Bill or Note.		days from their first execution	10 0 0
In any other case.....	0 1 0	Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0 4 6
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0 0 2	Charter-parties after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month.....	10 0 0
Penalty for not stamping	10 0 0	Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5 0 0
RECEIPTS FOR SALARIES, Wages, and Superannuation, and other like allowances exempted by Sec. 36 Finance Act, 1924.		Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month	10 0 0
REVOCATION of any Trust of Property, not being a Will	0 10 0	Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases).....	10 0 0
SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP	0 0 2		
SETTLEMENTS.—Any deed whereby any definite sum, or stock, or security, is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner: for every £100 or part of £100	0 5 0	Hours at Somerset House.	
SHARE CERTIFICATE, FOREIGN, to Bearer [secs. 4 (a) and 6 of Fin. Act, 1899], on first negotiation in U.K., for every £25, or fraction of £25.....	0 0 3	Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4 (Saturdays, 1)	
SHARE WARRANT and Stock Certificate to Bearer:—			
1. Of any Company, Corporation, or body of persons in the U.K., on issue, per cent. on nominal value	3 0 0		

BIRTHS.

WHEN a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. A person present at the birth; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the Registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (but in *Scotland* the period is 21 days), unless either of the persons above named sends to the Registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence or at the house where the child was born, when the Registrar on so attending may claim a fee of one shilling. After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees, amounting to five shillings, to him and the Registrar. After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees, amounting to ten shillings. In *Scotland*, after the lapse of three months, it can only be registered on the authority of the Sheriff of the County. The regulation which provides that no birth in *England* and *Wales* could be registered after the lapse of seven years was revoked in 1922, but late registration cannot be allowed unless satisfactory evidence is supplied to the Registrar General. The only legal proof of age and place of birth is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. In districts where the Notification of Births Act, 1907, has been adopted by the local authority, notice of every birth must (subject to a penalty in case of default) be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health. The notice must be sent by post within 36 hours of the birth, and is to be in addition to, and not in substitution for the notices above mentioned.

Statistics of Births.

	1922.	1923.	1924.
England & Wales...	780,124	758,131	730,286
Scotland	115,085	111,901	106,904
Total...	895,209	870,032	837,190

BRITISH NATIONALITY.

The law as to British Nationality is mainly to be found in the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, as amended by certain Acts passed in 1918 and 1922. It is important to notice, however, that the first section of the act of

1914—which defines a natural-born British Subject does not affect the status on any person born before Jan 1, 1915.

The following are deemed to be natural-born British Subjects, namely:

1. Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance.
2. Every person born out of His Majesty's Dominions, before Jan. 1, 1915, whose father's father was born within His Majesty's Dominions, provided that the grandfather was, at the time of the father's birth, a British subject.
- 3.* Every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914 or of Re-Admission to British Nationality has been granted, or who has acquired British nationality by special Act of Parliament or by conquest or annexation.
4. The wives (whatever their nationality of origin) of British subjects, save in certain cases where the man changes his nationality after marriage.
5. The children of naturalized British subjects born out of His Majesty's Dominions, provided that they comply with one of the following conditions:—

- (a) in the case of a child born before January 1st, 1915,
 - (i) if a Certificate of Naturalization has been granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) before January 1, 1915, and he has become resident with such father or mother (being a widow) in the United Kingdom before that date while under age, or
 - (ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.
- (b) in the case of a child born after January 1, 1915,
 - (i) if before his birth a Certificate of Naturalization had been granted to his father or his mother, or
 - (ii) if a Certificate of Naturalization is granted to his father or his mother (being a widow) after January 1, 1915, and his name is included therein.
6. Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was, at the date of the birth a British subject, and who fulfils any of the following conditions—*e.g.*, if either

- (i) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance; or
- (ii) his father had a certificate of Naturalization; or
- (iii) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory; or
- (iv) his father was, at the date of the birth, in the service of the Crown; or
- (v) his birth was registered at the British Consulate within one year or, in special cases, two years or, in the case of a person born on or after Jan 1, 1915, who would have been a British Subject if born before that date, within 12 months after August 1, 1922.

A child of a British Subject is deemed to have been born within the allegiance if born anywhere where by treaty, &c., His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

* See "Acquisition of British Nationality," p. 389.

A person whose British nationality depends upon his registration at a Consulate ceases to be a British Subject unless he asserts his nationality by declaration within a year after attaining 21, and abandons any other nationality he may have acquired.

7. A person born on a British ship.

LOSS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—A British subject loses his British nationality:—

- (a) if by any voluntary or formal act he becomes naturalized in a foreign country;
- (b) if, in certain cases, he makes a declaration of alienage. These cases are:—
 - (i) where a person is a British subject by reason of birth in His Majesty's Dominions and allegiance or on board a British ship and is also by birth or becomes during minority a subject of any foreign State;
 - (ii) where a person is a British subject, but was born out of His Majesty's Dominions, and
 - (iii) where a Convention has been made between this country and any foreign State, to the effect that any subject of that State who has been naturalized as a British subject may divest himself of that status;
- (c) if during his minority his father loses British nationality in circumstances which involve the acquisition by the child of a new nationality;
- (d) in the case of a woman, if she marries an alien;

(N.B. A woman who was originally a British subject and loses British nationality by marriage with an alien does not regain British nationality on the death of husband or the dissolution of her marriage. If in such a case she desires to resume British nationality she must apply for a Certificate of Naturalization.)

- (e) in the case of a person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted after January 1, 1915, if the Secretary of State revokes the Certificate;
- (f) if the territory of which he is an inhabitant is severed from the Crown; *cf.*, *e.g.*, the cases of the inhabitants of Hanover and Heligoland.

ACQUISITION OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.—An alien may acquire British nationality:—

- (a) by special Act of Parliament;
- (b) by the conquest, annexation, or cession of the territory of which he is an inhabitant;
- (c) in the case of a woman, by marriage with a British subject, and
- (d) by naturalization.

Naturalization.—All Certificates of Naturalization granted in the United Kingdom between May 13, 1870, and December 31, 1914, were granted in accordance with the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870. And this Act did not secure that a Certificate granted in any part of the Empire should be valid throughout the Empire.

Under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914, every person to whom a Certificate of Naturalization is granted in accordance with its provisions after Jan. 1, 1915, is a British subject, not only in that part of the British Empire where the Certificate is granted, but also in the United Kingdom and in any Dominion which has adopted the Act, and in any other British Possession.

Persons naturalized prior to January 1, 1915, may, after that date, apply for a fresh Certificate of Naturalization under the new conditions.

In order to be eligible for the grant of such a Certificate in the United Kingdom, an alien must:—

- (a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years in His Majesty's Dominions (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been spent in the United Kingdom) or have been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;
- (b) be of good character and have an adequate knowledge of the English language; and
- (c) intend to reside in His Majesty's Dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization may be obtained free on application to the Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.

The fee payable to the Home Office in respect of the grant of a Certificate of Naturalization is fixed by the Government of the day, and is at present £10, of which £1 is payable on submission of the application and the remainder on the grant of the Certificate. The £1 payable on submission of the application is *not returnable*, whether or not a Certificate is granted.

N.B.—In the case of a woman who was a British subject previously to her marriage to an alien, and whose husband has died or whose marriage has been dissolved, the above requirements, both as to residence and as to fee, are relaxed.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but the title to such property does not confer any right on an alien to hold real property out of the United Kingdom, or qualify him for any franchise.

Aliens are not entitled to be tried by a jury *de medietate lingue*, but are triable in the same manner as if they were natural-born subjects.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.—An undesirable alien—*e.g.*, one who is without means, or who is a lunatic, or an idiot, or who has been guilty in another country of an extraditable offence—may be prevented landing in the United Kingdom. An alien may also be expelled from this country if he prove to be "undesirable" within the meaning of the Aliens Act, 1905. His Majesty may by Order in Council impose further restrictions on aliens (*see* Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, as extended and amended 1919).

ALIEN IMMIGRATION.

During the year 1924 a total of 388,129 alien passengers landed at United Kingdom ports, and 388,314 embarked for destinations overseas. The arrivals in 1923 were 321,773, and the departures 324,551; 1,997 were refused leave to land in 1922, as against 1,712 in 1921. The arrivals consisted of the following:—

Residents returning from abroad	53,404
Passengers in transit to other countries...	31,362
Visitors on holiday	189,855
Visitors on business	85,987
Foreign diplomatic and other missions ...	6,660
Seamen	9,931
Other passengers	10,930

Total.....388,129

BUSINESS NAMES REGISTRATION.

REGISTRATION OF BUSINESS NAMES ACT, 1916.

This Act received the Royal Assent on 22 Dec., 1916, and its provisions were explained on pp. 414-415 of the 1921 "WHITAKER." The Office of the Registrar of Business Names is at Somerset House, W.C.2.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS.

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 3s. 7d., viz., 1s. for search, 2s. 6d. for the certificate, and 1d. for the stamp affixed thereto. (When application is made by post the charges are 5s. 1d.) They can also be obtained from the registration officer having the legal custody of the register book containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages in churches of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place.

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament: Friendly Societies Act, 1836, Birth or Death, 1s.; Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, and for purposes of Elementary Education, Birth, 6d.; Savings Banks Act, 1887, Birth, Death, or Marriage, 1s.; National Insurance Acts, 1911 and 1923, Birth, 6d., Marriage, 1s.; Industrial Assurance Companies Act, 1836, and Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1876, death of child under 10 years of age, 1s., but only from the local Registrar.

English Registers.—Birth registration exists at Somerset House from 1837. An index to 2,000,000 earlier entries can be consulted at the *Society of Genealogists* at 5 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1.

Scottish Registers of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—Parish registers were instituted for these in 1551, but until the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland), Act, 1854, they were not properly kept in many cases. Extracts may, however, be obtained from them on payment of 2s. 1d. for each entry, but to be valid evidence it must be shown that the registers from which the entries are taken were regularly kept. Lists of the old parish registers may be consulted in the offices of the Registrar-General, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, or of local Registrars. These old registers are in the charge of the Registrar-General, and since 1854 local registers have been transmitted to him at stated periods. Registers up to the end of 1910 are now in his possession. There is a general index to the registers which may be searched on payment of 2s. A search of the index of a particular parish is 1s. A fee of 20s. is payable for a search of all the Scottish registers, and 1s. is payable for a search of a particular parish. An extract of an entry may be obtained on payment of 2s. 1d. The office of the Registrar-General is open on weekdays from 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COPYRIGHT.

The law of copyright is contained in the Copyright Act, 1911, which repeals all the earlier acts. Under the Act of 1911 copyright arises from mere authorship. The provisions of the Act were explained on pp. 415-416 of the 1921 "WHITAKER."

Registration at Stationers' Hall under the Copyright Act of 1842 terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, and in the following year the Stationers' Company established a new Register in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy of every work so registered has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being 5s. for a Book, and 2s. 6d. for Fine Art; certified copies 5s. in either case. Such entries are of value in assisting to prove the existence of a work on a given date in the case of infringement.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have three days of grace allowed; thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due until March 4. If a bill or note is payable by instalments to be paid "punctually," this does not exclude the days of grace (*Schaverien v. Morris*, 37 T.L.R. 366). There is, however, no such extension in the case of bills drawn at sight, or on demand, and these must be paid on presentation. In the United Kingdom, bills falling due on Sunday are payable the previous Saturday, and in England and Wales and in Ireland bills falling due on Good Friday or Christmas Day are similarly payable on the previous day. Bills falling due on Bank Holidays are payable the day after.

DEATHS.

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the Registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased during his last illness. The written notice will be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is important that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the Registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. Failure to obtain this certificate need not, however, delay the funeral, as it is the duty of the clergyman, if the certificate is not produced to him at the burial, to notify the Registrar thereof within seven days. If at the end of fourteen days one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the Registrar may, by

written application, require any one of them to come to him and do so at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the Registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the Registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees amounting to ten shillings.

In Scotland, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—Sudden deaths are supposed by the law to demand inquiry, and Coroners' inquests are held in cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur to make immediate communication, whilst the body remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a witness is bound to attend, or renders himself liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding 40s., the fine for defaulting jurymen being £5.

In Scotland there is no Coroner. In ordinary cases of sudden death a private inquiry is held by the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown official who is the Public Prosecutor in criminal cases in every County, see p. 519). The result of such inquiry is reported to the Lord Advocate. In the case of a death occurring in the course of an industrial employment, and in every case in which the Lord Advocate may so order, a public enquiry is held before the Sheriff and a jury.

Statistics of Deaths.

	1922.	1923.	1924.
England & Wales	486,780	444,785	473,270
Scotland	72,904	63,284	70,359
Total	559,684	508,069	543,629

DIVORCE.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those in which a declaration against marriage is sought; (2) those in which the marriage is sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, partial or complete divorce is sought.

(1) **Nullity of Marriage.**—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no consent, or if one of the parties was insane; but it is only voidable if one of the parties was under the age of consent (14 in the case of males and 12 in the case of females). Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for avoiding it. In such a case a decree of nullity may be obtained.

(2) **Restitution of Conjugal Rights.**—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights, although two years have not elapsed, at once constitutes desertion (as to the significance of which see paragraph (6) *infra*); and such desertion, if coupled with the husband's adultery, whether committed before or after the decree of restitution, is a ground for granting to the wife a decree of dissolution of marriage.

(3) **Judicial Separation and Divorce.**—The third class of suit mentioned in paragraph (1) *supra* includes the suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage), and the suit for divorce proper (which, if successful) dissolves the marriage contract altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, or cruelty, or of desertion without cause for two years or upwards. In such a petition a husband may claim damages from the co-respondent. A decree of judicial separation is often made the ground of a petition for divorce. A petitioner who has committed adultery which has not been condoned cannot obtain a judicial separation or a decree of restitution of conjugal rights unless there has been condonation. The fact that a petitioner has been guilty of cruelty or desertion does not, however, debar him from a decree of judicial separation on the ground of adultery unless his conduct has conduced to the adultery.

Divorce.—Where partial or complete divorce is sought, relief can only be obtained upon proof of certain offences which fall under two heads, namely (1) those which are offences under ecclesiastical law, e.g., cruelty, adultery, and unnatural offences; (2) those which are offences by statute, e.g., incestuous adultery, bigamy with adultery, rape, and desertion.

If a husband seeks divorce, it is sufficient for him to prove the wife's adultery, in which case he may obtain damages from the adulterer. If a wife seeks divorce it was formerly not sufficient that she prove mere adultery. But now, by an Act which came into force on July 18, 1923, a wife may petition for divorce on the ground that, since the marriage and the passing of the Act, her husband has been guilty of adultery. A wife can also obtain divorce if the husband has been guilty of bigamy with adultery, of rape or certain other criminal offences, or of adultery coupled with such cruelty as without adultery would have entitled her to a divorce.

a mensa et thoro or of adultery coupled with desertion. "Cruelty" is conduct of such a character as to have caused damage to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental), or as to give rise to a reasonable apprehension of such danger. It is cruelty to wilfully and recklessly communicate a venereal disease; and a course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer (generally the wife), continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, is also a ground for relief.

If a wife gives birth to a child of which her husband could not possibly be the father, that is sufficient proof of adultery.

It is desertion in the legal sense if one party to a marriage, without the consent or against the will of the other, wilfully without cause or reasonable excuse makes the other live apart for two years or more. It is, however, a question of intention. *Powell v. Powell* (1922) P. 278. Formerly the only remedy for desertion was a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights; but now desertion without cause may enable the deserted spouse to obtain a decree of judicial separation. If coupled with adultery, it enables a wife to obtain a divorce.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment by default. Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation, i.e. complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo*. Forgiveness, without restoration of the wife to her former position, cannot amount to condonation. (*Crocker v. Crocker* (1921), P. 15. There are also certain discretionary bars, as, e.g. where the petitioner has been guilty of unreasonable delay, or has been guilty of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

Intervention by King's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit for dissolution or nullity of marriage, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the King's Proctor may intervene to show cause against making a decree absolute.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*, and is not made absolute until the expiration of six calendar months. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute. After that date either spouse may marry again; but a man may not marry the sister of his divorced wife whilst the divorced wife is alive. A divorced wife may call herself by her late husband's name. Persons who have been divorced may re-marry.

Children.—When a suit has been commenced, the children should not be removed from the person in whose custody they are *de facto*. Until a suit for judicial separation, nullity, or dissolution of marriage has been dismissed, the Court may make orders for the custody, maintenance, and education of children. Either spouse may make applications for access to the children.

Alimony.—A wife may in any cause file a petition for alimony (i.e., means of support) pending suit, provided *prima facie* evidence of the marriage is adduced. The right to alimony con-

tinues until there is a decision against the wife in the court of first instance. The amount may be agreed between the parties, otherwise one-fifth of the joint incomes is generally allowed. An order for *permanent* alimony may be obtained by a wife who has obtained a final decree of judicial separation.

Protection Orders.—A deserted wife may apply to a court of petty sessions or to the Divorce Division for an order to protect any money which has come to her after such desertion against her husband and his creditors. Disobedience to the order renders a party retaining the property liable to restore it and to pay twice the value thereof.

Costs.—Where a suit is about to be set down for hearing, the wife, if she has not sufficient separate estate, may obtain payment from her husband of a sum sufficient to cover her costs to date; and where a decree has been obtained against her for judicial separation on the ground of adultery, she may defend herself at his expense should he afterwards bring a suit for dissolution of marriage. If a suit be decided against a wife who has separate estate, she may be condemned in costs. A co-respondent may be ordered to pay the whole or any part of the costs of the proceedings.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT.

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. Although usually made by deed, a mere oral agreement is binding. If made, however, with a view to facilitating divorce proceedings it is void. A wife is not bound by a separation agreement if she was forced to make it by threats of violence. A clause which binds the husband to give up the custody of the children will be enforced, unless the Court is of opinion that it is not for their benefit. The agreement usually contains mutual covenants not to sue for the restitution of conjugal rights—a covenant by the husband not to molest the wife, and a covenant by the wife or her trustee to indemnify the husband against debts contracted by her during the separation. The remedy for a breach of the agreement is specific performance.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

When a husband has been guilty of assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, or where he is an habitual drunkard, the wife may obtain relief from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1925, the following grounds for an application were added to those already existing (a) cruelty to her children, (b) that her husband insists on having marital relations while suffering from a venereal disease, (c) that he has compelled her to submit herself to prostitution. A husband may apply on the ground that the wife has been cruel to his children. Relief may also be obtained by a husband whose wife is an habitual drunkard. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £2. Where the husband applies, the custody of all the children of the marriage

may be given to him, and the wife may be committed to an inmate home. If the wife has been guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order may be discharged, but not if the court is of opinion that the husband conduced to the adultery by failing to make payment of the separation allowances. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on cause being shown. All applications for relief must be made within six months of the ground of complaint.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

England and Wales.

Year.	Poor Persons.	Other Suits.	Total.
1914.....	88	1,260	1,348
1918.....	1,034	1,655	2,689
1919.....	2,341	3,422	5,763
1920.....	2,126	3,058	5,184
1921.....	677	2,787	3,464

In the occupation groups of husbands' professional employments account for 1,148 cases, manufactures 816, trade 899, inland transport 215, mining 85, agriculture 102, navigation and fishing 46, and domestic service 26. Among the professions are included:—

Soldiers and Naval	Accountants ...	26
Seamen	Civil Servants...	24
Engineers, Architects,	Schoolmasters...	18
&c.	Authors.....	15
Navy, Army and Air	Police.....	14
Officers	Students	11
Actors, musicians, &c.	Municipal Offrs.	9
Physicians, surgeons, &c.	Clergymen	6
Legal profession	Painters	3

Other Countries.

	Number.	Per 1,000 Pop.
Austria (1921)	5,239	0.85
Belgium (1922)	3,718	0.46
Denmark (1922)	1,308	0.40
England and Wales (1921) ...	3,464	0.08
France (1922)	33,000	0.82
Germany (1921)	39,216	0.63
Japan (1922)	53,053	0.91
U.S.A. (1922)	148,554	1.36

DIVORCE FOR THE POOR.

England and Wales.—A special department in the High Court of Justice for the assistance of poor persons in litigation, including divorce, was established in 1914. The official name of the department is "London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons)."

Under the procedure of this department, Solicitor and Counsel are provided for a litigant who is not possessed of the means to employ legal assistance.

Although no fees are payable for the help given by the department, the applicants must find the solicitor's out-of-pocket expenses, and those incidental to witnesses—a point which has been criticised by the adherents of divorce law reform. However, if witnesses are not brought from a long distance, the whole proceedings need not cost more than £10, and can in some cases be completed for less, compared with from £50 to £60 necessitated by the normal procedure. Before a case is taken up,

the applicant has to satisfy the department that he or she is really poor—not possessed of more than £50, exclusive of wearing apparel and trade tools. She must also show that her own income does not exceed £2 a week, or in special cases, £4. If this condition is fulfilled, and if he has reasonable grounds for bringing or defending a suit in the Divorce Court, he may apply to the Court for leave to do so. An application for leave is submitted to and is reported on by counsel and solicitor, who give their services voluntarily. If the report is favourable the Court may give the necessary leave, and thereupon another solicitor and counsel are assigned to the poor person to act for him. Such a litigant is not liable for Court fees, nor (generally) is he liable to pay costs to any other party. Counsel acting for him must charge him no fee, while the solicitor assigned to him generally gets nothing but his out-of-pocket expenses. Where, however, property of value is recovered for such litigant, the solicitor may (under the rules) get his usual costs. Numbers of persons take advantage of this procedure in *forma pauperis*. This explains the very large number of cases in the Divorce Court.

Scotland.—In every town there are Solicitors for the Poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel for the Poor, all of whom act gratuitously. Any class of litigation may be undertaken for poor persons, but the operation of the "Poor's Roll" is chiefly important in matrimonial and bastardy cases. Legal services are rendered free of charge, and no Court dues are payable. In cases of divorce application must be made to the Court of Session. In cases of separation simply, application may be made to the Sheriff Court. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poor's Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances. The Poor's Roll was established in 1424.

THE FRANCHISE.

The Representation of the People Act, 1918, abolishes the voting qualifications of property owners, freemen, and lodgers, but extends the franchise to women, subject to certain limitations. To be entitled to be registered as Parliamentary or as Local Government electors, the following conditions are now required:—

PARLIAMENTARY.

MEN.—21 years of age. Residence only, for the qualifying six months in any one constituency or in any contiguous constituency or county. The occupation of land or premises of £10 annual value, for business purposes, for the same period.

A man of full age who has received a degree at any university forming, or part of, a constituency, is entitled to be registered as a voter for that constituency. Honorary degrees do not qualify.

WOMEN.—30 years of age, must be entitled to be registered as a Local Government elector for the occupation of land or premises of £5 yearly value, or of a dwelling house, or is the wife of a husband who is entitled to be so registered.

A woman is entitled to be registered as a parliamentary voter for a university constituency if she is of the required age, and has been admitted to a degree, or has passed the final examination and followed the conditions required of a woman by such university which did not at the time the examination was passed admit women to degrees.

ABSENT VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTION.

In the lists which came into force on Oct. 15, 1922, the absent voters for Great Britain and Northern Ireland totalled 184,570, and for the contested constituencies in the General Election of 1922, 172,451. Excluding three constituencies (in the Borough of Stoke-on-Trent) for which particulars are not available, 97,530 ballot papers were issued to absent voters whose recorded addresses where in the United Kingdom, and 40,295 of them were returned in time for the counting of the votes at the General Election of 1922. The number of absent voters who had appointed proxies in the contested constituencies was 4,173.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

MEN.—21 years of age. Must have occupied for the qualifying six months, as owner or tenant, any land or premises in a local government electoral area. A person who occupies rooms as a lodger is entitled, provided the rooms are let unfurnished.

WOMEN.—21 years of age. Is entitled to be registered as a local government elector where the conditions of her occupation of property would entitle her if she were a man.

Thirty years of age where she is the wife of a man who is entitled to be so registered in respect of premises in which they both reside.

REGISTRATION.

The qualifying periods (at present fixed by Order in Council) are for six months ending 15 Dec. for the Spring Register, and 15 June for the Autumn Register. It is the duty of the Registration Officer (in counties, the clerk to the county council; in boroughs, the town clerk) to compile the Spring and Autumn Registers containing the names of all persons entitled to vote. For this purpose instructions may be issued to the overseers of parishes, who cause house-to-house enquiries to be made to ascertain the names of all qualified voters. A householder's return may be issued, and the failure of the householder to give the required information renders such person liable to a penalty of £20. The prepared lists are publicly exhibited by the Registration Officer, together with a notice specifying the mode in which, and the time within which, claim and objections are to be made. Subsequently the Registration Officer shall make all necessary corrections of the electors' lists, and carry out all that is required to form those lists into a register, with a separate index letter and a separate series of numbers for each polling district.

ILLEGITIMACY.

England and Wales.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the child becomes chargeable to the Union or Parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 5s. a week. By an Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1923, the putative father may be ordered to pay 20s. a week, instead of 5s. as hitherto. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person

as father of the child unless at the joint request of the mother and father. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A domestic servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the employer liable to an action.

In 1922 the Home Secretary introduced a Bill for legitimating illegitimate children on the marriage of their parents, but the Bill did not pass both Houses of Parliament and has not been again introduced.

Scotland.—The mother of an illegitimate child may obtain a decree of affiliation and aliment against the father. The process may be raised either in the Court of Session or the Sheriff Court, but usually is in the Sheriff Court. The father pays half of the inlying expenses, the amount usually decreed being £2 2s. The rate of aliment varies, but in 1919 it was settled by a decision of the Court of Session that £11 14s. per annum was a proper amount. The mother has the custody of the child until the age of 7 if a male and 10 if a female.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognised by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it. It is valid in England except that such a child cannot succeed to real estate in England on intestacy. After the marriage of the parents such a child may be registered as legitimate by warrant of the Sheriff.

Illegitimate Births.—Great Britain.

	1922.	1923.	1924.
England & Wales	34,138	31,522	29,727
Scotland	7,881	7,477	7,081
Total	42,019	38,999	36,808

Other Countries.

	Total Births.	Illegitimate Births.
Belgium (1922)	153,611	9,218
Chile (1921)	147,795	55,144
Denmark (1922)	73,866	7,681
Finland (1921)	82,165	7,803
France (1922)	759,846	65,568
Germany (1921)	1,611,420	173,169
Italy (1922)	1,124,512	49,841
Netherlands (1922)	181,186	3,652
Norway (1921)	64,857	5,018
Sweden (1919)	115,193	15,063

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875 (as amended by the Public Health Act, 1907), it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters any public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer, or causes or permits such sufferer to be so exposed; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any

bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty of £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance is liable to a fine of 40s.; and if he so enters without notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance must provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has conveyed any person suffering from dangerous infection; but he cannot be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. No person may knowingly let for hire any house, &c., in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having the same disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him—penalty not exceeding £20, or imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding one month. By the Public Health Act, 1907, the Local Government Board (i.e. the Ministry of Health), since the passage of the Ministry of Health Act, 1919 has power to declare that this Act shall be in force in any specified district. Under this Act, a person suffering from an infectious disease must not engage in any trade unless he can do so without spreading the disease; nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library, or allow any such book to be returned after it has been exposed to infection. Clothes exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry unless they have been disinfected. A child who has been suffering from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate. Dairymen must notify infectious diseases existing among their servants, and the owner or driver of a public vehicle which has conveyed an infectious person must notify the same to the district medical officer. No wake may be held over the body of a person who died of an infectious disease. Where the Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, is in force, where any suitable hospital is provided, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, or cannot be effectually isolated, may, on a certificate signed by a medical practitioner, and with the consent of the hospital, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital. Similar provisions apply to the Metropolis. The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it, must have the premises disinfected and inform the owner of the disease. Where it appears to any District Council that any house is in such a condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that whitewashing, &c., would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, they may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house to whitewash, &c., the same.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

By the Infectious Disease (Notification) Extension Act, 1899, the provisions of the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act of 1889 were extended

to the whole of England and Wales on the January 1, 1899. Every case of infectious disease, as defined by the Act, is to be notified to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which it occurs. The notice may be by letter or even verbal, and must be given by the head of the family, or by the nearest relatives present in the building or in attendance on the patient, or any other person in attendance, or by the occupier of the building. In addition to this, the medical man in attendance is required to send a certificate to the Medical Officer of Health. Failure to send the notice or certificate renders the defaulter liable to 40s. fine. No payment is made for the notices required to be given by persons in the house, but the medical man gets 2s. 6d. for every case in his private practice and 1s. for every case in a public institution of which he is officer.

The diseases to which the Act applies are small-pox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina or scarlet fever, and the following fevers: typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal. Plague must also be notified, in consequence of an Order issued in 1900. The local authority may order that the Act shall apply to any infectious disease other than those just mentioned, but such an order must be approved by the Local Government Board. In some districts the following have been declared infectious: measles, röteln or German measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, mumps, and yellow fever. In the case of London the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are similar to those now extended to the rest of the country.

JURY SERVICE.

Preliminary.—The juries with which the public are most concerned are, first and foremost, the grand juries; secondly, those which are summoned to try causes in the High Court, at assizes and county courts; and thirdly, those summoned to try criminal cases at assizes, the Old Bailey, and courts of Quarter Sessions, and to assist at coroners' inquests.

Qualifications.—All natural-born subjects of the King and aliens domiciled for ten years or more, being men or women between 21 and 65, (60 after March 1, 1923), are liable to serve as jurors.

Although women could not formerly serve, the sex disqualification was removed in 1919, and women are now liable to serve, subject to this, that a judge may make an order that the jury shall be composed of men only or of women only, or may, on an application made by a woman to be exempted from service on a jury in respect of any case by reason of the nature of the evidence to be given or of the issues to be tried, grant such exemption.

The qualification of a juror is a *property* one—that is to say, he or she must be a person who owns property or pays rates. A householder or shopkeeper in the City of London who owns personal estate worth £100; a resident in a county or borough owning £10 a year in real estate or rent charge, or £20 in leaseholds; or a householder in a county or borough assessed to the poor rate at not less than £30 a year in Middlesex and the County of London, or £20 in other counties, and occupiers of houses with not less than fifteen windows, are all compellable to serve as jurors unless exempted or disqualified.

Exemptions and Disqualifications.—Aliens (subject as above), felons, lunatics, imbeciles,

deaf or blind persons are disqualified from serving on juries, while the following classes of persons (amongst others) are exempt—peers, members and officers of both Houses of Parliament, clergymen and priests, ministers of any congregation of protestant dissenters and Jews, whose meeting place is duly registered, judges, barristers, solicitors (if practising), officers of the supreme court, magistrates, clerks of the peace, sheriffs' officers and servants of such officers, justices of the peace, members of local bodies, governors of prisons and gaolers, superintendents, &c., of lunatic asylums, doctors and chemists (if actually practising), dentists, officers and men in Army, Navy, and Territorial Forces, licensed pilots, postal, custom and inland revenue servants.

Special exemption.—A judge, and, by virtue of S. 3 of the Juries Act, 1922, the sheriff, may for good reason excuse attendance on any particular jury.

Jury Lists.—Lists of juries are now prepared in accordance with the Juries Act, 1922. Persons who deem themselves to be entitled to be exempted should communicate with the registration officer, for all whose names appear on the lists are liable to serve.

Grand Juries.—The function of the grand jury is to make presentments on oath to judicial bodies or personages, mainly of accusation against persons against whom criminal proceedings are pending. The jurors have to say in effect whether there is a *prima facie* case against the accused, against whom an indictment has been prepared, and if they are satisfied of this they find "a true bill"; if not, they "ignore the bill" and the accused is discharged.

Lunacy Juries.—A jury is sometimes summoned by the judge in lunacy to enquire whether a man is or is not of sound mind.

Juries in Criminal and Civil cases.—An accused person against whom a true bill has been found is tried by a "jury sworn." A "panel" of jurors are summoned to attend the court on a particular day, and it is from amongst them that the jury who are to try the prisoners are selected at random (an interesting note on the selection of jurors will be found in *Halsbury's Laws of England*, Vol. 18, p. 246). In a criminal case the prisoner has a right of challenge which is of two kinds—a challenge to the array—i.e., the whole number of jurors summoned (which is so rare that it need not be further considered) and a challenge to the pool, i.e., to individual jurors, which may be peremptory or for cause. Peremptory challenge, or challenge without cause, exists only as of right in treason and felony, and the prisoner can only challenge a limited number without reason. In the exercise of this right prisoners frequently object to the women on the jury. "Challenge for cause" sometimes takes place on the ground that the proposed juror is a peer or is alleged to have committed some crime which makes him infamously.

Except upon trials for murder, treason, and treason felony juries after being sworn may separate, e.g., for lunch and at night. The verdict must be given in open court in the presence of all the jurors, and in cases of treason and felony in the presence of the defendant. It must be unanimous, except that in civil cases the parties may agree to take a majority verdict.

Special Juries.—Special Jurors are selected from persons having larger property qualifica-

tions, e.g., the occupier of dwelling house in a large town rated at not less than £100. Trial is generally by Common Jury, but in any cause or matter at Assizes or in the High Court an order for a Special Jury may be obtained in certain cases.

Payment of Jurors.—A Special Juror is entitled to a fee of one guinea for each case in which he is sworn to act, whereas a Common Jury is only entitled to 1s. on each cause tried in the High Court or a County Court; and on Circuit, 8d. In Criminal Cases the jury is entitled to and, in fact, receives nothing. At Inquests, held before Coroners, the jurors are entitled to such fee as the local authority may permit the coroner to pay.

A juror is not accountable for, nor will any action lie against him, in respect of anything said or done by him in discharge of his office. If he fail to appear in the High Court or at assizes when duly summoned he may have to pay a fine of £10, while non-appearance at a county court may involve a fine of £5.

Coroners' Juries.—A coroner who has decided to hold an inquest must summon a jury to inquire into the cause of death. This absolute duty, however, was suspended during the War and for six months thereafter by an Act passed in 1918. A coroner's jury may be fined £5 for non-attendance. Broadly speaking, any "good and lawful" man or woman may be summoned on a coroner's jury. Although there is no age limit fixed by statute, the custom is to summon only persons of full age. Not less than twelve must be summoned, and at least twelve must agree on a verdict.

MARRIAGES.

BY Banns OR LICENCE.

Banns of Marriage.—"Banns" formerly applied to any public kind of proclamation, and now refer only to marriages, so that the word signifies the public announcement in the parish church, the object being to ensure notoriety, and exclude clandestine marriages. The Marriage Act, 26 Geo. II. c. 33, prescribes audible publication according to the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony, after the Second Lesson. The law is now chiefly contained in the Marriage Act, 4 Geo. IV. c. 76, which repealed most of the laws then in force (see also 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, and 1 Vict. c. 22). Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both, the minister giving his certificate of the same to be handed to the minister of the parish where the marriage takes place. The law provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland, the publication being then in the parish church. In like manner in Scotland the publication takes place in the parish church, in whatever church the parties are married. It may be noted that, by Scottish law only, omission to publish the banns does not invalidate the marriage, because it would still stand as an irregular marriage carried out by consent before witnesses (see sub-tit., "Marriages in Scotland," *post*). The names by which the parties are known are sufficient for publication of banns, so that a variance from the strict baptismal name is not important. But where wrong names are designedly given, for the purpose of concealment or otherwise, the case is different, and the marriage may be null and void (*Midgley v. Wood*, 4 Sw. & Tr. 267). Where a wrong and fraudulent name is given by one

party only, and the other party is innocent, the validity of the marriage is not affected.

The Bishop may license a Chapel of Ease for the celebration of marriages; but where a district has been assigned to a chapel, and it becomes a vicarage, or "ecclesiastical parish," the option ceases, and the banns must be proclaimed and marriage celebrated therein, and not in the "mother church" or that of the civil parish.

If three months be permitted to elapse, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence, or submit to the republication of banns. The minister ought to satisfy himself that the parties are of full age, or that the consent of parents is obtained, and it is usually on the score of insufficiency of age that banns are "forbidden." By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85, a marriage may be performed in church on the superintendent registrar's certificate without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the Ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place.

Marriage licences are of two kinds—(1) the Common or Ordinary Licence granted by the Archbishops and Bishops, through their Surrogates, for marriage in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages; (2) the Special Licence granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury for marriage at any time or in any place on good reason being shown (see p. 398). The Act of 1823 is severe on the clergy, making it a felony for any clergyman to marry the parties in the absence of banns or licence; and every Registrar or other person who knowingly unduly solemnizes a marriage is also guilty of felony. By a subsequent alteration in the law, the hours for marriage were extended, and they are now from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

The minister should be careful that there are two or more witnesses present, and that two witnesses attest the entries in the register books, which are kept in duplicate.

All civil jurisdiction over marriage was taken away from the Ecclesiastical Courts by the Divorce Act of 1857. An incumbent may, under Section 56 of this Act, refuse to marry a divorced person whose marriage has been dissolved for his or her adultery, but must allow another clergyman of the diocese to perform the service.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister—including a sister of half blood—was legalised in 1907. No clergyman, however, can be compelled to solemnize such a marriage, but he can allow his church to be used for the purpose by another minister.

Marriage with deceased brother's widow: This was legalised in 1921 by the statute 11 and 12 Geo. 5, c. 24.

A marriage certificate is nothing more than a copy of the entry in the church register; and the customary fee is 2s. 6d., and a stamp duty of 1d. Searches in the register-books may be made on payment of small fees, viz., 1s. for a single year, and 6d. additional for every other year. There are small fees, regulated by custom, on the certificate given of banns in one parish for marriage in another. Marriage fees are not uniform, and if excessive there is power with the Diocesan Chancellor to moderate them. With those who are in a position to afford it, it is usual to pay a guinea to the clergyman, and 5s. to the clerk; and the usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

MARRIAGE OF INFANTS.

Infants cannot be lawfully married without the consent of certain persons. The law on the subject is to be found in the Guardianship of Infants' Act which came into force on Sept. 30, 1925. Where both parents are living both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor; or if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased, the guardian and the survivor.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (23 Knight-riders St., Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), at the Vicar-General's Office (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1), and at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for London and all England and Wales; those procured at the Vicar-General's Office (hours in both offices 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1) are available for London and all England, except the Province of York. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, in addition to the cost of stamp, 10s. 6d. No previous notice is required, and the licence is available as soon as it is issued. The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £1 15s. to £2 12s. 6d. By the 4th George IV. c. 76, it is enacted, in order to avoid fraud and collusion in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties hath had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized.

It may be added that in the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman who is also a surrogate, before whom the above-mentioned affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some parts of the country it is necessary for the surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's registry.)

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances, for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, &c.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to the Faculty Office, 23 Knight-riders Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4 (tel., 6834 Central). Fees for licence stamp, &c., £25.

BEFORE A REGISTRAR AND IN NON-CONFORMIST BUILDINGS.

Marriages can take place in a District Register Office or in a Nonconformist building registered

for marriages, (1) by Certificate, (2) by Licence. Notice of such marriages must be given personally to the Superintendent Registrar, a Registrar of Births and Deaths, a Registrar of Marriages, or the deputy of such officer. A marriage at a register office takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages and the Superintendent Registrar; a marriage at a registered building takes place in the presence of the Registrar of Marriages, unless it is had under the provisions of the Marriage Act, 1898, respecting which see below. In each case the presence of at least two witnesses is necessary.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY CERTIFICATE.

If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party.

If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to a registration officer in the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before the notice can be given.

NOTICE OF MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.

One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts, and either party may give the notice.

If both live in the same district, one of them must have lived there for fifteen days before the notice can be given.

If they live in different districts, and both have fulfilled the necessary residential qualification, notice may be given in either district. If one only has fulfilled the qualification, the notice must be given in the district in which the residence has been fulfilled, and the other party must be resident in England or Wales when the notice is given.

The notice contains particulars as to names, ages, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. It also contains a declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law, has been duly given. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE (WITHOUT LICENCE) FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of twenty-one clear days from the date of the entry of the notice in the notice-book, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three calendar months from the date of the entry of the notice.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE AND LICENCE FOR MARRIAGE.

After the lapse of one week-day (not Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three calendar months from the date of entry of the notice.

DOCUMENTS TO BE PRODUCED AT THE MARRIAGE.

(1) Marriage by Certificate:—

a. If both parties live in the same district:—The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar of that district.

b. If they live in different districts:—A certificate from the Superintendent Registrar of each district.

(2) Marriage by Licence:—The certificate and licence of the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which the notice is given.

PLACE OF MARRIAGE.

The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but there are exceptions, as follows:—

a. Section 14 of 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 119, provides that, if the usual place of worship of either of the parties is outside the district of his or her residence, the marriage may take place in such usual place of worship, provided that it is not more than two miles distant from the boundary of the district in which the notice is given.

b. The Act 3 and 4 Vict. cap. 72, provides that, if there is not within the district of residence of either party a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the religious denomination to which the parties belong, the marriage may take place in a registered building of the required denomination in the nearest district.

A marriage which has been duly celebrated in a register office in Ireland may be proved by the certificate of such marriage (*Guillet v. Guillet*, 27 T.L.R. 416).

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. Each of the parties must declare as follows:—“I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.”; and each of the parties must say to the other, “I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband].” A wedding-ring may be, and is generally, used at a marriage at a register office.

MARRIAGE ACT, 1898.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of this Act. The Act (which does not apply to Scotland or Ireland, or to marriages according to the usages of the Jews or of the Society of Friends) provides for the appointment of an “authorised person” (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorised for the purpose) who must be present at and must register the marriage. If the presence of a Registrar is required at a marriage at a building at which the provisions of the Act have been adopted, the fact must be stated when notice of the marriage is given, and the consent of the minister or trustees to the Registrar's attendance must be obtained.

The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declarations:—

“I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.”

Also each of the parties must say to the other:—

“I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband];” or, in lieu thereof:—

“I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband].”

Rules and Regulations relating to this Act were published in October, 1909. (See *Statutory Rules and Orders*, 1909, No. 1332.)

NAVAL MARRIAGES ACT, 1908.

This Act, which came into force on January 1, 1909, was framed with the object of relieving sailors of the Royal Navy of the difficulties under which they laboured as regards fulfilling the necessary residential qualification for the purpose of marriage.

It provides that any officer, seaman, or marine borne on the books of one of His Majesty's ships who wishes to marry may, if the marriage is to take place at a register office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who, after the lapse of twenty-one clear days, can issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice in the usual way to a registration officer in the district in which she resides.

If the marriage is to take place at a church of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer must publish the banns on board the ship on three successive Sundays: he can then issue a certificate of publication of banns. The banns must also be published in the church in which the marriage is to take place.

No marriage by licence can take place under this Act.

FEEs.

For entering notice of a marriage by certificate in the marriage notice-book	s. d.
For entering notice of a marriage by licence in the marriage notice-book.....	1 0
For a certificate for marriage without licence.....	1 0
For a certificate for marriage by licence	1 0
For a licence for marriage	30 0
Stamp duty on a licence for marriage.....	10 0
For a marriage by certificate in the presence of a Registrar	5 0
For a marriage by licence in the presence of a Registrar	10 0

Exclusive of the fee for a certificate of the marriage (marriage lines), the total fees for a marriage by certificate, when the parties live in the same district, amount to 7s.; if they live in different districts, to 9s.

For a marriage by licence the total fees are £2 12s. 0d.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RESPECTING MARRIAGES.

Parties should be married in the name in which they are generally known.

A marriage may take place at a registered building before a Registrar without religious ceremony if the consent of the trustees is obtained.

If parties who have been married at a register office desire to go through a religious ceremony at a church, they may do so on production to the incumbent of a certificate of the register office marriage, but this ceremony is not recorded as a marriage in the register books.

A divorced person desiring to marry again in a register office or registered building must give notice to the Superintendent Registrar, to whom a copy of the divorce decree must be produced.

In Wales, and in places where the Welsh tongue is used, the declaration and contracting words may be said in Welsh, as provided by Section 23 of the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837.

If both parties are Jews, they must give notice to a registration officer in the usual way, and may marry according to their usages in a synagogue or private dwelling-house at any hour; the marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member.

If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorised by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they must give notice to a registration officer, and may be married in a Friends' meeting-house; the marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting-house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at such marriages of Jews or members of the Society of Friends.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister was rendered legal by the Deceased Wife's Sister Act, 1907; the Act forbids the marriage of a man with the sister of his divorced wife during the wife's lifetime. The marriage of a woman with her deceased husband's brother was rendered legal in 1921.

MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR IRELAND.

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should apply to the session clerk to publish banns; as regards Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by the licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES OF BRITISH SUBJECTS ABROAD.

Act passed June 27, 1892; came into force Jan. 1, 1893. Order in Council dated Nov. 22, 1913, whereby previous Orders are repealed and regulations for marriages under the Act are laid down.

British subjects may contract a valid marriage in a foreign country provided they conform to the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892. One of the parties to the marriage only need be a British subject.

Where a marriage according to the local law of a foreign country is valid by English law, then, before the marriage is solemnized in that country under the Act, the marriage officer as defined by the Act must be satisfied—

- That both the parties are British subjects; or,
- If only one of the parties is a British subject, that the other is not a subject or citizen of the country; or,
- If only one of the parties is a British subject and the other a subject or citizen of the country, that sufficient facilities do not exist for the solemnization of the

marriage in the foreign country in accordance with the law of that country; or,

- (d) If the man is a British subject and the woman a subject or citizen of the country, that no objection will be taken by the authorities of the country to the solemnization of the marriage under the Act.

In the case of any marriage under the Act, where the woman is a British subject and the man a foreigner, the marriage officer must be satisfied—

- (a) That the marriage will be recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,
 (b) That some other marriage ceremony in addition to that under this Act has taken place, or is about to take place, between the parties, and that such other ceremony is recognized by the law of the country to which the foreigner belongs; or,
 (c) That the leave of the Secretary of State has been obtained.

The marriage must be solemnized by or before a marriage officer as defined by the above-named Act.

It is necessary for one of the parties to the intending marriage to sign a notice stating the name, surname, profession, condition, and residence of each of the parties, and whether each of the parties is or is not a minor, and to give the notice to the marriage officer within whose district both of the parties have had their residence not less than one week then next preceding, and the notice must state that they have so resided.

If the parties reside in different districts, such notice must be given to the marriage officer of the district before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, by the party who has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of such marriage officer.

If one of the parties resides (a) in the United Kingdom, or (b) in a Colony or India (a) notice must be given in like manner as if the party so resident were about to be married in that part of the United Kingdom in which he or she resides, and in England or Ireland must be given to the superintendent registrar or registrars, and in Scotland must be given by proclamation of banns, and (b) such notice must be given by the party dwelling in such Colony or in India as may be provided by any law of that Colony or of the Governor-General of India in Council, or in like manner as if the party were about to be married in that place.

If the non-resident party has dwelt in the district of a marriage officer in a foreign country notice must be given by that party in like manner as if the marriage were to be solemnized by or before such marriage officer, or if the place in a foreign country at which the non-resident party has dwelt is not within the district of a marriage officer the notice may be given to any person authorised by the Secretary of State to receive such notices. Where neither party has resided for a period of not less than one week within the district of the marriage officer before whom the intended marriage is to be solemnized, and (a) the marriage cannot conveniently be solemnized at the place where either of the parties has had his or her usual place of abode, or (b) the permission of the Secretary of State has been obtained, notice must be given by each of the parties in the place where he or she has had his or her usual place of abode for a period

of not less than one week immediately preceding the giving of such notice in the prescribed manner, and a certificate of the giving of such notice obtained.

If the Secretary of State is satisfied that for some good reason the party has not been able to give the required notice and that the marriage is not clandestine and that adequate notice has been given he may permit the marriage to be solemnized.

Before the marriage is solemnized each of the parties must make on oath

- (a) That he or she believes that there is no impediment
 (b) that both the parties have had their usual place of residence in the district of the consular marriage officer for three weeks immediately preceding, or if they have not both resided there during three weeks then that one of them has so resided, and stating the place where the party who has not so resided has within three months immediately preceding had for three consecutive weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notice that has been given in that place, or, if neither party has resided there, stating the place or places where each party has within three months immediately preceding had for three weeks his or her usual place of abode, and the notices that have been given in those places.

After the expiration of 14 days after the notice of an intended marriage has been entered, then if no lawful impediment to the marriage is shown, and the marriage has not been forbidden in manner provided by the Act, the marriage may be solemnized. A consular officer holding a warrant for a district can only solemnize a marriage at his own official house. Parties residing within a consular district who may wish to be married under the Act must go to the consular officer provided with a warrant for that district; two or more witnesses are required to be present.

The following fees for marriages under the Foreign Marriage Act are leviable under the Consular Fees Order in Council of August 18, 1892, and are payable to His Majesty's Government:—

For receiving notice of an intended marriage.....	£ s. d.
For receiving notice of a caveat.....	0 10 0
For every marriage solemnized by or in the presence of a Marriage Officer and registered by him	0 10 0
For certificate by a Marriage Officer of notice having been given and posted up, in case of one of the parties residing outside the consular district in which the marriage is to take place.....	0 5 0
For attendance by consular officer at a marriage solemnized in accordance with the local law and for registration of the same	1 0 0

Marriages may be solemnized 8 a.m. to 3 p.m. No religious ceremony is required, but any form according to the creed of the contracting parties may be used. The presence of the duly authorised Marriage Officer is, however, necessary to render the marriage valid. If the ceremonial be that of the Church of England, it can only be performed by a clergyman of that Church.

Marriages solemnized under the Foreign Marriage Acts are legal by English law when both parties are British subjects, and also when only one of them is a British subject, but such marriages are not necessarily valid out of His Majesty's dominions. In cases where one of the parties is a subject of the country where the marriage is proposed to take place, or of a third country, the party in question must previously comply with the requirements of the marriage law of the country to which he or she belongs, so far as it may be possible to do so, in order to render such marriage also valid by the law of that country.

An Englishwoman married to a foreigner follows the nationality of her husband.

In Germany and Switzerland marriages by any foreign consular officer are, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, strictly prohibited.

A marriage which would not be valid in England would be equally invalid if solemnized in an embassy, legation, or consulate abroad. For instance, marriages within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity would not be valid.

A marriage between Christians in India may be proved in England by an India Office certificate (*Braid v. Braid*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 646).

Marriages may also be solemnized under the "Foreign Marriages Act, 1862," before the commanding officer of any of His Majesty's ships on a foreign station provided he be of such rank and of such vessel as is for the time being authorised for that purpose by Admiralty instructions.

MARRIAGES ABROAD WITH FOREIGNERS ACCORDING TO FOREIGN LAW.

ACT OF 1906. — Under the *Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906*, any British subject desiring to be married in a foreign country to a foreigner according to the law of the country may, after giving notice of the marriage, obtain a certificate from the registrar that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. In order to obtain the certificate, the rules set out in the schedule to the Act must be complied with. Any persons may enter an objection to a certificate, the validity of which will be decided by the Registrar-General.

A marriage by repute which is valid by the law of the domicile in a foreign country will be recognised as valid by the English courts (*re Green Noyes v. Pitkin*, 1909, 25 T.L.R. 222).

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND.

According to the law of Scotland marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties. No formalities are required and no consent of parents or guardians is necessary. It can be contracted by a male over 24 years of age and a female over 12. Marriages may be "regular" or "irregular."

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days before the ceremony. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made

three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2s. 6d. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns. Exhibition is made for seven consecutive days. Objection may be made within other seven days. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fee, 1s. 6d. Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. Under the Naval Marriages Act, 1908, banns may be published on board one of His Majesty's ships where an officer, seaman or Marine on the ship's books wishes to contract a marriage in Scotland. A declaration under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act already referred to may also be filed up and the officer commanding the ship may grant a certificate.

Irregular Marriages are survivals of modes of marriage which were general throughout Europe in mediæval times, Scotland having disregarded the decrees of the Council of Trent invalidating irregular marriages; Scotland following the ancient Canon law. These marriages may be contracted in three ways: (1) by exchange of consent before two witnesses (called in legal language *per verba de presenti*); (2) by promise of marriage followed by intercourse on the faith of the promise (called marriage by promise, *subsequente copula*); the promise, however, can only be proved by the writing or the oath of the party when action is brought; (3) by constant living together as husband and wife (called marriage by *habit and repute*), i.e., the general repute of the neighbourhood supported by consistent conduct. Marriage by the first mode is only valid if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days before the contract is entered into. (This is the result of legislation and not part of the common law of Scotland.) "Gretna Green" marriages were abolished in 1856 by the Act 19 and 20 Victoria, Chap. 96. Marriages thus contracted may be registered if the parties appear before the Sheriff with their witnesses and petition for registration within three months. On the Sheriff granting warrant the Registrar registers the marriage for a fee of 5s. 1d. The other two forms of marriage before they are held to be valid must be declared by a decree in the Court of Session.

Marriage with a foreigner may be solemnized regularly if one of the parties has a residential qualification and provided that one party has resided in Scotland for 21 days and the minister agrees to dispense with the proclamation of banns in the case of the foreigner. Marriage of a Scottish person with a foreigner, or marriage of two foreigners, may be contracted irregularly if one or other of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days.

Statistics of Marriages.

	1922.	1923.	1924.
England & Wales	299,542	292,408	296,024
Scotland	34,394	35,416	32,342
Total	333,918	327,624	328,366

PASSPORTS.

Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and must be accompanied by two copies of a photograph of the applicant, one copy being duly certified by the recommender. Applications should be enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Office, 1 Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Dartmouth Street, Westminster, S.W. 1" or to "The Branch Passport Office, 36 Dale Street, Liverpool." Applications should, if possible, reach the Passport Office not less than four days before that on which the Passport is to be issued. The charge for a Passport is 7s. 6d. Passports are issued in London between the hours of 10 and 4 (Saturdays, 10 to 1), and in Liverpool, 9.30 to 4 (Saturdays, 9.30 to 1), except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Offices are closed. They may also be obtained through the post if a Postal Order for 7s. 6d., made payable to the Passport Office, is forwarded with the application. Postage stamps will not be received in payment.

Foreign Office Passports are granted (1) to natural-born British subjects; (2) to the wives and widows of such persons; and (3) to persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Dominions or Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

Passports are granted (1) in the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of the Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any Banking Firm established in the United Kingdom, or by any Mayor, Magistrate, Provost, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public, resident in the United Kingdom; the applicant's Certificate of Birth and other evidence may also be required. Applicants serving in His Majesty's Forces may have their declarations verified by their Commanding Officers; (2) in the case of children under the age of 16 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office; (3) in the case of persons naturalised in any of the British self-governing Dominions, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a letter of recommendation from the India Office. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a letter of recommendation from the Colonial Office.

If the applicant for a Passport be a naturalised British subject, his certificate of naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or letter of recommendation. Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

British Passports are only available for travel to the countries named thereon, but may be endorsed for additional countries. The possession of a Passport so endorsed does not, however,

exempt the holder from compliance with any Immigration Regulations in force, or from the necessity of obtaining a visa where required.

Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond two years from the date of issue. They may be renewed for four further periods of two years each, after which fresh Passports must be obtained. The fee for each renewal is 2s.

A Passport cannot be issued on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10s. or less 1d.
On goods pledged for more than 10s. 1s.
For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40s., for every 2s. or part of 2s., per month ½d.
And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.

Note.—In addition to the above charge, an additional charge of ½d. for each 5s. or part of 5s. lent is authorized (*Pawnbrokers' Act, 1922*).

On pledges exceeding 40s., for every half-crown or part of half a crown per month ½d.

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10s. and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. After that they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10s., if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. Should there be a deficit, the pawner, or the person producing the ticket, is liable to pay the deficiency. Any deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—i.e., the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5s. or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5s., one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40s., provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon at the time of making the contract.

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a

month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10s.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must within six months after the birth of the child, or the person having custody of a child must within six months after receiving it, have the child vaccinated by a registered private medical practitioner or by the Public Vaccinator for the district. If the vaccination is performed by a private medical practitioner a certificate in the form prescribed by the Vaccination Order, 1898, of successful vaccination must be sent to the Registrar of Births within seven days. The Public Vaccinator is required on the request of the parent or guardian of a child to visit the home of the child and vaccinate free of charge with glycerinated calf lymph or with such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board at the option of the parent. If a child is not vaccinated within 4 months of its birth, the Public Vaccinator is required to give 24 hours' notice to the parent and to visit the home of the child and offer to vaccinate it. No parent or other person will be liable to any penalty under the Vaccination Acts if within four months from the birth he makes a statutory declaration before a commissioner for oaths or one justice of the peace that he conscientiously believes that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child, and within seven days thereafter delivers the statutory declaration (which requires no stamp) to the Vaccination Officer for the district. A conscientious objector can thus escape all penalties, but a person who does not obtain a certificate, or make the declaration, will still be liable to penalties for not having a child vaccinated, and by the Vaccination Order, 1898, issued under the Vaccination Act, 1898, by the Local Government Board, the due vaccination of every child not exempted is secured by a very complete system of registration, and in future the Vaccination Officers will be able to undertake prosecutions without directions from Boards of Guardians, and the Boards will have no power to prevent such prosecutions. [See also Vaccination Order, 1907.]

WILLS.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife and family should make his will. However small his estate, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious to provide. To make a will is more important now than ever, because the old canons of descent in the case of an intestacy have been repealed. A summary of the new law will

be found on p 408. Negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—*e.g.*, the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying-up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (*i.e.*, the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, *signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses*, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of *any kind whatever* must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will, revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should be written in ink and very legibly on a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others:—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes tithes and advowsons, as well as freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of

me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And I hereby appoint the said — sole (or joint) executor(s) of this my Will, and I revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this — day of —, 19—."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator [of testatrix, as the case may be], in the presence of us, both present at the same time who in his [or her] presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

THOMAS SMITH
[Signature
of
Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Tailor. Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading, Esq.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When any change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"This is a codicil to the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must

be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with exactly the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary; but it is desirable, here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons should be designated "executors and trustees." The Public Trustee may be appointed executor or trustee of a will. See PUBLIC TRUSTEE, *post*.

TRUSTS OF THE WILL.—When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child living at my death who being sons or a son attain the age of 21 years or being daughters or a daughter attain that age or marry. And for all or any the children or child living at my death, who being male attain the age of 21 years or being female attain that age or marry of any child of mine who dies in my lifetime leaving children or a child living at my death, such last-mentioned children or child to take the share or shares which their parent would have taken if living at my death, and so that no grandchild of mine shall take whose parent is living and capable of taking." Where the widow is to have a life-interest use the following words: "upon trust for my wife during her life [or during her widowhood], and after her death [or second marriage, which first happens] upon trust in equal shares for all or any my children or child" &c. as before. The words in square brackets will only be used where the widow is to lose her interest if she marries again.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will. A married woman (married since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as her separate property as if she were a *feme sole* (Married Women's Property Act, 1882, s. 1 (1)). As to the powers of a woman married before that date it is advisable to consult a solicitor.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen. Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in contemplation of marriage (Law of Property Act, 1925, s. 177); so that after marriage the old will should be re-acknowledged, or a new one made.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee. It is also usual to appoint the executors or some near relative, guardians of children under age. By the Guardianship of Infants Act, 1896, the mother of a child, if she survives the father, becomes the guardian of such child, either alone, if no guardian is appointed, or jointly with any guardian appointed by the father.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder. For this purpose the section headed "Trust Investments" should be consulted.

The stringency of the law as to the due execution of wills is only relaxed in favour of sailors and soldiers while on service. The law of wills is mostly contained in the Wills Act, 1 Vict. c. 27.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—The first duty of the executors, or of one of them, is to see that the funeral takes place in a suitable and becoming way; then to make lists or schedules of the debts and the assets or property. For purposes of duty it is necessary to estimate the value of the real and personal property left, or get it valued. Under the Finance Act, 1894, duties are charged on all property in which the testator had a life interest, even though the property may not have been under his personal control. The executor must take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will; to collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and before distributing the estate, if it be a large one, it is necessary in order to relieve the executors from personal liability to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. By the Land Transfer Act, 1897, all the testator's real estate becomes vested in the executors, who hold the same as trustees for the per-

sons beneficially entitled under the will or otherwise, and such persons can only acquire a title to the estate through the executors, after payment of all charges and liabilities to which the same is subject. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates, probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will, and is called administrator.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL.

To find a will proved before Jan. 1, 1858, the date on which the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), came into operation, it is best to search first—if the testator was a man of substance—the index to the wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, which is kept at Somerset House. Failing this, the will is probably to be found in the registry of the district in which it was proved. The wills proved prior to 1858 were all distributed among the district registries when these institutions came into existence. This is the only broad rule which can be laid down to guide a searcher. To find a will proved since 1858 is a far simpler task. It must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or in the registry of the district in which the testator lived. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will, proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probate and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about June or July of the following year. The reader may not copy any part of the will except the names and addresses of the executors and the date and private number of the will. If he desires a copy, he can order one to be made, for which he will pay according to the length of the will, at the rate of sixpence a folio (ninety words) for an ordinary copy, and ninepence a folio for a certified copy, which, with a shilling stamp impressed thereon, can be produced and read in any court of law. The 40 District Probate Registries established by the Act of 1857 are at:—Bangor, Birmingham, Blandford, Bodmin, Bristol, Bury St. Edmunds, Canterbury, Carlisle, Carmarthen, Chester, Chichester, Derby, Durham, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Ipswich, Lancaster, Leicester, Lewes, Litchfield, Lincoln, Liverpool, Llandaff, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Peterborough, St. Asaph, Salisbury, Shrewsbury, Taunton, Wakefield, Wells, Winchester, Worcester, York.

SAFE CUSTODY OF WILLS.

There is a depository for the safe custody of the Wills of *living persons* at Somerset House. A will may be deposited through the Registrar of a District Registry, who will transmit the will to London in a registered letter on receiving a fee of 10s. for the deposit, of 2s. 6d. for entering a minute thereof, and 2s. for filing the affidavit which is required. A will once deposited will not be given up to anybody, but must remain in the registry until the testator dies, unless he goes to the registry with the original minute of deposit and other proof of his identity, and destroys his will in the presence of the Registrar. (*See also PUBLIC TRUSTEE, post.*)

PROBATE OF WILLS.

OBTAINING PROBATE OR ADMINISTRATION
WITHOUT THE AID OF A SOLICITOR.

The entrance to the office for personal applications is in the south-east corner of the Quadrangle of Somerset House, Strand, Room 44. The applicant should bring the registrar's certificate of the death of the deceased, or an official certificate of burial, and the will, if there be one, and full details of the property and debts of the deceased.

If there be no will or no executor be appointed, or the executor will not act, two sureties must also attend and enter into a bond for the faithful administration of the estate, unless the whole personal estate does not exceed £50, or the husband is the applicant, when one surety only will be required.

The scale of probate duty as at present in force will be found in detail under "Estate Duty."

In no case can any correspondence be entered into; nor can an interview be given to any agent. The business of the department can be transacted only with the applicant in person.

Where the deceased resided within the district of one of the "District Probate Registries" (*q.v.*) application may be made at that registry instead of at Somerset House.

Where the whole real and personal estate, without the deduction of debts or funeral expenses, does not exceed £500, application may be made at one of the Inland Revenue Offices in the suburbs and many principal towns throughout the country.

Where the deceased has left no will, and the whole personal estate does not exceed £100, and the widow resides at more than three miles from any Probate Registry, application may be made to the Registrar of the County Court.

Scotland.—"Confirmation" is the Scottish equivalent of Probate. That is obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either "nominate" or "dative." An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased's next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased's estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must be given up. If the deceased had personal property in England or Ireland it is shown in the inventory, and then the confirmation is produced in the prin-

cipal Court of Probate in England or Ireland. It is then sealed in such Courts and has the effect of probate or letters of administration in England or Ireland. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained at reduced fees.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS.

The only formalities required by the Law of Scotland as regards due execution of a will are for purposes of authentication. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6s. 8d. sterling). A will may be either (1) *holograph*, i.e., written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; (2) *tested*, which means that it is signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered for execution purposes in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, for preservation. The original deed may be inspected in the General Register House on payment of a small fee. A certified official copy may be obtained from either register on payment of stamp duties and writing fees.

TRUST FUNDS AND INVESTMENTS.

By the Trustee Act, 1925 (which comes into force on Jan. 1, 1926), a trustee may invest trust funds in (a) any parliamentary stocks or Government securities of the United Kingdom; (b) on real or heritable securities of the United Kingdom; (c) in stock of the Bank of England or Ireland; (d) in India 7, 5½, 4½, 3½, 3 and 2½ per cent. stock or other stock issued by the Secretary of State for India charged on Indian revenue; (e) in securities the interest of which is guaranteed by Parliament; (f) in Consolidated Stock of the Metropolitan Board of Works, or of the London County Council, or Debenture Stock of the Receiver of Police, or Metropolitan Water Stock; (g) in Debenture, Guaranteed or Preference Stock of any railway in the United Kingdom incorporated by special Act, and having paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (h) in United Kingdom Railway Stock when the railway is leased in perpetuity to any railway such as that mentioned in (g) *supra*; (i) in Debenture Stock in Indian Railways; (j) in "B" annuities of the Eastern Bengal, East Indian, the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways, and in Deferred Annuities in the register of holders of Class D Annuities comprised in the register Class C of the East Indian Railway Company; (k) in the stock of any Indian railway upon which a fixed or minimum dividend is guaranteed by the Indian Government, or upon the capital of which the interest is so guaranteed; (l) in the Debenture or Preference Stock of any Water Company supplying water for profit, and incorporated by special Act or Royal Charter, which has paid a dividend of not less than 5 per cent. on Ordinary Stock for 10 years; (m) in the nominal or Inscribed Stock of any Municipal Borough in the United King-

dom having a population of more than 50,000, or of any County Council; (n) in the Nominal or Inscribed Stock of any commissions supplying water by statute, and having power to levy rates over an area embracing not fewer than 50,000 persons, provided the rates for 10 years have not exceeded 80 per cent. of the amount authorised to be levied; (o) in Stocks mentioned in the Colonial Stock Act, 1900; (p) in local bonds issued under the Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919; (q) in any Stock or Securities issued in respect of any Government loan in Northern Ireland; (r) in Stocks, &c., authorised for the investment of cash under the control of the Court. All such investments may be varied. As regards railway investments, the L. & N.E. Ry., the S. Ry., the L.M. & S. Ry., and the G.W. Ry., are to be treated as if they were a company which had in each of the ten years before amalgamation paid a dividend of not less than 3 per cent. on its Ordinary Stock. All the Stocks above mentioned may be purchased, although they are redeemable, and the price exceeds the redemption value; but as to those mentioned in paragraphs (g), (i), (k), (l), (m), (o), (p) and (q), *supra*, if any of them is liable to be redeemed at par or at some other fixed rate, a trustee may not purchase (a) at a price exceeding 15 per cent. above par or such other fixed rate; nor (b) if the stock is liable to be so redeemed as aforesaid within 15 years of the date of purchase at a price exceeding its redemption value. §§ 3 to 11 of the same Act contain various important provisions as to the rights of trustees in the matter of investing trust monies.

The Rule of the Supreme Court, 1888, authorises investment in:—Consols, War Loan Exchequer Bills, Bank Stock, India $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., Indian Railway Guaranteed Stock, Colonial Government Stock, guaranteed by the Imperial Government, Metropolitan Consolidated Stock, $\frac{3}{4}$, 3 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Various London County Consolidated Stock, Corporation of London Debenture Stock, Debenture, Preference, Guaranteed, or Rent-charge Stocks of railways in Great Britain or Ireland having for ten years next before the date of investment paid a dividend on Ordinary Stock or Shares and in like Stocks if guaranteed by Railway Companies of the same description and in Nominal Debentures or Nominal Debenture Stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or under the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided such Stocks are not liable to redemption within fifteen years from the date of investment. A complete list of all such stock will be found in the *Annual Practice*, 1925, pp. 397-400.

The Trusts Amendment Act, 1884 (Scotland only), excludes Irish real or heritable Securities or Stocks, and British Railway contingent Preference and Waterworks Stocks; admits all Railway Debenture Stocks and Guaranteed Stocks of railways that have paid Ordinary Dividends for the past ten years, and all Municipal Loans, and East India Stocks, and registered Colonial Stocks if approved by Court of Session.

The Colonial Stock Act, 1900, permits Trustees, both English and Scottish, to invest in certain Colonial Stocks registered in the United Kingdom which the Treasury publishes a list of in the London and Edinburgh Gazette, but subject to the clause as to Redeemable Stocks in the Trustee Act, 1893.

The Housing (Additional Powers) Act, 1919,

adds to the investments mentioned in Sec. 1 of the Act of 1893. (a) Stock issued under the provision of the Act of 1919, and (b) Mortgages secured on the Rates of certain Corporations and other authorities under an Act of Parliament.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as Executor and as Trustee under a Will, or as Trustee under a Settlement, whether new or old, and in other capacities of a like nature. The public demand for the services of the Public Trustee is well maintained. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1925, was £233,035,171.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. Upon his assenting to act, his appointment is effected in the same simple way as in that of a private trustee, or he can be appointed by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a Will about to be made, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with friends or relations. In the case of a Will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as Administrator with, or without, the Will annexed.

The Public Trustee being a permanent trustee, the expense of fresh appointments is saved. His integrity is guaranteed by the State, while the public demand for his services should ensure a valuable experience and skill in the execution of his office; and a wide knowledge in the work of investment.

The Public Trustee is not, as such, limited in his powers of investment to trustee securities, but, like a private trustee, he is bound by such powers of investment as may be given him in the Will or trust instrument under which he acts. He makes a point of giving the personal attention of himself or of his senior officials to the personal details of any trust. The statutory rules require that strict secrecy shall be observed in respect of all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts of every trust, in simple form, are furnished to the beneficiaries as required.

The Public Trustee Act provides that the fees to be charged shall be arranged from time to time so as to produce an annual amount sufficient to discharge the salaries and other expenses of the Department and no more. A profit is not intended. An important Committee of Investigation, presided over by Sir George Murray, G.C.B., was appointed by the Lord Chancellor in April, 1919, to inquire into the organisation of the Office and any alteration which might be required in the scale of fees.

An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time by letter or telephone.

A pamphlet giving full particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost upon application to the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (tel., Holborn 2,400), or at any Post Office.

A branch office has been opened in Northern Assurance Buildings, Albert Square, Manchester.

THE Administration of Estates Act, 1925, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1926, makes certain important changes in the law of descent where a person dies intestate. The relevant provisions of the Act are not easy for a lawyer to understand, much less a layman.

According to the Editors of *Law Notes* in their admirable *Guide to the New Property Statutes*: "The existing rules as to descent of realty are swept away, and subject to certain exceptions the same law is made to apply to real and personal estate without distinction... The Statutes of Distribution equally with the Inheritance Act are thrown on the legislative scrapheap. Husband and wife are placed upon a footing of equality, and so are father and mother, and grandfather and grandmother respectively. A mother gets back the old priority over brothers and sisters which she lost in 1685. Whole blood takes priority over half-blood... Kindred more remote than first cousins and their issue are excluded from participation. Representation of deceased persons by their issue is allowed through all degrees. To save the cost of taking out letters of administration to the estates of infants, the beneficiaries only take absolutely vested interests at twenty-one or marriage."

It is to be observed that the new Act only applies to England and Wales. But as all the former Acts upon which the Table of Descent set out at p. 416 of last year's Edition of the Almanack were founded are absolutely repealed, it is presumed that the Governments of Northern and Southern Ireland have been left to legislate for themselves in the matter.

The following is an attempt to summarise the material sections of the Act:—

By s. 45 all existing modes, rules and canons of descent, e.g., gavelkind, borough English, tenancy by the curtesy, dower and free bench, are abolished. By s. 46 residuary estate is distributed in the manner or is to be held on the trusts following, namely:

Intestate leaving Husband or Wife (with or without children).—Surviving spouse takes personal chattels (e.g., carriages, horses, motors, domestic animals, plate, jewellery, &c., but not chattels, &c., used for business purposes nor money or securities for money). In addition the residuary estate stands charged with £1,000 payable to the surviving spouse free of duty with interest at 5 per cent. from date of death (s. 46 (1) (i)). Subject to this, the residuary estate is held on trust for the surviving spouse if the intestate leaves no issue. If the intestate leaves issue, half the residue is held upon trust for the surviving spouse during life, and thereafter on statutory trusts for the issue, the other half being held on statutory trusts for the issue. If those trusts fail or determine in the lifetime of the surviving spouse (as, e.g., by the death of a child), then this second half is held on trust for the surviving spouse. (s. 46 (1) (i) (a) (b)).

Intestate leaving Issue but no Husband or Wife.—In this case residue is held on statutory trusts for the issue (s. 46 (1) (ii)).

Intestate leaving no Issue, but both Parents.—Subject to the interest of the surviving spouse, residue to be held in trust for father and mother in equal shares absolutely (s. 46 (1) (iii)). It will be seen that in this case the father and mother will not take until the death of the surviving spouse.

Intestate leaving no Issue, but one Parent.—Subject to the interest of the surviving spouse,

residue to be held in trust for surviving parent absolutely (s. 46 (1) (iv)).

None of the above Relations, but other Relations.

—Subject to the rights of a surviving spouse, the relations are entitled in the following order: (a) Brothers and sisters of the whole blood and their issue; (b) Brothers and sisters of the half-blood and their issue; (c) Grandparents in equal shares; (d) Uncles and aunts being whole brothers or sisters of a parent of the intestate, and their issue; (e) Uncles and aunts being half brothers or sisters of a parent of the intestate, and their issue. (Note: Excepting case (c) the property is held on statutory trusts.)

No Husband or Wife, and no relations more distant than those above mentioned.—The Crown or the Duchy of Lancaster takes as *bona vacantia*; but may out of the whole or part provide for persons for whom the testator might have been reasonably expected to provide.

Statutory Trusts for Issue.—By s. 47 of the Act, property is to be held in trust in equal shares for children living at the death of the intestate who attain twenty-one or marry under that age. It is also held on similar trusts for all the issue living at the death who attain twenty-one or marry under that age of any child of the intestate who predeceases the intestate. Thus a nephew or niece of the intestate whose father was dead at the date of the death of the intestate would take his father's share. Money advanced to a child of the intestate for his advancement will be taken into account in settling his share.

Statutory Trust for Persons other than Issue.

—When the residuary estate devolves on a class of relations other than the intestate's issue it is to be held on trusts similar to those for issues, but without the hotchpot clause. "For example," write the Editors of *Law Notes*, "if the intestate left no issue and no parent, but brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces and great-nephews and great-nieces, the persons entitled would be the brothers and sisters and any nephews and nieces alive at the intestate's death who were children of a deceased brother or sister, and any grand-nephews and grand-nieces then alive who were the children of a nephew or niece then dead who was the child of a brother or sister of the intestate then dead."

Redemption of Interest of surviving Spouse.—

The personal representatives of the intestate may purchase or redeem the life interest of the surviving spouse by paying the capital value, and may raise the money for the purpose on the security of the rest of the residuary estate other than the chattels. They may also mortgage that residue to raise the £1,000 to which the surviving spouse is absolutely entitled.

Partial Intestacy.—Where a person dies leaving a will effectively disposing of part of his property, the Act applies as respects the part of his property not so disposed of, subject to the provisions contained in the will and subject to certain modifications which are to be found in s. 49 of the Act.

The "residuary estate" above mentioned includes real and personal estate, that is to say, every beneficial interest of the intestate in real and personal estate which he could, if of full age and capacity, have disposed of by his will. Reference to a child living at the death of any person includes a child or issue *en ventre sa mère* at the death.

I.—MOVABLES.

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Act, 1911, the widow of a man dying intestate and without issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and movable if under £500 in value; if over that amount she takes £500 out of the heritable and movable estate rateably before any division is made, and after that the share in the remainder to which she was entitled before the passing of the Act.

<i>If the Intestate die, leaving</i>	<i>His representatives take in the proportions following:—</i>
<i>Widow only</i>	Half to widow, half to next of kin, or if none, then to the Crown.
<i>Husband only</i>	Half to husband, half to wife's next of kin.
<i>Widow or husband, and child or children by one or more marriages</i>	One-third to widow or husband; one-third to children surviving deceased <i>equally</i> ; one-third to surviving children <i>per capita</i> * and issue of predeceasing children <i>per stirpes</i> .*
<i>Widow and father</i>	Half to widow, half to father.
<i>Widow and mother, no father</i>	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
<i>Widow, brothers or sisters</i>	Half to widow, half equally amongst brothers and sisters whether of the whole or half blood consanguinean. If a deceased brother or sister has left issue, such issue take amongst them their deceased parent's share.
<i>Widow, mother, nephews or nieces</i>	Half to widow, one-half to mother.
<i>Father and mother</i>	Whole to father
<i>Father, mother, brothers and sisters</i>	Half to father; half to brothers and sisters equally.
<i>Father and mother and their grandchildren</i>	Half to father; half to grandchildren <i>equally per stirpes</i> .*
<i>Father, brothers and sisters</i>	One-half to father, one-half equally amongst brothers and sisters.
<i>Mother, brothers and sisters</i>	Mother one-half, brothers and sisters one-half equally.
<i>Mother, but no other kin</i>	Whole to mother.
<i>Child, children or grandchildren by deceased children</i>	Amongst children in equal shares, the grandchildren by deceased children taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
<i>Brothers or sisters and nephews or nieces</i>	Amongst brothers or sisters in equal shares, the children of deceased brothers or sisters taking amongst them their deceased parent's share.
<i>Brother or sister and grandfather</i>	All to brother or sister.
<i>Brother or sister and uncles or aunts</i>	All to brother or sister
<i>Grandfather, no nearer relation</i> ...	All to grandfather.
<i>Father's father and mother's mother</i>	All to father's father.
<i>Grandmother, uncles and aunts</i> ...	All to uncle and aunts, if paternal.
<i>Great-grandfather, uncles and aunts</i>	All to uncles and aunts, if paternal; if not, then to paternal great-grandfather.
<i>Uncles and aunts</i>	All equally.
<i>Uncle and deceased uncle's child</i> ...	All to uncle.
<i>Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child</i>	Child of deceased paternal uncle or aunt takes to exclusion of maternal uncle.
<i>Aunts, nephew and niece</i>	Nephew and niece.
<i>Cousins</i>	<i>Equally per capita</i> .*
<i>Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister</i>	All to nephew by brother.

NOTE A.—Illegitimate children do not succeed to their father or mother as heirs in intestacy.

NOTE B.—In Scotland, a lease on intestacy and in the absence of any destination descends to the heir-at-law.

NOTE C.—When a person dies intestate leaving heritable estate as well as movables, the heir to the heritage, if he is also one of the next-of-kin, is not entitled to any of the movables if he takes the heritage. He may, however, "collate" the heritage, *i.e.*, share it with the other next-of-kin and thus get an equal share of the mixed estate.

* *Per capita* means by the head; *per stirpes* means inheriting through a parent deceased. Movables taken *per capita* divide into as many shares as there are children. Where representatives of a deceased parent take *per stirpes* they take equally amongst them the share that would have fallen to the deceased had he or she survived.

II.—HERITAGE.

Table of Succession to heritable property in Scotland on intestacy and in the absence of any destination in the property writs, other than "to heirs and successors."

In each instance it is supposed there are no nearer relations than those named.

*If Intestate die leaving**Heritage would descend to:—*

(1) Wife only ; no blood relations .	One-third to wife for life ; rest to Crown as <i>ultimus haeres</i> .
(2) Wife and child or children, and children of a deceased child...	One-third to wife for life. Fee to eldest son or his heir male. If no son then to daughters equally. The eldest son of a deceased daughter taking his mother's place.
(3) Wife and father	One-third to wife for life, rest to father.
(4) Wife and mother	One-third to wife for life. Fee to nearest heir male.
(5) Wife, brother, or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister	One-third to wife for life. Fee to immediate younger brother and his heir male ; if none, then to immediate elder brother.
(6) Wife, mother, nephews and nieces	One-third to wife for life ; rest to nephew (eldest) or nieces equally if brother left no son. See No. 2.
(7) Wife, mother, brother, sisters and nieces (children of deceased brothers and sisters)...	One-third to wife for life ; rest to younger brother and his heirs. If the only heirs are nieces they will take equally. If no younger brother then to immediate elder brother and his heirs in the same way. If sisters but no brothers the sisters take equally, and if the sisters have predeceased leaving only daughters they succeed equally.
(8) No wife or child or issue of a deceased child	To brother as in (5) whom failing to lineal ancestor paternal and his heirs.
(9) Children by one or more wives and the issue of deceased children	All to eldest son or his issue. If no male issue then to female issue as in (2).
(10) Husband and child or children	Liferent of whole to husband. Fee to eldest son.
(11) Mother, but no wife, child or issue of a child, father, brother, sister, nephew or niece or more distant descendants of father	Nearest paternal collateral (uncle or his heirs). If none, then to grandfather and his heirs.
(12) Mother and brothers and sisters	All to younger brother whom failing to immediate elder brother.
(13) Mother and sisters	All to sisters equally.
(14) Father and brothers and sisters	Fee as in (5).
(15) Child and grandchild by deceased child	(See No. 2.) "Rest to eldest son or his issue," under head, "Wife and child," etc.
(16) Brother and grandfather	All to brother.
(17) Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter	All to great-nephew, if grandson of brother (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7).
(18) Brother and two aunts	All to brother's daughter, if child of eldest brother.
(19) Brother and wife	Brother, all.
(20) Grandfather (no nearer).....	One-third to wife for life ; rest to brother.
(21) Father's father and mother's mother	All to grandfather.
(22) Grandmother and uncle, or aunt on father's side (no nearer)	All to father's father.
(23) Uncle and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle or aunt.
(24) Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle's or aunt's child	If deceased uncle was younger brother, then to child. If both brothers older than intestate, then to the younger of them or his heir male.
(25) Two aunts, nephew and niece, children of deceased brother	Child of deceased uncle on father's side, or (if none) child of deceased aunt on father's side.
(26) Uncle or aunt's children, and brother's grandchildren through a son	Nephew.
(27) Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister.	Brother's grandson, or if granddaughters between, then equally (conforming to Nos. 2 and 7).
(28) Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister	Nephew by brother.
	All to eldest nephew, son of deceased brother.

NOTE.—In Scotland succession to heritage on intestacy NEVER ascends to the mother and her relations. Even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

These are now usually regulated in conveyancing and non-contentious business by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Scale thereunder, but the Act allows an option to a solicitor of declining to adopt it. It chiefly relates to sales, purchases, and mortgages, and is based upon the value of the property or amount of the money involved. Besides this, it is legal for a client to make a bargain beforehand for a fixed sum. The amount coming to the solicitor, whether under Scale or agreement, is intended to cover the services of himself and his clerks, while it is, of course, exclusive of actual outlay for stamps, &c. On purchase or mortgage money exceeding £300 and not exceeding £1,000, the Scale charge for each party's solicitor is $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; this does not apply to sales by auction. Where a negotiation fee is chargeable, in addition, by the vendor's, purchaser's, or mortgagee's (not mortgagor's) solicitor, the Scale charge on sums exceeding £300 and not exceeding £3,000 is 1 per cent. It should be noted that if the solicitor negotiates the purchase or mortgage, he is entitled to an additional fee of substantial amount under the Scale referred to. Charges are now subject to an increase of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.

Scotland.—Solicitors' fees for Conveyancing and General business are regulated by a joint table approved by the different societies of Law Agents (Solicitors). Fees for litigation are regulated by the Court of Session. The tables of fees are published in The "Parliament House Book" and in "The Scottish Law Directory." When a solicitor sues for payment of a professional account it is remitted to the Auditor of the Court for taxation of his charges.

MEDICAL FEES.

The following are the charges usually made by General Practitioners:—

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS.	RENTAL (OF PATIENT'S HOUSE).			
	£10 to £25	£25 to £50	£50 to £100	£100 to £150
Ordinary Visit	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.	
Night Visit	Double an ordinary visit.			
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	2s. 6d.	3s.	4s.	
Detention per ¼ hour	5s. to 7s. 6d.	5s. to 10s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 15s.	
Letters of Advice	Same charges as for an ordinary visit.			
Attendance on servants	5s.	5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.	
Midwifery	1½ Gs.	1½ to 4½ Gs.	4½ to 7½ Gs.	
Adminstrng. Chlfrmn.	15s.	1½ Gs.	3 Gs.	
CONSULTANTS.				
Advice or Visit alone	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	1½ Gs.	1½ to 3 Gs.	1½ to 3 Gs.	
Mileage beyond two miles from Home	15s.	15s.	15s.	

Special visits—i.e., of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in in consultation he is entitled to the minimum fee.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the

illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if he send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for same as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are commonly rendered once or twice a year.

STOCKBROKERS' CHARGES.

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange "Committee for General Purposes" are very voluminous and technical. The customary scale of brokerage is 2s. 6d. per £100 on Home or Foreign Government stocks, 5s. per £100 on Indian, Colonial and American dollar stocks, and 10s. per £100 on British Railway registered stocks. On shares not exceeding 50s. the brokerage is 6d. per share; not exceeding £7 10s., 2s. per share; £10, 1s. 3d.; £15, 1s. 6d.; £20, 2s.; £25, 2s. 6d.; exceeding £25, the brokerage is 10s. per £100 of the money.

ACCOUNTANTS' CHARGES.

Scale of fees approved by the Institute of Chartered Accountants. On Nov. 6, 1918, the Institute resolved that a substantial increase in fees is justifiable. The Incorporated Society (Jan. 15, 1920) expressed opinion that increase should be 50 per cent. on pre-war standard, and the Scottish Chartered Accountants recommended a similar increase (June, 1920):—

Audits.—Fees fixed by Shareholders in General Meeting.

Preparing Balance Sheets, Investigating Accounts, &c.—Principals' time, per day of seven hours, 5 Gs. Managing Clerks (if Chartered Accountants), 2 Gs.; (not Chartered Accountants), 1½ Gs.; other Clerks, 1 G. If at a distance: (a) in the U.K., Principal, 5 to 21 Gs.; Managing Clerks (C.A.), 2 to 3 Gs.; (not C.A.), 1½ to 2 Gs.; others, 1 G. (b) outside U.K.: Principal, 7 to 30 Gs.; Managing Clerk (C.A.), 3 to 10 Gs.; (not C.A.), 2 to 5 Gs.; others, 2 to 3 Gs. (The above rates are exclusive of travelling and hotel expenses.)

Arbitrations.—£10 10s. per day and upward.

Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—

Usually by percentage on realisation of assets and dividends paid.

Voluntary Liquidator.—Usually fixed by the Company in General Meeting.

ARCHITECTS.

Fees on New Works.—For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch design, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, preparing drawings and specifications for the purpose of estimates, obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and in preparation of contract, selecting and instructing of consultants, furnishing to the Contractor one copy of the drawings and specification and such other details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, general supervision as above defined, issuing certificates for payment, and passing and certifying accounts, a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:—

(a) If the contract or order exceeds £2,000 the percentage is to be 6 per cent.

(b) If the contract or order does not exceed £2,000 the percentage is to be 10 per cent. in the case of works costing £100 graduated to 6 per cent. in the case of works costing £2,000 as the special character of such works may render appropriate.

Alterations and Additions.—A percentage not exceeding twice the amount due for new works of the same cost.

Fittings, Decorations, &c.—In works in which designs for fittings, appointments, decorations, or complex detail or construction are main features, special fees may be charged according to the circumstances, and also for designs for furniture.

Omitted Works.—In addition to the percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is to be paid in respect of all works included in the tender or order, but not executed, two-thirds of the charge which would have been due upon them had they been carried out.

Partial Service.—If the project or part of it be abandoned, or if the services of the Architect cease or are dispensed with before a contract is entered into or order given, the charges in respect of the works abandoned or for which the Architect was employed (as the case may be) are as follows:—

(a) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, one-fourth of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

(b) For making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement, or otherwise, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable quantities to be prepared or a tender obtained, two-thirds of the percentage on the estimated cost of such works.

Installments.—On a contract being entered into or order given for the works the Architect shall be entitled to an instalment of two-thirds of the charge calculated on the total amount of the contract or order, and no part of such payment shall be reclaimable from the Architect in the event of the subsequent abandonment of the works. The remainder of the Architect's remuneration shall be payable by instalments from time to time as the work proceeds.

Work Executed with Old Materials, &c.—In all cases where work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed throughout by a Contractor, and with new material.

Services Not Included in Percentage.—The foregoing percentages do not cover the following services, for which, and for any other services not covered by any payment herein provided for, additional charges may be made in accordance with the amount of work involved:—

Advising as to the selection and suitability of site. Negotiations relating to the site or building. Surveying the site or building and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

The preparation of further sketch designs necessitated by a material alteration in, or addition to the Client's instructions, or altering the working drawings and specification in consequence thereof prior to the commencement of the works. Altering drawings, or preparing new drawings, and other services involved in consequence of variations or additions desired by the Client after the commencement of the

works. Making extra drawings for the Client's or Contractors' use, and making drawings for and negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, or others, and making applications for licences and consents.

Making arrangements in respect of party walls and rights of light and other easements, reservations or restrictions. Services in connection with litigation or arbitration. Services consequent upon or resulting from the death or bankruptcy of Contractors or the failure or neglect of Contractors from any cause whatever to carry out the works in accordance with the contract or order or consequent upon the fraud or negligence of the Clerk of Works. Services in connection with fire, flood, or tempest during the execution of the works, and services in connection with the planning of grounds or gardens.

Housing Schemes and Laying Out Estates.—The fees are those approved by the Ministry of Health, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Scottish Board of Health.

Approval of Lessee's Plans.—For approving plans submitted by a lessee and for inspecting the work during its progress so far as may be necessary to ensure the conditions being fulfilled, and certifying for lease when required, the charge is as follows:—

For each £100 or part of £100 of the total cost up to £500, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (minimum fee £3 3s.).

For each £100 or part of £100 from £500 to £5,000, $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

For each £100 or part of £100 above £5,000, 1 guinea per cent.

Litigation and Arbitration.—For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendances in Court or before Arbitrators or other tribunals, and for other services in connection with litigation or arbitration the charges are based upon the time occupied and the professional standing of the Architect.

Land Surveying and Levelling.—For surveying and making a plan of a town, village, street or road, estate or grounds, or any part thereof, for taking levels, setting out streets or roads, and for other services in connection with land not otherwise specifically provided for, the charges are by time in accordance with Clause 21.

Sanitary Surveys.—For inspecting, reporting, and advising on the sanitary condition of premises, the charge is by time in accordance with Clause 21, the minimum fee being £3 3s. in addition to the cost of assistance and appliances.

Expenses.—The above-mentioned fees are, in all cases, exclusive of the cost of copies of documents, lithography, travelling and hotel expenses, and all other disbursements, which are to be charged in addition.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

A fee of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the amount of the lowest tender received for the contemplated building, or upon its estimated cost should the work be abandoned before tenders are received, is charged by Quantity Surveyors for preparing Bills of Quantities.

FOR MEASURING AND ADJUSTING VARIATIONS the fees are $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount of additions, and $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the amount of omissions brought into account.

FOR SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH LITIGATION OR ARBITRATION, a charge per day (depend-

upon the Surveyor's professional position) de.

above charges are exclusive of the cost of engraving, lithography, and fair copies of accounts, and in all cases travelling and other out-of-pocket expenses are payable in addition to the fees.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

Constructional Work the payment is usually a fixed fee or a commission (which includes necessary drawings, &c.) of 5 per cent. on the value of the works where the contract exceeds £100 and 7½ to 10 per cent. where the amount does not exceed £5,000.

Quantities and Accounts (the services rendered in architectural work would not be included by the Architect's fee but would be included in the Surveyor's work) the usual charge is 10 to 2 per cent. where the amount exceeds £100 and 2 to 2½ per cent. on amounts below £100.

PIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND ESTATE AGENTS.

1. Sales by Auction.

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties.—Including the preparation of particulars, and advertising as to reserves:—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On amounts payable by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Stocks, Trade Stocks, and other Movable Effects, and Tenant-right* under the conditions of sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property:—5 per cent. on £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Sale before Auction.

For the issue of advertisements, the same scale as for auction.

Non-Sale.

A charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale of £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.

In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels, on the Vendor's Premises.—5 per cent. on the amount sold, exclusive of preparation of catalogues. *Plant and Machinery.*—5 per cent. on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock (except Horses and Pedigree Cattle).—2½ per cent. on live stock, 1 per cent. on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5 per cent. on the amount realised.

Lots referred to in the last four paragraphs, sold or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor.—One-half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

2. Private Treaty Sales.

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—On the first £300, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,700, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks, and other*

Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

3. Purchases.

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.—One-half of the scale for sale by private treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

4. Lettings.

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on Disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—If the annual value be £100 or less 5 per cent. on one year's rent, where the term is for one year or less, and 7½ per cent. on one year's rent where the term is for more than one year. If the annual value be over £100 the above scale shall apply to the first £100 and on the excess rental over that amount, where the term is for three years or less, 5 per cent. on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent; in the case of leases requiring the lessee to repair the demised premises the commission is 10 per cent. on one year's rent, whatever the term. Upon the premium or consideration (in all cases), 5 per cent. up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on the residue. In the case of a progressive rent the commission is based on the average rent receivable. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On Letting Furnished Houses or Flats in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5 per cent. on the first year's rental, and 2½ per cent. for the remainder of the term.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For Making or Checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of two guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On Letting Land on Building Lease.—One year's ground rent on first £50; three quarters ditto on next £50; half ditto on next £900; quarter ditto on residue.

5. Collections or Receiverships.

10 per cent. upon gross rental of weekly property; 5 per cent. upon gross rental of other property or tithes; 7½ per cent. upon the gross rental for the management and collection of rents on agricultural estates; 2½ to 5 per cent. on ground rents, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

6. Laying Out or Development of Estates.

For Road Construction, 5 per cent. upon the outlay, exclusive of expenses.

7. Valuations.

1. *Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.*—A guinea per cent. on the first £1,000; half a guinea per cent. on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the value of the property, subject to a minimum fee of five guineas.

2. *Of Property taken under Compulsory Powers.*—The charge is on Ryde's Scale. The fee is exclusive of five guineas per day for attendances. Plans and disbursements extra.

3. *Valuing for Annual Rental.*—(a) *Agricultural Property*— $7\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent. up to £250, 5 guineas per cent. on the next £250, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent. beyond. (b) *Business and Residential Property*—5 guineas per cent. up to £300, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent. beyond. Minimum fee 5 guineas.

4. *Valuation of Furniture, Fixtures, and Effects.*—5 per cent. up to £500, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the residue.

5. *Valuation of Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks.*—5 per cent. on first £100, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the residue.

6. *Valuation of Live and Dead Farming Stock.*—5 guineas per cent. on first £100, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent. on the residue. *Valuation of Tenant Right.*—5 guineas per cent. on first £100, $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent. on next £900 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent. on residue. *For Settling Dilapidations.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the settlement.

7. *Valuation of Hotel and Public House Fixture, Fittings, and Contents.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the valuation as settled.

8. *Valuation for Probate and Estate Duty Purposes.*—(a) *Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.*—One guinea per cent. on the first £1,000, half a guinea per cent. on the next £4,000, and one quarter-guinea per cent. on the remainder. Minimum fee, £5 5s. on each property.

(b) *Of Furniture and Effects.*—5 guineas per cent. on the first £100, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent. on the next £400, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent. of the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

9. *Valuations for Rating purposes and Assessment Appeals.*—Graduated scale based on Gross Assessment, ranging from 5 guineas for £100 to 30 guineas for a gross assessment of £2,000, after which 1 guinea is added for every additional £100 up to £5,000; above £5,000 a charge of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Additional charges are made for attendances before Assessment Committees or Quarter Sessions.

10. *Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and settling the amount if required.*—5 guineas per cent. on the amount. Minimum fee, £5 5s.

11. *Marking, Valuation and Sale of Timber and Underwood.*—5 guineas per cent. on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas per cent. on first £500, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per cent. on the residue.

Where one Valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties; where two Agents are co-operating at the request of the owner, the Commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a quarter.

THE UNION JACK CLUB,

Waterloo Road, S.E. 1. Tel.: Hop. 3511.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King.

Patroness-in-Chief: Her Majesty the Queen.

Patrons: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.; H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.

President: Colonel Sir W. R. Lawrence, Bt., G.C.V.O., G.C.I.E., C.B.

Vice-President: Colonel Sir H. Streetfield, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Treasurer: Sir G. J. Marjoribanks, K.C.V.O.
Comptroller of Club: Brig.-General E. F. O. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.

This is one of our great National Institutions, where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may deposit their kit and valuables, where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms to themselves, and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiard Room, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. The Club is open throughout the day and night.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened on July 1st, 1907, by His late Majesty King Edward VII. Membership is limited to those serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, below the rank of Officer, but Honorary membership is open

to those belonging to the Royal Malta Artillery, the West India Regiments and the Colonial Permanent Forces, as well as the Navies and Armies of foreign powers visiting England. The Club is managed by a Council and General Committee, which includes representatives elected by the members.

A considerable extension of the Club with funds raised in all parts of the Empire to commemorate the services of our gallant fighting forces in the Great War of 1914-18 and to provide increased accommodation was completed in 1923.

THE UNION JACK HOSTEL,

Exton Street, Waterloo Road, S.E. 1.
Tel.: Hop. 2724. Opened June, 1913.

Patron-in-Chief: His Majesty the King.

Patroness-in-Chief: Her Majesty the Queen.

Patron: H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.

President: Brig.-General E. F. O. Gascoigne, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Hon. Treasurer: Sir G. J. Marjoribanks, K.C.V.O.

Secretary: J. R. Hayward, M.B.E.

Warden: Mrs. G. Myatt.

The Hostel provides lodging and accommodation for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members, and, in certain cases, ex-members of the Naval and Military Forces of the Crown, below the rank of Officer. It is managed by a Council, and though run closely in connexion with the Union Jack Club, the organisation and finances of the two institutions are quite separate from one another.

Monetary Units of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy of Weight.
GOLD COINS:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
*Five Pound £5.....	616·37239	612·500	1·00
*Two Pound £2.....	246·54895	245·000	0·40
Sovereign £1.....	123·27447	122·500	0·20
Half-Sovereign 10s.	61·63723	61·125	0·15
SILVER COINS:			
£Crown 5s.....	436·36363	—	2·000
£Double Florin 4s.....	349·09090	—	1·678
Half-Crown 2s. 6d.....	218·18181	—	1·264
Florin 2s.....	174·54545	—	0·997
Shilling 1s.....	87·27272	—	0·578
Sixpence 6d.....	43·63636	—	0·346
*Groat or 4d.....	29·09090	—	0·262
Threepence 3d.....	21·81818	—	0·212
*Twopence 2d.....	14·54545	—	0·144
*Penny 1d.....	7·27272	—	0·087
BRONZE COINS:			
Penny 1d.....	145·83333	—	2·916
Halfpenny ½d.....	87·50000	—	1·750
Farthing ¼d.....	43·75000	—	0·875

Standard Gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths (carats) of fine gold and two twenty-fourths of alloy; fineness, 916·66, or 22 carats; 240 Troy ounces of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one Troy ounce is, therefore, worth £3 17s. 10½d., and one ounce of pure gold, on the same basis, £4 4s. 11½d. During 1925, the average market price of gold has been above these figures.

Standard Silver formerly consisted of thirty-seven-fortieths of fine silver and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. Silver for coinage, by an Amending Act (10 Geo. V. ch. 3), consists of one-half silver, one-half alloy; or in millesimal fineness, 500; 12 Troy ounces of 500 fineness are coined into 56 shillings.† [Another Standard, called the "New Sterling" or Britannia, of the fineness 11 oz. 10 dwt. (958·33), is practically obsolete. It is occasionally used, however, for high-class plate.]

On account of the high price of precious metals, the melting of British gold and silver coin is prohibited, as well as their export. The Average Yearly Price of Silver per standard Troy Ounce in the London Market during the last ten years was as follows:—1915, 23½d.; 1916, 31½d.; 1917, 40½d.; 1918, 47½d.; 1919, 57½d.; 1920, 61½d.; 1921, 36½d.; 1922, 34½d.; 1923, 31½d.; 1924, 34d. On Oct. 1, 1925, the price of silver was 32½d. per oz.

In the United States the price of silver is quoted in cents per Troy ounce *fine*. In order to convert an English quotation into cents per ounce *fine*, first express the pence as a whole number and decimal fraction and then multiply by 2·192; to express a United States price on the English system, multiply the cents by 0·4562.

† Bronze is an alloy of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part, or of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts.

* Issued on special occasions.

† By law a shilling weighs one sixty-sixth of 1200. Troy; 1200 of pure silver would be used in coining 72 shillings of 925 fineness and 120 of 500 fineness.

‡ The legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

§ Discontinued.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Tokens.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass for, or as representing, bronze or other money, under a penalty of £20.

Light Gold.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the least current weight; but under the provisions of the Coinage Act, 1891, and an Order in Council of 16 March, 1892, light gold coin which has not been illegally dealt with is received by the Bank of England on behalf of the Mint at its full nominal value.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10s. are issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

Bank Post Bills can be obtained at the Bank of England for amounts of £10 and over at seven days' sight. They are issued for the full sum named thereon, without allowance for discount. No charge is made for bills so drawn; they may be obtained at the Chief Office of the Bank of England in London, or at any of the branches.

Legal Tender of Money.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by anyone (except by the Bank of England). No one can be compelled to give change. Gold, if above the least current weight, and Treasury notes are legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze, including farthings, for sums over one shilling.

British Coinage Statistics.—During 1924 the number of coins struck at the Royal Mint was 223,043,355, of which 59,853,989 were Imperial, 81,654,466 Colonial, and 81,534,900 Foreign.

BRITISH DOMINIONS ABROAD.

Imperial Sterling Coins are the sole legal metallic currency in:—

NEW ZEALAND. FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Fiji. GIBRALTAR. ST. HELENA.

WEST INDIES. See also JAMAICA, below.

Special Coins are current in addition to the Imperial series in:—

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH. — Special florins, shillings, sixpences, and three-pences in silver, and pence and half-pence in bronze, of the same weights and composition as Imperial coins of these denominations, but of special designs, while the silver coins are of 925 fineness.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. — Silver and bronze coins, bearing special designs, and corresponding to Imperial coins in denominations, weights and composition, except that the fineness of the silver is 800.

BRITISH GUIANA. — A special groat or four-pence.

BRITISH WEST AFRICA. — Silver and also "alloy metal," 2s., 1s., 6d., and 3d., One penny, one halfpenny, and one-tenth penny (nickel-bronze).

GUERNSEY. — Eight doubles (= 1 penny), 4, 2, and 1 double.

JAMAICA. — Nickel-bronze pence, halfpence, and farthings.

JERSEY. — Special pence, halfpence, and farthings.

MALTA. — One-third of a farthing (bronze).

DOMINION.	MONETARY UNIT (Standard Coin).	VALUE.		GOLD COINS.	SILVER AND OTHER SUBSIDIARY COINS.
		In British Currency.	Pieces to the Pound Sterling.		
ADEN	(see India.)	8. d.			
AUSTRALIA	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British	Silver—2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. Bronze, 1d., ½d.
BRITISH HONDURAS	Gold Dollar.....	4 1½	4·867	British and United States.	Silver—50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—cents.
BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	...	Nickel—5, 2½, and 1 cent. Bronze—1 and ½ cent.
CANADA	Silver Dollar on gold basis	4 1½	4·867	Canadian 10 & 5 dollars; also British gold & United States 10 and 5 dollars.	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, and 5 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Bronze—cents.
CEYLON	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2 0	10	British.	Silver—50, 25, and 10 cents. Nickel—5 cents. Copper—5, 1, ½, and ¼ cent.
CYPRUS	Piastre	0 1½	180	British.	Silver—18, 9, 4½, and 3 piastres. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ piastre.
EAST AFRICA... HONG KONG (and LABUAN)	(see Kenya, &c.) Dollar, Mexican or British	2 7*	7·74*	...	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1 and ½ cent. Silver—½ Rs (8 annas). Cupro-Nickel (round)— ½ Rs (8 annas) now ob- solete; (scalloped) ¼ Rs (4 annas). Nickel (square) rounded corners, ½ Rs (2 annas); (scalloped) ¼ Rs (1 anna). Bronze—1 pice (¼ anna); ½ pice or 1½ pies (½ anna); 1 pie (½ anna or ½ pice). Copper—2 pice (½ anna) being withdrawn.
INDIA	Rupee (fixed rating)=16 annas=64 pice=192 pies.	2 0	10	British and 15-rupee piece.	Silver—1s., 50 cents, Rupee=2s. Nickel and Bronze (per- forated)—10, 5, 2, and 1 cent.
KENYA, TAN- GANYIKA and UGANDA	Shilling	1 0	20	...	Silver—1 dollar, 50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—1, ½, and ¼ cent.
MALAYA	S.S. dollar at fixed rating	2 4	8·57	British.	Silver—20 and 10 cents. Bronze—5, 2, and 1 cent.
MAURITIUS (and SEYCHELLES)	Indian Rupee, fixed rating	2 0	10	...	Silver—50, 20, 10, and 5 cents. Bronze—cents.
MESOPOTAMIA	Same as British India				Silver—2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. Bronze—1d., ½d.
NEWFOUNDLAND	Dollar on gold basis	4 1½	4·867	...	Silver—2, 5, 10, 20 piastres
NEW ZEALAND	British Sovereign	20 0	...	British	Silver and Mixed Metal or "Alloy"—2s., 1s., 6d., 3d. Nickel (perforated)— 1d., ½d., ¼d.
PALESTINE	Same as Sudan	(Special	coinage	proposed.)	
SUDAN	Gold Pound of 100 Piastres	20 3¾	·988	£1; 50 Piastres	
WEST AFRICA...	British Sovereign	20 0	1	British.	

* Variable with the price of silver—Oct. 1, 1925, 52 15/16 pence per standard ounce.

† The only gold coin in general use in Egypt and the Sudan is the British sovereign, which is current at 97½ piastres.

‡ The exchange values of the Canadian Dollar, the Egyptian Pound, Indian Rupee, and Malaya Dollar (and the relative value of the £ sterling) will be found on p. 419.

In many cases silver coins are reduced in fineness, in others coins in low value metals are substituted, as a consequence of the War.

§ The par value and rate of exchange of Foreign Moneys and Sterling at certain dates in 1924 1925 are shown on p. 419.

Country and Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Abyssinia—Silver <i>Talari</i>	£ s. d. 0 2 0	..	1, ½, ¼ & ⅛ <i>Talari</i>
Albania—(No metallic currency) .....	..	..	..
Argentina—Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 3 11½	2½ and 5 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 5, 10, 20 and 50 Centavos
Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 1 8¾	..	..
Austria—Krone of 100 Heller	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 Kronen	1, 2 and 5 Kronen
Belgium—Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9'513	20 Francs	1, 2 and 5 Francs
Congo—Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9'513	..	50 Centimes
Bolivia—Nominal, Gold Boliviano of 100 Centavos	0 4 0	1, 2½ and 5 Bolivianos	1 Bol; 10, 20, 50 Centavos
Actual, Silver Boliviano of 100 Centavos	0 3 5	..	50 and 20 Centavos
Brazil—Nominal, Gold Milreis	0 2 3	10 & 20 Milreis	1, 2 Milreis
Actual, Paper Milreis	0 1 3½	..	500 Reis
Bulgaria—Lev of 100 Stotinki	0 0 9'513	10, 20, 100 Leva	1, 2, 5 Leva; 50 Stotinki
Chile—Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 1 6	5, 10, 20 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 5, 10, 20 Centavos
Actual, Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 0 8½	..	..
China—Yuan (dollar) of 100 Cents	0 2 6	..	1 Yuan; 10, 25, 50 Cents
Colombia—Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 4 0	2½ and 5 <i>Pesos</i>	½ and 1 <i>Peso</i> ; 1 <i>Peseta</i> , ½ <i>Peseta</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 0 3¾	..	..
Costa Rica—Gold Colon of 100 Centesimos	0 1 10'9	2, 5, 10, 20 Colones	5, 10, 25, 50 Centesimos
Cuba—Silver <i>Piastre</i> of 100 Centavos .....	..	No coinage	No coinage
Spanish Gold Dollar	0 3 9½	..	..
U.S. Gold Dollar	0 4 1'32	..	..
Czechoslovakia—(Krone currency proposed) .....	..	..	..
Danzig—Danzig gulden	0 0 9'6	..	..
Denmark—Gold Krone of 100 Ore	0 1 1½	10 & 20 Kroner	1, 2 Kroner; 10 & 25 Ore
Ecuador—Silver <i>Sucré</i> of 100 Centavos	0 2 0	10 & 20 <i>Sucrés</i>	1 <i>Sucré</i> ; 5, 10, 40, 50 Centavos
Egypt—Gold Pound of 100 Piastres	1 0 3¾	Egyptian Pound 50 Piastres	5, 10, 20 Piastres
Estonia—Nominal, Estonian Mark	0 0 9'513	..	..
Actual, Paper Mark .....	..	..	..
Finland—Gold Markka of 100 Penni	0 0 9'513	10, 20 Markkaa	1, 2, Markka; 25, 50 Penni
France—Franc of 100 Centimes	0 0 9'513	10 & 20 Francs	1, 2, 5 Francs; 20 and 50 Centimes
Algeria—Same as France .....	..	..	..
Indo-China—Dollar of 100 Cents	0 3 4½	..	1 <i>Piastre</i>
Madagascar—Same as France .....	..	..	..
Tunis—Same as France .....	..	..	..
German States—Mark of 100 Pfennige	0 0 11'7483	10 and 20 Mark	1, 2, 3, 5 Mark; 50 Pfennige
Greece—Nominal, Drachma of 100 Lepta	0 0 9'513	5, 10, 20 Drachmae	1, 2, 5 Drachmae; 20, 50 Lepta
Actual, Paper Drachma	0 0 9½	..	..
Guatemala—Nominal, Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos, or 101 Gold Quetzal	0 4 0	5 and 10 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> ; ¼, ½, 1, 2, 4 Reales
Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 0 3	..	..
Haiti—Nominal, Gold Gourde of 100 Centavos	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10 Gourdes	1 Gourde; 5, 10, 20, 25, 50 Centavos
Actual, Paper Gourde	0 0 8½	..	..
Honduras—Silver <i>Peso</i> of 100 Centavos	0 4 0	..	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 5, 10, 25, 50 Centavos
Hungary—Krone of 100 Heller	0 0 10	10, 20 and 100 Kronen	1, 2 and 5 Kronen
Italy—Lira of 100 Centesimi	0 0 9'513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 Lire	1, 2, 5 Lire; 50 Centesimi
Tripoli—Same as Italy .....	..	..	..
Japan—Gold Yen of 100 Sen	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 Yen	10, 20, 50 Sen
Korea—Gold Won of 100 Chon	0 2 0½	5, 10, 20 Won	10, 20, 50 Chon

Country and Monetary Unit.	Value of Unit in British Currency.	Gold Coins.	Silver Coins.
Latvia—Proposed, Gold <i>Lat. of 100 grashchi</i>	£ s. d. 0 0 9'513	100, 50, 20, 10 <i>Lats</i>	5, 2, 1 <i>Lats</i> ; 50 <i>grashchi</i>
§Liberia—U.S. Dollar of 100 Cents	0 4 1'32	...	10, 25, 50 <i>Cents</i>
Lithuania—Gold <i>Litas</i>	0 0 4'932	...	5, 2, 1 <i>Lits.</i>
Luxemburg—Franc = 80 <i>Pfennige</i>	0 0 9'513	...	...
§Mexico—Nominal, Gold Dollar of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 2 0½	5, 10 <i>Dollars</i>	1 <i>Dollar</i> ; 10, 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>
Actual, Silver Dollar	0 3 5½*	...	...
Monaco—Franc of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	0 0 9'513	20 & 100 <i>Francs</i>	...
§Montenegro—See Yugo-Slavia			
Morocco—Silver <i>Piastre</i> =5 <i>Francs</i>	0 4 11½	...	1 <i>Piastre</i> ; ½, ¼ <i>Piastre</i>
§Netherlands—Gold <i>Florin</i> or <i>Gulden</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 1 7'824	5, 10 <i>Florins</i>	½, 1, 2½ <i>Florins</i> 10, 25 <i>Cents</i>
Java—Gold <i>Ducat</i>	0 9 4½	...	...
Curacao—Same as Netherlands .....	...	...	...
Nicaragua—Gold <i>Cordoba</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 4 1'32	...	5, 10, 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 0 4*	...	...
§Norway—Gold <i>Krone</i> of 100 <i>Ore</i>	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 <i>Kroner</i>	1, 2 <i>Kroner</i> ; 10, 25, 50 <i>Ore</i>
Omân—Muhamâdi of 20 <i>Gad</i>	1 0 1½	...	Maria Theresa Dollar and Indian Rupees
Panama—Gold <i>Balboa</i> of 2 <i>Pesos</i>	0 4 1	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 <i>Balboas</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 5, 10, 20, 50 <i>Cents</i>
Paraguay—Nominal, <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 3 11½	...	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 5, 10, 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>
Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 0 3*	...	...
Persia—Silver <i>Kran</i> of 20 <i>Shahis</i> or 1000 <i>Dinars</i>	0 0 4*	½, 1 <i>Toman</i> (10 <i>Kran</i>); 2 <i>Kran</i> ½, ½, 1 <i>Libra</i>	¼, ½, 1, 2 <i>Kran</i> ½, ½, 1 <i>Sol</i> ; ½, 1 <i>Dinero</i> ; 5, 10, 20 <i>Centavos</i>
§Peru—Libra of 10 <i>Soles</i> (=100 <i>Dineros</i> =1000 <i>Centavos</i>)	1 0 0	...	5, 10, 20 <i>Centavos</i>
§Poland—Gold <i>Zloty</i>	0 0 9'513	100, 50, 20, 10 <i>Zloty</i>	5, 2, 1, ½ <i>Zloty</i>
§Portugal—Nominal, Gold <i>escudo</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 4 5¼	10, 1, ½, 1 <i>Escudo</i>	1 <i>Milreis</i> , ½, 1, 2, 5 <i>Teston</i>
Actual, Paper <i>escudo</i>	0 3 4	...	...
Portuguese India—Indian <i>Rupee</i> = 400 <i>Reis</i>	0 1 4	...	1 <i>Rupee</i> .
§Rumania—Gold <i>Leu</i> of 100 <i>Bani</i>	0 0 9'513	10, 12½, 20, 25, 50, 100 <i>Lei</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Lei</i> ; 50 <i>Bani</i>
§Russia—Nominal, Gold <i>Rouble</i> of 100 <i>Kopecks</i>	0 2 1½	5, 7½, 10, 15 <i>Roubles</i>	1 <i>Rouble</i> ; 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50 <i>Kopecks</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Rouble</i> .....	+	...	...
Salvador—Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 3 11½	1, 2, 5, 10, 20 <i>Pesos</i>	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 5, 10, 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>
Paper <i>Peso</i>	0 1 3½*	...	...
§Serbia—See Yugo-Slavia			
Siam—Gold <i>Tical</i> of 100 <i>Satangs</i>	0 1 8	Dos of 10 <i>Ticals</i>	¼, ½, 1 <i>Tical</i>
§Spain—Nominal, Silver <i>Peseta</i>	0 0 9'513	5, 10, 20, 50, 100 <i>Pesetas</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Pesetas</i> ; 20, 50 <i>Centimos</i>
Actual, Paper <i>Peseta</i>	0 0 9	...	...
§Sweden—Gold <i>Krona</i> of 100 <i>Ore</i>	0 1 1½	5, 10, 20 <i>Kronor</i>	1, 2 <i>Kronor</i> ; 10, 25, 50 <i>Ore</i>
§Switzerland—Franc of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	0 0 9'513	10, 20 <i>Francs</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Francs</i> ; 50 <i>Centimes</i>
§Turkey—Turkish <i>Lira</i> of 100 <i>Piastres</i>	0 18 0	25, 50, 100, 250, 500 <i>Piastres</i>	½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 <i>Piastres</i>
Gold <i>Piastre</i> of 40 <i>Paras</i>	0 0 2'165	...	...
§United States—Gold Dollar of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 4 1'32	1, 2½, 5, 10, 20 <i>Dollars</i>	¼, ½, 1 <i>Dollar</i> ; 1 <i>Dime</i>
Philippines—Filipino = 50 U.S. Cents	0 2 0'66	...	...
§Uruguay—Nominal, Gold <i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centesimos</i>	0 4 3	...	1 <i>Peso</i> ; 10, 20, 50 <i>Centesimos</i>
Actual, Silver <i>Peso</i>	0 4 2*	...	...
Venezuela—Gold <i>Bolivar</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 0 9½	5, 10, 20, 50 <i>Bolivares</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Bolivares</i> ; 20, 50 <i>Centavos</i>
§Yugo-Slavia—Dinar of 100 <i>Paras</i>	0 0 9'513	10, 20 <i>Dinars</i>	1, 2, 5 <i>Dinars</i> ; 50 <i>Paras</i>

* See note on p. 416.

† The new Soviet coins are of the same weight and fineness as the Tsarist coins. See Exchange Rate, p. 419.

EXCHANGE RATES, 1924 and 1925.

THE following table shows the London Rate of Exchange, with the method of quoting, the maximum and minimum for 1924 and January to October, 1925, and the local value of the £1 sterling at October 10, 1925.

City.	Method of Quoting.	1924.		Jan. to Oct. 10, 1925.		Local Value of £ (Oct. 10, 1925.) in £ s. d.
		Average Maximum.	Average Minimum.	Average Maximum.	Average Minimum.	
New York	Dollars to £	\$4.734	\$4.207	\$4.863	\$4.746	£ 8. d.
Montreal	Dollars to £	\$4.748	\$4.318	\$4.863	\$4.760	0 19 10 ³ / ₄
Buenos Aires	Pence to \$	46 ³ / ₄ d.	39 ³ / ₄ d.	46 ³ / ₄ d.	42 ³ / ₄ d.	0 19 10 ³ / ₄
Monte Video	Pence to \$	52 d.	41 d.	50 ¹ / ₂ d.	46 ³ / ₄ d.	1 0 5 ³ / ₄
Mexico	Pence to \$	30 d.	25 d.	25 d.	24 ¹ / ₂ d.	1 0 4
Lima	£1 to Libra (£P.)	14 ¹ / ₂ p.	4 ¹ / ₂ p.	24 ¹ / ₂ p.	11 ¹ / ₂ p.	1 0 3 ³ / ₄
Rio de Janeiro	Pence to Milreis	61 ³ / ₄ d.	4 ¹ / ₂ d.	71 ¹ / ₂ d.	41 ³ / ₄ d.	1 4 10 ³ / ₄
Valparaiso	Dollars to £	\$45.50	\$38.70	\$44.10	\$39.40	2 3 2 ¹ / ₂
Paris	Francs to £	120.25 fr.	65.60 fr.	109.05 fr.	87.10 fr.	2 19 5
Brussels	Francs to £	138.50 fr.	76.63 fr.	112.10 fr.	91.90 fr.	4 3 4
Berne	Francs to £	25.00 fr.	23.29 fr.	25.14 fr.	24.31 fr.	4 4 10
Athens	Drachmae to £	305.0 dr.	200.0 dr.	352.5 dr.	250.0 dr.	0 19 11
Rome	Lire to £	112.25 lire.	94.38 lire	144.50 lire	111.43 lire	13 19 7
Madrid	Pesetas to £	35.35 p.	30.95 p.	34.04 p.	33.10 p.	4 15 10
Belgrade	Dinar to £	393 din.	305 din.	305 din.	268 din.	1 6 9
Sofia	Lev to £	645 lev.	540 lev.	680 lev.	642.5 lev.	10 15 9
Amsterdam	Florins to £	11.85 fl.	11.29 fl.	12.15 fl.	11.71 fl.	26 9 4
Lisbon	Pence to Escudo	21 ³ / ₄ d.	18 ³ / ₄ d.	21 ³ / ₄ d.	21 ³ / ₄ d.	0 19 10 ¹ / ₂
Oslo	Kroner to £	32.87 kr.	29.60 kr.	31.39 kr.	22.35 kr.	21 6 8
Copenhagen	Kroner to £	28.20 kr.	24.43 kr.	26.97 kr.	19.20 kr.	1 2 1
Stockholm	Kroner to £	17.56 kr.	16.13 kr.	18.17 kr.	17.60 kr.	0 19 10 ³ / ₄
Helsingfors	F. Marks to £	188.3 fin.	168.5 fin.	193.4 fin.	188.3 fin.	7 12 4
Berlin	Gold Marks to £	19.88 m.*	18.70 m.*	20.44 m.	19.94 m.	0 19 11
Warsaw	Zloty to £	24.65 zl.†	22.30 zl.†	29.50 zlotys	24.65 zlotys	1 3 5
Reval	Estonian Mks. to £	1,750 E. m.†	E. m.†	1,830 E. m.	1,750 E. m.	...
Riga	Lats to £	24.65 lats.	21.64 lats.	25.19 lats.	24.62 lats.	0 19 10 ³ / ₄
Bucharest	Lei to £	1,080 lei	750 lei	1,090 lei	902.5 lei	39 19 0
Prague	Kroner to £	156.8 kr.	141.3 kr.	164.2 kr.	156.9 kr.	6 16 0
Vienna	Kronen to £	335,500 kr.	296,500 kr.	34.58 sch.	33.80 sch.	0 19 11 ³ / ₄
Budapest	Kronen to £	395,000 kr.	85,000 kr.	346,000 kr.	345,000 kr.	14,404 13 3
Constanti- nople	Piastres to £	876.5 pstrs.	797.5 pstrs.	972.5 pstrs.	812.5 pstrs.	7 15 0
Alexandria	Piastres to £	97.50 pstrs.	97.47 pstrs.	97.50 pstrs.	97.47 pstrs.	1 0 0 ¹ / ₄
Guayaquil	Sucrés to £	23.80 sucres	17.18 sucres	25.00 sucres	18.50 sucres	2 2 7
Caracas	Bolivares to £	24.40 bol.	22.00 bol.	25.60 bol.	24.50 bol.	0 19 11 ³ / ₄
Barranquilla	Pesos to £	95.12 pes.	85.76 pes.	102.00 pes.	95.12 pes.	0 19 8
Managua	Cordobas to £	4.80 cord.	4.80 cord.	4.80 cord.	4.80 cord.	0 19 8 ³ / ₄
San Salvador	Colones to £	9.52 col.	8.55 col.	9.90 col.	9.55 col.	1 0 0 ¹ / ₂
Costa Rica	Colones to £	19.70 col.	17.17 col.	18.92 col.	18.60 col.	1 16 2 ¹ / ₂
Guatemala	Pesos to £	284.0 pes.	255 pes.	292 pes.	284.0 pes.	3 4 8 ³ / ₄
City						
La Paz (Bolivia)	Pence to Boliviano	18 d.	16 ¹ / ₄ d.	17 ¹ / ₄ d.	17 ¹ / ₄ d.	1 1 9 ¹ / ₂
Bombay	Sterling to Rupee	1/6 ³ / ₄	1/4 ¹ / ₂	1/6 ³ / ₄	1/5 ³ / ₄	1 6 4 ³ / ₄
Calcutta	Sterling to Rupee	1/6 ³ / ₄	1/4 ¹ / ₂	1/6 ³ / ₄	1/5 ³ / ₄	1 6 4 ³ / ₄
Hong Kong	Sterling to \$	2/6	2/3 ³ / ₄	2/5 ³ / ₄	2/3 ³ / ₄	...
Shanghai	Sterling to Tael	3/5 ³ / ₄	3/1 ¹ / ₂	3/3 ³ / ₄	3/0 ³ / ₄	...
Singapore	Sterling to \$	2/4 ¹ / ₂	2/4	2/4 ¹ / ₂	2/4	...
Kobe	Pence to Yen	2/2 ¹ / ₂	1/7 ³ / ₄	1/9 ³ / ₄	1/7 ³ / ₄	1 4 2
Moscow	Tchervonetz to £1,000	937 Tchz.	820 Tchz.	943 Tchz.	920 Tchz.	...
Danzig	D. Gulden to £	25 D.g.	D.g.	25 D.g.	D.g.	...

* Prior to Oct. 11, 1924, paper marks were quoted. The maximum up to that date was 22.5 billions and the minimum 17 billion marks to the £. The maximum and minimum given is for the gold mark period, Oct. 12 to the end of the year.

† In May, 1924, the Polish gold zlotys currency replaced the paper mark currency.

‡ Rate on Dec. 31, 1924.

§ New Austrian schilling currency quoted from the commencement of March, 1925. One new Austrian schilling equalled 10,000 old paper kroner.

Weights and Measures.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

- 20 grains = 1 scruple (℥i) (= 1.296 Grammes).
 3 scruples = 1 drachm (℥i) (= 3.888 Grammes).
 8 drachms = 1 ounce (= 31.1035 Grammes).

Measures of Capacity.

- 60 minims (min.) = 1 fluid drachm (= 3.552 Millilitres).
 8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (= 28.4123 Centilitres).
 20 fluid ounces = 1 pint (= 0.568 Litre).
 8 pints = 1 GALLON (= 4.5459631 Litres).

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the Avoirdupois dram, and is spelt differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid drachm (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to two Avoirdupois drams.

Approximate Equivalents:—

- 1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ¼ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅙ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

- 7000 grains (gr.) = 1 pound (lb.)
 16 drams (dr.) = 1 ounce (oz.) (= 28.350 Grammes).
 16 ounces = 1 POUND (= 0.45359243 Kilogram).
 14 pounds = 1 stone* (= 6.350 Kilograms).
 28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a cwt.) (= 12.70 Kilograms).
 100 pounds = 1 cental (= 45.359243 Kilograms).
 4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (cwt.) (= 50.8022 Kilograms).
 20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton (= 1.0160 Tonnes or 1016.0 Kilograms).

Troy Weight.

- 24 grains = 1 pennyweight (dwt.) (= 1.5552 Grammes).
 20 dwt. = 1 ounce (= 31.1035 Grammes).

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce, = 480 Avoirdupois grains, (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. There is no Troy POUND.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 milligrammes is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

* The Smithfield stone (for dead meat) is 8 lb. only.

Measures of Capacity.

- 4 gills = 1 pint (= 0.568 Litre).
 2 pints = 1 quart (= 1.136 Litres).
 4 quarts = 1 GALLON (= 4.5459631 Litres).
 2 gallons = 1 peck (= 9.0919 Litres).
 8 gallons = 1 bushel (= 3.637 Dekalitres).
 8 bushels = 1 quarter (= 2.909 Hectolitres).
 A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length.

- 12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.) (= 0.30480 Metre).
 3 feet = 1 yard (yd.) (= 0.914399 Metre).
 6 feet = 1 fathom (= 1.8288 Metres).
 5½ yards = 1 pole (= 5.0292 Metres).
 22 yards = 1 chain (= 20.1168 Metres).
 220 yards = 1 furlong (= 201.168 Metres).
 8 furlongs = 1 mile (= 1.6093 Kilometres).
 3 miles = 1 league (seldom used).
 100 links = 1 chain (22 yards).
 10 chains = 1 furlong.
 8 furlongs = 1 mile.

A Pole of 5½ yards is a quarter of a chain.

A Cricket Pitch is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A Lawn Tennis Court is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A Croquet Lawn is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

A Badminton Court is 44 × 20 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft high at centre.

Birmingham Gauge.

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878 made standards on and after Nov. 1, 1914, certain new divisions of an inch. The equivalent of an inch is 15/16 B.G. The numbers proceed by units down to 1/16 B.G., which = 0.3964 inch, and from 1 B.G. (3532 inch) by units to 52 B.G. (0.0095 inch).

Square or Surface Measure.

- 144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot (= 9.2903 Sq. Decimetres).
 9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard (= 0.836126 Sq. Metre).
 30¼ sq. yards = 1 perch, or rod, or pole (= 25.293 Sq. Metres).
 40 perches = 1 rood (= 10.117 Ares).
 4 roods (4840 sq. yards) = 1 acre (= 0.40468 Hectare).
 10 square chains = 1 acre.
 640 acres = 1 square mile (= 2.58995 Sq. Kilometres).

Note.—The Anglo-Saxon acre's length is the furlong, and the acre's breadth the chain.

Cubic Measure.

- 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (= 0.028317 Cubic metre).
 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (= 0.764553 Cubic metre).

Angular or Circular Measure.

- 60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').
 60 minutes = 1 degree (°).
 30 degrees = 1 sign.
 90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
 12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.
 Diameter of circle × 3.1416 = circumference.
 Diameter squared × .7854 = area of circle.
 Diameter squared × 3.1416 = surface of sphere.
 Diameter cubed × .5236 = solidity of sphere.
 One degree of circumference × 57.3 = radius.
 Diameter of cylinder × 3.1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.
 Diameter squared × .7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

Ballast (Pig) =	56 lb.
Beef (Barrel) =	200 lb.
Biscuits (Bag) =	102 lb.
Blacklead (Cask) =	11½ cwt.
Butter (Barrel) =	4 firkins = 224 lb.
Camphor (Box) =	1 cwt.
Cloves (Matt) =	80 lb.
" (Chest) =	200 lb.
Coal (Sack) =	224 lb.
" (Bushel) =	80 lb.
" (Chaldron) =	85 bushels.
" (Ton) =	10 sacks.
Cocoa (Bag) =	112 lb.
" (Cask) =	1 cwt. 28 lb.
Coffee (Bag) =	140 to 168 lb.
" (Bale of Mocha) =	224 to 280 lb.
" (Barrel) =	112 to 168 lb.
" (Tierce) =	5 to 7 cwt.
Cotton (U.S. Bale) =	400 to 500 lb.
" (Egyptian Bale) =	700 to 740 lb.
" (Indian Bale) =	500 to 600 lb.
Currants (Caroteel) =	5 to 9 cwt.
Flour (Peck) =	14 lb.
" (Sack) =	280 lb.
" (U.S. Barrel) =	196 lb.
Glass (Seam) =	24 stone of 5 lb. = 120 lb.
Gunpowder (Barrel) =	100 lb.
Hides (Last) =	12 dozen.
Honey (Gallon) =	12 lb.
Hops (Bag) =	280 lb.
" (Pocket) =	1½ to 2 cwt.
Lead (Fodder) :—	
London and Hull =	19½ cwt.
Derby and Newcastle =	21½ cwt.
Meat (Stone) =	8 lb.
Nuts (Barcelona, Bag) =	126 lb.
Oats (Barrel) =	14 stone.
Pepper (Bag of black) =	316 lb.
" (Bag of white) =	168 lb.
Pork (Barrel) =	224 lb.
Potatoes (Sack) =	112 lb. (since 1923).
Raisins (Barrel) =	112 lb.
Rice (Bag) =	168 lb.
Sago (Bag) =	112 lb.
Saltpetre (Bag) =	168 lb.
Soft Soap (Barrel or Pack) =	256 lb.
" (Firkin) =	64 lb.
Steel (Faggot) =	120 lb.
Sugar (Bag) =	112-196 lb.
" (Hogshead) =	13 to 16 cwt.
" (Tierce) =	7 to 9 cwt.
Tar (Barrel) =	26½ gallons.
Tea (Chest) =	84 lb.
Tobacco (Hogshead) =	12 to 18 cwt.
Turpentine (Barrel) =	224 to 280 lb.
Wood (Cord) =	128 cubic feet.
Wool (Sack) =	364 lb.

Wheat, Corn, and Flour.

Wheat and other cereals are commonly sold by weight, the bushel being thus reckoned :—

Wheat, English, 60 lb.	Foreign, 62 lb.
Barley, English, 56 lb.	French, 52½ lb.
Mediterranean, 50 lb.	

Oats, English, 39 lb.	Foreign, 38 and 40 lb.
Rye and Maize, 60 lb.	Buckwheat, 52 lb.

Under the *Corn Sales Act of 1921* the Corn Returns Act of 1882 is amended, and provision is made for the sale of cereals by weight in terms of the hundredweight of 112 imperial standard pounds.

100 lb. wheat produces 70 lb. flour.

100 lb. flour produces 130 lb. bread.

A quatern loaf = 4 lb.

A last of grain = 80 bushels.

NOTE.—A *Quarter* is a heaped measure of 8 bushels. A bushel of English wheat is reckoned as 60 lb. weight, and a *Quarter* as 480 lb.

Hay and Straw.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb. Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.

Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.

Load of hay or straw = 36 trusses.

Ton of hay = 36 trusses.

An acre of grass should yield 1 to 2 tons of hay.

Sizes of Barrels and Bottles. Gals.

Firkin or Quarter Barrel.....	9 = 9 × 1
Kilderkin, Rundlet, or ½ Barrel	18 = 9 × 2
Barrel.....	36 = 9 × 4
Hogshead (1½ barrels).....	54 = 9 × 6
Puncheon (2 barrels).....	72 = 9 × 8
Butt of Ale (3 barrels).....	108 = 9 × 12
An Anker = 10 gallons; a Tierce = 42 gallons;	
a Pipe of Port or Masdew = 115 gals.; Teneriffe	
= 100 gals.; Marsala = 93 gals.; Madeira and	
Cape = 92 gals.; Sherry and Tent = 108 gals.;	
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas = 117 gals.; Aum	
of Hock and Rhenish = 30 gals.; Hogshead of	
Brandy, 60 gals.; Claret, 46; Port, 57; Sherry, 54;	
Madeira, 46 gallons; Puncheon of Brandy or	
Rum = 120 gals.	

Bottles.—The customary glass bottle of wine or spirits should contain one-sixth of a gallon = 26½ fluid ounces.

In the drug trade two large bottles are used :—

Corbyn... = 40 fluid oz. (quart).

Winchester quart = 80 " (½ gallon).

Water.

The British Ton is the weight of a cubic British Metre of pure water at the temperature of melting ice, very nearly. At present, the following relations hold good :—

Cubic inch.....	= 252.458 grains.
Gallon (277.274 cub. in.) =	10 lb. (distilled).
Cubic foot.....	= 62.321 lb.
35.943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) =	1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186.963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21.6 lb. in addition to its own weight.

Railway Gauges.

In Great Britain = 4 ft. 8½ in.

" Ireland = 5 ft. 3 in.

" U.S.A. = 4 ft. 8½ in.

The 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge is also used in Canada, France, Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden and European Turkey.

" Australia :—

N.S.W. = 3 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 8½ in.

Victoria and South Australia = 5 ft. 3 in.

Queensland and Western Australia = 3 ft. 6 in.

" New Zealand = 3 ft. 6 in.

" India = 2 ft. 6 in.; 3 ft. 3½ in. and 5 ft. 6 in.

" South Africa = 3 ft. 6 in.

" Egypt = 4 ft. 8½ and 3 ft. 6 in.

" Ceylon = 5 ft. 6 in.

" Japan = 3 ft. 6 in.

" Russia = 5 ft. 0 in.

" Spain and Portugal = 5 ft. 6 in.

" Asia Minor = 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 5½ in.

A single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge requires 12 ft. of roadway; a double track requires 23 ft. of roadway.

Electrical Measures.

It is customary to express electrical measurements in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units), and the value of the units has been fixed by international agreement. The principal units are as follow:—

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice, 14.4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area, and of a length of 106.3 centimetres.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampere*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, in accordance with a certain specification, deposits silver at the rate of 0.001118 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electro-motive force, the international *Volt*, which is the E.M.F. that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the E.M.F. between the poles or electrodes of the voltaic cell known as Clark's cell at a temperature of 15°C ., and prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second.

As a unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a conductor charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity. The unit generally used in practice is one-millionth part of this, or the microfarad.

As the unit of work, the *Joule*, which is 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm. In practice the watt-hour is usually employed. It represents the work done by such a current in an hour, and equals $3,600$ joules.

As the unit of power, the *Watt*, which is 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second. 746 watts = 1 horse-power, and the value of a Board of Trade unit (B.O.T.U.) is $1,000$ watt-hours, or $3,600,000$ joules, or $\frac{1}{2}$ horse-power hours.

As the unit of induction, the *Henry*, which is the induction in the circuit when the E.M.F. induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one international ampere per second.

Builders' Measurements.

Stock or kiln bricks.....	$8\frac{1}{2}$ inches	$\times \frac{4}{4}$	$\times \frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$
Welsh fire-bricks	9	$\times \frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$	$\times \frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{2\frac{1}{2}}$
Paving bricks.....	9	$\times \frac{4\frac{1}{2}}{4\frac{1}{2}}$	$\times \frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Square tiles.....	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$\times \frac{9\frac{3}{4}}{9\frac{3}{4}}$	$\times 1$
"	6	$\times \frac{6}{6}$	$\times 1$
Dutch clinker bricks ...	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$\times \frac{3}{3}$	$\times \frac{1\frac{1}{2}}{1\frac{1}{2}}$
A Red of Brickwork $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet \times $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet \times $\frac{1}{2}$ brick thick = 306 cubic feet, or $11\frac{1}{2}$ cubic			

yards, and contains about $4,500$ bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar. The rod being 5 British metres, a rod of brickwork is 25 square metres $1\frac{1}{2}$ bricks thick = very nearly 10 cubic metres.

Ordinary bricks weigh about $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each; a load of 500 weighs about 1 ton 11 cwt. 1 qr.

A Piece of machine printed Wall Paper is $11\frac{1}{2}$ yd. long and 21 in. wide; of hand printed 12 yd. long \times 21 in. wide. French wall papers are usually 9 yd. \times 18 in.

Timber and Wood.

100 superficial feet = 1 square of flooring.

50 cubic feet of planks = 1 load.

42 do. timber = 1 shipping ton.

128 do. do. = 1 stack.

128 do. do. = 1 cord.

A standard hundred of deals contains 120 pieces.

The Petrograd standard consists of 165 cubic feet, or 120 pieces $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 11 in. \times 12 ft., or 120 pieces 3 in. \times 11 in. \times 6 ft.

A Batten is not more than 7 inches wide; a Deal not more than 9 inches; Planks are 2 to 4 inches thick, and 10 inches and up in width.

Sizes of Slates.

	in. in.		in. in.
Empress	26×16	Ladies	16×10
" Small	26×14	" Small ...	16×8
Princesses	24×14	" Large ...	14×12
Duchesses	24×12	"	14×8
Marchionesses	22×12	Plantation ...	13×11
" Small	22×11	Doubled	13×10
Countesses	20×10	"	13×7
" Wide	20×12	Small	12×8
Viscountesses... ..	18×10	Ditto	12×6
" Small	18×9	Ditto	$11 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$

Specific Gravities.

Weight of any volume of following substances compared with the weight of the same volume of water.

Alcohol	0.79	Mercury	13.60
Aluminium.....	2.67	Milk	1.03
Basalt	2.86	Olive Oil	0.92
Beer	1.02	Petroleum	0.88
Blood	1.06	Platinum.....	21.45
Brandy	0.84	Portland Stone...	2.00
Brass	8.00	Sand, river	1.90
Chalk	1.08	" pit	1.80
Cider	1.02	Shingle.....	1.60
Clay	1.90	Silver	10.51
Coal, Welch	1.60	Sodium	0.97
" Newcastle	1.24	Steel	7.75
Copper	8.94	Thames ballast...	1.80
Cork	0.24	Tin	7.29
Earth	1.60	Turpentine.....	0.87
Glass	2.80	Urine	1.01
Glycerine	1.26	WATER	1.00
Gold	19.32	Wine, Bordeaux ..	0.99
Gravel, coarse ...	1.85	Wood:—	
Gunpowder	0.93	Ash	0.84
Honey	1.45	Beech	0.85
Ice	0.92	Cedar	0.61
Iridium	22.38	Cherry	0.72
Iron, cast	7.20	Ebony	1.33
" wrought ...	7.79	Mahogany	1.06
Ivory	1.83	Oak	1.17
Lead	11.35	Poplar	0.38
Limestone	2.50	Walnut	0.67
Marble.....	2.70	Zinc	7.19
Marl.....	1.90		

To find the weight of a cubic foot, multiply 62.321 lb. by the specific gravity. To find the number of cubic feet in one ton, divide 35.043 by the specific gravity.

Weight of Cubic Foot and Cubic Yard.

A cubic foot of fresh water = $62\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; salt water $63\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Timber—ash 49 lb.; beech 43 lb.; birch 49 lb.; cork 15 lb.; elm 36 lb.; pine 41 lb.; oak 59 lb. A cubic foot of clay weighs 125 lb.; of loose earth 95 lb.

A cubic yard of anthracite coal, solid, weighs 2,160 lb.; bituminous 2,025 lb.; cannel 1,400 lb. A cubic yard of compressed hay = 225 lb.; of hay in stack, 126 lb.; of compressed straw, 145 lb.; of straw in stack, 90 lb.; of grain, 20 bushels.

Fish.

In Scotland, and at certain places in England and Wales at which the Cran Measures Act, 1908, has been put into operation, fresh herrings must be sold by the *Cran*, containing 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons, or *Quarter Cran* of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons. In the Isle of Man and in Ireland herrings are sold by the *Maze*, which contains 5 long hundreds of 126 each. On the East Coast of England, at places where the above-mentioned Act is not in force, they are sold by the *Last*, which contains 13,200 fish. They are counted by the *Warp*, which is 4 fish. 33 Warps = 1 Long Hundred, 132; 10 Hundred = 1 Thousand, 1,320; 10 Thousand = 1 Last, 13,200. Cured herrings are sold in barrels, the capacity of which, in Scotland, must always be 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons, or in half-barrels of 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. Herring barrels or half-barrels must be of corresponding capacity in England and Wales if they are presented for the Government Brand at any place at which the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, is in force.

A *Quintal* of fish (Newfoundland, &c.) is 100 lb.; a barrel of anchovies = 30 lb.; a "box of fish" is about 90 lb.

Geographical Measures.

The *North and South Poles* are two points at the opposite extremities of that diameter of the earth round which it revolves. The *Equator* is a great circle, equally distant from the North and South Poles. For geographical purposes, the surface of the earth is divided by circles, called the circles of Latitude and Longitude. The circles of *Latitude* are small circles parallel to the Equator. The circles of *Longitude* are great circles perpendicular to the Equator, and passing through the North and South Poles. These circles are divided into Degrees, Minutes, and Seconds. Degrees of Latitude are numbered from the Equator to the North and South Poles. Degrees of Longitude are numbered from the primary circle of Longitude, or Meridian, which passes through the astronomical observatory of Greenwich (England).

A *Geographical Mile* is the length of one minute of Latitude. If the earth was a sphere, every minute of Latitude would be of the same length; but, as it is a spheroid, the length of a minute increases from 6,046 feet at the Equator to 6,108 feet at the Poles. The mean length of the geographical mile is 6,076.8 feet. The *Nautical Mile* is (strictly speaking) the length of a minute of the meridian, and is thus identical with the geographical mile. In practice, however, it is taken as the *Admiralty Knot* of 6,080 feet, divided into 10 cables, which are assumed to be 100 fathoms, or 600 feet.

The Polar diameter of the Earth is 7,899 English miles. The mean equatorial diameter is 7,926 miles. The circumference at the Equator is 24,902 miles.

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and Centigrade.

CENT. FAH.T. RMR.			CENT. FAH.T. RMR.		
100 B.	212 B.	80 R.	25	77	20.0
99	210.2	79.2	24	75.2	19.2
98	208.4	78.4	23	73.4	18.4
97	206.6	77.6	22	71.6	17.6
96	204.8	76.8	21	69.8	16.8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201.2	75.2	19	66.2	15.2
93	199.4	74.4	18	64.4	14.4
92	197.6	73.6	17	62.6	13.6
91	195.8	72.8	16	60.8	12.8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192.2	71.2	14	57.2	11.2
88	190.4	70.4	13	55.4	10.4
87	188.6	69.6	12	53.6	9.6
86	186.8	68.8	11	51.8	8.8
85	185	68	10	50	8.0
84	183.2	67.2	9	48.2	7.2
83	181.4	66.4	8	46.4	6.4
82	179.6	65.6	7	44.6	5.6
81	177.8	64.8	6	42.8	4.8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174.2	63	4	39.2	3.2
78	172.4	62	3	37.4	2.4
77	170.6	61.6	2	35.6	1.6
76	168.8	60.8	1	33.8	0.8
75	167	60	0	32	0.0
74	165.2	59.2	1	30.2	0.8
73	163.4	58.4	2	28.4	1.6
72	161.6	57.6	3	26.6	2.4
71	159.8	56.8	4	24.8	3.2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156.2	55.2	6	21.2	4.8
68	154.4	54.4	7	19.4	5.6
67	152.6	53.6	8	17.6	6.4
66	150.8	52.8	9	15.8	7.2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147.2	51.2	11	12.2	8.8
63	145.4	50.4	12	10.4	9.6
62	143.6	49.6	13	8.6	10.4
61	141.8	48.8	14	6.8	11.2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138.2	47.2	16	3.2	12.8
58	136.4	46.4	17	1.4	13.6
57	134.6	45.6	18	0	14.4
56	132.8	44.8	19	2.2	15.2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129.2	43.2	21	5.8	16.8
53	127.4	42.4	22	7.6	17.6
52	125.6	41.6	23	9.3	18.4
51	123.8	40.8	24	11.2	19.2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120.2	39.2	26	14.8	20.8
48	118.4	38.4	27	16.6	21.6
47	116.6	37.6	28	18.4	22.4
46	114.8	36.8	29	20.2	23.2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111.2	35.2	31	23.8	24.8
43	109.4	34.4	32	25.6	25.6
42	107.6	33.6	33	27.4	26.4
41	105.8	32.8	34	29.2	27.2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102.2	31.2	36	32.8	28.8
38	100.4	30.4	37	34.6	29.6
37	98.6	29.6	38	36.4	30.4
36	96.8	28.8	39	38.2	31.2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93.2	27.2	41	41.8	32.8
33	91.4	26.4	42	43.6	33.6
32	89.6	25.6	43	45.4	34.4
31	87.8	24.8	44	47.2	35.2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84.2	23.2	46	50.8	36.8
28	82.4	22.4	47	52.6	37.6
27	80.6	21.6	48	54.4	38.4
26	78.8	20.8	49	56.2	39.2

NOTE.—The normal temperature of the human body is 98.4° F., or 37° (36.9°) C., or 29.5° R. Freezing point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R.; Boiling point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. "Absolute" Temperature is Temperature reckoned from "Absolute Zero," which is at 273° C. below 0° F., and 218.4° below 0° R.

Nautical Measures.

6 feet = 1 fathom.

100 fathoms = 1 cable length.

10 cables = 1 nautical mile.

60 nautical miles = 1 degree.

The assumed length of the cable is 600 feet (=182·87 metres), but it is strictly 606·97 feet (=185 metres). The conventional Nautical Mile (the *Knot* in speed measurements) is 10 cables, assumed at 6,080 feet (strictly 6,069·7 feet), but the Nautical Mile is strictly the length of a minute of the meridian and differs according to latitude.

Ship Measurement.

The Ton-measurement of cargo was originally the space occupied by 4 hogsheds (= a Tun) of wine = 50 cubic feet. It is now 40 cubic feet, which is approximately the bulk of 4 quarters, or a short ton, of wheat.

The *Ton-register*, the unit of capacity of a ship, was originally the space occupied by a Last of 10 Quarters of wheat = 100 cubic feet. This cubic space is the *Ton-register* used by all maritime nations, 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is the sum in cubic feet of all the various enclosed spaces of a vessel, divided by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage less certain deductions on account of crew spaces, engine room, water ballast, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Dead-weight tonnage, or carrying capacity, is the number of tons (of 2,240 lb.) of cargo that a vessel is capable of carrying when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*).

Displacement tonnage is the number of tons of sea water displaced by a vessel when charged to the load water line (*q.v.*), *i.e.*, it is the *weight* of vessel and contents in tons.

Load-water-line is the line that would be made round the shell of a vessel when loaded as deep as the minimum freeboard regulations permit.

Draught is the distance in feet from the lowest part of the bottom of a vessel to the actual water line at which the vessel is floating. Thus the load-water-line marks the greatest, or loaded, draught of a vessel. A vessel without any cargo in her hold or passengers or their luggage aboard is said to be "light ship," or "light," or "in ballast."

Free Board is the distance from the main or upper deck to the load-water-line of a vessel. As a general rule the minimum free board provides an amount of reserve buoyancy that will keep a vessel afloat with two compartments holed.

Bells and Watches on Board Ship.

Bells.—Time is kept by means of a bell, which is struck every half hour, except at certain times towards the end of a watch, when the bell is struck 10 or 15 minutes before the expiration of the regular half hour, partly as a signal to the Commanding Officer that the watch is about to be changed, and partly as a signal to the Officer of the next watch to prepare for duty.

Watches.—For purposes of discipline, and to divide the work fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions: the *Starboard* (right side, looking forward) and the *Port* (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided:—

Afternoon Watch	... ..	noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog	... ..	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog	... ..	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First	... ..	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle	... ..	midnight to 4 a.m.
Morning	... ..	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon	... ..	8 a.m. to noon.

This makes seven Watches, enabling the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having *Dog Watches*, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p.m. and 8 p.m. into two Watches.

For TIME AT SEA see p. 78.

Speed of Ships.

The *Knot* is a measure of speed of ships. The following table shows the equivalents of 1 to 42 knots in land (statute) miles per hour:—

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1	1·1515	15	17·2727	29	33·3939
2	2·3030	16	18·4242	30	34·5454
3	3·4545	17	19·5757	31	35·6969
4	4·6060	18	20·7272	32	36·8484
5	5·7575	19	21·8787	33	38·0000
6	6·9090	20	23·0303	34	39·1515
7	8·0606	21	24·1818	35	40·3030
8	9·2121	22	25·3333	36	41·4545
9	10·3636	23	26·4848	37	42·6060
10	11·5151	24	27·6363	38	43·7575
11	12·6666	25	28·7878	39	44·9090
12	13·8181	26	29·9393	40	46·0606
13	14·9696	27	31·0908	41	47·2121
14	16·1212	28	32·2424	42	48·3636

Measures of Energy, &c.

In Physics the unit of force is the *dyne*, the amount that, acting for one second on one gramme mass, gives it a velocity of one centimetre per second. The British unit is the *poundal*, which in one second gives one pound a velocity of one foot per second. One *poundal* = 13,825·5 *dynes*. In Meteorology the unit of atmospheric pressure is the *Bar*, equal to the pressure of 1,000,000 dynes (1 megadyne) per sq. centimetre. The Meteorological *Bar* is thus 1,000,000 Chemical Bars.

Horse power is energy exerted at the rate of 550 foot-pounds per second; an alternative unit is the *kilowatt* (102 kilogram-meters per second) = 737·59 foot pounds per second.

Thermal Unit.—The British Thermal Unit (*B.Th.U.*) is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. The *Gas Therm* = 100,000 *B.Th.U.* If *V* = cu. ft. consumed, *H* = declared heat value of the Company's gas (in *B.Th.U.* per cu. ft.), *P* = cost of therm in pence, *B* = total bill in pence—then *B* = *V* × *H* × *P* ÷ 100,000, whence equivalent cost (in pence) per 1,000 cu. ft. = *B* × 1,000 ÷ *V* = *H* × *P* ÷ 100.

Yarn Measures.

Cotton and Spun Silk Count.—

Thread = 1½ yards.

Lea or Skein, *skn.* = 120 yards.

Hank, *hk.* = 7 Skeins, or Leas = 840 yards.

Spindle, *spdl.* = 18 Hanks.

Counts = the number of Hanks in 1 lb.

Bundle Hanks, either of 5 lb. or 10 lb.

Reels of cotton vary from 30 to 1,760 yards; they must be marked correctly.

Bundles of Cotton are chiefly made up for export.

Worsted Count.—Wrap, 80 yards; Hank = 560 yards = 7 Wraps; Counts or Numbers are the number of hanks in 1 lb.

Linen Count.—The Hank or Lea is 300 yards, and the number of these in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn. A Spindle is 48 hanks; a Bundle is 200 hanks.

Went of England Count.—The Hank is 320 yards, and the number of hanks in 1 lb. is the count of the yarn.

Paper and Book Measure.

Writing Paper.	Printing Paper.
24 sheets = 1 quire.	516 sheets = 1 ream.
20 quires = 1 ream.	2 reams = 1 bundle.
	5 bundles = 1 bale.

Regular Sizes of Printing Paper.

Foolscap	= 17	× 13½	inches.
Double Foolscap	= 27	× 17	"
Crown	= 20	× 15	"
Double Crown	= 30	× 20	"
Post	= 19½	× 15½	"
Double Post	= 31½	× 19½	"
Double Large Post	= 33	× 21	"
Sheet and ½ Post	= 23½	× 19½	"
Demy	= 22½	× 17½	"
Double Demy	= 35	× 22½	"
Music Demy	= 20	× 15½	"
Medium	= 23	× 18	"
Royal	= 25	× 20	"
Super Royal	= 27½	× 20½	"
Elephant	= 28	× 23	"
Imperial	= 30	× 22	"

NOTE.—Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, and a ream will provide 100 books, the odd 16 sheets being reckoned as waste. Newspapers (and books circulating in large numbers) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied on reels (and not in cut reams). "Whitaker" is printed on a rotary press, 192 pages at a time, the paper being served to the press from a reel, and 6 sheets of 32 pages are delivered, printed and folded, at the opposite end of the press.

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers.

Emperor	= 72	× 48	inches.
Antiquarian	= 53	× 31	"
Double Elephant	= 40	× 26½	"
Grand Eagle	= 42	× 28½	"
Atlas	= 34	× 26	"
Colombier	= 34½	× 23½	"
Imperial	= 30	× 22	"
Elephant	= 28	× 23	"
Cartridge	= 26	× 21	"
Super Royal	= 27	× 19	"
Royal	= 24	× 19	"
Medium	= 22	× 17½	"
Large Post	= 21	× 16½	"
Copy or Draft	= 20	× 16	"
Demy	= 20	× 15½	"
Post	= 19	× 15¼	"
Pinched Post	= 18½	× 14½	"
Foolscap	= 17	× 13½	"
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	= 22	× 13½	"
Sheet and ½ Foolscap	= 24½	× 13½	"
Double Foolscap	= 26½	× 16½	"
Double Post	= 30½	× 19	"
Double Large Post	= 33	× 21	"
Double Demy	= 31	× 20	"
Brief	= 16½	× 13½	"
Pott	= 15	× 12½	"

Sizes of Brown Papers.

Casing	= 46	× 36	inches.
Double Imperial	= 45	× 29	"
Elephant	= 34	× 24	"
Double Four Pound	= 31	× 21	"
Imperial Cap	= 29	× 22	"
Haven Cap	= 26	× 21	"
Bag Cap	= 24	× 19½	"
Kent Cap	= 21	× 18	"

Sizes of Bound Books.

Demy 16mo	= 5½	× 4¾	inches.
Demy 18mo	= 5¼	× 3¾	"
Foolscap Octavo (8vo)	= 6¼	× 4¼	"
Crown 8vo	= 7½	× 5	"
Large Crown 8vo	= 8	× 5½	"
Demy 8vo	= 8¾	× 5¾	"
Medium 8vo	= 9½	× 6	"
Royal 8vo	= 10	× 6½	"
Super Royal 8vo	= 10¼	× 6¾	"
Imperial 8vo	= 11	× 7½	"
Foolscap Quarto (4to)	= 8½	× 6¾	"
Crown 4to	= 10	× 7½	"
Demy 4to	= 11¼	× 8¾	"
Royal 4to	= 12½	× 10	"
Imperial 4to	= 15	× 11	"
Crown Folio	= 15	× 10	"
Demy Folio	= 17½	× 11½	"
Royal Folio	= 20	× 12½	"
Music	= 14	× 10¾	"

Sizes of Type.

All Founders cast their type to one uniform height ("type high"), which is 1½ inch, though the letters may vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in "Whitaker" is named *Nonpareil* (6 point). The column contains 75 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,000 letters, or 600 words.

The Point System.—The basic unit in American (and many British) type foundries is the "point" of 0.013837 inch (72 points to the inch), and the names of the various types in the point system are added in parentheses.

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 124 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures.

Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or

Pearl (5 point), 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from chara

Ruby (5½ point), 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from cha

Nonpareil (6 point), 75 lines, 3,000 letters

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro

Minion (7 point), 64 lines, 2,360 letters

Printing is the art of producing impressions,

Brevier (8 point), 58 lines, 1,970 letters

Printing is the art of producing impressi

Bourgeois (9 point), 53 line, 1,590 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impre

Long Primer (10 point), 47 lines, 1,360 letters

Printing is the art of producing im

Small Pica (11 point), 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing i

Pica (12 point), 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of produci

English (14 point), 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of pro

Great Primer (18 point), 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art o

Double Pica (22 point), 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the

Printing is the

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

See also "Double Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the French or Metric system of weights and measures was made permissible in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre = 0.39370113 inches. (mm.) (cm.)	
10 centimetres = 1 decimetre = 3.9370113 inches. (dm.)	
10 decimetres = 1 METRE (m) = 1.0936143 yards.	
10 metres ... = 1 dekametre = 10.936143 yards. (dam.)	
10 dekametres = 1 hectometre = 109.36143 yards. (hm.)	
10 hectometres = 1 kilometre = 0.62137 mile. (km.)	

A kilometre is approximately five eighths of a mile, so that 8 kilometres may be regarded by pedestrians as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 milligrams = 1 centigram = 0.15432 grains. (mg.) (cg.)	
10 centigrams = 1 decigram = 1.5432 "	
10 decigrams = 1 gramme = 15.4323 "	
10 grammes = 1 dekagram = 5.6438 drams. (dg.) (dag.)	
10 dekagrams = 1 hectogram = 3.5274 oz. (hg.)	
10 hectograms = 1 KILOGRAM = 2.2046223 lb. (kg.)	
10 kilograms = 1 myriagram = 22.046223 lb.	
10 myriagrams = 1 quintal (q.) = 1.9684 cwt.	
10 quintals ... = 1 tonne (t.) ... = 0.9842 ton.	

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

10 millilitres = 1 centilitre = 0.0704 gill (mil.) (cl.)	
10 centilitres = 1 decilitre (dl.) = 0.17598 pint.	
10 decilitres = 1 LITRE (lit.) = 1.7598 pints.	
10 litres = 1 dekalitre... = 2.1997 gals. (dal.)	
10 dekalitres = 1 hectolitre = 2.7497 bushels. (hl.)	

1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

4.—MEASURES OF LAND.

100 sq. metres = 1 are (a.) = 0.0988 rood.	
100 ares = 1 hectare (ha.) = 2.4711 acres.	
100 hectares = 1 sq. kilometre = 0.38611 sq. mile.	

NOTES.

1 hectolitre..... = 2.75 bushels.	
1 hectolitre per hectare = 1.11 bushels per acre.	
1 quintal = 3.67 bushels.	
1 quintal per hectare ... = 1.49 bushels per acre.	
1 franc a hectolitre = 3.6d. a bushel (par).	
1 " a quintal = { 4.3d. a cental (par). 21.3d. a quarter (par).	
7 francs " (duty)..... = 12s.6d. a quarter (par).	

THE UNITED STATES.

The weights and measures of the U.S.A. are the same as those of Great Britain, with the following exceptions:—

Weight.—In the short ton of 2,000 lb., the Cental of 100 lb. takes the place of the Cwt. in the long ton. There are two tons, therefore, the long ton of 2,240 lb., the short ton of 2,000 lb.

Capacity.—For grain, the old bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches; its gallon = 268.8 cubic inches. This is commonly called the Winchester bushel, though really of the slightly different London standard.

For liquids, the old wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches, five-sixths of the British gallon and = 58.317.8 grains of water. It is divided into 8 pints = 7,289.7 grains of water = 16.6 Imperial ounces. In medicine the pint is divided into 16 fluid ounces = 455.6 grains of water, and the ounce into 8 fluid drachms of 60 minims.

BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Australia and New Zealand.—Same as British. Canada and Newfoundland.—Same as British but with short ton of 2,000 lb.; as in U.S.A.

Channel Islands.

The weights and measures in use in the Channel Islands are those of Great Britain, the cental of 100 lb. being used as well as the cwt. of 112 lb. The *Old Island Measures* are as follows:—

Vergée (Normandy)	Jersey.	Guernsey.
rood	..... = 0.44 acre	0.4 acre.
Bushel	..... = 8.9 gallons	5.8 gallons.
Pound	..... = 7.561 grains	7.623 grains.
Cwt.	..... (104 lb.) = 112.3 lb.	(100 lb.) = 108.9 lb.

British India.

Ungul	..... = 0.75 inch.
Guz, usually	33 inches; also the yard.
Koss	..... = 2,000 yards.
Bigha (Bengal)	..... usually = 0.625 acre.
Cawny (Madras)	..... " = 1.33 "
Tola (rupee-weight)	..... = 180 grains.
Chittak	..... = 2.0571 oz.
Seer, 16 chittak, or 80 tolas	..... = 2.0571 lb.
Maund, 40 seers	..... = 82.284 lb.
" (Bombay)	..... = 27.864 lb.
" (Madras)	..... = 24.68 lb.
Seer (Liquid)	..... = 1.760 pints.
Candy	..... = 500 lb.
Visham = 3 lb.; Dangali	..... = 3 pints.
Parah	..... = 15 gallons.
Catty (Singapore)	..... = 1.3 lb.
Pikul	..... 100 catties = 133 lb.

Irish Free State.—Same as British.

Malta.

Piede	..... = 11.166 inches.
Canna	..... = 2.283 yards.
Libbra	..... = 12 uncia = 4886 Troy gr.
Rotolo	..... = 1.745 lb.

Sudan.—See Egypt.
South Africa.

Money, Weights, and Measures.—The *Metric System* is compulsory in the case of chemists, and is permissible (along with British standard of weights and measures) in other cases. In addition, the following old Dutch measures are still used:—*Liquid Measure*: Leaguer = about 128 imperial gallons; half aum = 15½ imperial gallons; anker = 7½ imperial gallons. *Capacity*: Muid = 3 bushels. The general surface measure is *Morgen*, equal to 2.1165402 acres; 1,000 Cape lineal feet are equal to 1.033 British feet. The short ton of 2,000 lb. is used.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The *Metric System* has been adopted by the whole of Europe (except *Great Britain* and *Russia*) and is *permissive* in all countries.

China.

Tael weight	=	1'33 oz.
Catty	"	= 1'33 lb.
Picul	"	= 133'33 lb.
Ts'un	.....	= 1'41 inches.
Ch'ih	.....	= 1'175 feet.
Chang	.....	= 11'75 feet.
Li	.....	= 2,115 feet.

Egypt.

The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* and the foot and pound and their multiples, are legal in Egypt. The foot and pound are rarely used and the *Metric System* is little known except in the large towns.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use, with their British equivalents, are as follows:—

<i>Length</i> —	
Dira Baladi (used for piece goods)	= 29'83 inches
Dira Mamari, or Pic (used by architects)	= 29'53 inches
Qasaba (used for agricultural land)	= 11'65 feet
<i>Area</i> —	
1 Qirat	..... = 209'3 sq. yards
1 Feddan (= 24 qirats)	..... = 1'038 acres
<i>Capacity</i> —	
1 Kêla	..... = 0'454 bushel
1 Ardeb (= 12 kêlas)	..... = 5'444 bushels
<i>Weight</i> —	
1 Rotl	..... = 0'99 lb.
1 Oke	..... = 2'75 lb.
1 Qantar (= 100 rotls)	..... = 99'05 lb.
A Qantar of unginned cotton = 315 lb., of ginned cotton = 100 lb.; an Ardeb of wheat = 150 kilogrammes, of barley = 120 kilogrammes, of beans = 155 kilogrammes, of maize = 140 kilogrammes, of whole lentils = 157 kilogrammes, of split lentils = 132 kilogrammes.	

Greece.

1 ocque	= 2'84 lb.	1 livre	= 1'1 lb.
1 quintal	= 132'2 lb.	1 drachma	= 0'11 oz.

Japan and Formosa.

The *Metric System* from July 1, 1924.

Old Japanese Measures.

Shaku (10 Sun).....	= 11'931 inches.
Ken (6 Shaku).....	= 1'9884 yards.
Ri.....	= 2'4403 miles.
Square ri.....	= 5'9553 sq. miles.
Cho.....	= 5'423 chains.
Square cho.....	= 2'4507 acres.
Tsubo.....	= 3'9538 sq. yards.
Liquid koku.....	= 39'7033 gallons.
Dry koku.....	= 4'9629 bushels.
Koku of capacity	= 0'1 ton.
Liquid sho.....	= 1'5881 quarts.
Dry sho.....	= 0'1985 pecks.
Kin (160 Momme)	= 1'3228 lb.
Kwan (1000 Momme)	= 8'2673 lb.

Russia.

The standard of length is the *Sajen*, which is equal to seven British feet; the standard of weight is the *Funt* = 0'90282 lb.

Length.

16 vershok	= 1 arshin.
3 arshin	= 1 sajen.
500 sajén	= 1 verst.
1 verst	= 1166'66 yards (0'66288 mile).

Surface.

1 sq. vershok	= 3'0625 sq. inches.
1 sq. arshin	= 5'4444 sq. feet.
1 sq. sajén	= 5'4444 sq. yards.
1 sq. verst	= 0'4394 sq. miles.

Weight.

1 zolotnik	= 65'8306 grains.
3 zolotnik	= 1 loth.
32 loth	= 1 funt.
40 funt	= 1 pood (36'1128 lb.).
10 poods	= 1 berkovatz.

Capacity.

1 tcharka	= 0'2164 pint.
1 shtoff (10 tcharkas)	= 1'0822 quarts.
1 vedro (10 shtoffs)	= 2'705 British gallons.
1 chetvert (8 chetveriks)	= 5'771 British bushels.

Siam.

Niu	..... = 0'83 inch.
Ru'p	..... = 10 inches.
Sen	..... = 44'4 yards.
Röeneng	..... = 2'525 miles.
Tael	..... = 936'25 Tr. gr.
Chang	..... = 2'675 lb.

Turkey.

Oke	= 400 drams = 2'8264 lb.
Batman	= 5 okes = 16'958 lb.
Can'tar	= 44 okes = 124'3616 lb.
Cheki	= 180 okes = 508'752 lb.
Kileh	= 0'9120 bushel.
Muscal (Ess. of Rose)	= 1'5 drams = 74'171 grains.
Arshin (cloth)	= 26'96 inches.
Endaze	= 25'555 inches.
Arshin (land)	= 29'830 inches.
Deunum	= 1098'765 sq. yards.
Djerib (hectare)	= 2'47 acres.

OLD MEASURES.

Old British and Irish Measures.

Cubit	..... = 18 inches.
English Ell	..... = 45 inches.
Scottish Ell	..... = 37'2 inches.
Hand (horses)	..... = 4 inches.
Scottish mile	..... = 1,984 yards.
Irish mile	..... = 2,240 yards.
Scottish acre	..... = 6,150'4 sq. yards.
Cunningham acre	..... = 6,250 sq. yards.
Irish acre	..... = 7,840 sq. yards.
Cheshire acre	..... = 10,240 sq. yards.
Hide	..... = 120 acres (average).
Yard of land	..... = ¼ of a hide.

Old French Measures.

Toise of 6 feet; Foot	= 12'789 in.
Aune (ell) of 4 Roman feet	= 46'77 in.
League, 3,000 toises	= 3'6 miles.
Perch, 22 feet or 6 aunes	= 23'44 feet.
Arpent, 100 sq. perches	= 1'26 acres.
Pound = 7,554 grains. Setier	= 24'317 gallons;
Boisseau (½)	= 2'86 gallons. Pinte = 1'76 pints.

Old Hebrew Measures.

Talmud Cubit	= 21'914 in.; Egyptian Cubit = 18'24 in.
Cubit of Ezekiel	= 25'26 in.; Reed = 151'6 in.
Kikkar (Alexandrian talent)	= 50 minas of 60 shekels.
Shekel = ½ oz., of 8 gerah, or (Shekel of the Sanctuary) of 2 beka, 4 rebā, 20 gerah.	
Bath (fluid), Ephā (corn) of 6 hin, 18 cab, 72 log	= 6'477 British gallons.
Cor or Homer (10 ephas)	= 8'351 bushels.

DOUBLE CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

NOTE.—The central figures in **heavy type** represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. *Examples*:—1 centimetre = 0·394 inch and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. 1 metre = 1·094 yards and 1 yard = 0·914 metre. 1 kilometre = 0·621 mile and 1 mile = 1·609 kilometres.

Centi- metres	Inches.	Metres.	Yards.	Kilo- metres.	Miles.	Hectares.	Acres.	Square Kilometres.	Square Miles.					
2·540	1	0·394	0·914	1	1·094	1·609	1	0·621	0·404	1	2·471	2·590	1	0·386
5·080	2	0·787	1·829	2	2·187	3·219	2	1·243	0·809	2	4·942	5·180	2	0·772
7·620	3	1·181	2·743	3	3·281	4·828	3	1·864	1·214	3	7·413	7·770	3	1·158
10·160	4	1·575	3·658	4	4·374	6·437	4	2·485	1·619	4	9·884	10·360	4	1·544
12·700	5	1·969	4·572	5	5·468	8·047	5	3·107	2·023	5	12·355	12·950	5	1·931
15·240	6	2·362	5·486	6	6·562	9·656	6	3·728	2·428	6	14·826	15·540	6	2·317
17·780	7	2·756	6·401	7	7·655	11·266	7	4·350	2·833	7	17·298	18·130	7	2·703
20·320	8	3·150	7·315	8	8·749	12·875	8	4·971	3·237	8	19·769	20·720	8	3·089
22·860	9	3·543	8·230	9	9·843	14·484	9	5·592	3·642	9	22·240	23·310	9	3·475
25·400	10	3·937	9·144	10	10·936	16·094	10	6·214	4·047	10	24·711	25·900	10	3·861
50·800	20	7·874	18·288	20	21·872	32·187	20	12·427	8·094	20	49·422	51·800	20	7·722
76·200	30	11·811	27·432	30	32·808	48·281	30	18·641	12·140	30	74·132	77·699	30	11·583
101·600	40	15·748	36·576	40	43·745	64·375	40	24·855	16·187	40	98·843	103·598	40	15·444
127·000	50	19·685	45·720	50	54·681	80·468	50	31·068	20·234	50	123·554	129·498	50	19·306
152·400	60	23·622	54·863	60	65·617	96·562	60	37·282	24·281	60	148·265	155·397	60	23·167
177·800	70	27·559	64·007	70	76·553	112·655	70	43·495	28·328	70	172·976	181·297	70	27·028
203·200	80	31·496	73·151	80	87·489	128·750	80	49·709	32·374	80	197·686	207·196	80	30·889
228·600	90	35·433	82·295	90	98·425	144·843	90	55·923	36·421	90	222·397	233·096	90	34·750
254·000	100	39·370	91·439	100	109·361	160·936	100	62·136	40·468	100	247·108	258·995	100	38·611

Cubic Metres.	Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.	Av. Pounds.	Short Tons.	Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.	Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.	Short Tons.					
0·765	1	1·308	0·454	1	2·205	1·12	1	0·892	1·016	1	0·984	0·907	1	1·102
1·529	2	2·616	0·907	2	4·409	2·24	2	1·785	2·032	2	1·968	1·814	2	2·205
2·293	3	3·924	1·361	3	6·614	3·36	3	2·677	3·048	3	2·953	2·722	3	3·307
3·058	4	5·232	1·814	4	8·818	4·48	4	3·570	4·064	4	3·937	3·629	4	4·409
3·823	5	6·540	2·268	5	11·023	5·60	5	4·462	5·080	5	4·921	4·536	5	5·512
4·587	6	7·848	2·722	6	13·228	6·72	6	5·354	6·096	6	5·905	5·443	6	6·614
5·352	7	9·156	3·175	7	15·432	7·84	7	6·247	7·112	7	6·889	6·350	7	7·716
6·116	8	10·464	3·629	8	17·637	8·96	8	7·139	8·128	8	7·874	7·257	8	8·818
6·881	9	11·772	4·082	9	19·842	10·08	9	8·032	9·144	9	8·858	8·165	9	9·921
7·646	10	13·080	4·536	10	22·046	11·20	10	8·924	10·161	10	9·842	9·072	10	11·023
15·291	20	26·159	9·072	20	44·092	22·40	20	17·848	20·321	20	19·684	18·144	20	22·046
22·937	30	39·239	13·608	30	66·139	33·60	30	26·772	30·482	30	29·526	27·215	30	33·069
30·582	40	52·318	18·144	40	88·185	44·80	40	35·696	40·642	40	39·368	36·287	40	44·092
38·228	50	65·398	22·680	50	110·231	56·00	50	44·620	50·803	50	49·211	45·359	50	55·116
45·873	60	78·477	27·215	60	132·277	67·20	60	53·545	60·963	60	59·053	54·431	60	66·139
53·519	70	91·557	31·751	70	154·323	78·40	70	62·469	71·124	70	68·894	63·503	70	77·162
61·164	80	104·636	36·287	80	176·370	89·60	80	71·393	81·284	80	78·737	72·574	80	88·185
68·810	90	117·716	40·823	90	198·416	100·80	90	80·317	91·444	90	88·579	81·646	90	99·208
76·455	100	130·795	45·359	100	220·462	112·00	100	89·241	101·605	100	98·421	90·718	100	110·231

Litres.	Pints.	Litres.	Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).	English Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.	English Bushels.	Hecto- litres, per Hectare.	English Bushels, per Acre					
0·568	1	1·760	4·546	1	0·220	1·200	1	0·833	1·032	1	0·969	0·898	1	1·113
1·136	2	3·520	9·092	2	0·440	2·401	2	1·666	2·063	2	1·939	1·796	2	2·226
1·705	3	5·279	13·638	3	0·660	3·601	3	2·499	3·095	3	2·908	2·695	3	3·340
2·273	4	7·039	18·184	4	0·880	4·802	4	3·332	4·126	4	3·878	3·593	4	4·453
2·841	5	8·799	22·730	5	1·100	6·002	5	4·165	5·158	5	4·847	4·491	5	5·566
3·409	6	10·559	27·276	6	1·320	7·203	6	4·998	6·189	6	5·817	5·389	6	6·679
3·978	7	12·319	31·822	7	1·540	8·403	7	5·831	7·221	7	6·786	6·287	7	7·793
4·546	8	14·078	36·368	8	1·760	9·603	8	6·664	8·252	8	7·756	7·186	8	8·906
5·114	9	15·838	40·914	9	1·980	10·804	9	7·497	9·284	9	8·725	8·084	9	10·019
5·682	10	17·598	45·460	10	2·200	12·004	10	8·330	10·315	10	9·694	8·982	10	11·132
11·365	20	35·196	90·919	20	4·399	24·009	20	16·661	20·630	20	19·389	17·964	20	22·265
17·047	30	52·794	136·379	30	6·599	36·013	30	24·991	30·945	30	29·083	26·946	30	33·397
22·730	40	70·392	181·838	40	8·799	48·017	40	33·321	41·260	40	38·778	35·928	40	44·530
28·412	50	87·990	227·258	50	10·999	60·022	50	41·652	51·576	50	48·472	44·910	50	55·662
34·094	60	105·588	272·758	60	13·198	72·026	60	49·982	61·891	60	58·167	53·892	60	66·794
39·777	70	123·186	318·217	70	15·398	84·030	70	58·312	72·206	70	67·861	62·874	70	77·027
45·459	80	140·784	363·677	80	17·598	96·034	80	66·642	82·521	80	77·556	71·856	80	89·059
51·142	90	158·382	409·136	90	19·797	108·039	90	74·973	92·836	90	87·250	80·838	90	100·192
56·824	100	175·980	454·596	100	21·997	120·043	100	83·303	103·151	100	96·944	89·820	100	111·324

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	1
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	2	2
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	3	3
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	4	4
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 4½	0 5½	0 6½	0 7½	0 8½	0 9½	0 10½	0 11½	0 12½	0 13½	5	5
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	6	6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	7	7
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	8	8
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	9	9
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	10	10
11	0 3	0 5½	0 8½	0 11	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	11	11
12	0 3¼	0 6	0 9	0 12	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	12	12
13	0 3½	0 6½	0 9½	0 13	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	13	13
14	0 3¾	0 7	0 10½	0 14	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	14	14
15	0 4	0 7½	0 11¼	0 15	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	15	15
16	0 4¼	0 8	0 12	0 16	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	16	16
17	0 4½	0 8½	0 12½	0 17	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	17	17
18	0 4¾	0 9	0 13¼	0 18	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	18	18
19	0 5	0 9½	0 14	0 19	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	19	19
20	0 5¼	0 10	0 15	0 20	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	20	20
21	0 5½	0 10½	0 16	0 21	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	21	21
22	0 5¾	0 11	0 17	0 22	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	22	22
23	0 6	0 11½	0 18	0 23	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	23	23
24	0 6¼	0 12	0 19	0 24	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	24	24
25	0 6½	0 12½	0 20	0 25	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	25	25
26	0 6¾	0 13	0 21	0 26	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	26	26
27	0 7	0 13½	0 22	0 27	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 36	27	27
28	0 7¼	0 14	0 23	0 28	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 36	0 37	28	28
29	0 7½	0 14½	0 24	0 29	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 36	0 37	0 38	29	29
30	0 7¾	0 15	0 25	0 30	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 36	0 37	0 38	0 39	30	30
31	0 8	0 15½	0 26	0 31	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 36	0 37	0 38	0 39	0 40	31	31
32	0 8¼	0 16	0 27	0 32	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 36	0 37	0 38	0 39	0 40	0 41	32	32
33	0 8½	0 16½	0 28	0 33	0 34	0 35	0 36	0 37	0 38	0 39	0 40	0 41	0 42	33	33
34	0 8¾	0 17	0 29	0 34	0 35	0 36	0 37	0 38	0 39	0 40	0 41	0 42	0 43	34	34
35	0 9	0 17½	0 30	0 35	0 36	0 37	0 38	0 39	0 40	0 41	0 42	0 43	0 44	35	35
36	0 9¼	0 18	0 31	0 36	0 37	0 38	0 39	0 40	0 41	0 42	0 43	0 44	0 45	36	36
37	0 9½	0 18½	0 32	0 37	0 38	0 39	0 40	0 41	0 42	0 43	0 44	0 45	0 46	37	37
38	0 9¾	0 19	0 33	0 38	0 39	0 40	0 41	0 42	0 43	0 44	0 45	0 46	0 47	38	38
39	0 10	0 19½	0 34	0 39	0 40	0 41	0 42	0 43	0 44	0 45	0 46	0 47	0 48	39	39
40	0 10¼	0 20	0 35	0 40	0 41	0 42	0 43	0 44	0 45	0 46	0 47	0 48	0 49	40	40
41	0 10½	0 20½	0 36	0 41	0 42	0 43	0 44	0 45	0 46	0 47	0 48	0 49	0 50	41	41
42	0 10¾	0 21	0 37	0 42	0 43	0 44	0 45	0 46	0 47	0 48	0 49	0 50	0 51	42	42
43	0 11	0 21½	0 38	0 43	0 44	0 45	0 46	0 47	0 48	0 49	0 50	0 51	0 52	43	43
44	0 11¼	0 22	0 39	0 44	0 45	0 46	0 47	0 48	0 49	0 50	0 51	0 52	0 53	44	44
45	0 11½	0 22½	0 40	0 45	0 46	0 47	0 48	0 49	0 50	0 51	0 52	0 53	0 54	45	45
46	0 11¾	0 23	0 41	0 46	0 47	0 48	0 49	0 50	0 51	0 52	0 53	0 54	0 55	46	46
47	0 12	0 23½	0 42	0 47	0 48	0 49	0 50	0 51	0 52	0 53	0 54	0 55	0 56	47	47
48	0 12¼	0 24	0 43	0 48	0 49	0 50	0 51	0 52	0 53	0 54	0 55	0 56	0 57	48	48
49	0 12½	0 24½	0 44	0 49	0 50	0 51	0 52	0 53	0 54	0 55	0 56	0 57	0 58	49	49
50	0 12¾	0 25	0 45	0 50	0 51	0 52	0 53	0 54	0 55	0 56	0 57	0 58	0 59	50	50
51	0 13	0 25½	0 46	0 51	0 52	0 53	0 54	0 55	0 56	0 57	0 58	0 59	0 60	51	51
52	0 13¼	0 26	0 47	0 52	0 53	0 54	0 55	0 56	0 57	0 58	0 59	0 60	0 61	52	52
53	0 13½	0 26½	0 48	0 53	0 54	0 55	0 56	0 57	0 58	0 59	0 60	0 61	0 62	53	53
54	0 13¾	0 27	0 49	0 54	0 55	0 56	0 57	0 58	0 59	0 60	0 61	0 62	0 63	54	54
55	0 14	0 27½	0 50	0 55	0 56	0 57	0 58	0 59	0 60	0 61	0 62	0 63	0 64	55	55
56	0 14¼	0 28	0 51	0 56	0 57	0 58	0 59	0 60	0 61	0 62	0 63	0 64	0 65	56	56
57	0 14½	0 28½	0 52	0 57	0 58	0 59	0 60	0 61	0 62	0 63	0 64	0 65	0 66	57	57
58	0 14¾	0 29	0 53	0 58	0 59	0 60	0 61	0 62	0 63	0 64	0 65	0 66	0 67	58	58
59	0 15	0 29½	0 54	0 59	0 60	0 61	0 62	0 63	0 64	0 65	0 66	0 67	0 68	59	59
60	0 15¼	0 30	0 55	0 60	0 61	0 62	0 63	0 64	0 65	0 66	0 67	0 68	0 69	60	60
61	0 15½	0 30½	0 56	0 61	0 62	0 63	0 64	0 65	0 66	0 67	0 68	0 69	0 70	61	61
62	0 15¾	0 31	0 57	0 62	0 63	0 64	0 65	0 66	0 67	0 68	0 69	0 70	0 71	62	62
63	0 16	0 31½	0 58	0 63	0 64	0 65	0 66	0 67	0 68	0 69	0 70	0 71	0 72	63	63
64	0 16¼	0 32	0 59	0 64	0 65	0 66	0 67	0 68	0 69	0 70	0 71	0 72	0 73	64	64
65	0 16½	0 32½	0 60	0 65	0 66	0 67	0 68	0 69	0 70	0 71	0 72	0 73	0 74	65	65
66	0 16¾	0 33	0 61	0 66	0 67	0 68	0 69	0 70	0 71	0 72	0 73	0 74	0 75	66	66
67	0 17	0 33½	0 62	0 67	0 68	0 69	0 70	0 71	0 72	0 73	0 74	0 75	0 76	67	67
68	0 17¼	0 34	0 63	0 68	0 69	0 70	0 71	0 72	0 73	0 74	0 75	0 76	0 77	68	68
69	0 17½	0 34½	0 64	0 69	0 70	0 71	0 72	0 73	0 74	0 75	0 76	0 77	0 78	69	69
70	0 17¾	0 35	0 65	0 70	0 71	0 72	0 73	0 74	0 75	0 76	0 77	0 78	0 79	70	70
71	0 18	0 35½	0 66	0 71	0 72	0 73	0 74	0 75	0 76	0 77	0 78	0 79	0 80	71	71
72	0 18¼	0 36	0 67	0 72	0 73	0 74	0 75	0 76	0 77	0 78	0 79	0 80	0 81	72	72
73	0 18½	0 36½	0 68	0 73	0 74	0 75	0 76	0 77	0 78	0 79	0 80	0 81	0 82	73	73
74	0 18¾	0 37	0 69	0 74	0 75	0 76	0 77	0 78	0 79	0 80	0 81	0 82	0 83	74	74
75	0 19	0 37½	0 70	0 75	0 76	0 77	0 78	0 79	0 80	0 81	0 82	0 83	0 84	75	75
76	0 19¼	0 38	0 71	0 76	0 77	0 78	0 79	0 80	0 81	0 82	0 83	0 84	0 85	76	76
77	0 19½	0 38½	0 72	0 77	0 78	0 79	0 80	0 81	0 82	0 83	0 84	0 85	0 86	77	77
78	0 19¾	0 39	0 73	0 78	0 79	0 80	0 81	0 82	0 83	0 84	0 85	0 86	0 87	78	78
79	0 20	0 39½	0 74	0 79	0 80	0 81	0 82	0 83	0 84	0 85	0 86	0 87	0 88	79	79
80	0 20¼	0 40	0 75	0 80	0 81	0 82	0 83	0 84	0 85	0 86	0 87	0 88	0 89	80	80
81	0 20½	0 40½	0 76	0 81	0 82	0 83	0 84	0 85	0 86	0 87	0 88	0 89	0 90	81	81
82	0 20¾	0 41	0 77	0 82	0 83	0 84	0 85	0 86	0 87	0 88	0 89	0 90	0 91	82	82
83	0 21	0 41½	0 78	0 83	0 84	0 85	0 86	0 87	0 88	0 89	0 90	0 91	0 92	83	83
84	0 21¼	0 42	0 79	0 84	0 85	0 86	0 87	0 88	0 89	0 90	0 91	0 92	0 93	84	84
85	0 21½	0 42½	0 80	0 85	0 86	0 87	0 88	0 89	0 90	0 91	0 92	0 93	0 94	85	85

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS.

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £57 10s. od. look in the column headed 2¹/₂ Pr. Ct. for 57¹/₂, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £4 6s. 11d. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £105, will yield £5 14s. 3d. per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £105 yield £4 15s. 3d. per cent.

Return Per Cent.	2 ¹ / ₂ Pr. Ct.	2 ³ / ₄ Pr. Ct.	3 Pr. Ct.	3 ¹ / ₄ Pr. Ct.	3 ¹ / ₂ Pr. Ct.	4 Pr. Ct.	4 ¹ / ₂ Pr. Ct.	5 Pr. Ct.	5 ¹ / ₂ Pr. Ct.	6 Pr. Ct.	7 Pr. Ct.	7 ¹ / ₂ Pr. Ct.	8 Pr. Ct.	9 Pr. Ct.	10 Pr. Ct.
£2 10	0 100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300	320	360	400
2 12	6 95 ¹ / ₂	104 ¹ / ₂	114 ¹ / ₂	123 ¹ / ₂	133 ¹ / ₂	152 ¹ / ₂	171 ¹ / ₂	190 ¹ / ₂	209 ¹ / ₂	228 ¹ / ₂	266 ¹ / ₂	285 ¹ / ₂	304 ¹ / ₂	342 ¹ / ₂	381
2 13	9 93	102 ¹ / ₂	111 ¹ / ₂	121 ¹ / ₂	130 ¹ / ₂	149	167 ¹ / ₂	186	204 ¹ / ₂	223 ¹ / ₂	260 ¹ / ₂	279 ¹ / ₂	298	335	372
2 15	0 90 ¹ / ₂	100	109	118	127 ¹ / ₂	145 ¹ / ₂	163 ¹ / ₂	181 ¹ / ₂	200	218	254 ¹ / ₂	272 ¹ / ₂	290 ¹ / ₂	327 ¹ / ₂	363 ¹ / ₂
2 17	6 87	95 ¹ / ₂	104 ¹ / ₂	113	121 ¹ / ₂	139	156 ¹ / ₂	174	191 ¹ / ₂	208 ¹ / ₂	243 ¹ / ₂	260 ¹ / ₂	278	313	347 ¹ / ₂
3 0	0 83 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂	100	108 ¹ / ₂	116 ¹ / ₂	133 ¹ / ₂	150	166 ¹ / ₂	183 ¹ / ₂	200	233 ¹ / ₂	250	266 ¹ / ₂	300	333 ¹ / ₂
3 0 7	82 ¹ / ₂	90 ¹ / ₂	99	107 ¹ / ₂	115 ¹ / ₂	132	148 ¹ / ₂	165	181 ¹ / ₂	198	231	247 ¹ / ₂	264	297	330
3 1 6	81 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	105 ¹ / ₂	113 ¹ / ₂	130	146 ¹ / ₂	162 ¹ / ₂	178 ¹ / ₂	195	227 ¹ / ₂	243 ¹ / ₂	260	292 ¹ / ₂	325
3 2 6	80 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78 ¹ / ₂	86 ¹ / ₂	94 ¹ / ₂	102 ¹ / ₂	110 ¹ / ₂	126	141 ¹ / ₂	157 ¹ / ₂	173 ¹ / ₂	189	220 ¹ / ₂	236 ¹ / ₂	252	283 ¹ / ₂	315
3 4 6	77 ¹ / ₂	85 ¹ / ₂	93	100 ¹ / ₂	108 ¹ / ₂	124	139 ¹ / ₂	155	170 ¹ / ₂	186	217	232 ¹ / ₂	248	279	310
3 5 7	76 ¹ / ₂	83 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂	99 ¹ / ₂	106 ¹ / ₂	122	137 ¹ / ₂	152 ¹ / ₂	167 ¹ / ₂	183	213 ¹ / ₂	228 ¹ / ₂	244	274 ¹ / ₂	305
3 6 8	75 ¹ / ₂	82 ¹ / ₂	90	97 ¹ / ₂	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73 ¹ / ₂	81 ¹ / ₂	88 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	103 ¹ / ₂	118	132 ¹ / ₂	147 ¹ / ₂	162 ¹ / ₂	177	206 ¹ / ₂	221 ¹ / ₂	236	265 ¹ / ₂	295
3 9 0	72 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	87	94 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂	116	130 ¹ / ₂	145	159 ¹ / ₂	174	203	217 ¹ / ₂	232	261	290
3 10 2	71 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	85 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	99 ¹ / ₂	114	128 ¹ / ₂	142 ¹ / ₂	156 ¹ / ₂	171	199 ¹ / ₂	213 ¹ / ₂	228	256 ¹ / ₂	285
3 11 5	70 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	82 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	110	123 ¹ / ₂	137 ¹ / ₂	151 ¹ / ₂	165	192 ¹ / ₂	206 ¹ / ₂	220	247 ¹ / ₂	275
3 14 1	67 ¹ / ₂	74 ¹ / ₂	81	87 ¹ / ₂	94 ¹ / ₂	108	121 ¹ / ₂	135	148 ¹ / ₂	162	189	202 ¹ / ₂	216	243	270
3 15 6	66 ¹ / ₂	72 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	86 ¹ / ₂	93 ¹ / ₂	106	119 ¹ / ₂	132 ¹ / ₂	145 ¹ / ₂	159	185 ¹ / ₂	198 ¹ / ₂	212	238 ¹ / ₂	265
3 16 11	65 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	78	84 ¹ / ₂	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63 ¹ / ₂	69 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	82 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	102	114 ¹ / ₂	127 ¹ / ₂	140 ¹ / ₂	153	178 ¹ / ₂	191 ¹ / ₂	204	229 ¹ / ₂	255
4 0 0	62 ¹ / ₂	68 ¹ / ₂	75	81 ¹ / ₂	87 ¹ / ₂	100	112 ¹ / ₂	125	137 ¹ / ₂	150	175	187 ¹ / ₂	200	225	250
4 1 7	61 ¹ / ₂	67 ¹ / ₂	73 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	85 ¹ / ₂	98	110 ¹ / ₂	122 ¹ / ₂	134 ¹ / ₂	147	171 ¹ / ₂	183 ¹ / ₂	196	220 ¹ / ₂	245
4 3 4	60 ¹ / ₂	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58 ¹ / ₂	64 ¹ / ₂	70 ¹ / ₂	76 ¹ / ₂	82 ¹ / ₂	94	105 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂	129 ¹ / ₂	141	164 ¹ / ₂	176 ¹ / ₂	188	211 ¹ / ₂	235
4 6 11	57 ¹ / ₂	63 ¹ / ₂	69	74 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	92	103 ¹ / ₂	115	126 ¹ / ₂	138	161	172 ¹ / ₂	184	207	230
4 8 11	56 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	67 ¹ / ₂	73 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	90	101 ¹ / ₂	112 ¹ / ₂	123 ¹ / ₂	135	157 ¹ / ₂	168 ¹ / ₂	180	202 ¹ / ₂	225
4 10 11	55 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	66	71 ¹ / ₂	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	64 ¹ / ₂	69 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	86	96 ¹ / ₂	107 ¹ / ₂	118 ¹ / ₂	129	150 ¹ / ₂	161 ¹ / ₂	172	193 ¹ / ₂	215
4 15 3	52 ¹ / ₂	57 ¹ / ₂	63	68 ¹ / ₂	73 ¹ / ₂	84	94 ¹ / ₂	105	115 ¹ / ₂	126	147	157 ¹ / ₂	168	189	210
4 17 7	51 ¹ / ₂	56 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	66 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	82	92 ¹ / ₂	102	112 ¹ / ₂	123	143 ¹ / ₂	153 ¹ / ₂	164	184 ¹ / ₂	205
5 0 0	50 ¹ / ₂	55 ¹ / ₂	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48 ¹ / ₂	53 ¹ / ₂	58 ¹ / ₂	63 ¹ / ₂	68 ¹ / ₂	78	87 ¹ / ₂	97 ¹ / ₂	107 ¹ / ₂	117	136 ¹ / ₂	146 ¹ / ₂	156	175 ¹ / ₂	195
5 5 3	47 ¹ / ₂	52 ¹ / ₂	57	61 ¹ / ₂	66 ¹ / ₂	76	85 ¹ / ₂	95	104 ¹ / ₂	114	133	142 ¹ / ₂	152	171	190
5 8 1	46 ¹ / ₂	50 ¹ / ₂	55 ¹ / ₂	60 ¹ / ₂	64 ¹ / ₂	74	83 ¹ / ₂	92 ¹ / ₂	101 ¹ / ₂	111	129 ¹ / ₂	138 ¹ / ₂	148	166 ¹ / ₂	185
5 11 1	45 ¹ / ₂	49 ¹ / ₂	54	58 ¹ / ₂	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43 ¹ / ₂	48 ¹ / ₂	52 ¹ / ₂	56 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	70	78 ¹ / ₂	87 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	105	122 ¹ / ₂	131 ¹ / ₂	140	157 ¹ / ₂	175
5 17 8	42 ¹ / ₂	46 ¹ / ₂	51	55 ¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	68	76 ¹ / ₂	85	93 ¹ / ₂	102	119	127 ¹ / ₂	136	153	170
6 0 0	41 ¹ / ₂	45 ¹ / ₂	50	54 ¹ / ₂	58 ¹ / ₂	66 ¹ / ₂	75	83 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂	100	116 ¹ / ₂	125	133 ¹ / ₂	150	166 ¹ / ₂
6 2 5	40 ¹ / ₂	44 ¹ / ₂	49	53	57 ¹ / ₂	65 ¹ / ₂	73 ¹ / ₂	81 ¹ / ₂	89 ¹ / ₂	98	114 ¹ / ₂	122 ¹ / ₂	130 ¹ / ₂	147	163 ¹ / ₂
6 5 0	40 ¹ / ₂	44 ¹ / ₂	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39 ¹ / ₂	43 ¹ / ₂	47	50 ¹ / ₂	54 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	70 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	86 ¹ / ₂	94	109 ¹ / ₂	117 ¹ / ₂	125	141	156 ¹ / ₂
6 10 5	38 ¹ / ₂	42 ¹ / ₂	46	49 ¹ / ₂	53 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	69	76 ¹ / ₂	84 ¹ / ₂	92	107 ¹ / ₂	115	122 ¹ / ₂	138	153 ¹ / ₂
6 13 4	37 ¹ / ₂	41 ¹ / ₂	45	48 ¹ / ₂	52 ¹ / ₂	60	67 ¹ / ₂	75	82 ¹ / ₂	90	105	112 ¹ / ₂	120	135	150
6 16 4	36 ¹ / ₂	40 ¹ / ₂	44	47 ¹ / ₂	51 ¹ / ₂	58 ¹ / ₂	66	73 ¹ / ₂	80 ¹ / ₂	88	102 ¹ / ₂	110	117 ¹ / ₂	132	146 ¹ / ₂
6 19 6	35 ¹ / ₂	39 ¹ / ₂	43	46 ¹ / ₂	50 ¹ / ₂	57 ¹ / ₂	64 ¹ / ₂	71 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	86	100 ¹ / ₂	107 ¹ / ₂	114 ¹ / ₂	129	143 ¹ / ₂
7 2 10	35 ¹ / ₂	38 ¹ / ₂	42	45 ¹ / ₂	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	34 ¹ / ₂	37 ¹ / ₂	41	44 ¹ / ₂	47 ¹ / ₂	54 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	68 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	82	95 ¹ / ₂	102 ^{1</}			

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY.

Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%	Years.	3%	4%	5%	6%	7%
1	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
2	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
3	1 91	1 89	1 86	1 83	1 81	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
4	2 83	2 78	2 72	2 67	2 62	47	25 02	21 04	17 88	15 59	13 69
5	3 72	3 63	3 55	3 47	3 39	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
6	4 58	4 45	4 33	4 21	4 10	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
7	5 42	5 24	5 08	4 92	4 77	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
8	6 23	6 00	5 79	5 58	5 39	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
9	7 02	6 73	6 46	6 21	5 97	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
10	7 78	7 44	7 11	6 80	6 51	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
11	8 53	8 11	7 72	7 36	7 02	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
12	9 25	8 76	8 31	7 89	7 50	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
13	9 95	9 39	8 86	8 38	7 94	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
14	10 63	9 99	9 39	8 85	8 36	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
15	11 29	10 56	9 90	9 29	8 75	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
16	11 94	11 12	10 38	9 71	9 11	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
17	12 56	11 65	10 84	10 11	9 45	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
18	13 16	12 17	11 27	10 48	9 76	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
19	13 75	12 66	11 69	10 83	10 06	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
20	14 32	13 13	12 08	11 16	10 34	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
21	14 88	13 59	12 46	11 47	10 59	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
22	15 41	14 03	12 82	11 76	10 84	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
23	15 94	14 45	13 16	12 04	11 06	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
24	16 44	14 86	13 49	12 30	11 27	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
25	16 93	15 25	13 80	12 55	11 47	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
26	17 41	15 62	14 09	12 78	11 65	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
27	17 87	15 98	14 38	13 00	11 83	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
28	18 33	16 33	14 64	13 21	11 99	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
29	18 76	16 66	14 90	13 41	12 14	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
30	19 19	16 98	15 14	13 59	12 28	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
31	19 60	17 29	15 37	13 76	12 41	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
32	20 00	17 59	15 59	13 93	12 53	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
33	20 39	17 87	15 80	14 08	12 65	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
34	20 76	18 15	16 00	14 23	12 75	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
35	21 13	18 41	16 19	14 37	12 85	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
36	21 49	18 66	16 37	14 50	12 95	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
37	21 83	18 91	16 55	14 62	13 03	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
38	22 17	19 14	16 71	14 74	13 12	81	30 30	24 00	19 68	16 55	14 24
39	22 49	19 37	16 87	14 85	13 19	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
40	22 81	19 58	17 02	14 95	13 26	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
41	23 11	19 79	17 16	15 05	13 33	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
42	23 41	19 99	17 29	15 14	13 39						
43	23 70	20 19	17 42	15 22	13 45						
44	23 98	20 37	17 55	15 31	13 51						
IN PERPETUITY.											
	33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28						

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? ANSWER.—£19 14 years' purchase, or £1,914.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? ANSWER.—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life *q.v.*, it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is about 17 years; and

from the above table an annuity certain for 17 years' interest at 5 per cent., is worth 17 27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,217 approximately.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Vers.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile	1'000	0'868	1'609	0'217	1'508	0'212	0'289	0'142	0'151	0'213	0'335
English Geog. Mile	1'153	1'000	1'855	0'250	1'738	0'245	0'333	0'164	0'169	0'246	0'386
Kilometre	0'621	0'540	1'000	0'135	0'937	0'132	0'180	0'088	0'094	0'133	0'208
German Geog. Mile	4'610	4'000	7'420	1'000	6'953	0'978	1'333	0'657	0'694	0'985	1'543
Russian Vers.	0'663	0'575	1'067	0'144	1'000	0'141	0'192	0'094	0'100	0'142	0'222
Austrian Mile	4'714	4'089	7'586	1'022	7'112	1'000	1'363	0'692	0'710	1'006	1'578
Dutch Ure	3'458	3'000	5'565	0'750	5'215	0'734	1'000	0'493	0'520	0'738	1'157
Norwegian Mile	7'021	6'091	11'299	1'523	10'589	1'489	2'035	1'000	1'057	1'499	2'350
Swedish Mile	6'644	5'764	10'692	1'441	10'019	1'409	1'921	0'948	1'000	1'419	2'224
Danish Mile	4'682	4'062	7'536	1'016	7'078	0'994	1'354	0'667	0'705	1'000	1'567
Swiss Stunde	2'987	2'592	4'808	0'648	4'505	0'634	0'864	0'425	0'449	0'638	1'000

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

THE following table (based upon the Census of 1911, and deaths for 1910-11-12) is compiled from a supplement to the Registrar-General's Annual Return, which refers to England and Wales only.

AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		AGE.	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	51.50	55.35	53	613,135	663,897	18.22	20.29
1	879,559	902,330	57.51	60.31	54	601,936	654,610	17.55	19.58
2	849,444	873,522	58.53	61.28	55	590,120	644,775	16.89	18.87
3	838,091	861,976	58.32	61.09	56	577,662	634,363	16.24	18.17
4	831,235	855,063	57.80	60.58	57	564,540	623,350	15.61	17.48
5	826,276	850,055	57.14	59.94	58	550,742	611,725	14.98	16.80
6	822,238	845,976	56.42	59.22	59	536,265	599,481	14.37	16.14
7	818,976	842,678	55.64	58.46	60	521,103	586,599	13.78	15.48
8	816,346	840,011	54.82	57.64	61	505,253	573,051	13.19	14.83
9	814,205	837,828	53.96	56.79	62	488,713	558,798	12.62	14.20
10	812,414	835,983	53.08	55.91	63	471,597	543,844	12.07	13.58
11	810,844	834,345	52.18	55.02	64	453,673	528,212	11.52	12.96
12	809,376	832,791	51.27	54.12	65	435,232	511,876	10.99	12.36
13	807,907	831,222	50.37	53.22	66	416,189	494,770	10.47	11.77
14	806,351	829,556	49.46	52.33	67	396,543	476,795	9.96	11.19
15	804,646	827,744	48.57	51.44	68	376,311	457,843	9.47	10.64
16	802,758	825,768	47.68	50.56	69	355,545	437,865	9.00	10.10
17	800,681	823,646	46.80	49.69	70	334,308	416,875	8.53	9.58
18	798,445	821,439	45.93	48.83	71	312,679	394,951	8.09	9.09
19	796,031	819,159	45.07	47.96	72	290,752	372,229	7.66	8.61
20	793,435	816,814	44.21	47.10	73	268,618	348,877	7.25	8.15
21	790,673	814,405	43.37	46.23	74	246,395	325,048	6.86	7.72
22	787,778	811,930	42.53	45.37	75	224,249	300,900	6.49	7.29
23	784,798	809,389	41.68	44.51	76	202,383	276,590	6.14	6.89
24	781,767	806,789	40.84	43.66	77	181,024	252,280	5.80	6.51
25	778,699	804,126	40.00	42.80	78	160,377	228,095	5.49	6.14
26	775,587	801,395	39.16	41.94	79	140,619	204,202	5.19	5.81
27	772,403	798,580	38.32	41.09	80	121,935	180,863	4.90	5.49
28	769,123	795,672	37.48	40.24	81	104,499	158,402	4.64	5.20
29	765,735	792,660	36.65	39.39	82	88,464	137,168	4.39	4.92
30	762,227	789,536	35.81	38.54	83	73,938	117,461	4.15	4.67
31	758,580	786,290	34.98	37.70	84	60,975	99,458	3.93	4.42
32	754,774	782,909	34.16	36.86	85	49,578	83,240	3.72	4.19
33	750,787	779,382	33.33	36.03	86	39,705	68,810	3.51	3.96
34	746,597	775,692	32.52	35.19	87	31,289	56,114	3.33	3.74
35	742,191	771,835	31.71	34.37	88	24,210	45,074	3.15	3.53
36	737,558	767,801	30.90	33.55	89	18,349	35,612	3.00	3.34
37	732,694	763,590	30.11	32.73	90	13,608	27,641	2.87	3.16
38	727,603	759,200	29.31	31.91	91	9,880	21,055	2.76	2.99
39	722,284	754,633	28.53	31.10	92	7,042	15,733	2.67	2.83
40	716,727	749,881	27.74	30.30	93	4,945	11,527	2.60	2.68
41	710,914	744,932	26.97	29.50	94	3,435	8,277	2.52	2.54
42	704,817	739,766	26.20	28.70	95	2,368	5,820	2.43	2.39
43	698,409	734,368	25.43	27.91	96	1,620	4,002	2.32	2.26
44	691,673	728,729	24.67	27.12	97	1,009	2,685	2.18	2.12
45	684,590	722,833	23.92	26.34	98	734	1,753	2.01	1.98
46	677,138	716,660	23.18	25.56	99	478	1,108	1.82	1.83
47	669,296	710,184	22.45	24.79	100	298	674	1.61	1.69
48	661,054	703,392	21.72	24.02	101	174	392	1.40	1.55
49	652,407	696,274	21.00	23.26	102	92	215	1.20	1.42
50	643,333	688,808	20.29	22.51	103	42	111	1.02	1.29
51	633,796	680,955	19.50	21.76	104	16	52	.87	1.16
52	623,745	672,667	18.90	21.02	105	5	22	.75	1.05

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

Sums needed annually for the liquidation of a debt (principal and interest) of £100, at the stated percentage, in 5 to 80 years. If the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment must be multiplied by 10, and so on. Thus, a Municipal Loan of £1,000,000 at 5 per cent., repayable in 80 years, would cost the ratepayers £51,031 5s. annually for that period, and would then be extinguished.

Years.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct.	4½ per Ct.	5 per Ct.	5½ per Ct.	6 per Ct.	6½ per Ct.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	22 2 11½	22 9 3	22 15 7	23 1 11½	23 8 4½	23 14 9½	24 1 3½
10	12 0 5½	12 6 7	12 12 9	12 19 0	13 5 4	13 11 8½	13 18 2½
15	8 13 7½	8 19 10½	9 6 2¾	9 12 8½	9 19 3	10 5 11	10 12 8½
20	7 0 8½	7 7 2	7 13 9	8 0 5½	8 7 4½	8 14 4½	9 1 6½
25	6 1 4¼	6 8 0½	6 14 10½	7 1 10¾	7 9 1½	7 16 5½	8 3 11½
30	5 8 9	5 15 8	6 2 9½	6 10 1¼	6 17 7½	7 5 3½	7 13 1½
35	5 0 0	5 7 1½	5 14 6½	6 2 1½	6 9 11½	6 17 1½	7 6 1½
40	4 13 7¾	5 1 0½	5 8 8½	5 16 6½	6 4 7½	6 12 11	7 1 4¾
45	4 8 11	4 16 6½	5 4 4¾	5 12 6½	6 0 10½	6 9 4¾	6 18 1½
50	4 5 3¼	4 13 1¼	5 1 2½	5 9 6½	5 18 1½	6 6 10¼	6 15 10
55	4 2 5	4 10 5½	4 18 9¼	5 7 4	5 16 1¼	6 5 1	6 14 2½
60	4 0 2½	4 8 4¼	4 16 11	5 5 8	5 14 7¼	6 3 9	6 13 0½
65	3 18 4½	4 6 9¼	4 15 5½	5 4 4½	5 13 6	6 2 9½	6 12 2½
70	3 16 11	4 5 5¾	4 14 4	5 3 4¾	5 12 7¼	6 2 0½	6 11 7½
75	3 15 8¾	4 4 5½	4 13 5¼	5 2 7¾	5 12 0½	6 1 6½	6 11 2
80	3 14 9¼	4 3 7½	4 12 9	5 2 0½	5 11 6½	6 1 1½	6 10 10¼

REDEMPTION OF CAPITAL BY ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

THE following are the rates charged by certain first-class Insurance Companies for "Redemption Policies," to secure the payment of £100 in return for so many annual premiums, *e.g.*, an Insurance Company will undertake to pay £100 on Midsummer Day, 1951, in return for the payment of £2 5s. 2d. on Midsummer Day, 1923, and each year afterwards until 1950, or 28 payments in all; for £1,000 the annual premium would be £22 11s. 8d., and so on. This table is of particular interest to purchasers of *Leasehold* property, as it enables such purchasers to see, at a glance, the amount to be paid out of the income from the property for a redemption policy to provide the sum originally expended (with a margin for dilapidations, if necessary), by the time the leasehold interest has expired.

Yrs.	Pre'm.	Yrs.	Pre'm.	Yrs.	Pre'm.	Yrs.	Pre'm.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		s. d.
10	8 9 4	25	2 13 3	40	1 5 9	55	14 3
12	7 11 7	26	2 10 4	41	1 4 8	56	13 9
16	6 16 9	27	2 7 8	42	1 3 8	57	13 3
13	6 4 3	28	2 5 2	43	1 2 8	58	12 9
14	5 13 7	29	2 2 11	44	1 1 9	59	12 4
15	5 4 4	30	2 0 9	45	1 0 11	60	11 11
16	4 16 4	31	1 18 10	46	1 0 1	61	11 5
17	4 9 2	32	1 16 11	47	0 19 4	62	11 1
18	4 2 11	33	1 15 3	48	0 18 7	63	10 8
19	3 17 3	34	1 13 7	49	0 17 10	64	10 4
20	3 12 3	35	1 12 1	50	0 17 2	65	9 11
21	3 7 8	36	1 10 8	51	0 16 6	66	9 7
22	3 3 7	37	1 9 4	52	0 15 11	67	9 3
23	2 19 10	38	1 8 0	53	0 15 4	68	9 0
24	2 16 4	39	1 6 10	54	0 14 9	69	8 8

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite,
For in driving your carriage along,
If you bear to the left you are sure to go right,
If you bear to the right you go wrong.

But in walking the streets 'tis a different case,
To the right it is right you should steer,
On the left should be left enough of clear space
For the people who wish to walk there.

THE RULE OF THE ROAD AT SEA.

1. Two steamships meeting.

When both side-lights you see ahead,
Port your helm, and show your RED.

2. Two steamships passing.

GREEN to GREEN, or RED to RED,
Perfect safety—Go a-head!

3. Two steamships crossing.

If to your starboard RED appear,
It is your duty to keep clear:
To act as judgment says is proper:—
To Port—or Starboard—Back, or Stop her.

But when upon your port is seen
A teamer's starboard light of GREEN,
There's not so much for you to do,
For GREEN to Port keeps clear of you.

Both in safety and in doubt,
Always keep a good look-out;
In danger, with no room to turn,
Ease her—stop her—go astern.

Interest and Wages Tables.

SIMPLE INTEREST FROM DAY TO DAY.

Showing the simple interest on £100 in pence for 1 to 300 days at various rates per annum.

Days.	One Quarter Per Cent.	One Half Per Cent.	One Per Cent.	Two Per Cent.	Two and a Half Per Cent.	Three Per Cent.	Four Per Cent.	Five Per Cent.	Six Per Cent.
d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
1	0'164	0'329	0'658	1'315	1'644	1'973	2'630	3'288	3'945
2	0'329	0'658	1'315	2'630	3'288	3'945	5'260	6'575	7'890
3	0'493	0'986	1'973	3'945	4'932	5'918	7'890	9'863	11'835
4	0'658	1'315	2'630	5'260	6'575	7'890	10'521	13'151	15'781
5	0'822	1'644	3'288	6'575	8'219	9'863	13'151	16'438	19'726
6	0'986	1'973	3'945	7'890	9'863	11'836	15'781	19'726	23'671
7	1'151	2'301	4'603	9'205	11'507	13'808	18'411	23'014	27'616
8	1'315	2'630	5'260	10'521	13'151	15'781	21'041	26'301	31'562
9	1'479	2'959	5'918	11'836	14'795	17'553	23'671	29'589	35'507
10	1'644	3'288	6'575	13'151	16'438	19'726	26'301	32'877	39'454
20	3'288	6'575	13'151	26'301	32'877	39'452	52'603	65'753	78'904
30	4'932	9'863	19'726	39'452	49'315	59'178	78'904	98'630	118'356
40	6'575	13'151	26'301	52'603	65'753	78'904	105'205	131'507	157'808
50	8'219	16'438	32'877	65'753	82'192	98'630	131'507	164'384	197'260
60	9'863	19'726	39'452	78'904	98'630	118'356	157'808	197'260	236'712
70	11'507	23'014	46'027	92'055	115'068	138'082	184'110	230'137	276'164
80	13'151	26'301	52'603	105'205	131'507	157'808	210'411	263'014	315'616
90	14'795	29'589	59'178	118'356	147'945	177'534	236'712	295'890	355'068
100	16'438	32'877	65'753	131'507	164'384	197'260	263'013	328'767	394'521
200	32'877	65'753	131'507	263'014	328'767	394'521	526'027	657'534	789'041
300	49'315	98'630	197'260	394'521	493'151	591'781	789'041	986'301	1183'562

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH
TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 2 1/2	0 0 3/4	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5 1/4	18 0	1 10 0	0 7 11	0 0 11 3/4
1 0	1 8	0 4 1/2	0 0 3/4	8 8	0 14 0	3 2 1/4	0 5 1/2	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3 1/2	0 0 1 0 1/2
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3 1/4	0 5 5/8	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3 3/4	0 0 1 0 3/8
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1 1/4	9 0	0 15 0	3 5 1/2	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8 1/4	0 0 1 1 1/4
2 2	3 6	0 9 1/2	0 1 1/2	9 9	0 15 9	3 7 1/2	0 6 1/4	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6 1/2	0 0 1 7 3/4
2 10	4 2	0 11 1/2	0 1 3/4	10 0	0 16 8	3 10 1/4	0 6 1/2	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4 1/4	0 0 2 2 1/4
3 0	5 0	0 13 1/2	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0 1/2	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2 1/4	0 0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2 1/2	0 2 1/4	11 0	0 18 4	4 2 1/4	0 7 1/2	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 0 3 3 1/2
3 10	5 10	1 4 1/2	0 2 3/4	11 11	0 19 3	4 5 1/4	0 7 3/4	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6 1/2	0 2 3/4	12 0	1 0 0	4 7 1/2	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9 1/4	0 0 4 4 1/2
4 4	7 0	1 7 1/2	0 2 3/4	12 12	1 1 0	4 10 1/4	0 8 1/4	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7 1/2	0 0 4 11 1/4
4 10	7 6	1 8 3/4	0 3	13 0	1 1 8 5	0	0 8 1/2	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5 1/2	0 0 5 5 1/4
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3 1/4	13 13	1 2 9 5	3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 0 10 11 3/4
5 5	8 9	2 0 1/4	0 3 1/2	14 0	1 3 4 5	4 1/2	0 9 1/4	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4 1/4	0 0 16 5 1/4
5 10	9 2	2 1 1/2	0 3 3/4	14 14	1 4 6 5	7 1/4	0 9 3/4	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10 1/4	0 0 1 11
6 6	10 0	2 3 1/4	0 4	15 0	1 5 0 5	9 1/4	0 9 3/4	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3 1/4	1 0 7 4 1/4
6 0	10 6	2 5	0 4 1/4	15 15	1 6 3 6	0 10 1/4	0 10 1/4	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9 1/4	1 0 12 10 1/4
6 10	10 12	2 6	0 4 1/2	16 0	1 6 8 6	1 1/4	0 10 1/2	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2 1/4	1 0 18 4 1/4
7 0	11 8	2 8 3/4	0 4 3/4	16 16	1 8 0 6	5 1/2	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8 1/4	2 0 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4 3/4	17 0	1 8 4 6	6 1/2	0 11 1/4	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1 1/4	2 0 9 3 1/4
7 10	12 6	2 10 1/2	0 5	17 17	1 9 9 6	10 1/2	0 11 3/4	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7 1/4	2 0 14 9 1/4

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2 ^d Per Ct.	3 ^d Per Ct.	4 th Per Ct.	5 th Per Ct.	6 th Per Ct.	7 th Per Ct.
1	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000
2	2'025	2'030	2'035	2'040	2'045	2'050
3	3'076	3'091	3'106	3'122	3'137	3'153
4	4'153	4'184	4'215	4'246	4'278	4'310
5	5'256	5'309	5'362	5'416	5'471	5'526
6	6'388	6'468	6'550	6'633	6'717	6'802
7	7'547	7'662	7'779	7'898	8'019	8'142
8	8'736	8'892	9'052	9'214	9'380	9'549
9	9'955	10'159	10'368	10'583	10'802	11'027
10	11'203	11'464	11'731	12'006	12'288	12'578
11	12'483	12'808	13'142	13'486	13'841	14'207
12	13'796	14'192	14'602	15'026	15'464	15'917
13	15'140	15'618	16'113	16'627	17'160	17'713
14	16'519	17'086	17'677	18'292	18'932	19'599
15	17'932	18'599	19'296	20'024	20'784	21'579
16	19'380	20'157	20'971	21'825	22'719	23'657
17	20'865	21'762	22'705	23'698	24'742	25'840
18	22'386	23'414	24'500	25'645	26'855	28'132
19	23'946	25'117	26'357	27'671	29'064	30'539
20	25'545	26'870	28'280	29'778	31'371	33'066
21	27'183	28'676	30'269	31'969	33'783	35'719
22	28'863	30'537	32'329	34'248	36'303	38'505
23	30'584	32'453	34'660	36'618	38'937	41'430
24	32'349	34'426	36'667	39'083	41'689	44'502
25	34'158	36'459	38'950	41'646	44'505	47'727
26	36'012	38'553	41'313	44'312	47'571	51'113
27	37'912	40'710	43'759	47'084	50'711	54'669
28	39'860	42'931	46'291	49'668	53'993	58'403
29	41'856	45'219	48'911	52'366	57'423	62'323
30	43'903	47'575	51'623	55'085	61'007	66'439
31	46'000	50'003	54'429	57'928	64'752	70'761
32	48'150	52'503	57'335	62'701	68'666	75'299
33	50'354	55'078	60'341	66'210	72'756	80'064
34	52'613	57'730	63'453	69'858	77'030	85'067
35	54'928	60'462	66'674	73'652	81'497	90'320
36	57'301	63'276	70'008	77'598	86'164	95'836
37	59'734	66'174	73'458	81'702	91'041	101'628
38	62'227	69'159	77'029	85'970	96'138	107'710
39	64'783	72'234	80'725	90'409	101'464	114'095
40	67'403	75'401	84'550	95'026	107'030	120'800
41	70'088	78'663	88'510	99'827	112'847	127'840
42	72'840	82'023	92'607	104'820	118'925	135'232
43	75'661	85'484	96'849	110'012	125'276	142'993
44	78'552	89'048	101'238	115'413	131'914	151'143
45	81'516	92'720	105'782	121'029	138'850	159'700
46	84'554	96'501	110'484	126'871	146'098	168'685
47	87'668	100'397	115'351	132'045	153'673	178'119
48	90'860	104'408	120'388	137'263	161'588	188'025
49	94'131	108'541	125'602	142'834	169'859	198'427
50	97'484	112'797	130'998	148'667	178'503	209'348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	2 ^d Per Ct.	3 ^d Per Ct.	4 th Per Ct.	5 th Per Ct.	6 th Per Ct.	7 th Per Ct.
1	1'0250	1'0300	1'0350	1'0400	1'0450	1'0500
2	1'0506	1'0609	1'0712	1'0816	1'0920	1'1025
3	1'0769	1'0927	1'1087	1'1249	1'1412	1'1576
4	1'1038	1'1256	1'1475	1'1699	1'1925	1'2155
5	1'1314	1'1593	1'1877	1'2167	1'2462	1'2763
6	1'1597	1'1941	1'2293	1'2653	1'3023	1'3401
7	1'1887	1'2299	1'2723	1'3159	1'3609	1'4071
8	1'2184	1'2668	1'3168	1'3686	1'4221	1'4775
9	1'2489	1'3048	1'3629	1'4233	1'4861	1'5513
10	1'2801	1'3439	1'4106	1'4802	1'5530	1'6289
11	1'3121	1'3842	1'4510	1'5395	1'6229	1'7103
12	1'3449	1'4258	1'5111	1'6010	1'6959	1'7959
13	1'3785	1'4685	1'5640	1'6651	1'7722	1'8856
14	1'4130	1'5126	1'6187	1'7317	1'8519	1'9799
15	1'4483	1'5580	1'6753	1'8009	1'9353	2'0789
16	1'4845	1'6047	1'7340	1'8730	2'0224	2'1829
17	1'5216	1'6528	1'7947	1'9479	2'1134	2'2920
18	1'5597	1'7024	1'8575	2'0258	2'2085	2'4066
19	1'5987	1'7535	1'9225	2'1068	2'3079	2'5270
20	1'6386	1'8061	1'9898	2'1911	2'4127	2'6533
21	1'6796	1'8603	2'0594	2'2788	2'5202	2'7860
22	1'7216	1'9161	2'1315	2'3699	2'6337	2'9253
23	1'7646	1'9736	2'2061	2'4647	2'7522	3'0715
24	1'8087	2'0328	2'2833	2'5633	2'8760	3'2251
25	1'8539	2'0938	2'3632	2'6658	3'0054	3'3864
26	1'9003	2'1566	2'4460	2'7725	3'1407	3'5557
27	1'9478	2'2213	2'5316	2'8834	3'2820	3'7335
28	1'9965	2'2879	2'6202	2'9987	3'4297	3'9201
29	2'0464	2'3566	2'7119	3'1187	3'5840	4'1161
30	2'0976	2'4273	2'8068	3'2434	3'7453	4'3219
31	2'1500	2'5001	2'9050	3'3731	3'9139	4'5380
32	2'2038	2'5751	3'0067	3'5081	4'0900	4'7649
33	2'2589	2'6523	3'1119	3'6484	4'2740	5'0032
34	2'3153	2'7319	3'2209	3'7943	4'4664	5'2533
35	2'3732	2'8139	3'3336	3'9461	4'6673	5'5160
36	2'4325	2'8983	3'4503	4'1039	4'8774	5'7918
37	2'4933	2'9852	3'5710	4'2681	5'0969	6'0814
38	2'5557	3'0748	3'6960	4'4388	5'3262	6'3855
39	2'6196	3'1670	3'8254	4'6164	5'5659	6'7048
40	2'6851	3'2620	3'9593	4'7999	5'8164	7'0400
41	2'7522	3'3599	4'0978	4'9931	6'0781	7'3920
42	2'8210	3'4607	4'2413	5'1928	6'3516	7'7616
43	2'8915	3'5645	4'3897	5'4005	6'6374	8'1497
44	2'9638	3'6715	4'5433	5'6165	6'9361	8'5572
45	3'0379	3'7816	4'7024	5'8412	7'2482	8'9850
46	3'1139	3'8950	4'8669	6'0748	7'5744	9'4343
47	3'1917	4'0110	5'0373	6'3178	7'9153	9'9060
48	3'2715	4'1323	5'2136	6'5705	8'2715	10'4013
49	3'3533	4'2562	5'3961	6'8333	8'6437	10'9213
50	3'4371	4'3839	5'5849	7'1067	9'0236	11'4674

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 25 years, £36'012, and deduct £1—£35'012.

METROPOLITAN PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

From the following figures it will be seen that nearly three thousand million journeys were made on the various vehicles and trains in the metropolitan area.

Conveyance.	1920.	1921.
Tramways.....	1,062,986,520	1,009,043,113
Omni-buses.....	935,946,002	931,751,042
Tube Railways.....	265,587,941	216,996,197
Other Local Railways (Met., District, &c.)	424,000,000	371,000,000
Suburban Lines	368,000,000	324,000,000

LONDON FLAG DAYS.

Since the time when accounts were first insisted upon upwards of £1,539,000 has been collected for various charitable objects at an administrative expense of, approximately, 12½ per cent. Of the total amount available for charities a large proportion has gone to hospitals, which in 1922 benefited to the extent of £109,787, as against £53,550 in 1921. Of a total of £196,613 raised in 1922, £179,933 was collected, and donations amounted to £16,680. Expenses absorbed £25,502, leaving a balance for distribution of £171,111, or approximately 87 per cent.

Retrospect of Sport.

THE DERBY, 1882-1925.

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1881 see 1921 edition.

The Distance of the Derby course at Epsom is now exactly 1 mile 4 furlongs, having been shortened 29 yards by the rounding off of Tattenham Corner. Sir J. Hawley scored four successes with Teddington, Beadsman, Musjid, and Blue Gown, the second and third being consecutive victories. The late Duke of Westminster also scored four wins with Bend Or, Shotover, Ormonde, and Flying Fox. Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby.

Year.	NAME AND OWNER OF WINNER.	Betting	Jockey.	Trainer.	No. of R'n'gs.
1882	Duke of Westminster's *Shotover	11 to 2	T. Cannon	J. Porter	14
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise	5 to 1	C. Wood	J. Porter	11
1884	Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatten } dead Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester } heat	100 to 8 100 to 7	C. Wood	R. Sherwood Jewitt	15
1885	Lord Hastings's Melton	75 to 40	F. Archer	M. Dawson	12
1886	Duke of Westminster's *Ormonde	4 to 9	F. Archer	J. Porter	9
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton	100 to 9	J. Watts	Gurry	11
1888	Duke of Portland's *Ayrshire	5 to 6	E. Barrett	G. Dawson	9
1889	Duke of Portland's †Donovan	8 to 11	T. Loates	G. Dawson	13
1890	Sir J. Miller's Sainfoin	100 to 15	J. Watts	J. Porter	8
1891	Sir F. Johnstone's *Common	10 to 11	G. Barrett	J. Porter	11
1892	Lord Bradford's Sir Hugo	40 to 1	F. Allsopp	T. Wadlow	13
1893	Mr. McCalmont's *Isinglass	4 to 9	T. Loates	Jewitt	11
1894	Lord Rosebery's *Ladas	2 to 9	J. Watts	M. Dawson	7
1895	Lord Rosebery's †Sir Visto	9 to 1	S. Loates	M. Dawson	15
1896	Prince of Wales's †Persimmon	5 to 1	J. Watts	R. Marsh	11
1897	Mr. Gubbins's *Galtee More	1 to 4	C. Wood	S. Darling	11
1898	Mr. J. Larnach's Jeddah	100 to 1	O. Madden	R. Marsh	18
1899	Duke of Westminster's *Flying Fox	2 to 5	M. Cannon	J. Porter	12
1900	Prince of Wales's *Diamond Jubilee	6 to 4	H. Jones	R. Marsh	14
1901	Mr. W. C. Whitney's Volodyovski	5 to 2	L. Reiff	J. Huggins	25
1902	Mr. J. Gubbins's Ard Patrick	100 to 14	J. H. Martin	Darling	18
1903	Sir J. Miller's *Rock Sand	4 to 6	D. Maher	G. Blackwell	7
1904	Mr. L. de Rothschild's *St. Amant	5 to 1	K. Cannon	A. Hayhoe	8
1905	Lord Rosebery's Cicero	4 to 11	D. Maher	P. Peck	9
1906	Major E. Loder's Spearmint	6 to 1	D. Maher	P. P. Gilpin	22
1907	Mr. R. Croker's Orby	100 to 9	J. Reiff	J. Allen	9
1908	Chev. Gini-trelli's †Signorinetta	100 to 1	W. Bullock	Owner	18
1909	King Edward VII.'s *Minoru	7 to 2	H. Jones	R. Marsh	15
1910	Mr. "Fairie's" Lemberg	7 to 4	B. Dillon	A. Taylor	15
1911	Mr. J. B. Joel's *Sunstar	13 to 8	G. Stern	C. Morton	26
1912	Mr. W. Raphael's *Tagalle	100 to 8	J. Reiff	D. Waugh	20
1913	Mr. A. P. Cunliffe's Aboyeur	100 to 1	E. Piper	T. Lewis	15
1914	Mr. H. B. Duryea's Durbar II.	20 to 1	M. MacGee	T. Murphy	30
1915	Mr. S. Joel's *Pommern	11 to 10	S. Donoghue	C. Peck	17
1916	Mr. F. Hulton's †Fifinella	11 to 2	J. Childs	R. Dawson	10
1917	Mr. "Fairie's" *Gay Crusader	7 to 4	S. Donoghue	Taylor	12
1918	Lady J. Douglas's *Gainsborough	8 to 13	J. Childs	Taylor	13
1919	Lord Glanely's Grand Parade	33 to 1	F. Templeman	F. Barling	13
1920	Capt. G. Loder's Spion Kop	100 to 6	F. O'Neill	P. P. Gilpin	19
1921	Mr. J. B. Joel's Humorist	6 to 1	S. Donoghue	C. Morton	23
1922	Lord Woolavington's Captain Cuttle	10 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Barling	30
1923	Mr. B. Irish's Papyrus	100 to 15	S. Donoghue	B. Jarvis	19
1924	Lord Derby's Sansovino	9 to 2	T. Weston	G. Lambton	27
1925	Mr. H. E. Morriss's *Manna	9 to 1	S. Donoghue	F. Barling	27

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; † the Oaks; § the One Thousand; and ‡ the St. Leger.

NOTES. 1913—Mr. C. Bower Ismay's Cragmour (J. Reiff) finished first, but was disqualified for boring. 1915 to 1918—Owing to the War the race was decided over the Suffolk Stakes Course (2½ miles) at Newmarket.

Record time, 2 min. 34½ secs. by Spion Kop in 1920 on old course; new course, 2 min. 34½ secs. by Captain Cuttle in 1922.

2,000 GUINS.	1,000 GUINS.	OAKS.	ECLIPSE STAKES.	ASCOT CUP.	ST. LEGER.
1918 Gainsborough	Ferry	My Dear	No race. War	No race. War	No race. War
1919 Panther	Roseway	Bayuda	Buchan	By Jinga	Keysee
1920 Tetrahena	Cinna	Charlebelle	Buchan	Tangers	Calgula
1921 Craig an Eran	Helina	Loveindleness	Craig an Eran	Pentostem	Polemarch
1922 St. Louis	Silver Urn	Pogrom	Golden Myth	Golden Myth	Royal Lancer
1923 Ellangowan	Tranquil	Brownhyda	Saltash	Happy Man	Trinquil
1924 Diophon	Plack	Straitlace	Polyphontes	Massine	Salmon Trout
1925 Manna	Saucy Sue	Saucy Sue	Polyphontes	Santorb	Solaris

LINCOLNSH. HDGP. 2 mile.		GRAND NATIONAL. 4 miles 856 yds.		CITY & SUBURBAN. 2 miles 4 furlongs.		KEMPTON JUBILEE. 2 mile 4 furlongs.	
1921	Sorbus 4y 8st 4lb	Shann Spadah 10y 11st 7lb	No race	Coal Strike	Paragon 4y 8st 4lb	Paragon 4y 8st 4lb	
1922	Granelly 4y 7st 6lb	Music Hall 1st 8lb	Paragon 5y 9st		Silver Innage 4y 7st 6lb	Silver Innage 4y 7st 6lb	
1923	White Bud 6y 6st 5lb	Serget. Murphy 12y 11st 3lb	Try Toast 4y 7st 12lb		Simon Pure 4y 8st 6lb	Simon Pure 4y 8st 6lb	
1924	Sir Gallahad 11f 4y 8st 5lb	Master Robert 12y 10st 5lb	Dula 7y 6st 5lb		Parth 4y 9st	Parth 4y 9st	
1925	Tapin 4y 8st 7lb	Double Chance 9y 10st 9lb	Greek Bachelor 5y 6st 10lb		Amethystine 4y 6st 7lb	Amethystine 4y 6st 7lb	
N'MARKET STAKES. 2 mile 2 fur.		NEW STAKES (ASCOT)		ASCOT STAKES. 2 miles.		ROYAL HUNT CUP. 7 furlongs 566 yards.	
1921	Lemonora 9st	Scamp 8st 10lb	Spearwort 4y 8st 3lb	Bluminator 4y 7st 6lb		Bluminator 4y 7st 6lb	
1922	Pondoland 9st	Town Guard 8st 10lb	Double Hackle 4y 7st 12lb	Vargz 4y 7st		Vargz 4y 7st	
1923	Top Gallant 9st	Druid & Orb 9st 6lb	Junio 5y 8st 1lb	Wadhwa 4y 6st 12lb		Wadhwa 4y 6st 12lb	
1924	Hurstwood 9st	Black Friar 8st 10lb	Scullion 4y 7st 11lb	Domkie 4y 6st 10lb		Domkie 4y 6st 10lb	
1925	Cross Bow 9st	Buckler 8st 10lb	Mandelieu 4y 7st 8lb	Co. Kent 4y 7st 6lb		Co. Kent 4y 7st 6lb	
GOLD VASE, ASCOT. 2 miles.		ALEXANDRA STKS. (ASCOT)		PRCS. OF WALES'S Newmarket 1st July. 2 mile 4 fur.		STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD).	
1921	Copyright 3y 8st 3lb	Spearwort 4y 9st	Orpheus 4y 9st 3lb	Seave Kit 4y 6st 12lb		Seave Kit 4y 6st 12lb	
1922	Golden Myth 4y 9st 4lb	Air Balloon 5y 9st 6lb	Blanford 3y 8st	Tetratema 5y 7st 7lb		Tetratema 5y 7st 7lb	
1923	Puttenden 4y 9st 4lb	Bucks Hussar 4y 9st 3lb	Triumph 4y 9st 3lb	Ignatius 5y 8st 6lb		Ignatius 5y 8st 6lb	
1924	Audish 3y 7st 12lb	Rose Prince 5y 9st 6lb	Salmon Trout 3y 8st 7lb	Comptier 4y 7st 9lb		Comptier 4y 7st 9lb	
1925	Kentish Knock 3y 7st 12lb	Seelin 4y 9st 5lb	Solario 3y 8st 8lb	Defiance 4y 7st 8lb		Defiance 4y 7st 8lb	
GOODWOOD CUP. DONCASTER CUP. 2 miles 5 furlongs.		GRAND PRIX DE PARIS. 2 mile 7 furlongs.		CHAMPION ST. Now 2 mile 2 fur.			
1921	Bucks 3y 7st 8lb	Flamboyant 3y 8st 4lb	Mr. J. Watson's Lemonora	Orpheus 4y 9st (3)		Orpheus 4y 9st (3)	
1922	Flamboyant 4y 9st 3lb	Devizes 5y 9st 12lb	M. Abutelles Refalin	Franklin 4y 9st (5) (4)		Franklin 4y 9st (5) (4)	
1923	Triumph 4y 9st 3lb	Silurian 4y 9st 12lb	M. Rannet's Filibert de Savoie	Ellangowan 3y 8st 7lb		Ellangowan 3y 8st 7lb	
1924	Teresina 4y 9st	Santor 3y 8st 4lb	M. Mantacheff's Transval	Pharos 4y 9st		Pharos 4y 9st	
1925	Cloudbank 4y 9st 3lb	St. Germans 4y 9st 11lb	M. J. de Rothschild's Reine Lumiere	Picaron 3y 8st 7lb		Picaron 3y 8st 7lb	
CESAREWITCH. Now 2 miles 2 fur.		MIDDLE PK. STKS. 6 furlongs.		DEWHURST STAKES Last 7 fur. of R.M.		CAMBRIDGESHIRE. Now last m. & 220 yds. A. F.	
1921	Ynto 4y 8st 5lb (17)	Golden Corn 9st (5)	Lembach 9st 2lb (4)	Milenko 3y 7st 12lb (24)		Milenko 3y 7st 12lb (24)	
1922	Light Dragon 4y 7st 3lb (31)	Drake 9st 3lb (7)	Hurry Off 8st 1lb (9)	Re. ch. 3y 7st 9lb (34)		Re. ch. 3y 7st 9lb (34)	
1923	Rose Prince 4y 8st 3lb (29)	Dionhorn 9st 3lb (11)	Salmon Trout 8st 13lb (6)	Verdict 3y 7st 12lb (23)		Verdict 3y 7st 12lb (23)	
1924	Charley's Mt. 3y 7st 10lb (34)	Picaron 9st 3lb (8)	Zionist 8st 13lb (6)	Twel. P'ter 4y 8st 12lb (27)		Twel. P'ter 4y 8st 12lb (27)	
1925	Forseti 5y 8st 3lb (33)	Lex 9st 3lb (3)	Review Order 9st 2lb (6)	Masked Marvel 3y 7st 9lb (24)		Masked Marvel 3y 7st 9lb (24)	

THE TURF IN 1925.

The prestige of the British Turf was well maintained from the point of view of both racing and breeding. The French invasion of the previous year was repeated to a less degree, but, except for the victory of Tapin in the Lincolnshire Handicap and the dual success in the Autumn Handicaps at Newmarket, was not of much account. A new owner in Mr. H. E. Morris won two of the classic races, the Two Thousand Guineas and the Derby with Manna, a colt by Phalaris, but this horse failed in the St. Leger, which was easily taken by Sir John Rutherford's Solario, by Gainsborough. Solario's time in the race was only 2 seconds outside the record set up by Black Jester (3 mins. 2½ secs.) in 1914. Solario, bred by Lord Dunraven and purchased by Sir John Rutherford for 3,500 guineas, was undoubtedly the best of his year at the end of the season. Next may be reckoned the Aga Khan's Zambo, who had improved greatly since the spring. Picaron, after winning at Newmarket early in the season, was laid up for several months and was placed fourth in the St. Leger.

Saucy Sue won both the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks for Lord Astor and proved herself the best of the three-year-old fillies, though beaten by Jaldi over the St. Leger distance at Doncaster. Mr. S. B. Joel repeated his previous success in the Eclipse Stakes with Polyphontes. Santorb, a son of Santoi (dead), won the Ascot Gold Cup, beating a St. Leger winner in Salmon Trout, St. Germans and Plack being behind them. Diomedes was the champion sprinter, carrying 9st. 2lb. in the Portland Plate at Doncaster and making record time.

Outstanding amongst the two-year-old colts

was Lord Woolavington's Coronach, by Hurry On from Wet Kiss, and this one, bar accidents, should play a prominent part this year in the classic events. Other juveniles who distinguished themselves during the season were Moti Mahal, Lex, Monk's Way, Review Order, Colorado, Jessel, and Soanata, and these should be prominent this year in the major events.

There was a tremendous boom in bloodstock at the sale of the late Sir E. Hulton's stud, foreign buyers giving very high prices. Stratilace, an Oaks winner, fetched 17,000 guineas; Oojah, 3 yrs., was purchased by Mr. S. B. Joel for 13,500 guineas and a two-year-old filly, Silvretta, by Pommern—Silver Fowl, fell to Mr. F. Darling's bid of 13,000 guineas. The total sum realised by the sale was £302,799, which most experts considered to be far above the value. Though abnormal prices were not realised at the Doncaster sales, prices were good. A yearling filly by Gay Crusader—Tête-a-Tête fetched 10,500 guineas. A draft of 15 from the Sledmere Stud totalled 35,600 guineas—an average of over 2,370 a-piece. Top price was given (12,000 guineas) for a filly by Tetratema—Comfy. The four days' sale produced 323,013 guineas.

The record time for a mile was reduced on the Brighton course by Mr. A. B. Walker's Keppelstone to 2 min. 32½ secs. Principal winning owners—Mr. S. B. Joel, Lord Astor, and H.H. the Aga Khan (over £30,000 each); trainer—Alec Taylor; jockey—G. Richards; sire—Phalaris.

Trotting.—Fastest m. in America, 2 min. 54½ secs., by Uhlán, 1923. Fastest pacing m., 2 min. 55 secs., Dan Patch, at St. Paul, U.S.A., Sept. 8, 1906. At Lexington (Ky.) last October Peter Manning trotted a mile in 2 min. 55½ sec., unpaced and without wind shields, which were used in Uhlán's case.

CRICKET IN 1925.

For the fourth year in succession and the fourteenth since its institution in 1893, the County Championship was won by Yorkshire, who were unbeaten. Surrey advanced from third to second place, and Middlesex fell from second to sixth.

J. B. Hobbs (Surrey) was the most successful batsman, for he broke two long standing records. He raised his total of centuries during his career to 129, 3 more than Dr. W. G. Grace, and he scored 16 centuries during the season, 3 more than the record of 13 standing to the credit of Hayward, C. B. Fry, and Hendren. He also made his highest individual score of 266 in the match between Gentlemen and Players at Scarborough, and wound up by aggregating for the first time over 3,000 runs in the season.

An England team touring in Australia was beaten in 4 out of the 5 test matches. Sutcliffe was the most successful English batsman, with an average of 81.55 and 4 centuries to his credit. Hobbs coming next with an average of 63.66 and 3 centuries.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

County.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	No Result.	Won on 1st Innings	Lost on 1st Innings	Possible Points.	Points Obtained.	Percentage.
Yorkshire (1)	32	27	0	5	3	3	135	117	86.66
Surrey (3)	26	14	2	4	4	2	110	84	75.36
Lancashire (4)	32	19	4	2	1	1	155	117	75.48
Notts (6)	26	15	3	2	1	6	125	84	67.20
Kent (5)	28	15	7	4	1	1	120	79	65.83
Middlesex (2)	24	12	3	3	2	6	110	71	64.54
Essex (15)	28	9	7	2	5	4	130	65	50.00
Warwick (8)	26	8	11	2	4	2	125	54	43.20
Hampshire (12)	28	6	11	5	0	0	115	48	41.73
Gloucester (7)	28	9	13	0	3	3	120	57	40.71
Northants (16)	24	9	12	0	0	3	120	48	40.00
Leicester (11)	26	7	13	1	3	2	125	40	36.80
Sussex (10)	30	9	10	1	1	3	145	51	35.17
Derbyshire (17)	24	5	12	1	2	4	115	35	30.43
Somerset (3)	26	3	15	2	0	1	120	29	24.16
Worcester (14)	26	1	18	0	0	3	130	28	21.53
Glamorgan (13)	26	1	20	2	1	2	123	10	8.33

The figures in parentheses indicate the positions in the table at the close of the season 1924.

BATTING AVERAGES, 1925.

Batsman.	Number of Innings.	Total Runs.	Highest Innings.	Times Not Out.	Average.
Hobbs	48	3024	266*	0	70.22
Hendren	50	2601	240	0	59.11
Holmes	53	2453	315*	9	57.84
Woolley (F. E.)	43	2190	215	4	56.15
Sandham	47	2255	181	6	55.00
Sutcliffe	51	2308	235*	8	53.67
Hallows	51	2354	158*	6	52.31
Carr, A. W.	49	2338	206	4	51.95
Russell	47	2081	150	4	48.99
Tyldesley (E.)	24	1020	114	3	48.00
Mead	45	1942	213*	4	47.36
Enthoven, H. J.	24	900	120	4	45.00
Ducat	13	564	128	0	43.38
Stevens, G. T. S.	24	954	129	2	43.36
Bryan, J. L.	21	823	128	2	43.31
Hearne (J. W.)	45	1799	118	0	42.33
Payton	36	1072	140*	10	41.23
Rhodes	43	1391	157	9	40.91
Leyland	43	1572	133	4	40.30
Abell, G. E. B.	17	523	124	4	39.46
Dullepsinhji, K. S.	29	1056	130	2	39.11
Dipper	55	1976	150	4	38.74

* Signifies not out.

For the first time in his career J. B. Hobbs has aggregated over 3,000 runs. Sandham, Woolley, Hendren and Sutcliffe have maintained their superlative form. The wickets during the year favoured the batsmen. The highest score of the year was Holmes's 315 not out against Middlesex at Lord's. New players who made good were Wensley (Sussex), Larwood and Lilley (Notts), Sibbles (Lancashire), Clark (Northants), and K. S. Dullepsinhji (Camb. U.).

BOWLING AVERAGES, 1925.

Bowler.	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
Lockton, J. H.	103.3	20	224	16	24.00
Hearn (Kent)	77.3	20	170	12	14.15
Sibbles	259.3	78	641	44	14.56
Parker	152.3	478	331	222	14.91
Tate	160.3	472	345	228	14.97
Macaulay	138.2	307	358	211	15.48
Bestwick	2.8	1	525	35	15.00
Tyldesley (R.)	93.4	285	2206	144	15.31
Storer	92	29	157	10	15.70
Davies, P. Haydock	84.3	23	212	13	16.30
White, J. C.	102.3	367	2001	121	16.53
Marriott, C. S.	427.4	136	875	51	17.15
Root	1493.2	416	3770	219	17.21
Freeman (Kent)	107.1	214	544	140	17.42
Ryan	910.2	327	2400	137	17.51
Richmond	673.3	120	2045	116	17.62
Thomas	379.5	144	654	37	17.67
Geary (Leicester)	864.4	272	1921	103	17.78
Clark	612	133	7495	84	17.79
Kilner	1228.2	463	3348	131	17.92

Macdonald also took over 200 wickets, but was expensive. The continued good form of Parker was remarkable considering his years. Rhodes had a poor season. Those who took 100 wickets, not in above list, were Kennedy, Parkin, Waddington, V. W. Jupp, P. G. Fender and Astill.

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS.

Highest individual scores, A. E. Stoddart, 485, for Hampstead v. Stoics, 1886; in first-class cricket in England A. C. MacLaren, 424, for Lancashire v. Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1896; in Australia, W. H. Ponsford, 429, for Victoria v. Tasmania, Feb. 5, 1923.

Highest totals.—In England, Yorkshire, 887, v. Warwickshire, 1896. In Australia, New South Wales, 918, v. South Australia, Jan. 1901. Victoria, 1059, v. Tasmania, Feb. 5, 1923.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12, v. M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 12, v. Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Centuries.—J. B. Hobbs, 129; next, Dr. W. G. Grace, 126. Most centuries in one season—J. B. Hobbs, 16; next, T. Hayward (1906), C. B. Fry (1901) and E. Hendren (1923), 13 centuries each.

Most runs made in a year.—T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 in 1900. T. Hayward exceeded 2000 runs in 10 seasons.

Aggregates of 3,000 runs in a season—Hayward, R. Abel, Mead, K. S. Ranjitsinhji, C. B. Fry, J. Tyldesley, E. Hendren, and J. B. Hobbs.

ETON AND HARROW.

Year.	Winner.
1913	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1914	Eton won by 4 wickets.
	1915-18, no match. War.
1919	Eton won by 202 runs.
1920	Eton won by 9 wickets.
1921	Eton won by 7 wickets.
1922	Match drawn.
1923	Match drawn.
1924	Match drawn.
1925	Match drawn.

Totals, Eton 39, Harrow 35, drawn 22.

ATHLETICS IN 1925. AMATEUR ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Event.	Winner.	Time.	Event.	Winner.	Dist.
100 Yards	L. Murchison	M. S. 0 9 10	High Jump	H. M. Oslorue	Ft. in 6 4
220 Yards	L. Murchison	0 21 1/2	Long Jump	R. S. Homaner	23 11 1/2
440 Yards	H. B. Stallard	0 50	Hop, Step and Jump	E. Somfat	46 19
880 Yards	O. R. Griffiths	1 57 1/2	Pole Jump	P. W. Jones	11 6 1/2
1 Mile	B. Macdonald	4 18	Weight Hammer	H. H. Schwarze	47 3
2 Miles	C. E. Blewitt	19 54 1/2	Discus	M. C. Nokes	151 3
10 Miles	J. E. Webster	52 32 1/2	Javelin	P. J. Berningham	138 7 1/2
20 Miles Walk	G. R. Goodwin	14 7 1/2	Tug of War 100 st.	B. Szepes	175 11
7 Miles Walk	G. H. Watts	52 53 1/2	Tug of War (Catch Weight)	Training Bn. R.E.	—
120 Yards Hurdles	F. R. Gaby	0 45 1/2			
440 Yards Hurdles	I. H. Riley	0 57 1/2			
2 Miles Steeplechase	J. E. Webster	11 1 1/2			
1 Mile Relay	Achilles Club	3 35 1/2			

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

(Official World's Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked %.)

RUNNING.

Distance	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Yards.	H. M. S.			
100°	0 0 9 1/2	D. J. Kelly	Spokane, U.S.A.	1905
		H. P. Drew	Berkeley, Cal.	1914
		C. W. Paddock	Pasadena, Cal.	1921
100	0 0 9 1/2	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
120	0 0 11 1/2	R. E. Walker	Johannesburg	1908
130	0 0 12 1/2	C. W. Paddock	Rhode Island	1914
150	0 0 14 1/2	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
200	0 0 19	C. W. Paddock	Pasadena	1921
220	0 0 19 1/2	W. R. Applegarth	Oral, London	1912
220°	0 0 20 1/2	C. W. Paddock	Berkeley, Cal.	1921
220°	0 0 21 1/2	W. R. Applegarth	Stamford Bridge	1914
300°	0 0 30 1/2	B. J. Wefers	New York	1895
300	0 0 31 1/2	W. Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
440 (straight)	0 0 47	M. W. Long	Guttenberg, N.J.	1900
440°	0 0 47 1/2	J. E. Meredith	Cambridge, U.S.A.	1916
440	0 0 48 1/2	W. Halswelle	Glasgow	1908
500	0 0 57 1/2	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600°	0 1 10 1/2	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
600	0 1 11 1/2	E. H. Montague	Stamford Bridge	1908
880°	0 1 52 1/2	J. E. Meredith	Philadelphia	1916
880	0 1 54	M. W. Sheppard	Stadium, London	1908
1000°	0 2 12 1/2	L. Brown	Philadelphia	1921
1000	0 2 14 1/2	M. W. Sheppard	New York	1910
1320°	0 3 27 1/2	W. E. Lutyens	Stamford Bridge	1898
1320	0 3 27 1/2	T. P. Conneff	New York	1895
1320	0 3 58	A. G. Hill	Manchester	1922
Miles.				
1°	0 4 10 1/2	P. Nurmi	Stockholm	1923
1	0 4 13 1/2	A. G. Hill	Stamford Bridge	1922
2°	0 9 9 1/2	A. Shrubbs	Glasgow	1904
3°	0 14 11 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1923
4	0 19 8 7/10	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
5°	0 29 6 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
6	0 29 7 1/2	P. Nurmi	Finland	1924
10°	0 50 48 1/2	A. Shrubbs	Glasgow	1904
15°	1 20 4 1/2	F. Appleby	Stamford Bridge	1902
20°	1 54 54	G. Crossland	Stamford Bridge	1894
25°	2 29 20 1/2	H. Green	Stamford Bridge	1913
30	3 17 36 1/2	A. A. Squires	Balham	1885
40	4 46 54	J. E. Dixon	Birmingham	1884
50	6 13 58	E. W. Lloyd	Stamford Bridge	1913

WALKING.

1°	0 6 25 1/2	G. Goulding	Toronto	1910
1	0 6 26	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1904
2°	0 13 11 1/2	G. E. Larner	Manchester	1904
3°	0 20 25 1/2	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1905
4°	0 27 14	G. E. Larner	Brighton	1905
5°	0 36 11 1/2	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
6°	0 43 26 1/2	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
7°	0 50 40	G. Goulding	New Jersey	1915
10	0 50 50	G. E. Larner	Stamford Bridge	1905
15	1 15 57 1/2	G. E. Larner	Stadium, London	1914
20	1 56 41 1/2	R. Bridge	Putney	1897
25	2 49 26	J. Butler	Stamford Bridge	1913
30	3 37 6 1/2	H. V. L. Rose	Putney	1911
35	4 52 27	S. C. A. Schofield	Putney	1911
40	5 49 33 1/2	J. Butler	Stamford Bridge	1914
50	8 4 10	E. C. Horton	Stadium, London	1908

OTHER IMPORTANT EVENTS.
Oxford beat Cambridge by 6 events to 5.
National Cross-Country Championship.—Birchfield Harriers, 1; (pl. W. M. Cotterell (R. C. Signals) first man home.

International Cross-Country Race.—England, 29 pts.; 1; Ireland 91 pts.; 2; Wales, 92 pts.; 3; Scotland, 107 pts.; 4; Belgium, 216 pts.; 5. J. E. Webster (England) first man home.
Mayathen Race.—S. Ferris, R.A.F. Uxbridge (2h. 35m. 58s.).

CROQUET IN 1925.

Championship Open.—Miss D. D. Steel.
Men's.—C. R. Elwes.
Ladies.—Miss D. D. Steel.
Mixed Doubles.—R. L. Jones and Miss M. K. Haslam.
Open Doubles.—P. D. Mathews and Trevor Williams.
Champion Cup.—W. Longman.

HOCKEY IN 1925.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

England, 4 goals; Ireland, 2.
England, 10 goals; Wales, 4.
England, 4 goals; Scotland, 2.
Ireland, 5 goals; Scotland, 2.
Scotland, 1 goal; Wales, 0.
Ireland, 4 goals; Wales, 2.
England won the championship.
England beat France, 5-2, and Germany, 9-1.

OTHER RESULTS

Oxford, 3 goals; Cambridge, 2.
R. Navy, 8 goals; R.A.F., 0.
R. Navy, 2 goals; Army, 0.
Army, 6 goals; R.A.F., 4.
R. Navy and R. Marines won the Inter-service Championship, the Army being second and the R.A.F. last.

WRESTLING.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONS 1925.

CATCH AS CATCH CAN.
Bantam.—H. Darby.
Feather.—W. Schneeberger.
Middle-weight.—S. V. Bacon.

CUMBERLAND AND WEST-MORLAND.

Middle-weight.—R. Little.
Light-heavy.—W. Irving.

International Yachting.

Saurashaka Cup.—In 1925 there was a renewed contest for this cup, which had been captured by the British boat Coila in 1922. The American challenger Lanal (6 metre) regained the cup by defeating the Clyde defender at Rothsay. Lanal proved the faster in the third race over the triangular course.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Official Records adopted by International Athletic Federation marked *

RECORDS BY TIME.

Event.	Distance.	Name.	Place.	Year.
hrs.	M. Yds.			
1	0 22	J. Bouin.....	Stockholm.....	1913
1	0 22	G. E. Larner.....	Stamford Bridge.....	1905
2	0 20	H. Green.....	Stamford Bridge.....	1913
2	0 25	R. Bridge.....	Stamford Bridge.....	1914
3	0 21	F. V. L. Ross.....	Stamford Bridge.....	1913
4	0 26	J. Butler.....	Putney.....	1905
5	0 33	J. Butler.....	Putney.....	1905
5	0 33	J. Butler.....	Putney.....	1905
12	0 50	E. C. Horton.....	Stamford Bridge.....	1914
24	0 58	T. E. Hammond.....	Stadium.....	1908

WORLD'S RECORDS—METRIC DISTANCES.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Metres.	M. S.			
100.....	0 10 1/2	C. W. Paddock.....	California.....	1921
200.....	0 20 1/2	C. W. Paddock.....	California.....	1921
300.....	0 33 1/2	C. W. Paddock.....	California.....	1921
400.....	0 47 1/2	J. E. Meredith.....	Harvard, U.S.A.....	1915
800.....	1 51 9/10	J. E. Meredith.....	Philadelphia.....	1916
1,500.....	3 53	P. Nurmi.....	Stockholm.....	1923
2,000.....	5 26 1/10	P. Nurmi.....	Finland.....	1922
3,000.....	8 27 1/2	P. Nurmi.....	Stockholm.....	1923
5,000.....	14 35 3/10	P. Nurmi.....	Stockholm.....	1923
10,000.....	30 40 1/2	P. Nurmi.....	Stockholm.....	1921

HURDLE RACING.

Over 10 hurdles: height, 120 yds., 3 ft. 6 in.; 220 yds., 2 ft. 6 in.; 440 yds., 3 ft.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
Yards.				
120.....	0 0 14 1/2	E. J. Thomson.....	Philadelphia.....	1920
120.....	0 0 14 1/2	E. J. Thomson.....	Queen's Club.....	1920
220 low.....	0 0 23 1/2	C. Brookins.....	Michigan.....	1923
440.....	0 0 53 1/2	A. G. Desch.....	Philadelphia.....	1921

RELAY RACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	M. S.			
440 yards (4×110).....	0 42 3/10	Univ. of Illinois.....	Philadelphia.....	1923
880 yards (4×220).....	1 27 1/2	New York A.C.....	Pasadena (Cal.).....	1921
1 mile (4×440 yds.).....	3 10 1/2	American Legion.....	Philadelphia.....	1921
2 miles (4×880 yds.).....	7 47 1/2	Boston College.....	Boston (U.S.A.).....	1923
4 miles (4×1 mile).....	17 21 1/2	Univ. of Illinois.....	Chicago.....	1923

FIELD EVENTS.

Event.	Distance.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	Ft. Ins.			
High Jump.....	6 7 1/2	E. Beeson.....	Berkeley, Cal.....	1914
	6 8 1/2	H. M. Osborne.....	Chicago.....	1924
	6 5	B. H. Baker.....	Huddersfield.....	1921
Long Jump.....	25 5 1/2	R. Legendre.....	Paris.....	1924
	25 10 1/2	D. H. Hubbard.....	Chicago.....	1924
	24 11 1/2	P. O'Connor.....	Dublin.....	1901
Pole Jump.....	13 9 1/2	C. Hoff.....	Norway.....	1923
Hop, Step, and Jump.....	50 11 1/2	A. W. Winter.....	Paris.....	1924
Hammer Throw.....	136 11 1/2	T. J. Ahearn.....	Stadium, London.....	1908
Weight Putting.....	51 0	R. Rose.....	New York.....	1913
	51 0	A. Tajale.....	San Francisco.....	1909
Discus Throw.....	156 12 1/2	J. Duncan.....	Copenhagen.....	1913
Javelin Throw.....	216 10 1/2	J. Myrri.....	New York.....	1912
			Stockholm.....	1910

PROFESSIONAL WALKING.

Miles.	Time.	Name.	Year.
	H. M. S.		
1	0 6 22	G. Cummings, Manchester.....	1913
2	0 13 14	J. W. Raby, London.....	1883
3	0 20 21 1/2	J. W. Raby, London.....	1883
4	0 27 38	J. W. Raby, London.....	1883
5	0 35 10	J. W. Raby, London.....	1883
6	0 43 1	J. W. Raby, London.....	1883
7	0 51 4	J. W. Raby, London.....	1883
10	1 14 45	J. W. Raby, London.....	1883
20	2 39 57	W. Perkins, London.....	1877
50	7 54 16	J. Hibberd, London.....	1888
100	18 8 15	W. Howes, London.....	1880

BADMINTON IN 1925.

England beat Ireland, 8 matches to 1

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(Men's Singles), J. F. Devlin.
 (Men's Doubles), H. S. Uber and A. K. Jones; (Ladies' Singles), Mrs. A. D. Stocks; (Ladies' Doubles), Mrs. Tragett and Miss Hogarth; (Mixed Doubles), J. F. Devlin and Miss K. McKane.

FENCING CHAMPIONS IN 1925.

Epee: C. B. Nottley.
 Sabres: Lieut.-Col. C. A. Kershaw.
 Foils: P.-Lieut. F. G. Sherriff.
 Ladies' Foils: Miss G. Davis.
 University Matches: Foils, Oxford won 5-4; Sabres, drawn, 2-2; Epee, Oxford won, 13-7.

GOLF.

AMATEUR CHAMPION.

1905	A. G. Barry.
1906	J. Robb.
1907	J. Ball.
1908	E. A. Lassen.
1909	R. Maxwell.
1910	J. Ball.
1911	H. H. Hilton.
1912	J. Ball.
1913	H. H. Hilton.
1914	J. L. C. Jenkins.
1915-19	No competition.
1920	C. J. H. Tolley.
1921	W. I. Hunter.
1922	W. E. Holderness.
1923	R. H. Wethered.
1924	E. W. Holderness.
1925	Robert Harris.

OPEN CHAMPION.

1905	J. Braid.
1906	J. Braid.
1907	A. Massy.
1908	J. Braid.
1909	J. H. Taylor.
1910	J. Braid.
1911	H. Vardon.
1912	E. Ray.
1913	J. H. Taylor.
1914	H. Vardon.
1915-19	No competition.
1920	George Duncan.
1921	J. Hutchison (U.S.A.).
1922	W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
1923	A. G. Havers.
1924	W. Hagen (U.S.A.).
1925	J. Barnes (U.S.A.).

PROFESSIONAL TIME RECORDS. RUNNING.

Hours.	Distance.	Name.	Year.
	Mts. Yds.		
1	11 1286	H. Watkins, Rochdale.....	1899
2	21 1100	H. Holmer, Edinburgh.....	1911
3	28 300	G. Mason, London.....	1881
6	50 1200	G. Cartwright, W'm'ster.....	1887
12	89 1540	C. Rowell, New York.....	1882
WALKING.			
1	8 302	J. Meagher, New York.....	1882
2	15 824	W. Perkins, London.....	1877
3	22 456	H. Thatcher, London.....	1882
12	70 677	J. Hibberd, Sheffield.....	1882
24	127 1210	W. Howes, London.....	1878

RUGBY UNION FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND v. SCOT.		COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.	
LAND.	g. t. g.	LAND.	g. t. g.
1921 England	.. 3-1-0	Gloucestershire.	
1922 England	.. 1-2-1	Gloucestershire.	
1923 England	.. 1-1-0	Somerset.	
1924 England	.. 4 (td.)-0	Cumberland.	
1925 Scotland	.. 3-0-2	Leicestershire.	

The record attendance for a football match is 127,307, at the International between Scotland and England at Hampden Park on Mar. 23, 1912. The largest gate receipts were £27,776 at Cup Final at Wembley Stadium, April 28, 1923, between Bolton Wanderers and West Ham, when 126,047 persons passed the turnstiles, besides many who broke in. This is a record England attendance, the previous best being 120,081 at Crystal Palace in 1913.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL IN 1924-25.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Scotland regained the International championship from Wales, winning her 3 matches, with the loss of only 1 goal. England improved but was beaten by Scotland at Glasgow, and took second position. Wales was third, with a losses and 1 drawn game, while Ireland with the same score was at the bottom on goal average. Results:—

Oct. 22, at Liverpool, England beat Ireland, 3-1.
Feb. 14, at Edinburgh, Scotland beat Wales, 3-2.
Feb. 26, at Swansea, England beat Wales, 2-1.
Feb. 28, at Belfast, Scotland beat Ireland, 3-0.
April 4, at Glasgow, Scotland beat England, 2-0.
April 12, at Wrexham, Wales drew with Ireland 0-0.
Totals (including ties): Scotland, 20; England, 19; Wales, 3; Ireland, 2. This series started in 1883-84. From 1915-19 there was no contest.

In Paris, England beat France, 3-2, and at West Bromwich beat Belgium, 4-0.

Four Amateur Internationals were played in which England beat Ireland, 3-2, beat Wales, 2-1, and defeated South Africa twice, by 3-2, on each occasion.

An English team touring in Australia won all their 23 matches with a goal record of 128 to 11.

INTER-LEAGUE MATCHES.

In the Inter-League Tournament, the English League won both their games against the Scottish and Irish Leagues. The Scottish League beat the Irish League, which failed in all its matches. The Welsh League also beat the Free State League by 2-1, in Dublin. The Free State League twice beat the Leinster League.

PRINCIPAL CUPS.

ENGLISH.—Sheffield United beat Cardiff City, 1-0, at the Stadium, Wembley, on April 25, before 93,000 spectators.

AMATEUR.—Clapton (holders) beat Southall, 2-2, on Millwall's ground, April 18.

AMATEUR F.A.—Eastbourne beat Ealing Association, 2-0.

SCOTTISH.—Celtic beat Dundee, 2-1.

IRISH.—Distillery beat Glentoran, 2-1.

FREE STATE.—Shamrock Rovers beat Shelbourne, 2-1.

WELSH.—Wrexham beat Flint, 3-2.

LEAGUE COMPETITIONS.

LEAGUE I.—Huddersfield Town, 53 pts.

LEAGUE II.—Leicester City, 59 pts.

LEAGUE III (Southern Section).—Swansea Town, 57 pts.

LEAGUE III (Northern Section).—Darlington, 53 pts.

SCOTTISH.—Glasgow Rangers, 60 pts.

IRISH.—Glentoran, 37 pts.

FREE STATE.—Shamrock Rovers, 31 pts.

WELSH.—Mold, 50 pts.; (South) Swansea Town, 52 pts.

CENTRAL.—Huddersfield Town, 62 pts.

LONDON.—Leyton, 39 pts.

LONDON COMBINATION.—West Ham, 65 pts.

MIDLAND.—Mansfield Town, 44 pts.

BIRMINGHAM.—Worcester City, 46 pts.

ATHENIAN.—Redhill, 41 pts.

ISTHMIAN.—London Caledonians, 41 pts.

SPARTAN.—Chesham United, 46 pts.

RUGBY UNION IN 1925.

Scotland, after a long interval, regains the International Championship, winning all her four matches against England, Ireland, Wales and France. Ireland and England each won two, Wales won one, France lost four, and there was one drawn game. Results:—

	Points.
Jan. 1, Paris—Ireland beat France	9 to 3
Jan. 17, Twickenham—England beat Wales	12 to 6
Jan. 24, Edinburgh—Scotland beat France	25 to 4
Feb. 7, Swansea—Scotland beat Wales	24 to 14
Feb. 14, Twickenham—England drew with Ireland	6 to 6
Feb. 28, Dublin—Scotland beat Ireland	14 to 8
Feb. 28, Cardiff—Wales beat France	11 to 5
Mar. 14, Belfast—Ireland beat Wales	19 to 3
Mar. 21, Edinburgh—Scotland beat England	14 to 11
Apr. 13, Paris—England beat France	13 to 11

ASSOCIATION CUP.

LAND.	g. t. g.
Scotland	3 to 0
Scotland	1 to 0
Drawn	2 to 2
Drawn	1 to 1
Scotland	2 to 0

Tott. Hotspur b. Wolverhampton W. 1-0.
Huddersfield b. Preston 1-0.
Bolton Wanderers b. West Ham 2-0.
Newcastle b. Aston V. 2-0.
Sheffield U. b. Cardiff C. 2-0.

At Twickenham, Oxford beat Cambridge by 9 points to 4. Oxford have won in the series 22 games; Cambridge 16, and 9 have been drawn.

The County Championship was won by Leicestershire, who beat Gloucestershire in the final by 14 points to 6.

An "All Black" team, touring in England and Wales, won all their 28 matches, scoring 654 points as against 98 points, a marvellous record.

THE RUGBY LEAGUE IN 1924-25.

Swinton headed the table of the Rugby League with a percentage of 83.33, followed by Hull Kingston Rovers, Wigan and St. Helen's Rec. In the play off for the club championship Hull Kingston Rovers beat Swinton in the final by 9 pts to 5. Oldham won the Challenge Cup, beating Hull Kingston Rovers by 26 pts. to 3. Oldham also won the Lancashire Cup, beating St. Helen's Rec. by 10 pts. to nil. Wakefield Trinity beat Batley by 9 pts. to 8 in the final of the Yorkshire Cup. Lancashire won the County Championship, beating both Cumberland and Yorkshire. The team touring in Australasia played 27 matches, won 21 and lost 6. Points for, 738; against, 375.

AVIATION.

Aerial Derby (1914-24).

1914	W. L. Brock	... Morane	80 h.p.	72 m.p.h.
1919	G. Gathardou	... Airco	450 h.p.	129 5 "
1920	F. T. Courtney	... Martinsyde	...	153 5 "
1921	J. H. James	... Bamel	...	163 34 "
1922	J. H. James	... Napier Lion	450 h.p.	178 "
1923	L. L. Carter	... Napier Lion	450 h.p.	192 4 "
1924 and 1925	No Race.			

The King's Prize, 1925.

The fourth annual aeroplane race for the King's Prize was a 2-days' contest over a course of 1,608 miles, starting and finishing at Croydon, with halting points at Harrogate, Newcastle, Glasgow, Shotwick and Bristol. It was won by Capt. F. L. Barnard on Siskin V, entered by Sir Eric Geddes. On the first day he averaged 134 miles an hour, and on the second, under better conditions, 151 43 miles an hour. In addition, Capt. Barnard won a cup for the fastest handicap time to Newcastle.

The Schneider Cup, 1925.

The Schneider Cup for flying motor-boats was retained by America, who had won it in 1923, there being no race in 1924. The winner was Lieut. Doolittle, flying a U.S. Army biplane, his average speed being 225 57 m.p.h. The only British competitor, Captain Broul, was second with an average speed of 199 17 m.p.h. The chief British hope, a Napier, was wrecked two days before the race.

Mr. Alan Cobham flew a light aeroplane—a De Havilland Moth with a 27-60-h.p. Cirrus engine—from Croydon to Zurich and back, about 1,000 miles, in one day of 24 hours. The average speed was 71 miles per hour and the running costs only a penny a mile.

Early in September the United States Navy airship Shenandoah was broken in three pieces in a storm when cruising over Ohio. Fourteen of the crew of 42 perished. The airship was 650 feet in length and her cubic capacity was over 2,000,000, helium being the gas used. She had six 300-h.p. engines.

Ballooning.

Gordon-Bennett Cup in 1924 was won outright by Belgium (E. Demuyter, pilot), distance covered, about 410 miles. A new cup was competed for in 1925, which was won by Belgium (pilot, Veenstra) from 27 rivals of 7 nations. Veenstra landed at Cap Torfiona, Spain, about 850 miles. Another Belgian balloon landed on the SS. Vaterland, 40 miles west of Brest. The ascent was from Brussels.

The Ballooning Record is 1,895 miles, held by Germany. British record, 2,117 miles; French record (Bienaimé, 1912), 2,375 miles.

POLO IN 1925.

International—American Army beat British Army in first two tests, 8-4-4. Jodhpur beat American Army, 13-3. *Champion Cup*—Jodhpur beat Eaton. *Buenos Aires Cup*—Scopwick beat Eastcott. *Ranelagh Cup*—Eaton beat Jodhpur. *Rochampton Cup*—Jodhpur beat Templeton. *Whitney Cup*—Whitcombe beat Templeton. *Cleopatra Cup*—Worcester Park beat Grasshoppers. *Inter-Regimental*—XVII-XVI Lancers beat XIV-XX Hussars, 6th win in succession. *Coronation Cup*—Eaton beat Jodhpur. *Harrington Cup*—Commons beat Lords. *Inter-University*—Cambridge beat Oxford. *Hunt Cup*—Pytchley beat Fernie's.

BILLIARDS IN 1925.

Thomas Newman, the professional champion, retained his hold on the title by easily defeating his solitary challenger Thomas Reece by 5,008 points in 16,000 up. This was Reece's sixth appearance in the final, in all of which he has been beaten. William Smith again declined to challenge. Newman failed to break his championship record break of 1021 made the previous year, his best on this occasion being 957. He, however, made 54 three-figure breaks and averaged 68'37 per innings—a championship record. Reece's best was 512 and his average 43'12.

A Tournament between A. F. Peall (scratch), T. Tothill (rec. 500) and Carpenter (rec. 1,000) ended in a tie—the first for over 20 years. Peall's aggregate of points was slightly the largest. Each won 4 games and lost 1. Tothill won the break prize with 421.

Amateur Championship—Mr. S. H. Fry regained the amateur title (his 8th win) by defeating W. B. Marshall in the final by 222 in 3,000 up. Mr. Fry's first victory was as far back as 1893. For the future this competition will be played with composition balls.

BREAKS.—The record break under modern rules and conditions is 1879, made by Walter Lindrum in Australia in 1925, previous best, 1379 scored by T. Newman, Nov. 1, 1924. Best "spot" break (exhibition match), 3,394, by W. J. Peall, 1890; match for money, 2,031, by W. J. Peall, 1888. Best spot-barred breaks, 1,392, by John Roberts, 1894, and 1,467, by T. Taylor, 1891 (balls jammed). With composition balls the highest breaks are 2,195 (324 and 1,620 off the red), by George Gray, 1911; 1,026, by H. W. Stevenson (under B.C.C. Rules), Oct., 1912. Other large breaks with ivory balls, under either B.A. or B.C.C. Rules, are 1,134 by G. Gray, 1904; 994 by H. W. Stevenson, 1904; 974 by T. Newman (October, 1922); and 821 by John Roberts, in 1905. By means of the now abolished cradle cannon W. Cook, in June, 1907, scored 42,745. The highest freak break was 499,135 by T. Reece with the anchor cannon in 1907.

CHIEF GOLF EVENTS IN 1925.

British Open—James Barnes (U.S.A.).
British Amateur—Robert Harris (Royal and Ancient).
English Native—T. F. Elliston (Royal Liverpool).
Ladies Open—Miss Joyce Wethered.
American Open—W. Macfarlane.
American Amateur—R. T. Jones.
Welch Open Amateur—D. E. B. Soubly.
Irish Open Amateur—T. A. Torrance.
French Open—Arnaud Massy.
British Boys—R. W. Peattie (and time).
British Girls—Miss Enid Wilson.
Amateur International—England beat Scotland 9-6.
Tournaments—(Hollinwell, £1,200) Charles Johns. (Gleneagles £1,000) A. Compston. (Moortown, £1,050) Len Holland. (Dy. Dispatch Cup) Abe Mitchell.

LAWN TENNIS IN 1925.

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS AT WIMBLEDON.

Men's Singles—R. Lacoste (Fr.) beat J. Borotra (Fr.).
Men's Doubles—J. Borotra and R. Lacoste (France) beat J. Hennessey and R. Casey (U.S.A.).
Ladies Singles—Mlle. S. Lenglen (France) beat Miss Joan Fry (Britain).
Ladies Doubles—Mlle. S. Lenglen and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. A. V. Bridge and Mrs. McIlquham.
Mixed Doubles—J. Borotra and Mlle. S. Lenglen beat H. L. de Morpurgo and Miss Ryan.
All England Plate—B. de Kehrting beat R. George.

Internationals—Gt. Britain beat America at Eastbourne by 3 matches to 2. British Women beat American Women in America.

American Championships—Men's Singles, W. T. Hilden (6th year) beat W. M. Johnston. Ladies' Singles, Miss Helen Wills (U.S.A.) beat Miss K. McKane (Gt. Britain).
Davis Cup—America (holders) beat France.

CYCLING.

N.C.U. CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1925.

Mile.	Winner.	H. M. S.
1	J. E. Sibbitt	0 0 30½
1	C. A. Alden	0 2 57½
5	A. White	0 12 30½
25	F. A. Wyld	1 5 17½
50 (paced)	F. H. Wyld	1 40 34½
1 (tandem)	C. A. Alden	0 2 26½
	F. H. Habberfield	

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1925.

1 Kilometre (Amateur).—Meyer (Holland).
 1 Kilometre (Professional).—Kaufmann (Switzerland).
 183 Kilometres (Road) (Amateur).—Hoevenaers (Belgium).
 100 Kilometres (Professional).—Grassin (France).

WORLD'S CYCLING RECORDS.

(Standing start, motor paced.)

KIL.	M. YDS.	M. S.	Winner.
1	1093	53	Gombault.
2	1 427	1 37½	A. E. Wills.
3	1 1520	2 17	A. E. Wills.
4	2 854	2 56	A. E. Wills.
5	3 188	3 6½	J. Brunier.
10	6 376	5 28½	J. Brunier.
20	12 752	10 15½	J. Brunier.
50	31 120	25 9	J. Brunier.
100	62 240	49 35½	J. Brunier.

1 Hour—75 m. 279 yds. J. Brunier.

6 Hours—220 m. 1470 yds. T. Robb.

12 Hours—349 m. 1447 yds. A. E. Walters.

24 Hours—634 m. 774 yds. A. E. Walters.

Best Official time for 1 mile Flying start 6½ secs., W. T. Hall.

PLACE TO PLACE RECORDS.

London-Brighton and back (126 miles), 5 h. 9 m. 41 s., F. H. Grubb, 1912.

London-Bath and back (272 miles), 11 h. 47 m. 52 s., C. F. Davey, 1923.

London-York (188 miles), 10 h. 19 m., H. Green, 1909.

London-Edinburgh (392 miles), 23 h. 43 m., R. Shirley, 1906.

London-Land's End (300 miles), 17 h. 28 m., C. F. Davey, 1923.

Land's End John o' Groat's (900 miles), 2 days 19 h. 50 m., H. Green, 1908.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Year.	Winner.
1914	E. Barry beat Jas. Paddon.
1919	A. Felton " E. Barry.
1920	E. Barry " A. Felton (in Australia).
1921	D.A. Hadfield beat R. Arns (in N.Z.).
1922	J. Paddon beat Hadfield (in N.Z.).
1923	J. Paddon " Hadfield (in Australia).
1924	J. Paddon " A. Felton (in Australia).
1924	J. Paddon " Major Goodsell.
1925	Major Goodsell beat J. P. Hannan (N.Z.).
1925	M. Goodsell beat J. Paddon (N.Z.).

HENLEY REGATTA, 1925.

No foreign competitors were successful. The Dutch crew were beaten in the Grand and W. M. Hoover (U.S.A.) was defeated in the Diamonds. Results:—

Grand Challenge Cup—Leander R.C., 6m. 53s. (record).

Thames Cup—First Trinity (Camps), 7m. 16s.

Ladies' Plate—Lady Margaret R.C., 7m. 7s.

Diamond Sculls—J. Beresford (Thames R.C.), 8m. 28s.

Goblets—Third Trinity (Camps), 8m. 17s.

Visitors' Cup—Third Trinity (Camps), easily. (To Fawley in 2m. 37s., a record.)

Wyfold Cup—Thames R. C., 7m. 35s., equaling record.

Stewards' Cup—Third Trinity (Camps., holders), 7m. 27s., a record.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS, 1925.

Wingfield Sculls—J. Beresford, jun. (6th year in suc.).

Philadelphia Cup—J. Beresford beat W. M. Hoover.

London Cup—J. Beresford, jun. (5th time). (U.S.A.).

Doggett's Coat and Badge—H. A. Barry (Barnes).

COURSING—WATERLOO CUP.

Year.	NOMINATOR.	WINNER.
1916	Mr. E. Hulton	Harmonicon.
1920	Mr. N. Dunn	Fighting Force.
1921	Countess of Sefton	Shortcoming.
1922	Lord Tweedmouth	Guards Brigade.
1923	Lord Lonsdale	Latto.
1924	Mr. Thomas Cook	Cushy Job.
1925	Mr. H. Pilkington	Pentonville.

In 1917, 18 and 19, not decided—War.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

Year	Winner	In. s.	Won by
1906	Cambridge	19 24	3½ lengths.
1907	Cambridge	20 26	4½ lengths.
1908	Cambridge	19 19	2½ lengths.
1909	Oxford	19 50	3½ lengths.
1910	Oxford	20 14	3½ lengths.
1911	Oxford	18 20	2½ lengths.
1912	Oxford	22 5	6 lengths.
1913	Oxford	20 53	¾ of a length.
1914	Cambridge	20 23	4½ lengths.
1915-19	No race—War.		
1920	Cambridge	21 11	4 lengths.
1921	Cambridge	19 45	1 length.
1922	Cambridge	19 27	4½ lengths.
1923	Oxford	20 54	¾ of a length.
1924	Cambridge	18 41	4½ lengths.
1925	Cambridge	21 50	30 lengths.

a Rowed on Wednesday; b Oxford were waterlogged; c Best on record; d Race rowed twice owing to both boats sinking on first occasion—the second race was rowed on Monday. In 1829 the crews rowed a match at Henley, which Oxford won easily in 14 min. 30 secs., but the race was not then an annual event.

UNIVERSITY CONTESTS.

Boat Race—Oxford 40, Cambridge 36; dead heat in 1877.
Cricket—Cambridge 41, Oxford 36; drawn 10.
Rugby Football—Oxford 22, Cambridge 19; drawn 9.
Association Football—Cambridge 21, Oxford 21; drawn 5.
Sports—Cambridge 26, Oxford 25; ties 6.

WORLD'S AMATEUR SWIMMING RECORDS.

MEN—FREE STYLE.		M. S.	DATE.
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0 52½	Aug. 24, 1924	
100 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	0 57½	Aug. 18, 1924	
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1 27½	Sept. 27, 1921	
220 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	2 15½	May 26, 1922	
300 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	3 10½	Mar. 25, 1922	
300 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	3 35½	Mar. 25, 1922	
400 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	4 57	Mar. 6, 1923	
440 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	4 57	Mar. 6, 1923	
500 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	4 47½	Jan. 26, 1922	
500 metres—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	5 24½	Sept. 30, 1922	
880 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	10 57½	Jan. 1924	
1,000 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	12 10½	Sept. 3, 1924	
1,000 metres—A. Charlton, Australia	13 19½	Jul. 15, 1924	
1,500 metres—A. Charlton, Australia	20 08	Jul. 25, 1924	
1 mile—Arne Borg, Sweden	22 34	Jan. 30, 1924	
MEN—BACK STROKE.			
100 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1 45	May 27, 1922	
100 metres—W. Kealoha, U.S.A.	1 52½	Oct. 17, 1922	
150 yards—J. Weissmuller, U.S.A.	1 45½	Apr. 20, 1922	
200 metres—Otto Fabr. Germany	2 48½	Apr. 30, 1912	
400 metres—G. Blitz, Belgium	5 59½	Sept. 16, 1922	

MEN—BREAST STROKE.			
100 metres—M. Sipos, Hungary	.....		Sep. 24, 1922
200 yards—E. Rademacher, Hungary	2 35½		Aug. 26, 1924
200 metres—E. Rademacher, Hungary	2 51		Aug. 23, 1924
400 metres—E. Rademacher, Hungary	6 12½		Sept. 20, 1921
500 metres—P. Courtman, Gt. Britain.	7 5½		Dec. 11, 1912

WOMEN—FREE STYLE.				
100 yards—Miss M. Wehsalau, U.S.A.	x 3	May 26, 1923		
100 metres—Miss M. Wehsalau, U.S.A.	x 12½	Oct. 7, 1922		
150 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.		Aug. 17, 1924		
220 yards—Miss H. M. James, Gt. Britain	x 46½	Oct. 10, 1923		
300 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	x 3 58½	Sept. 4, 1922		
300 metres—Miss H. James, Gt. Britain	x 21	Nov. 25, 1923		
400 metres—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	x 5 33	Sept. 4, 1922		
440 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	x 5 54½	Sept. 4, 1922		
500 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	x 6 45½	Sept. 4, 1922		
500 metres—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	x 6 45½	Sept. 4, 1922		

300 metres—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	7 22½	Sept. 4, 1922
880 yards—Miss G. Ederle, U.S.A.	13 19	Aug. 25, 1923
1 mile—Miss F. Durack, Australia	26 8	Feb. 23, 1924

1 mile—Miss F. Doulack, Australia ...	26	8	Feb. 23, 1914
WOMEN—BREAST STROKE.			
200 yards—Miss I. Gilbert, Gt. Britain	3	21	May 26, 1922

100 yards—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	2 12½	Jan. 19, 1924
100 metres—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	2 23½	Jul. 20, 1924
150 yards—Miss S. Bauer, U.S.A.	1 59½	Feb. 22, 1922

TENNIS IN 1925.

Amateur Championship.—E. M. Baerlein.
University Matches.—Singles: First Strings, Cambridge (W. Ross Skinner); Second Strings, Cambridge (T. A. Workman). Doubles: Oxford (C. S. Crawley and A. R. V. Barker).
M.C.C. Prizes.—(Gold) E. M. Baerlein; (Silver) R. H. Hill.

SWIMMING.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1925.

Event.	Winner.	H. M. S.
100 yards	S. de Barnay	0 55½
150 yards, back	A. Rawlinson	1 52½
200 yards, breast	R. Flint	2 54½
220 yards	J. G. Hatfield	3 41½
440 yards, Salt Water	P. Radmilovic	6 22½
500 yards—J. G. Hatfield		6 22½
Half-mile—J. G. Hatfield		11 51½
1 Mile—P. Radmilovic		24 25
Long Distance (5 m. 60 yds.)—P. Radmilovic		5 6½
Diving—A. E. Dicken.		
Plunging—W. E. Wilson, 74 ft. 3½ in.		
Club Team—Penguin S. C.		14 30½

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIPS.

100 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans	1 71
150 yards Back Stroke—Miss E. King	2 4
200 yards Breast Stroke—Miss I. Gilbert	3 5
220 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans	2 52½
440 yards—Miss M. Lavery	6 18½
Long Distance—Miss P. Scott	11 41½

WATER POLO.

England beat Wales 9 goals to 3.
Ireland beat Wales 6 goals to 3.
Scotland beat Ireland 4 goals to 2.
County Championship, Final—Lancashire 8 goals, Middlesex 3 goals.
Club Championship—Weston 6 goals, Hyde Seal 1 goal.

BRITISH AMATEUR RECORDS.

MEN.		M. S.
100 yards—D. P. Kahanamoku, U.S.A.	0	54½
150 yards—C. M. Daniels, New York S.C.	1	32½
220 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	2	24½
300 yards—Norman Ross, U.S.A.	3	24½
440 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	5	18
500 yards—Arne Borg, Sweden	6	1
880 yards—H. Taylor, Chadderton	11	25½
1,000 yards—H. E. Annison Hastings	13	33½
1 Mile—T. S. Battersby, Southport	24	18
150 yards, Back Stroke—A. Rawlinson	1	48½
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Percy Courtman, Old Trafford	2	41
Plunging—W. Taylor, Bootle, 82 ft. 7 ins.		

WOMEN.

100 yards—Miss C. M. Jeans, Derby	1 51
150 yards—Miss H. M. James, Garston	1 46½
220 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	2 46½
300 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	3 58½
440 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	6 11
500 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	6 57½
880 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	13 57
1,000 yards—Miss Hilda James, Garston	15 57½
1 Mile—Miss Hilda James, Garston	28 49
150 yards, Back Stroke—Miss May Spencer, Garston	2 13½
200 yards, Breast Stroke—Miss I. Gilbert	3 21
Plunging—Miss Hilda Dand, Liverpool 67 ft. 11 in.	

CHANNEL SWIMS.

CAPTAIN MATTHEW WEBB swam from Dover to Calais in 22 hrs. 45 mins., August 24 and 25, 1875.

THOS. WILLIAM BURGESS swam from Dover to Calais on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hrs. 35 mins.

HENRY SULLIVAN, U.S.A., swam from Dover to Calais, on Aug. 5 and 6, 1923, in 27 hrs. 23 mins.

SEBASTIAN TIRABOSCHI, Italy, swam from Calais to Dover, on Aug. 11 and 12, 1923, in 16 hrs. 23 mins.

CHARLES TOTU, U.S.A., swam from Calais to Dover, on Sept. 8 and 9, 1923, in 16 hrs. 54 mins.

Longest time under water, Georges Pouliquen, 6 mins. 29½ secs. Piscine de la Gare, Paris, Nov. 2, 1912.

BOXING IN 1925.

World's Professional Champions (Nov. 1, 1925):—

Fly Weight (8 st.)—F. La Barbara (American decision); Bantam (8 st. 11 lb.)—C. Rosenberg; Feather (9 st.)—Johnny Dundee; Light (9 st. 12 lb.)—Jimmy Goodrich; Welter (12 st. 12 lb.)—M. Walker; Middle (14 st. 11 lb.)—Harry Greb; Light-Heavy (14 st. 7 lb.)—Paul Berlenbach; Heavy (any weight)—Jack Dempsey.

According to the International Boxing Union, a French body, the following are world's champions:—Bantam—Rosenberg, U.S.; Feather—Kid Kaplan, U.S.; Medium weight—Harry Greb, U.S.; Heavy—Jack Dempsey.

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Recognised by the W.A.A.A.

RUNNING.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	M. S.			
50 metres	0 6½	M. Lines	Paris	1922
60 metres	0 7½	M. Lines	Paris	1922
80 metres	0 10½	M. Lines	Paris	1922
91 m. 43.	0 12½	Thompson	Paris	1923
100 metres	0 12½	M. Lines	Paris	1912
201 m. 16	0 25½	M. Lines	Croydon	1922
250 metres	0 35½	Palmer	Paris	1923
402 m. 32	1 2½	M. Lines	Bromley	1923
500 metres	1 29½	Hall	Paris	1922
804 m. 65	2 26½	M. Lines	Crystal P.	1922
1,000 metres	3 22	E. Trickey	Paris	1923

WALKING.

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	M. S.			
8'0 yards	4 17½	E. Trickey	Bromley	1924

HURDLES

Distance.	Time.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	M. S.			
100 yards	0 14½	M. Lines	Paris	1922
120 yards	0 18½	C. Hatt	Bromley	1923

FIELD EVENTS.

Event.	Distance.	Name.	Place.	Year.
	Ft. Ins.			
High Jump	4 10½	S. Elliott-Lynn	Brentwood	1923
Long Jump	10 1½	M. Lines	Woodwich	1924
Long Jump (Standing)	6 11	Hughes	Paris	1922
Shot (8 lbs.)—				
1 Hand	29 4½	F. Birchenough	Paris	1923
2 Hands	67 6	F. Birchenough	Woolwich	1924
Javelin—1 Hand	86 4	I. M. Wilson	Brentwood	1923
2 Hands	121 0½	F. Birchenough	Paris	1922
Discus	67 6	F. Birchenough	Woolwich	1924

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE *versus* AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES—1925.

V. HARVARD AND YALE.

100 yards—Miller (H), 1; B. M. Norton (Y), 2; 9½s.
 220 yards—A. E. Porritt (O), 1; B. M. Norton (Y), 2;
 21½s.
 440 yards—W. E. Stevenson (O), 1; Paulsen (Y), 2; 49½s.
 880 yards—D. G. A. Lowe (C), 1; J. N. Walters (H), 2;
 1m. 53½s.
 1 mile—D. G. A. Lowe (C), 1; R. S. Starr (C), 2;
 4 m. 21s.
 2 miles—W. L. Tibbetts (H), 1; V. E. Morgan (O), 2;
 9m. 30½s.
 120 yards Hurdles—Lord Burghley (C), 1; Vilas (H),
 2; 15½s.
 220 yards Hurdles—Robb (H), 1; Cole (Y), 2; 25s.
 High Jump—C. T. van Geyssel (C), 1; Deacon (Y), 2;
 6ft. 2½in.
 Long Jump—B. M. Norton (Y), 1; V. B. V. Powell (C),
 2; 23ft. 5½in.
 Pole Jump—Carr (Y), 1; Durfee (Y), and R. L.
 Hyatt (O) tied for second; 13ft.
 Shot Put—H. T. Dunker (Y), 1; D. A. Waring (C),
 and R. L. Hyatt (O), tied for second; 43ft. 8½in.
 H. & Y. won by 6 firsts 7½ seconds to 5 firsts 4½ seconds.

V. PRINCETON AND CORNELL.

100 yards—A. E. Porritt (O), 1; H. A. Russell (C), 2;
 10s.
 220 yards—H. A. Russell (C), 1; A. E. Porritt (O), 2;
 21½s.
 440 yards—W. E. Stevenson (O), 1; E. H. Campbell (O),
 2; 50s.
 880 yards—D. G. A. Lowe (C), 1; R. Thatcher (P), 2;
 2m. 0s.
 1 mile—D. G. A. Lowe (C), 1; R. S. Starr (O), 2;
 41½s.
 120 yards Hurdles—Lord Burghley (C), 1; Howell (P),
 2; 15½s.
 220 yards Hurdles—Lord Burghley (C), 1; G. L.
 Scattergood (P), 2; 24 7/10s.
 High Jump—C. T. van Geyssel (O), 1; Steinmetz (P),
 2; 6ft. 2½in.
 Long Jump—C. E. W. Macintosh (O), 1; V. B. V.
 Powell (C), 2; 23ft. 5½in.
 Pole Jump—R. L. Hyatt (O), S. R. Bradley (C), and
 R. V. Bontecue (C) tied at 12ft.
 Shot Put—R. Hills (P), 1; Bowen (C), 2; 48ft. 2in.
 O. & C. won by 9½ events to 2½ events.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1925.

(France won by 58 points to 53.)

INDIVIDUAL WINNERS AND SCORES.

100 metres—W. Rangeley (E.), 10½s. (England 8 pts.,
 France 4 pts.)
 200 metres—A. Moulton (F.), 21½s. (France 6 pts.,
 England 3 pts.)
 400 metres—R. N. Ripley (E.), 49½s. (England 5 pts.,
 France 4 pts.)
 800 metres—H. B. Stallard (E.), 1m. 53½s. (England 5
 pts., France 4 pts.)
 1,500 metres—R. Pele (F.), 4m. 0½s. (France 8 pts.,
 England 1 pt.)
 5,000 metres—W. M. Cotterell (E.), 15m. 28s. (England 8
 pts., France 1 pt.)
 120 yards Hurdles—F. R. Gaby (E.), 15½s. (England 5
 pts., France 4 pts.)
 High Jump—F. E. Nuttall (E.), 6ft. (England 5 pts.,
 France 4 pts.)
 Long Jump—W. H. Childs (E.), 21ft. 11½ins. (England
 5 pts., France 4 pts.)
 Putting the Weight—R. Paoli (F.), 43ft. 8½ins. (France
 8 pts., England 1 pt.)
 Throwing the Hammer—R. Saint Pe (F.), 133ft. 5½ins.
 (France 6 pts., England 3 pts.)
 Throwing the Discus—R. Courtejaire (F.), 131ft. 3ins.
 (France 8 pts., England 1 pt.)
 Relay Race, 1,600 metres—England, 3m. 42½s. (England
 3 pts., France 0 pt.)

A.A.A. ENGLISH CHAMPIONS—1925.

	M. S.
100 yards—T. Matthewman	0 10 1 10
220 yards—T. Matthewman	0 21 9 10
440 yards—R. N. Ripley	0 51 9 10
880 yards—S. A. Spencer	2 0 9 10
1 mile—C. Ellis	4 27 9 10
4 miles—C. E. Blewitt	19 52 9 10
2 miles Steeplechase—J. E. Webster	20 50 9 10
2 miles Walk—G. R. Goodwin	14 20 9 10
120 yards Hurdles—F. R. Gaby	0 51 9 10
440 yards Hurdles—F. J. Blackett	0 56 9 10
1 Mile Relay—Surrey A.C.	3 36 9 10
High Jump—F. E. Nuttall	5 10
Long Jump—W. H. Childs	22 8
Hop, Step and Jump—J. Higginson	44 10 10
Pole Jump—J. S. Birkett	9 6
Putting the Weight—A. E. Sangwine	36 11 10
Throwing the Hammer—M. C. Nokes	148 8 10
Throwing the Discus—M. C. Nokes	216 4
Throwing the Javelin—R. F. Fyles	160 4

PROFESSIONAL RUNNING RECORDS.

Yds.	Time.	Name.	Yr.
	H. M. S.		
100	0 0 9½	J. Donaldson, S. Africa	1920
120	0 0 11½	J. Donaldson, S. Africa	1909
130	0 0 12½	J. Donaldson, Australia	1911
150	0 0 14½	H. Hutchens, Australia	1882
220	0 0 21½	L. C. McLauchlan, N.Z.	1902
250	0 0 25½	H. Hutchens, Australia	1887
300	0 0 30	H. Hutchens, Edinburgh	1884
440	0 0 47½	B. R. Day, Australia	1907
880	0 1 53½	F. S. Hewitt, N.Z.	1891
1,120	0 3 7	W. Richards, Manchester	1866
Miles			
1	0 4 12½	W. G. George, London	1886
2	0 9 11½	W. Lang, Manchester	1863
3	14 18½	G. McCrae, Edinburgh	1918
4	0 19 25½	P. Cammion, Glasgow	1888
5	0 24 50	J. White, London	1863
10	0 50 55	G. McCrae, Edinburgh	1918
20	1 49 29	H. Holmer, Edinburgh	1911
25	2 22 20	W. Kolehmainen, U.S.A.	1912
50	5 55 4	G. Cartwright, Westminster	1887
100	13 26 30	C. Rowell, New York	1882

January.

1. Dog licences renewable — Manchester 'Chases' (2 days).
2. France v. Scotland (R.) Paris.
3. Birmingham 'Chases' (2 days).
4. Gatwick 'Chases' (2 days).
5. Hurst Park and Haydock Park.
11. Leicester 'Chases' (2 days) — Newman v. Smith at Liverpool (12 days).
13. Tenby 'Chases' (2 days) — Navy v. R.A.F. (Rugby) at Twickenham.
15. Lingfield Park 'Chases' (2 days) — P.L.A. Boxing at Stadium Club.
16. Wales v. England (R.) Cardiff.
18. Derby 'Chases' (2 days).
20. Plumpton 'Chases'.
22. Windsor 'Chases' (2 days).
25. Warwick 'Chases' (2 days) — Smith v. Aiken at Edinburgh (12 days) — Newman v. Inman at Thurston's.
27. Newbury 'Chases' (2 days) — London Business Houses boxing at Stadium Club.
28. Ireland v. France (R.) Belfast.
29. Kempton 'Chases' (2 days).

February.

1. Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends — Nottingham 'Chases'.
2. Northampton Institute boxing.
3. Gatwick 'Chases' (2 days).
5. Sandown and Manchester 'Chases'.
6. Scotland v. Wales (R.) Edinburgh.
8. Birmingham 'Chases' (2 days) — Stevenson v. Peall at Thurston's.
10. Ludlow 'Chases' (2 days) — Chelmsford 'Chases' — Old Goldsmiths B.C. at New Cross.
12. Lingfield Park and Haydock Park.
13. Ireland v. England (R.) Dublin — Ireland v. Wales (A.) Belfast.
15. Leicester 'Chases' (2 days).
17. Windsor 'Chases' (2 days).
19. Hurst Park 'Chases' (2 days).
20. Newbury 'Chases' (2 days).
22. Gatwick 'Chases' (2 days).
27. England v. France (R.) Twickenham — Scotland v. Ireland (R.) Edinburgh — Scotland v. Ireland (A.) in Scotland — Boy Scouts boxing at Stadium Club.

March.

1. Wild Bird shooting ends — Derby and Hawthorn Hill 'Chases' — England v. Wales (A.) Selhurst.
3. Lingfield 'Chases' (2 days).
5. Kempton and Manchester 'Chases'.
6. Navy v. Army (R.) Twickenham.
8. Shirley 'Chases'.
9. N.H. Meeting at Cheltenham.
12. Hurst Park and Catterick (2 days).
15. Wolverhampton (2 days) — Wye and Melton Hunt — Newman v. Smith at Sheffield (12 days).
16. Wales v. Ireland (R.) Swansea.
18. Sandown Park.
19. Grand Military at Sandown.
20. Wales v. England (Am. Ass.) in Wales — England v. Scotland (R.) Twickenham.
22. Flat racing begins at Lincoln.
25. Liverpool races (3 days).
26. Grand National 'Chase'.
27. Army v. R.A.F. (R.) Twickenham.
29. Household Brigade at Hawthorn Hill (2 days) — Nottingham Spring Meeting (2 days).
31. Leicester Meeting (2 days).

April.

5. Kempton Park — Birmingham and Newcastle (2 days) — France v. Wales (Rugby) at Paris — 'Chases' at Carlisle, Manchester, Cardiff.
7. Warwick Spring Meeting (2 days).
9. Newbury and Catterick (2 days) — Bournemouth 'Chases' (2 days).
10. Scottish Cup Final.
13. Newmarket Craven (3 days) — Aldershot 'Chases' (2 days).

April (continued).

14. Cheltenham 'Chases' (2 days).
16. Derby and Bogside (2 days).
17. Lingfield Park — F.A. Amateur Cup Final — England v. Scotland (Assoc.) at Manchester.
19. Edinburgh (2 days).
20. Epsom Spring Meeting (2 days).
21. Pontefract (2 days).
22. Sandown Park (2 days).
23. Stockton (2 days).
24. F.A. Cup Final at Wembley — Sandown Park 'Chases'.
26. Alexandra Park — Ayr (2 days).
27. Newmarket 1st Spring (4 days).
28. A.B.A. Championships.
30. Thirsk Meeting (2 days).

May.

1. Hurst Park Spring Meeting.
4. Chester races (3 days).
5. Foutwell Park and Newton Abbot (2 days).
7. Kempton "Jubilee" (2 days) — Ripon (2 days).
11. Newmarket and Spring (3 days).
12. Hamilton Park (2 days).
14. Gatwick Spring (2 days) — Haydock Park (2 days).
17. York Spring (3 days).
18. Bath Spring (2 days).
20. Doncaster and Salisbury (2 days).
21. Ayr and Spring (2 days).
22. Windsor May — Southwell, Hexham, and Wetherby 'Chases'.
24. Hurst Park, Redcar, Wolverhampton (2 days).
26. Manchester (4 days) — Yarmouth (2 days).
28. Lingfield (2 days).

June.

1. Epsom Summer Meeting (4 days).
2. The Derby at Epsom.
5. Kempton Park.
7. Birmingham and Lewes (2 days).
9. Newbury and Beverley (2 days).
11. Gatwick Summer (2 days).
12. 1st Test Match at Trent Bridge.
15. Ascot Meeting (4 days) — Aldershot Command Searchlight Tattoo (5 days).
16. Royal Hunt Cup.
17. Gold Cup at Ascot.
18. Wokingham Stakes.
19. Windsor Meeting.
20. Ascot Sunday on the Thames.
21. Folkestone (2 days).
22. Newcastle (3 days) — Brighton (2 days).
25. Sandown Park and Haydock Park.
26. 2nd Test Match at Lord's.
29. Newmarket 1st July (4 days).

July.

1. Worcester Meeting (2 days).
3. A. A. Championships.
5. Varsity Match at Lord's — Nottingham Meeting.
6. Bibury Club at Salisbury (3 days).
7. Pontefract (3 days).
9. Eton v. Harrow at Lord's — Lingfield (2 days).
10. 3rd Test Match at Leeds.
13. Newmarket and July (3 days).
14. Bath July (2 days).
16. Sandown Park "Eclipse" meeting.
19. Ayr July (2 days) — Leicester (2 days).
21. Liverpool (3 days) — Lanark (2 days).
24. 4th Test Match at Manchester.
27. Goodwood Meeting (4 days).
29. Aldershot Command Horse Show.
30. Catterick Bridge (2 days).
31. Alexandra Park.

August.

2. Bank Holiday — Sandown (1 day) — Birmingham and Ripon (2 days).
3. Brighton Meeting (3 days).

August (continued).

6. Lewes, Thirsk and Chepstow (2 days).
9. Nottingham and Folkestone (2 days).
11. Kempton Park (2 days).
12. Grouse Shooting begins.
13. Redcar and Windsor (2 days).
14. 5th Test Match at Oval.
16. Wolverhampton (2 days).
17. Stockton (3 days).
18. Bath Summer (2 days).
20. Hurst Park and Haydock (2 days).
24. York August (3 days).
27. Gatwick and Bogside (2 days).
30. Lewes and Summer (2 days).
31. Derby Summer (2 days).

September.

1. Partridge Shooting begins.
3. Manchester and Folkestone (2 days).
7. Doncaster Meeting (4 days).
8. St. Leger at Doncaster.
11. Alexandra Park.
13. Warwick Meeting (2 days).
15. Yarmouth and Western (Ayr).
17. Windsor Meeting (2 days).
18. Bogside (Irvine).
20. Leicester and Lanark (2 days).
22. Edinburgh and Gatwick (2 days).
24. Newbury Autumn (2 days).
27. Brighton — Hamilton Park (2 days) — Wolverhampton 'Chases' (2 days).
28. Newmarket 1st October (4 days).
29. Pontefract Autumn (2 days).

October.

1. Pheasant Shooting begins — Thirsk and Chepstow (2 days).
2. Alexandra Park.
4. Nottingham (2 days).
6. Lingfield Park (2 days).
8. Kempton and Haydock Park (2 days).
11. Wolverhampton (2 days).
12. Newmarket 2nd October (4 days).
15. Catterick Bridge (2 days).
16. Lingfield Park.
19. Newcastle Autumn (2 days).
21. Doncaster (2 days).
23. Sandown Park (2 days).
25. Stockton Meeting.
26. Nottingham 'Chases' (2 days).
27. Newmarket Houghton (4 days).
28. Wetherby 'Chases' (2 days).
29. Worcester Autumn (2 days).
30. Alexandra Park.

November.

1. Fox Hunting begins — Birmingham Meeting (2 days).
3. Windsor Meeting (2 days).
5. Newbury Meeting (2 days).
8. Lincoln Meeting (2 days).
10. Liverpool Meeting (4 days).
15. Leicester Meeting (2 days).
17. Derby Meeting (3 days) — Cheltenham 'Chases' (2 days).
19. Catterick Bridge 'Chases' (2 days).
20. Hurst Park Meeting.
23. Warwick Meeting (3 days).
25. Manchester Meeting (3 days).
26. Kempton Park 'Chases' (2 days).
29. Birmingham 'Chases' (2 days).

December.

1. Newbury 'Chases' (2 days).
3. Sandown and Haydock 'Chases' (2 days).
6. Leicester 'Chases' (2 days).
8. Windsor 'Chases' (2 days).
10. Lingfield Park 'Chases' (2 days).
13. Plumpton and Nottingham 'Chases'.
15. Gatwick 'Chases' (2 days).
17. Hurst Park 'Chases' (2 days).
20. Derby 'Chases' (2 days).
22. Bournemouth 'Chases' (2 days).
27. Wolverhampton 'Chases' (2 days).
29. Cheltenham 'Chases'.
30. Newbury 'Chases' (2 days).

Acworth, Sir William Mitchell, K.C.S.I., expert on railway economics, aged 74.—*April 2.*

Allbutt, Rt. Hon. Sir Clifford, K.C.B., M.D., Regius Professor of Physic at Cambridge, aged 84.—*Feb. 21.*

Anson, Major-General Sir Archibald, K.C.M.G., a Crimean veteran, aged 98.—*Feb. 26.*

Archer, William, dramatic critic, essayist and playwright, aged 68.—*Dec. 27, 1924.*

Bakst, Leon, designer of stage costumes and scenery, aged 58.—*Dec. 27, 1924.*

Banerjee, Sir Surendranath, the pioneer of Indian Nationalism, aged 76.—*Aug. 6.*

Barrett, Sir William Fletcher, F.R.S., distinguished physicist, aged 81.—*May 26.*

Bayley, Sir Stenart Colvin, G.C.S.I., C.I.E., aged 88.—*June 3.*

Beck, Hon. Sir Adam, notable Canadian, aged 68.—*Aug. 15.*

Bennett, Sir Thomas Jewell, C.I.E., former editor of *Times of India*, aged 72.—*Jan. 16.*

Benson, Arthur Christopher, Master of Magdalene College, Cambridge, and author, aged 63.—*June 17.*

Beaufort, Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy Somersset, 9th Duke of, aged 77.—*Nov. 27, 1924.*

Bird, Sir James, Clerk of the London County Council, aged 61.—*Feb. 12.*

Blyth, James, 1st Baron, advocate of cheap postage, aged 83.—*Feb. 8.*

Bodley, John Edward Courtenay, the historian of France, aged 71.—*May 28.*

Borwick, Leonard, the celebrated pianist, aged 57.—*Sept. 15.*

Bourgeois, Léon, eminent French statesman, aged 74.—*Sept. 29.*

Bramley, Fred, General Secretary of Trade Union Congress, aged 51.—*Oct. 10.*

Branting, Hjalmar, former Prime Minister of Sweden, aged 64.—*Feb. 24.*

Bryan, William Jennings, the famous American orator, aged 75.—*July 26.*

Buchanan, Rt. Hon. Sir George, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., last British Ambassador to Russia, aged 70.—*Dec. 20, 1924.*

Burge, Rt. Rev. Hubert Murray, D.D., Bishop of Oxford, aged 62.—*June 10.*

Casartelli, Rt. Rev. Louis, D.D., Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, aged 72.—*Jan. 18.*

Castro, Cipriano, former Dictator of Venezuela, aged 66.—*Dec. 5, 1924.*

Chase, Dr. Frederic Henry, former Bishop of Ely, aged 72.—*Sept. 23.*

Cheylesmore, Major-General Herbert Francis 3rd Baron, aged 77.—*July 29.*

Cholmondeley, Mary, the novelist.—*July 15.*

Copleston, Right Rev. Reginald Stephen, D.D., former Bishop of Calcutta, aged 79.—*April 19.*

Coryndon, Sir Robert Thorne, K.C.M.G., Governor of Kenya, aged 54.—*Feb. 10.*

Critchett, Sir George Anderson, Bart., K.C.V.O., the eminent surgeon-oculist, aged 79.—*Feb. 9.*

Crosland, Thomas William Hodgson, journalist and author, aged 56.—*Dec. 23, 1924.*

Crowe, Sir Eyre, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, aged 60.—*April 28.*

Curzon of Kedleston, the Marquess, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the distinguished statesman, aged 66.—*March 20.*

Darwin, Sir Francis, distinguished botanist and biographer of his father, aged 77.—*Sept. 19.*

Das, Chitta Ranjan, the Swarajist leader and Mayor of Calcutta, aged 54.—*June 16.*

de Reszke, Jean, the famous tenor, aged 74.—*April 3.*

Domville, Admiral Sir Compton Edward, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., aged 82.—*Nov. 19, 1924.*

Ebert, Herr Friedrich, first President of the German Republic, aged 54.—*Feb. 28.*

Emerson, Sir William, distinguished architect, aged 81.—*Dec. 26, 1924.*

Fall, Leo, Viennese light opera composer, aged 51.—*Sept. 16.*

Fitzmaurice, Sir Maurice, F.R.S., the distinguished engineer, aged 63.—*Nov. 17, 1924.*

Flammarion, Camille, the French astronomer, aged 83.—*June 4.*

Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C., former Recorder of London, aged 78.—*June 25.*

Furniss, Harry, well-known cartoonist and artist, aged 70.—*Jan. 14.*

Garstin, Sir William Edmund, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., great irrigation engineer, aged 75.—*Jan. 8.*

Geikie, Sir Archibald, O.M., K.C.B., F.R.S., the famous geologist, aged 88.—*Nov. 10, 1924.*

Gladstone, Miss Helen, formerly Vice-Principal of Newnham College, aged 76.—*Aug. 19.*

Godlee, Sir Rickman John, Bart., K.C.V.O., distinguished surgeon and biographer of Lister, aged 76.—*April 20.*

Godley, Alfred Denis, Public Orator at Oxford University, aged 69.—*June 27.*

Goldie, Rt. Hon. Sir George Dashwood Taubman, K.C.M.G., the founder of Nigeria, aged 79.

Gompers, Samuel, the American Labour leader, aged 74.—*Dec. 13, 1924.*

Gould, Sir Francis Carruthers, the famous political cartoonist, aged 80.—*Jan. 1.*

Grenfell, Field Marshal Francis Wallace, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1st Baron, aged 83.—*Jan. 27.*

Gubbins, Lieut.-Genl. Sir William Launcelotte, K.C.B., M.V.O., former Director-General Army Medical Service, aged 75.—*July 8.*

Guitry, Lucien, the famous French actor, aged 65.—*June 1.*

Haggard, Sir Henry Rider, K.B.E., the distinguished novelist, aged 69.—*May 14.*

Haldane, Mrs., mother of ex-Lord Chancellor, aged 100.—*May 20.*

Hambro, Sir Everard Alexander, K.C.V.O., leading merchant banker, aged 82.—*Feb. 26.*

Hamilton, Rt. Hon. Lord Claud, P.C., former Chairman Great Eastern Railway and politician, aged 86.—*Jan. 26.*

Harding, Mrs. Florence, widow of United States President.—*Nov. 21, 1924.*

Hardy, Dr. Ernest George, D.Litt., Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, aged 73.—*Oct. 26.*

Headlam, Rev. Stewart Duckworth, education enthusiast, aged 77.—*Nov. 18, 1924.*

Heaviside, Oliver, F.R.S., research worker in electric waves, aged 74.—*Feb. 4.*

Henry, Rt. Hon. Sir Denis, Bart., Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland, aged 61.—*Oct. 1.*

Hosie, Sir Alexander, authority on trade and industry of China, aged 72.—*March 10.*

Hotham, Sir Charles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., the Senior Admiral of the Fleet, aged 82.—*March 22.*

Hughan, Admiral Sir Arthur John Henniker, Bart., C.B., Conservative M.P. for Galloway, aged 59.—*Oct. 4.*

Hulton, Sir Edward, Bart., former newspaper proprietor, aged 56.—*May 23.*

Isaacs, Godfrey, former chief of Marconi Company, aged 58.—*April 17.*

Jackson, Sir Thomas Graham, Bart., R.A., the noted architect, aged 88.—*Nov. 7, 1924.*

Jordan, Rt. Hon. Sir John Newell, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., former British Minister to China, aged 72.—Sept. 14.

Knight, Edward Frederick, the distinguished war correspondent and sailor, aged 73.—July 3.

Kuropatkin, General Alexis Nicolaievitch, famous Russian soldier, aged 79.—Jan. 24.

Landor, A. H. Savage, notable traveller and author.—Dec. 26, 1924.

Lane, John, publisher, aged 70.—Feb. 2.

Lefroy, Professor Harold Maxwell, distinguished entomologist, died as result of his investigations, aged 48.—Oct. 14.

Leverhulme, William Hesketh, 1st Viscount, great captain of industry, aged 73.—May 7.

Liveing, Dr. George Downing, President of St. John's College, Cambridge, aged 97.—Dec. 26, 1924.

Lodge, Senator Henry Cabot, the American patriot, aged 74.—Nov. 9, 1924.

Logue, Michael, Cardinal, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, aged 84.—Nov. 19, 1924.

Macartney, Rt. Hon. Sir William Grey Ellison, K.C.M.G., formerly Governor of Tasmania and Western Australia, aged 72.—Dec. 4, 1924.

McCormick, Senator Joseph Medill, leading American Republican, aged 48.—Feb. 25.

Macdonnell, Rt. Hon. Antony Patrick, P.O., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., 1st Baron, Indian and Irish administrator, aged 81.—June 9.

Mackenzie, Sir James, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., great heart specialist, aged 71.—Jan. 26.

Macquoid, Percy, artist, designer and decorator, aged 73.—March 20.

Maguire, James Rochfort, former President of British South Africa Co., aged 69.—April 18.

Manby, Sir Alan Reeve, K.C.V.O., physician to the King, aged 77.—Sept. 29.

Mangin, General Charles Marie Emmanuel, the French General, aged 58.—May 12.

Marchamley, Rt. Hon. George, P.C., 1st Baron, former Chief Liberal Whip, aged 70.—Oct. 21.

Marshall, Thomas Riley, former Vice-President of United States, aged 71.—June 1.

Massey, Rt. Hon. William Ferguson, Prime Minister of New Zealand since 1912, aged 69.—May 10.

Middleton, Godfrey Ernest Percival, 10th Baron, sportsman and former starter of Jockey Club, aged 77.—Nov. 11, 1924.

Milner, Rt. Hon. Alfred, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1st Viscount, the great Imperial statesman, aged 71.—May 13.

Molesworth, Sir Guilford Lindsey, K.C.I.E., eminent engineer, aged 96.—Jan. 21.

Montagu, Rt. Hon. Edwin Samuel, P.C., former Secretary of State for India, aged 45.—Nov. 15, 1924.

Morel, Edmund Dene, Labour M.P. for Dundee, secretary of Union of Democratic Control, aged 51.—Nov. 12, 1924.

Morland, General Sir Thomas Lethbridge Napier, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., aged 59.—May 21.

Novikoff, Madame Olga, Russian patriot, aged 85.—April 21.

Oggers, Dr. William Blake, K.C., LL.D., authority on law of libel, aged 75.—Dec. 16, 1924.

Parsons, Major-General Sir Harold Daniel Edmund, K.C.M.G., C.B., formerly Principal Ordnance Officer, aged 61.—Feb. 13.

Pentland, Rt. Hon. John, P.O., G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., 1st Baron, former Scottish Secretary and Governor of Madras, aged 64.—Jan. 11.

Petersen, Sir William, K.B.E., the ship-owner, aged 69.—June 12.

Porter, Mrs. Gene Stratton, American novelist and naturalist, aged 56.—Dec. 7, 1924.

Puccini, Giacomo, the famous Italian composer, aged 66.—Nov. 29, 1924.

Ramsay, Sir James, Bart., student of English history, aged 92.—Feb. 17.

Rawlinson, General Henry Seymour, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., 1st Baron, aged 61.—March 28.

Repington, Lieut.-Col. Charles a'Court, military writer and diarist, aged 67.—May 25.

Ribblesdale, Rt. Hon. Thomas, 4th and last Baron, P.O., distinguished soldier, connoisseur and courtier, aged 70.—Oct. 21.

Ronan, Rt. Hon. Stephen, K.C., former Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland, aged 77.—Oct. 3.

Rowntree, Joseph, the industrial and social reformer, aged 88.—Feb. 24.

Rutland, Henry John Brinsley, Duke of, K.G., aged 76.—May 8.

Ryle, Right Rev. Herbert Edward, D.D., Dean of Westminster and former Bishop of Winchester, aged 69.—Aug. 20.

Sandow, Eugen, pioneer of physical culture, aged 58.—Oct. 14.

Sargent, John Singer, R.A., the renowned portrait painter, aged 69.—April 14.

Schlich, Sir William, K.C.I.E., late Professor of Forestry at Oxford, aged 85.—Sept. 28.

Schuster, Dr. Ernest, K.C., LL.D., legal adviser to British Commission on Dawes Report, aged 74.—Dec. 10, 1924.

Seymour, Vice-Adml. Sir Michael Culme, Bart., K.C.B., M.V.O., Second Sea Lord of the Admiralty, aged 67.—April 2.

Sheffield, Rt. Hon. Edward Lyulph, P.C., 4th Baron, aged 85.—March 18.

Shirley, Arthur, author of over 100 melodramas, aged 72.—Aug. 21.

Singh, Lt.-Genl. Sir Pratab, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.I.E., Maharajah of Janmu and Kashmir, aged 75.—Sept. 23.

Spielmann, Sir Isidore, C.M.G., the art expert and benefactor, aged 70.—May 10.

Stack, Maj.-Genl. Sir Lee Oliver Fitzmaurice, G.B.E., C.M.G., Sirdar, aged 56.—Nov. 20, 1924.

Storey, Samuel, politician and newspaper proprietor, aged 85.—Jan. 18.

Struthers, Sir John, K.C.B., aged 68.—Oct. 25.

Sturdee, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Frederick Charles Doveton, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., aged 65.—May 7.

Sun Yat-Sen, Chinese revolutionary leader, aged 57.—March 12.

Thorpe, Sir Edward, F.R.S., eminent chemist, aged 79.—Feb. 23.

Viviani, M. Rene, French Premier on outbreak of War, aged 62.—Sept. 7.

Von Hugel, Baron Friedrich, German philosopher and critic, aged 73.—Jan. 27.

Wade, Hon. Frederick Coate, K.C., Agent-General for Brit. Columbia, aged 64.—Nov. 9, 1924.

Wateran, Rt. Hon. William, 1st Baron, former Chief Unionist Whip, aged 76.—May 17.

Ward, Dr. James, Professor of Logic at Cambridge, aged 82.—March 4.

Wignall, James, Labour M.P. for Forest of Dean, aged 68.—June 10.

Yoxall, Sir James Henry, notable educationist and M.P., aged 67.—Feb. 2.

Ypres, Field Marshal Earl of, P.O., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., aged 72.—May 22.

THE BRITISH ISLES.

THE KING AND COURT.—(1924) **Nov. 1.** Prince of Wales attended closing ceremony of British Empire Exhibition. **11.** King, Prince of Wales and Duke of York took part in Armistice Day Service at the Cenotaph. **Dec. 1** Queen Alexandra celebrated her 80th birthday at Sandringham and was visited by King and Queen and other members of Royal Family. Duke and Duchess of York left London *en route* for Kenya Colony. **3.** Prince of Wales visited Edinburgh, opened new wing of the University and received honorary degree. **9.** King, accompanied by Queen, opened new Parliament in State. **14.** Prince of Wales unveiled war memorial of Brigade of Guards at Wellington Barracks Chapel. (1925) **Jan. 1.** New Year Honours included earldom for Lord Jellicoe and baronies for Sir John Bradbury and Sir Henry Duke. **25.** Queen attended re-dedication of Bishop's throne at Norwich Cathedral. **Feb. 14.** King suffering from cold, but was able to receive addresses from Provinces of Canterbury and York. **22.** King's illness having developed into influenza, although progress was made, his doctors advised cruise in royal yacht in South of France. **25.** Prince Henry entered hospital suffering from feverish cold. **Mar. 16.** Prince George underwent operation for enucleation of tonsils. **17.** King nominated Prince Henry, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor and Prime Minister to act as Counsellors of State on his behalf during his absence abroad. **19.** King and Queen left London. **20.** Their Majesties arrived at Genoa and embarked on royal yacht. **28.** Prince of Wales left Portsmouth for South Africa on H.M.S. *Reynoldse*. **April 8.** The Counsellors of State held Privy Council on His Majesty's behalf. **19.** Duke and Duchess of York arrived in London after their African tour. **25.** King and Queen arrived back in London after their cruise in the Mediterranean. **May 1.** Princess Royal had severe gastric attack but made good progress. **2.** Duke of York spoke at Royal Academy Banquet. Prince Henry received Freedom of Glasgow and reviewed Boys' Brigade. **6.** Transfusion of blood to Princess Royal produced definite improvement. **9.** The King, who was accompanied by the Queen, opened British Empire Exhibition at Wembley. **21.** Their Majesties held their first Court of the season. **23.** King, accompanied by Queen and Prince Henry, laid foundation stone of the new buildings of Lloyds, Leadenhall Street. **24.** King and Queen, with Prince Henry, attended Empire Thanksgiving Service at the Stadium. **June 3.** King and Queen and Marshal Foch attended Trooping of the Colour on Horse Guards Parade. **5.** Their Majesties visited Stoke-on-Trent, upon which was conferred status of a city. **9.** Accompanied by the Queen, the King opened new Bristol University buildings. **13.** His Majesty opened London's new reservoir at Littleton. **24.** Their Majesties were present at celebration of quatercentenary of Christ Church, Oxford. Duchess of York unveiled the restored "Five Sisters" window at York Minster. **25.** Duke of York introduced as member of Privy Council. **29.** The King, accompanied by the Queen, opened new Canadian Government building in London. **July 1.** Duke of York inaugurated Railway Centenary Exhibition near Darlington. **13.** King opened new home of British Medical Association in Tavistock Square. **18.** King and

Queen opened Ken Wood and dedicated it to use of the public. **23.** Their Majesties visited Greenwich Observatory on 50th anniversary of its foundation. **25.** Prince Henry received Freedom of Edinburgh. **27.** King arrived at Goodwood House for the race meeting. **31.** His Majesty was joined by the Queen on royal yacht and proceeded to Cowes for the week. **Aug. 10.** King and Queen returned to London. **15.** Their Majesties visited Princess Mary at Goldsborough Hall. **17.** The King and Prince Henry left for Balmoral. **22.** The Queen arrived in Edinburgh for short visit to Carberry Tower, Musselburgh. **25.** The Queen proceeded to Balmoral. **29.** Princess Mary presented colours to Edinburgh Territorials. **Sept. 10.** King and Queen and Duke of York attended Braemar Gathering. **29.** Their Majesties opened extension of Aberdeen Art Gallery. **Oct. 7.** Their Majesties returned to Buckingham Palace. **8.** King and Queen saw the Tattoo at Wembley. The King received King Feisal of Irak. **16.** Prince of Wales arrived home, and was given enthusiastic welcome. **18.** Duke of Connaught unveiled Royal Artillery war memorial at Hyde Park Corner. **22.** Queen of Spain arrived in London on visit to Princess Beatrice. **31.** Duke of York took part in closing ceremony of British Empire Exhibition.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.

(For Parliament, see pp. 159–161.)

(1924) **Nov. 4.** Mr. MacDonald tendered Cabinet's resignation, and Mr. Baldwin accepted the King's invitation to form a Government. **5.** Liberal leaders decided to hold a national conference to consider party's position. **6.** Mr. Baldwin's list of Ministers approved, Mr. Churchill becoming Chancellor of the Exchequer. **10.** Mr. Baldwin attended Guildhall Banquet and outlined Government's plans. Mr. Asquith addressed Liberal M.P.'s and declared his faith in Liberalism's future. **12.** First bye-election caused by death of Mr. E. D. Morel, Labour M.P. for Dundee. **21.** Government informed Soviet that they would not proceed with the Treaties negotiated by Labour administration. **22.** Royal Commission on Food Prices set up with Sir Auckland Geddes as Chairman. **24.** Conference to discuss proposed Anglo-German Commercial Treaty met in London. **29.** Agreement reached on text of Treaty. **Dec. 2.** New Parliament opened and re-elected Mr. Whitley as Speaker. Mr. Lloyd George elected Sessional Chairman of Liberal M.P.'s. **9.** King opened new Parliament in State. **19.** Parliament adjourned until Feb. **10.** **22.** Labour held Dundee by large majority. (1925) **Jan. 12.** Mr. Baldwin presented with congratulatory address and silver casket by Stourport and Widen. **26.** King conferred earldom upon Mr. Asquith. **29.** Liberal Party Convention opened in London. Mr. Lloyd George unreservedly accepted leadership of Mr. Asquith. Declaration of Liberal principles and aims was adopted and it was decided to raise fund of a million guineas. **Feb. 17.** Mr. Asquith took his seat in House of Lords as the Earl of Oxford and Asquith. **20.** Air Estimates for 1925–26 totalled £15,513,000, increase of £1,972,000. **Mar. 5.** Mr. Kirkwood suspended from House of Commons. **10.** Mr. Kirkwood's suspension withdrawn. Army Estimates amounted to £44,500,000, a reduction of £500,000. **13.** Navy Estimates totalled £60,500,000, increase

of £4,700,000. **23.** In both Houses of Parliament high tributes were paid to late Marquis Curzon. Commons in Navy Estimates debate approved the Singapore Base. **24.** Mr. Austen Chamberlain in Commons explained why Government had rejected the Geneva Protocol, and stated they were negotiating for a new agreement safeguarding European peace. **May 8.** Royal Commission on Food Prices recommended that a Food Council should be set up to watch price movements and operations in food trades. **14.** National Liberal Federation Conference opened at Scarborough. **June 1.** Lord Oxford appointed Knight of the Garter. In speech to Conservative demonstration at Welbeck Park Mr. Baldwin appealed for a new spirit in industry and for a truce. **11.** Colonial Secretary announced creation of new Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs. Government decided there should be no change in war pensions, and question of stabilising present level being considered. **July 1.** Prime Minister dealt with agricultural problems in speech to Unionist demonstration near Exeter. **2.** Lord Oxford presided over dinner to Mr. Lloyd George and spoke hopefully of future of Liberalism. **25.** Mr. Baldwin addressed immense Unionist gathering in Knowsley Park and condemned "alliances" both in international affairs and industrial disputes. **Aug. 8.** Mr. Baldwin made first honorary Freeman of his birthplace, Bewdley. **23.** M. Caillaux, French Finance Minister, arrived in London to discuss funding of French debt. **26.** Mr. Churchill made final British offer for settlement of French debt on basis of 62 annual payments of £12,500,000 a year. **28.** Foreign Office announced renewal of full diplomatic relations with Mexico after eight years breach. **Sept. 11.** Food Council appointed executive committee to be in permanent session. **19.** Speaking at Birmingham, Mr. Churchill announced France had accepted in principle the debt settlement offer. **17.** Mr. Lloyd George outlined Liberal Party's land policy in speech at Killerton Park, near Exeter. Labour candidate won bye-election at Stockport in triangular contest, being Government's first loss of seat. **25.** Institution announced of the Organisation for the Maintenance of Supplies for services in event of general strike. **26.** Mr. Chamberlain received from German Ambassador acceptance of invitation to Pact Conference. **30.** Home Secretary stated Government had no objection to formation of Organisation for Maintenance of Supplies. **Oct. 7.** Report of Liberal Land Committee published. **8.** Mr. Baldwin addressed meeting at Brighton in connexion with Conservative Party Conference. **14.** Cabinet Committee on Expenditure held its first meeting. Home Secretary stated Law Officers were considering whether powers to deal with Communist extremists were sufficient. Number of leading Communists arrested on charge under Incitement to Mutiny Act. **20.** Mr. Austen Chamberlain given enthusiastic welcome on his return from Locarno. **24.** Mr. Lloyd George at Manchester dealt with the urban aspect of Liberal Land Inquiry, and condemned leasehold system.

MUNICIPAL.—(1924) Nov. 1. Labour won about 200 seats in municipal elections, net gain of 20. **(1925) Jan. 22.** City Corporation voted 5,000 guineas to St. Paul's Preservation Fund and referred whole question to the Special

Committee. **Mar. 5.** Election of new London County Council took place, 83 Municipal Reformers, 35 Labour members and 6 Progressives being returned, including 21 women. **13.** Mr. Balfour and Lord Oxford received Freedom of Leeds. **24.** Lord Devonport retired from chairmanship of Port of London Authority. Capt. O. E. Warburg elected Chairman of London County Council. **May 13.** Lord Oxford received Freedom of City of London. **28.** Mr. MacDonald admitted to Freedom of Edinburgh. **30.** London County Council awarded £72,000 by Crown as agreed sum for occupation of County Hall and Newington Sessions House during the War. **June 5.** Freedom of Dundee conferred upon Mr. Baldwin. **18.** Minister of Health informed West Ham Guardians that he could not grant application for further loan of £300,000 except upon terms, among them decrease in relief scale. **Aug. 11.** New temporary Waterloo Bridge opened for traffic. **Sept. 29.** Lieut.-Col. H. S. Turnbull succeeded Sir William Nott-Bower as Commissioner of Police of City of London. Sir William Pryke elected Lord Mayor of London. **Oct. 1.** Mr. Baldwin made Freeman of Glasgow. **16.** Health Minister decided to assume control of administration of relief in West Ham, but the Guardians at length accepted his conditions for granting loan of £350,000.

ACCIDENTS AT SEA.—(1924) Nov. 6. British minelayer *Princess Margaret* collided in English Channel with Norwegian vessel which sank, crew being rescued. **27.** British steamer *Hartley* foundered in gale near Swanage, 18 of crew being drowned. **28.** Hulk *Marlborough* broke in two while being towed for destruction and four men were drowned. **(1925) Jan. 13.** Steamer *Cardiff Hall* wrecked in gale off Irish coast, all hands being lost. **20.** L.N.E.R. boat *Archangel* from Harwich went ashore near Hook of Holland in fog, the 140 passengers being landed. **21.** British oil-tanker *Redline No. 1* foundered in Bristol Channel with only one survivor. **Feb. 27.** While returning to port with steering gear damaged Canadian Pacific liner *Montaurier* grounded near Queens-town, but later refloated. **April 13.** Five seamen and one officer were drowned through their motor launch colliding with barge in Medway. **21.** Japanese steamer *Raifuku Maru* sank off Nova Scotian coast with loss of crew numbering 48. **Aug. 14.** American steamer *Aquarius* collided with and badly damaged East Goodwin lightship in dense fog. **Sept. 4.** By collision between steamer and oil-tanker off Thameshaven, captain of former and his wife were drowned. **22.** Rudder of *Empress of France* jammed in gale in English Channel and vessel had to be towed to Southampton. **30.** Ramsgate trawler struck rocks off Land's End, two of crew being drowned. **Oct. 17.** Clyde liner *Comanche* for New York abandoned on fire off Florida, 200 passengers being rescued, but ten lost.

ACCIDENTS, GENERAL.—(1924) Nov. 3. Passenger train from Liverpool to Blackpool derailed at Moss Side, near Lytham, 14 persons being killed and many injured. **4.** Ten miners entombed in iron ore pit near Whitehaven rescued uninjured after 27 hours. **27.** Killan Colliery, near Swansea, flooded while 84 miners were underground, four lives being lost. **Dec. 5.**

By explosion in colliery near Wrexham nine men and boys were killed. **(1925) Jan. 3.** Heavy gales caused loss of several lives and large areas were inundated. **14.** In explosion at Medway Oil Company's works at Grain three workmen were killed. **19.** Five miners killed by explosion in pit at Kilmarnock. **24.** Football excursion train collided with buffers at Glasgow Central Station and 48 persons were injured. **31.** Railway coach blown off rails by gale while crossing viaduct 40 miles from Londonderry, passengers being flung into valley beneath; four were killed. **Mar. 4.** Serious damage done by fire at Woolwich Arsenal in anti-gas factory. Aeroplane crashed into school hut at Warsash, near Southampton, one girl being killed and a mistress injured. **18.** Fire broke out at Madame Tussaud's famous waxwork exhibition, and although walls were saved all the models and historic collection were destroyed. **30.** By inrush of water in View Pit, Scotswood, Newcastle, 38 miners were entrapped, and despite gallant rescue attempts all were lost. **April 6.** Tram at Rochdale after colliding with steam wagon descended steep hill out of control and crashed into shop, 30 passengers being injured. **18.** Skelmorlie reservoir on Firth of Clyde burst and five persons were drowned and considerable damage to property was caused. **May 13.** Collision occurred on bridge over Thames outside Cannon Street Station between three Southern Railway passenger trains, one engine and five carriages being derailed but no passengers injured. **15.** Explosion occurred in powder factory at Oare, near Faversham, and three men were killed. **June 10.** Motor charabanc from York was descending steep hill near Grassington when brakes failed and it crashed through parapet of bridge and fell 30 feet into river; of 24 passengers 7 were killed and 11 injured. **14.** Motor coach from Gravesend overturned on Castle Hill, Dover, two excursionists being killed and five injured. **July 7.** Glasgow's great exhibition building, Kelvin Hall, destroyed by fire. Sparks ignited Kelvingrove United Free Church which was also burned down. Many houses damaged but no lives lost. **26.** Charabanc got out of control in descending hill near Bristol and crashed into grass bank, four of occupants being killed. **31.** Tram ran backwards down Dog Kennel Hill, East Dulwich, and collided with stationary tram, 18 people being injured. **Aug. 6.** Through failure of brakes charabanc rushed down hill between Bridgend and Port Talbot and overturned, two women being killed and six persons injured. **9.** By explosion in pit near Newcastle five coal-cutters were killed and twelve gassed and burned. **Sept. 3.** Passenger train ran into standing ballast train at Hope, Derbyshire, driver and fireman of express and another man being killed and ten persons injured. **12.** Charabanc crashed through hedge and overturned in field near Maidstone, two women and two children being killed and six people injured. **Oct. 4.** Motor bus crashed down embankment and overturned near Gravesend, ten passengers being injured. **9.** Three children burnt to death in shed at Dagenham. **12.** In collision between two trains outside Llandudno Station 13 persons were injured.

AVIATION.—(1924) **Nov. 1.** Air-Marshal Sir John Maitland Salmond appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Air Defence of Great

Britain. **20.** Sir Sefton Brancker left London for India on aeroplane piloted by Mr. Alan Cobham. **Dec. 24.** Aeroplane crashed at Purley just after leaving Croydon for Paris, and the pilot and its seven passengers were killed. **(1925) Jan. 3.** Sir Sefton Brancker arrived at Bombay by air. **26.** Mr. Alan Cobham made successful reconnaissance flight over the Himalayas, reaching altitude of 17,000 feet. **Feb. 10.** Report of Air Ministry's Court of Enquiry into Purley air smash found Imperial Airways in no way negligent and no blame attributable to pilot; some defect developed, but where was not known, and Croydon Aerodrome was unsatisfactory. **22.** American airship returned after non-stop flight to Bermuda and back. **April 2.** After being reconditioned airship R 33 flew from Cardington to Pulham. **6.** R 33 made night flight from Pulham to London and back, covering 800 miles in 15 hours. **16.** R 33 torn from her mooring mast at Pulham in severe gale and carried out over North Sea to Dutch coast. Despite badly damaged nose and small crew she was brought back on following afternoon and safely housed. **May 2.** Capt. W. Rogers flew from Croydon to Switzerland and back in one day. **21.** Captain Amundsen left King's Bay, Spitzbergen, on attempt to reach North Pole in flying-boat. **29.** Alan Cobham flew from Croydon to Zurich and back in 13 hrs. 49 mins. in small Moth. **31.** Italian airman completed flight from Rome to Australia commenced on April 21. **June 4.** Sir Samuel Hoare at Pulham presented medals and watches to crew of R 33. **7.** Balloon race for Gordon-Bennett Cup started at Brussels and was won by Belgian balloon *Belgica*, which landed at Brittany. **18.** Deep anxiety over Captain Amundsen was relieved by his return to Spitzbergen four weeks after his departure. Machines had been ice-blocked. **30.** Amphibian flew from Paris to the Thames in 3 hrs. 20 mins. **July 4.** Capt. F. L. Barnard on Siskin V. Scout won King's Cup, flown in two circles round Great Britain of 804 miles a day. **Aug. 9.** French airman, Drouhin and Landry, completed flight of 2,750 miles in 43 hrs. 32 mins. 47 secs., new distance and endurance records. **12.** French aviators, Arrachard and Carol, completed flight round Europe from Paris to Constantinople, Moscow, Copenhagen, and back to Paris, covering 4,600 miles in three days. **Sept. 3.** United States dirigible *Shenandoah*, with 43 men on board, broke in two in storm, 14 of crew being killed. **10.** American seaplane which left San Francisco on Aug. 31 to fly to Honolulu, found by submarine afloat near Honolulu, its five occupants safe. **18.** Lieut. Alford Williams, American airman, attained speed of 302 miles an hour on a Navy New Curtiss. **26.** Italian airman, Marchese de Pinedo, arrived at Tokio air station after flight of 20,000 miles. **Oct. 2.** Air Ministry's helicopter damaged by a fall at Farnborough. **5.** R 33 left Pulham and cruised for 19 hours, covering 700 miles. **6.** Announced that Capt. H. C. Biard had set up seaplane record, flying at speed of 226.75 miles an hour. **12.** Two Japanese aviators who had flown from Tokio made forced landing at Farnborough. **13.** Successful vertical ascent and descent made at Farnborough by Captain Courtney in Spanish "windmill" aeroplane. **15.** Aeroplane successfully launched from R 33 while cruising over Pulham. In attempting to re-hook, propeller of aeroplane was fouled and aviator had to glide

to earth. **16.** Passenger aeroplane belonging to French Air Union crashed at Wadhurst in fog during journey from Paris and one woman was killed. **18.** Sadi Lecointe won Beaumont Flying Cup in France, averaging 195 miles an hour. **19.** Spanish "Autogiro," hovering aeroplane, successfully flown at Farnborough. **23.** British entry for Schneider Cup, Supermarine-Napier S.4, crashed to sea at Baltimore and was wrecked. **26.** United States retained Schneider Cup, Lieut. J. H. Doolittle attaining average speed over the 217 miles triangular course of 232.575 miles an hour, against 196.169 by Capt. Broad, the only British starter, who was second.

CRIMES.—(1924) Nov. 20. After daring raid on jeweller's shop in Birmingham, motor bandits knocked down several people in their endeavour to escape, a young woman being killed. *The Crowborough Murder.*—A London typist, Miss Elsie Cameron, left home on Dec. 5 to visit her fiancé, Norman Thorne, a poultry farmer, at Crowborough. As nothing was heard of her, police were called in, and on Jan. 15 her body was found buried on Thorne's farm. Thorne was arrested and committed for trial at Sussex Assizes at Lewes, where on March 16 he was found guilty of wilful murder and sentenced to death, his defence being that he found Miss Cameron hanging from a beam in his hut and cut her down, afterwards losing his head and hiding the body. An appeal failed, and Thorne was hanged on April 22. **(1925) Jan. 10.** Herbert Musgrave, a Bradford pianist, was fatally stabbed in the street by young married woman, Catherine Thorpe, who was later found guilty of murder and sentenced to death, but sentence commuted to life imprisonment. **18.** Police constable was shot dead on his beat at Wolverhampton while observing three youths who had escaped from a probation home at Harpenden. At Stafford Assizes on Feb. 27, two, William Crossley (19) and Edward Patrick Heggarty (17), were sentenced to death, sentences being subsequently commuted. **Mar. 9.** William Cooper Hobbs found guilty at Old Bailey of conspiracy to cheat Sir Hari Singh as sequel to *Robinson v. Midland Bank case*, and was sentenced to two years hard labour. **April 9.** While walking home in West Kensington with Grace Diana Blackaller, aged 16, a dancer, Ernest Rhodes, a valet, aged 18, out of jealousy cut her throat with razor and inflicted fatal injuries. Rhodes was found guilty, but insane, at the Central Criminal Court on May 15, and was ordered to be detained during His Majesty's pleasure. **24.** Ten-year-old girl, Joan Annett, was found murdered in park of Eridge Castle, near Tunbridge Wells. George Jeffrey, aged 15, a garden boy on the estate, was arrested and was found guilty at Sussex Assizes at Lewes on July 8, and ordered to be detained during the King's pleasure. **June 7.** Body of Frank Edward Rix, Sir George Lloyd's butler, found in his bed in Mayfair with head battered in. Former pantry boy, Arthur Henry Bishop, was arrested and confessed to the murder. He was sentenced to death at Central Criminal Court on July 16. **10.** In private hotel at Streatham James Carly, the proprietor, was found dead, his wife with head injuries which proved fatal, and Stafford Gordon Dryden, who assisted in management, hanging from beam in stable. Latter had attacked the Carlys and then committed suicide. **July 31.** Two brothers

sentenced to death and three other men to terms of penal servitude at Leeds Assizes for murder of a man at Sheffield during attack by gang of hooligans. **Aug. 14.** Dr. Walter Carless Swayne fatally shot by his son-in-law, afterwards found to be insane, at latter's house at Sellack, near Ross, Hereford. **Sept. 16.** Body of young married woman, Mrs. Beryl Thornton, found in Ken Wood. Her nephew, Alfred Kopsch, aged 18, was arrested and confessed to having strangled her at her request. He was found guilty at Central Criminal Court on Oct. 19, and sentenced to death. **23.** Body of young shop assistant, Iris Grace Watkins, found in mountain stream near Blackwood, Monmouthshire, six weeks after she had disappeared. At inquest on Oct. 9 jury found she was wilfully murdered by some person or persons unknown. **Oct. 7.** Two prisoners escaped from Pentonville Gaol, one being recaptured the same night. **19.** Two other criminals escaped from Pentonville. **31.** Second escaped prisoner captured after 23 days of liberty.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—(1924) Nov. 29. Rev. C. L. Thornton-Duesbery appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man. **(1925) Jan. 6.** St. Paul's Cathedral reported to be in a serious condition. **8.** Dean and Chapter issued appeal for £140,000 to remove peril to St. Paul's. **26.** Through *The Times*, £190,000 received for St. Paul's Fund. **Feb. 3.** Canon Daniel Davies elected Bishop of Bangor. **Mar. 16.** City Corporation Committee, reporting on St. Paul's Cathedral, accepted proposals of Commission of Experts, required that restoration work should be proceeded with speedily, and requested that those parts affected by the work should be closed to public. **30.** Greater part of St. Paul's closed to public for indefinite period. **April 20.** Rev. A. C. E. Jarvis succeeded Bishop J. Taylor Smith as Chaplain-General to the Forces. **27.** Mr. Thomas S. Penny assumed office as President of Baptist Union. **May 11.** Dr. J. D. Jones inducted as Chairman of Congregational Union. **18.** The Malines Conference resumed. **21.** Malines Conference closed. **July 7.** Dr. Banks Strong, Bishop of Ripon, translated to Bishopric of Oxford, vacant by death of Dr. Burge. **Aug. 27.** *The Times* St. Paul's Fund exceeded £250,000. **Sept. 26.** Dr. Edward Arthur Burroughs, Dean of Bristol, appointed Bishop of Ripon. **Oct. 6.** Church Congress opened at Eastbourne, Bishop of Chichester presiding. In a sermon Archbishop of Canterbury attributed small congregations to poorness of sermons. **14.** Autumn assembly of Congregational Union opened at Bournemouth. **20.** Dean of York, Dr. W. F. Norris, appointed Dean of Westminster. **23.** Rev. Lionel Ford, Headmaster of Harrow, appointed Dean of York.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1924) Nov. 7. Association of Education Committees supported arbitration on question of teachers' pay. **8.** Viscount Cecil elected Lord Rector of Aberdeen University. **15.** Delegate Conference of National Union of Teachers rejected proposal for reduction of salaries. **29.** National Union of Teachers executive announced readiness to arbitrate. **Dec. 8.** Agreement reached regarding terms of reference to Lord Burnham as arbitrator on salary proposals. **16.** Coming of age of Leeds University celebrated. **(1925) Jan. 28.** Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, M.P., elected Warden of New

College, Oxford, in succession to Dr. Spooner. **31.** Mr. H. W. C. Davis appointed Regius Professor of Modern History at Oxford University. **Feb. 3.** Mr. T. R. Ferens gave £250,000 to form nucleus of University College for Hull. **Mar. 27.** Lord Burnham announced his award in dispute over teachers' salaries. **April 13.** At conference of National Union of Teachers at Oxford the Burnham award was welcomed. Its acceptance by the Government was announced by Lord Eustace Percy. **May 1.** Miss Bertha Phillpotts, Mistress of Girton College, resigned. **29.** Miss. E. H. Major appointed Mistress of Girton College. **July 2.** Lord Cave elected Chancellor of Oxford University by 987 to 441 for Lord Oxford and Asquith. **Oct. 24.** Mr. Austen Chamberlain elected Rector of Glasgow University by 1,242 votes to 968 for Mr. G. K. Chesterton and 285 for Mr. Sidney Webb. **31.** Dr. Nansen elected Rector of St. Andrew's University by 216 to 160 for Mr. John Galsworthy.

IRELAND.—(1924) Nov. 1. De Valera sentenced to a month's imprisonment at Belfast for disobeying order prohibiting his entry into Northern Ireland. **6.** Irish Boundary Commission held its first meeting. **7.** Northern Ireland Parliament prorogued. Free State Government announced amnesty to individuals "wanted" in connection with the rebellion. **21.** Mr. Peter Hughes appointed Free State Defence Minister. **(1925) Feb. 11.** Dail Eireann passed motion proposed by Mr. Cosgrave to alter standing orders so as to abolish divorce. **Mar. 14.** First Parliament of Northern Ireland dissolved. **April 6.** New Ulster House of Commons consisted of 32 Unionists (against 40), 10 Nationalists (against 6), 4 Independent Unionists, 3 Labour, 2 Republicans (against 6) and 1 Farmer. **15.** New Ulster Parliament opened by the Governor. **May 7.** Ulster Budget, presented by Mr. H. M. Pollock, estimated expenditure at £8,022,000 and revenue at £8,700,000. **Sept. 7.** When Ulster Parliament adjourned Sir James Craig stated neither he nor any of his colleagues had received any invitation from any quarter to discuss the boundary question. **13.** Voting took place for elections to Free State Senate by proportional representation. **Oct. 4.** Government of Northern Ireland prohibited unemployed demonstration at Belfast and warned Archbishop Mannix, of Melbourne, not to visit Belfast. **10.** Although incomplete, results of election to Free State Senate showed several Labour candidates to have been successful. **24.** Mr. William Moore appointed Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland and Mr. Richard Best a Lord Justice of Appeal.

LABOUR.—(1924) Dec. 10. New all-grades wages and conditions claim of railway workers presented to the companies. **(1925) Feb. 3.** Railway companies replied to workers' new demands by claiming reductions of wages in various grades. **7.** National Union of Railwaymen decided to refer their programme to Central Wages Board and to oppose companies' counter proposals. **25.** Miners' Delegate Conference at Blackpool directed districts to consider all wage proposals and to call conference with representatives of unions of railwaymen, transport workers and engineers. **Mar. 5.** Negotiations between employers and unions in engineering industry on men's application for wages advance of 20s. a week were abandoned.

30. As result of lock-out notices of Co-operative societies in Lancashire 10,000 men became unemployed. **April 2.** Co-operative strike and lock-out settled. **24.** Engineering employers, in response to men's demand for increased wages, proposed longer working week and small addition to bonus. **29.** Mr. Frank Hodges appointed permanent Secretary of Miners' International. **May 30.** Communist Party of Great Britain held its Conference at Glasgow. **July 1.** Railway companies proposed uniform cut of 5 per cent. in all wages, including directors' fees. **17.** Conference of representatives of leading unions approved draft constitution of alliance to take joint action in disputes. **25.** Strike of textile workers in West Riding of Yorkshire, following wage reduction notices, extended. **28.** Railway unions informed companies of their rejection of all-round reduction in wages and salaries. **Aug. 14.** Dispute in textile industry in West Riding settled, old wage rate to remain pending enquiry. **21.** Unofficial strike of seamen started in London docks as protest against reduction of wages under a new agreement. **29.** National Minority Movement composed of Communists held Annual Conference at Battersea. **31.** Seamen's strike caused delay to vessels at other ports. **Sept. 7.** Trade Union Congress opened at Scarborough and approved proposals for setting up its own departments and offices instead of combining with Labour Party. **29.** On first day of Labour Party Conference at Liverpool executive's proposal prohibiting Communists being members of local Labour Parties approved by nine to one majority. **30.** Mr. Ramsay MacDonald attacked Communists at Labour Party Conference, which carried resolution that policy of a Labour Government should be directed towards establishing a Socialist Commonwealth. **Oct. 1.** Mr. Arthur Pugh elected Chairman of Trades Union Congress. **2.** Mr. Robert Williams elected Chairman of Labour Party. **9.** Death of Mr. Fred Bramley, Secretary of Trades Union Congress Council, while attending international deliberations at Amsterdam. **12.** Seamen's strike in South Africa and at British ports called off. **14.** Central Wages Board failed to agree on railwaymen's claims and companies' counter-claims respecting wages, and questions were remitted to National Wages Board. Agreement reached in building industry by which wages stabilised for nine months. **17.** Interim report issued of Joint Committee regarding state of shipbuilding trade, recommending greater elasticity without infringing principles of craftsmanship. **29.** National Union of Railwaymen defeated proposal that it should respond to any strike call of General Council of Trades Union Congress. **The Mining Crisis.**—At the close of a joint enquiry by representatives of coalowners and miners to consider state of the industry on June 23, Mining Association announced that on June 30 they would give a month's notice to terminate existing wages agreement, as they considered there should be return to eight hours day. Miners' Federation executive decided on June 24 to oppose any return to longer hours or reduction of wages. The Association duly gave formal notice to end the agreement, and on July 3 miners' delegate conference unanimously decided that owners' proposals could not be accepted. Government on July 23 set up Court

of Enquiry into dispute. Miners' Federation at their Annual Conference at Scarborough refused to co-operate in enquiry unless owners first withdrew proposals for new agreement, and Court consequently held its sittings without hearing miners' case, its report favouring a minimum wage and suggesting efficiency of the industry should be improved. By efforts of Mr. Bridge-man, the Government mediator, owners and men met on July 24, and after further conferences, provisional settlement was reached on July 31, on terms proposed by Prime Minister, involving suspension of owners' notices, full enquiry into efficiency of the industry, and financial assistance from the Government in aid of wages until following spring. House of Commons on Aug. 6 approved the truce by voting £10,000,000 "in subvention of wages," and on Aug. 19 delegate conference of Miners' Federation accepted terms of reference. The Coal Commission was appointed on Sept. 4, with Sir Herbert Samuel as Chairman, and later commenced its investigations.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.—(1924) Dec. 8. Council met at Rome, Mr. Austen Chamberlain representing Britain. Spain signed the Disarmament Protocol, making 16 signatory Powers. (1925) Mar. 10. Council met at Geneva. 12. Mr. Austen Chamberlain announced Britain's rejection of the Protocol for the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes. 14. Council closed its Session. May 11. Draft Budget of League for 1926 amounted to £901,500. Aug. 10. Report of League Commission upon Mosul declared that the disputed area should not be partitioned. Sept. 2. Council assembled for its 35th Session. 3. Consideration of Mosul question opened by Mr. Amery. 7. M. Painlevé opened the Assembly at Geneva. Senator Dandurand elected President for the Session. 10. Mr. Austen Chamberlain addressed Assembly and opposed the Geneva Protocol. 19. Subcommittee considering the Mosul question proposed that certain points should be referred to Permanent Court of International Justice, but Turkey withdrew pledges to accept the League's ruling. 22. Britain and France agreed that enquiry for a disarmament conference should be commenced. 23. Financial Committee of League decided to build new offices, and sum of 11,700,000 gold francs was voted for the purpose. 24. League decided to despatch Commission of Inquiry to watch events on disputed Mosul frontier. 27. The Assembly was closed. Oct. 26. Council met in Paris to consider Greco-Bulgarian trouble and despatched Commission to the scene. 30. Council concluded after receiving report of Greek evacuation of Bulgaria.

LEGAL.—(1924) Nov. 5. Court of Appeal decided that Post Office servants who served during the War were entitled to war bonuses granted to those who did not enlist. 19. Lord Darling commenced hearing of sensational suit by Mr. C. E. Robinson against the Midland Bank for £125,000, said to have been paid by Sir Hari Singh, at first referred to as "Mr. A.," as result of a conspiracy, in consequence of his relations with plaintiff's wife. 21. House of Lords allowed appeal of Dr. Sutherland against verdict for Dr. Marie Stopes in her libel action against him. Dec. 2. Judgment entered for the Bank on jury's findings in Robinson case. 13. Sir Hugh

Fraser and Sir William Finlay appointed Judges of King's Bench Division. (1925) Mar. 10. Court of Appeal dismissed Mr. Robinson's appeal against verdict and judgment in his action against Midland Bank. 19. Earl of Oxford and Asquith appointed member of Judicial Committee of Privy Council. 24. After long hearing sensational trial ended in King's Bench Division with jury's verdict for £5,000 damages. Mrs. Dorothy Muriel Dennistoun against her former husband, Lieut.-Col. Ian Onslow Dennistoun, in action for breach of alleged verbal agreement to support her after a divorce. 25. Committee for Privileges decided Sir Edward Hamilton Seymour had established his claim to dukedom of Somerset. April 3. Mr. Justice McCaig held in the Dennistoun case that the agreement in question was null and void, but awarded Mrs. Dennistoun £471 and general costs and Colonel Dennistoun £616 on counter-claim. May 11. Mr. A. D. Bateson, K.C., appointed Judge of Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division. 21. Mr. Justice Lush resigned. June 17. Decree nisi granted against Duke of Westminster on petition of his second wife. Oct. 13. Centenary celebrations of Law Society held.

IMPERIAL DOMINIONS.—(1924) Nov. 25. A Durbar held by Viceroy at Rajkot, political control of States in Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur was formally transferred from Bombay Government to Government of India. 26. Lord Jellicoe accorded enthusiastic send-off on his departure from Wellington at end of his term as Governor-General of New Zealand. Dec. 1. The "All Red" cable service, linking up Jamaica, Barbados, Trinidad and British Guiana, opened. 22. Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Mombasa. 25. They spent Christmas at Nairobi. 27. Australia won first test match at Sydney by 193 runs. (1925) Jan. 8. Australia won second test match at Melbourne by 81 runs. 12. While motorin on Malabar Hill, Bombay, Mr. Abdulqadir Bawla, wealthy man, was fatally wounded by number of armed natives, and Moslem dancing girl with him was injured. 21. Bombay police announced capture of those concerned in the Malabar Hill murder. 24. At Adelaide Australia won third test match and the rubber. Feb. 13. Earl of Athlone opened Union of South Africa Parliament. 27. Mr. Gillies succeeded Mr. Theodore as Premier of Queensland. 28. Sir Basil Blackett introduced the Indian Budget in the Assembly at Delhi, and announced steady revival of trade. Mar. 9. Announced that Viceroy of India had been invited home to consult with Secretary of State, Lord Lytton to act as Viceroy during Lord Reading's absence. 23. Sir William Birdwood appointed Commander-in-Chief in India. 28. Sudden death of Lord Rawlinson, Indian Commander-in-Chief. April 4. Prince of Wales landed at Bathurst, West Africa. 6. His Royal Highness was warmly welcomed at Freetown. 8. South African Budget included reduction of British preference. 9. Prince of Wales opened week's stay in the Gold Coast. 10. Lord and Lady Reading left Bombay for England. 12. Earl of Lytton proclaimed as Viceroy. 21. Prince of Lagos laid foundation stone of new Cathedral. 30. His Royal Highness enthusiastically greeted on landing at Cape Town. May 1. Prince installed as Chancellor of University. 10. Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, died.

18. Sir John Baird appointed Governor-General of Australia. **23.** Three men sentenced to death at Bombay for Malabar Hill crime. **25.** Prince of Wales was warmly greeted on arrival at Bloemfontein. **30.** Mr. J. G. Coates sworn in as Prime Minister of New Zealand. **June 2.** Prince of Wales at Ladysmith. **3.** His Royal Highness arrived at Durban. **16.** Mr. C. R. Das, the Swarajist leader, died suddenly at Darjeeling. **19.** Prince of Wales arrived at Pretoria. **22.** Prince enthusiastically received at Johannesburg. **26.** After 43 years of power Liberal Party in Nova Scotia defeated in elections. Prince of Wales visited Mafeking. **July 7.** Prince of Wales was warmly welcomed at Salisbury. **23.** Detachments of American Fleet arrived at Sydney and Melbourne. **29.** Prince sailed from Simon's Town for South America. **31.** Settlement reached of Australian shipping strike. **Aug. 3.** Prince of Wales paid short visit to St. Helena. **8.** Lord Reading arrived back at Simla. **21.** British seamen in Australia commenced strike against new British wages agreement. **24.** In Indian Assembly at Simla Sir Frederick Whyte was succeeded as President by a Swarajist, Mr. V. J. Patel. **29.** 33 vessels held up by strike in Australian ports. **Sept. 6.** Canadian Parliament dissolved. **14.** Large numbers of seamen strikers in Australia sent to prison. **18.** Mr. Bruce, Australian Prime Minister, announced a general election to decide whether Commonwealth should be governed by Parliament or outside influences. **23.** Maharajah of Kashmir died and was succeeded by Sir Hari Singh, the "Mr. A." of the Robinson case. **Oct. 7.** Lord Stonehaven, new Governor-General of Australia, arrived at Adelaide. **8.** Lord Stonehaven sworn in at Melbourne. **10.** General Hertzog at Pretoria unveiled statue of President Kruger on centenary of his birth. **12.** Shipping strike in South Africa ended. **29.** In general election in Canada Conservatives won large number of seats and became largest party. **30.** Hon. E. F. L. Wood appointed to succeed Lord Reading as Viceroy of India in April.

UNITED STATES.

(1924) Nov. 4. Mr. Calvin Coolidge (Republican) re-elected President of the Republic by sweeping majority over Mr. John W. Davis (Democrat) and Senator La Follette (Progressive), General C. J. Dawes being Vice-President. **21.** Mrs. Harding, widow of President Harding, died. **Dec. 3.** In his message to Congress, President Coolidge emphasised necessity for economy in public expenditure, and renewed recommendation for American participation in the World Court. **(1925) Jan. 10.** Resignation announced of Mr. Hughes, Secretary of State. Mr. F. B. Kellogg, Ambassador in London, appointed in his place. **16.** Mr. Alanson Bigelow Houghton appointed Ambassador in London, being transferred from Berlin. **21.** Senate accepted amendment to the Naval Bill requesting the President to call another Armaments Conference. **Feb. 28.** Earthquake shocks experienced in New York and Chicago. **Mar. 4.** Mr. Coolidge inaugurated as President, and delivered his address. **18.** Tornado swept over five States, casualties numbering 645 dead and 1,945 injured. **May 15.** While attending circus performance Lieut.-Gen. Nelson Miles fell dead. **17.** Allied Governments informed by State Department they should consider funding

agreements of war debts. **June 16.** Owing to derailment of train after rails had been struck by lightning, near Hackett's Town, 29 persons were killed and 70 injured. **29.** Severe earthquake reported from California, many lives being lost at Santa Barbara. **July 10.** The Scopes trial to test validity of the anti-Evolution law in State of Tennessee began at Dayton, Mr. W. J. Bryan appearing for prosecution. **17.** Judge in Scopes trial upheld objection of prosecution to scientific evidence. **23.** Jury found Mr. Scopes guilty, and he was fined £20. Notice of appeal was given. **26.** Mr. W. J. Bryan found dead in bed. **Aug. 1.** New regulations for British emigrants to United States came into operation. **19.** Agreement reached at Washington with Belgian Debt Funding Commission. **31.** Strike of anthracite miners started, 150,000 men being affected. **Sept. 11.** United States beat France in final of Davis Cup. **17.** Mr. Kellogg revoked passport visa granted to Mr. Saklatvala, the Communist M.P., as member of Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference. **22.** Offer announced of Anderson Galleries, New York, for Viscount Leverhulme's pictures and art treasures. **23.** M. Caillaux, French Finance Minister, arrived in New York to conduct debt negotiations. **25.** M. Caillaux presented French offer to Commissioners, who rejected them. Submarine S. 51 sank east of Block Island after collision with steamer, and 37 of crew were lost. **Oct. 1.** Temporary settlement of French debt question reached. **13.** Mr. Dwight Davis appointed Secretary for War on resignation of Mr. Weeks. **20.** Secretary of Treasury proposed to Committee of Congress reduction in income tax of at least £60,000,000. **25.** In severe gale 17 Navy seaplanes broke from their moorings, majority being entirely wrecked. **27.** Express derailed at Victoria, Mississippi, while crossing trestle bridge and several cars fell into ravine, 10 persons being killed and many injured.

FRANCE.

(1925) Jan. 14. Conference of Allied Finance Ministers at Paris, attended by Mr. Churchill, signed Agreement for division of reparation receipts from Germany. **Feb. 7.** Lord Crewe handed to M. Herriot British Note explaining the British position in regard to the French debt. **16.** Owing to fluctuations in the franc M. Herriot appealed to all parties to support Government's attempts to restore France's financial stability. **Mar. 25.** Paris-Bordeaux express plunged into river near Poitiers and five lives were lost. **April 10.** Government defeated in Senate on its financial policy and M. Herriot resigned. **17.** M. Painlevé completed new Cabinet with M. Caillaux as Finance Minister. **21.** New Premier read Government's declaration of policy in Chamber and received vote of confidence by 304 to 218. **24.** King George and Queen Mary arrived in Paris and were entertained by President before proceeding to London. **28.** Paris Exhibition inaugurated by the President. **May 3.** Municipal elections took place, Communists suffering losses in many districts. **20.** Prince Arthur of Connaught opened British section of Paris Exhibition. **29.** British Memorandum on German proposals for a Security Pact handed to French Government. Resolution of confidence in Government on Moroccan situation carried in Chamber by 537 to 29. **June 8.** Britain and France agreed upon reply to German

Security Pact proposals. **23.** Cabinet approved measures for evacuation of the Ruhr. **July 13.** Budget finally passed by Senate, and Parliament rose. **29.** Train left rails near Tours, 18 persons being killed and 50 injured. **Aug. 10.** News reached Paris of revolt of the Druses in Syria and defeat of small French column. **13.** Express from Paris failed to take points outside Amiens Station and engine and nine carriages left rails, 11 passengers being killed and 70 injured. **14.** Two more railway accidents near Paris, with four deaths and 60 injured. **23.** Four persons killed and 29 injured in railway accident at Sens. **Sept. 3.** In railway accident near Bayonne three lives were lost. **14.** Mr. Baldwin in Paris discussed Security Pact Conference with French Premier and French debt with M. Caillaux. **28.** Marshal Lyautey resigned post as Resident-General in French Morocco. **Oct. 12.** General strike declared in Paris by Communists failed. **22.** Cabinet decided against acceptance of American debt offer. **26.** Franc fell to 121 to the £ owing to Ministerial crisis. **29.** M. Painlevé formed new Government and became Minister of Finance. **30.** Cabinet decided to recall General Sarraill from Syria.

GERMANY.

(1924) **Dec. 3.** First public trial of "rotor" system of wind-power drive for sea-going vessels took place in Kiel Bight. **7.** New Reichstag elected, giving the Republicans a majority. **15.** Herr Marx visited President Ebert to announce Cabinet's resignation. **27.** Conference of Allied Ambassadors decided evacuation of Cologne bridgehead on Jan. 10 to be impossible. (1925) **Jan. 15.** Dr. Luther succeeded Herr Marx as Chancellor and formed Cabinet. **Feb. 11.** Over 100 miners killed through fire-damp explosion at coalmine near Dortmund. **28.** Death of President Ebert after operation for appendicitis. **Mar. 4.** Funeral of Herr Ebert took place. **29.** First poll in Presidential election placed Herr Jarres at top but without the necessary total, necessitating second poll. **30.** By collapse of pontoon bridge on Westphalia border 63 German soldiers drowned. **April 13.** Field-Marshal von Hindenburg accepted nomination as United Right candidate for Presidency in opposition to Herr Marx. **26.** Hindenburg elected President by majority of 886,759 over Herr Marx. **May 1.** Berlin express derailed near Danzig and 25 persons killed. **12.** Hindenburg sworn in as President in Reichstag and acclaimed by huge crowd. **June 4.** German bankers decided upon scheme for reorganisation of the Stinnes firm. Allies' collective Note on disarmament presented to German Chancellor. **July 13.** Evacuation of Ruhr by French forces commenced with withdrawal of troops from Westphalia and Bochum. **23.** Reichstag endorsed Government's foreign policy by 235 votes to 158. **31.** Evacuation of Essen completed. **Sept. 13.** Germany invited to attend Conference of Allied Foreign Ministers on proposed Security Pact. **14.** Reparation payments for first year reached estimate of one milliard marks. **Oct. 12.** German-Russian Commercial Treaty signed at Moscow. **14.** President and Cabinet endorsed attitude of German delegation at Locarno. **26.** President accepted resignations of three Nationalist Ministers because of Locarno agreements. Cabinet decided not to resign.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

(1924) **Nov. 5.** Provisional Government of China abolished Emperor's title and ordered his retirement from the palaces. **19.** Sir Lee Stack, Governor-General of the Sudan and Sirdar of Egyptian Army, was fatally wounded by shots fired by seven Egyptians in Cairo and died same night. **24.** The Zaghlul Cabinet resigned and Ziwari Pasha formed new Cabinet which paid fine of £500,000 for the outrage. Tuan-Chi-Ji installed as provisional "Chief Executive" of Republic of China. **Dec. 1.** Egyptian Government accepted remaining demands of Britain. **6.** Sir G. Archer appointed Gov.-Gen. of Sudan. (1925) **Jan. 1.** Christiania resumed name of Oslo. **16.** Russian Central Committee passed resolutions dismissing Trotsky. **25.** Tutankhamen's tomb at Luxor reopened. **27.** Raisuli captured by Abdel Krim's Riffs in Morocco. **30.** The Ecumenical Patriarch expelled from Turkey. **Mar. 12.** Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen died at Peking. **18.** Fire in northern suburbs of Tokio destroyed 3,000 buildings. **April 1.** Lord Balfour inaugurated Hebrew University on Mount Scopus. **14.** General Georgheff, Bulgarian deputy, assassinated in Sofia street, and King Boris fired upon. **16.** Bomb exploded in Sofia Cathedral during memorial service, with heavy death-roll. **May 11.** Three men sentenced to death for Sofia bomb outrages. **24.** Severe earthquake shock in Japan round Kobe, number of persons being killed. **30.** Chinese students and strikers at Shanghai commenced anti-foreign riots and police were obliged to fire upon them. **June 21.** Anti-foreign disturbances, led by Bolsheviks in Canton, Swatow, Peking and Shanghai, continued. **25.** Coup d'état in Athens, General Pangalos securing resignation of Cabinet. **July 26.** France and Spain reached agreement regarding the Moroccan campaign. **Aug. 14.** Prince of Wales welcomed with enthusiasm on landing at Montevideo. **17.** Another warm greeting accorded His Royal Highness upon his arrival at Buenos Ayres. **23.** Seven men executed at Cairo for murder of Sir Lee Stack. **Sept. 4.** British Note to China agreed to consider proposal for modification of existing Treaties if Chinese fulfilled their obligations and attended a Tariff Conference. **6.** Prince of Wales arrived at Santiago after crossing the Andes. **7.** Spanish attempt to land on Riff coast in Alhucemas Bay failed, but landing was effected at another point. **10.** French offensive in Morocco began successfully. **18.** Japanese Parliament buildings at Tokio entirely destroyed by a fire. **23.** Princess Mafalda, daughter of King of Italy, married to Prince Philip of Hesse at Rome. Spanish troops advanced in Morocco. **27.** Prince of Wales left South America on his homeward journey. **Oct. 5.** Conference on projected Security Pact opened at Locarno. Mr. Austen Chamberlain delivered the opening address. Fascists at Florence sacked number of shops and offices, four persons being killed. **16.** The Security Pact Treaties were initialled at Locarno, including an agreement to allow Germany to enter League of Nations. Mr. Austen Chamberlain and other delegates received ovations from crowd. **22.** Greek troops crossed Bulgarian frontier following ultimatum for satisfaction for murder of Greek officer. **23.** Bulgaria appealed to League of Nations to deal with frontier situation. **26.** News received of bombardment of Damascus by French troops. **31.** News published of deposition of Shah of Persia.

The British Empire.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Continental Distribution.	English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.
In Europe	121,512	48,000,000
In Asia	1,824,550	333,000,000
In Africa	4,652,000	50,000,000
In North America	3,893,020	9,000,000
In Central America	8,600	50,000
In the West Indies	12,300	1,730,000
In South America	97,800	314,000
In Oceania	3,300,000	8,000,000
Total	13,909,782	450,094,000

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.—The British Empire occupies over one-quarter of the known surface of the globe, and its population exceeds one-quarter of the estimated number of the human race. The total area is distributed almost equally over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, but more than two-thirds lie in the Eastern and less than one-third in the Western Hemisphere. The distribution of the surface over the Northern and Southern Hemispheres causes a complete alternation of the seasons, one half of the Dominions enjoying summer while the other half is under winter conditions. In spite, however, of the uneven distribution east and west, daylight and darkness are almost equally divided, on account of the position of Australasia near the limit of east and west.

ETHNOLOGY.—By far the greater portion of the Empire lies within the temperate zones and is suitable for white settlement, the tropical areas being Southern India, West, East and Central Africa, parts of the West Indies, British Guiana and Honduras, Northern Australia, Borneo, and the various settlements in the Malay Peninsula. The estimated white population of the Dominions in 1911 was 60,000,000, mainly British and Irish, but partly French, Dutch, and Spanish. The remaining 370,000,000 include 315,000,000 of the native races of India and Ceylon, 40,000,000 black races, 6,000,000 Arabs, 6,000,000 Malays, 1,000,000 Chinese, and 1,000,000 Polynesians, with various other elements, including 100,000 "Red Indians" in Canada.

RELIGIONS.—Of the total population over 210,000,000 are Hindus, 100,000,000 Muhammadans, 80,000,000 Christians (67,000,000 Protestants, 13,000,000 Catholics), 12,000,000 Buddhists, 12,000,000 Animists, 4,000,000 Sikhs, Jains and Parsees, 750,000 Jews, and the remainder Polytheists and Idol worshippers.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.—There is no fundamental law upon which the Constitution of the British Empire rests, but there are three main principles underlying its administration, viz., self-government, self-support, and self-defence. The first of these principles has been applied for many years, and is fully developed in the case of Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Irish Free State. The second principle is equally developed, almost every unit being financially self-supporting, and few requiring aid from the central Government. The third

principle is of modern growth, and may be said to be the outcome of the *Imperial Conference*.

SELF-GOVERNMENT.—(1) *Great Britain.*—The Constitution recognises certain great principles, including the fair administration of justice, the prohibition of taxation without the consent of the people, and a limited monarchy, the power of the monarch being, in effect, wielded by a Ministry supported by a majority of the House of Commons, the members of which House are elected on a wide franchise, exercised by electors of both sexes. The component parts of the British Government are the King; the Legislature (House of Lords and House of Commons); the Executive, appointed by the Sovereign and responsible to Parliament and the Judicature.

(2) *The Indian Empire.*—India is governed by the King as Emperor, acting on the advice of the Secretary of State for India, who is assisted by a Council whose members are appointed by the Secretary of State. The latter is responsible to, and represents the authority of, Parliament. Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India is the Governor-General and his Executive Council, with a legislature of two houses, the Council of State of 60 members (of whom not more than 20 are government officials), and the Legislative Assembly of 144 members (26 official and the remainder elected).

(3) *Imperial Dominions.*—All British Dominions are subject (except as regards taxation) to the legislation of the British Parliament, but no Act of Parliament affects a Dominion unless that Dominion is specially mentioned. If the legislature of a Dominion enacts a law which is repugnant to an Imperial law affecting the Dominion, it is to the extent to which it is repugnant absolutely void. Dominion legislatures may be controlled by the refusal of the Governor's assent to any measure passed; by reservation of a measure for the consideration of the Crown, and refusal of the Crown's assent; by a suspensory clause and the refusal of the Royal assent. Subject to such control the parliament of a self-governing Dominion exercises within its borders all the ordinary powers of a sovereign assembly. The Imperial Dominions may be divided into four classes, according to the way in which they are governed:—

(a) *Those having responsible government, i.e. "Dominion Status."* The executive is entrusted to political chiefs who are responsible, not

merely or mainly to the Crown, but to the elected legislature. The Dominions thus governed are the Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa. Malta, Southern Rhodesia and Northern Rhodesia have "responsible government," but certain powers are reserved.

(b) *Where there is government by legislative assembly wholly or partly elected, and an executive council nominated by the Crown or the Governor representing the Crown.* In this class may be placed the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, and Mauritius.

(c) *Where there is government by a Governor acting with an executive and a legislative council, the councils being nominated by the Crown or a Governor representing the Crown.* Dominions so governed include Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Nigeria, St. Vincent, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tanganyika, Trinidad.

(d) *Wherein both legislative and executive powers are vested in the Governor alone.* In this class are Labuan and St. Helena, where power is also reserved to the Crown to legislate by Order in Council. In South Africa, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Zululand are governed in substantially the same way, but no power is reserved to the Crown.

(e) *Protectorates.* The protectorates are countries which, as regards their foreign relations, are under the exclusive control of the Crown: The protectorates of the British Empire include Kenya, Nyasaland, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda.

(f) *Spheres of Influence.* A sphere of influence may be described as an area wherein other Powers undertake not to attempt to acquire influence or territory by treaty or annexation; such British spheres exist in the Persian Gulf and in Arabia. In addition to the Spheres of Influence are

(g) *Mandatory Spheres,* where the responsibility for securing good government and a reasonable development of natural resources is confided to an already established government by mandate from the League of Nations. Such British spheres are parts of the former German Colonies in West Africa, and the former Turkish governments of Palestine and Mesopotamia.

SELF-SUPPORT.—With but few exceptions the British Dominions are self-supporting, revenue being raised locally to meet the expenditure. Occasional grants are made by the Central Government to meet exceptional expenditure, or in aid of administration in the earlier stages of development. Certain capital expenses are also undertaken from time to time by the Central Authority, e.g., the Nigerian purchase, the Uganda Railway, &c. No taxes are imposed on the subjects of a Dominion or Colony by the Central Government, as such subjects are not directly represented in the British House of Commons; this principle, "No taxation without representation," was the mainspring of the revolt in the North American Colonies at the close of the eighteenth century. Since that disastrous attempt to impose taxes without the consent of the taxpayers, the principle, which had for many years been accepted in Great Britain, has become an accepted maxim of British Overseas administration.

SELF-DEFENCE.—The Dominions, generally, provide for the defence of their immediate area, but the general strategical defence of the Empire is undertaken by the Central Govern-

ment. Questions affecting general strategical defence are considered and determined by the *Imperial Defence Committee*, which co-ordinates the work of the sea, land and air forces. In the Great War of 1914-1918 the Dominions provided Armies or Contingents, which fought in every area and bore a full share of the sacrifices by which victory was achieved. The comparative cost of defence of the British Empire in 1913-14 and 1925-26 was:—

	1913-14.	1925-26.
U.K.	£81,961,000	£127,019,000
Canada	\$11,916,000	\$12,454,000
Australia ...	£4,031,000	£5,263,000 (1924-25)
New Zealand	£560,000	£943,000 (1924-25)
S. Africa.....	£1,280,000	£898,000 (1925-26)

THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.—The origin of the Imperial Conference may be traced to the presence in London (in 1887) of the Premiers of the various self-governing Dominions, representing their nations at the celebrations of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria. Similar gatherings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911, and in 1907 the title of "Colonial" Conference was changed to Imperial Conference. At the earlier meetings the Colonial Secretary presided, but with the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the Presidency by the Prime Minister of Great Britain. In 1917 and 1918 the Conference was called the Imperial War Conference, and was held under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. In 1921, the *Premiers' Conference*, under the Presidency of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, discussed all matters of general interest to the Empire as a whole. The constitution of the Conference, which last met in 1923, is as follows:—*President*, The Prime Minister of Great Britain; *Chairman* (in the absence of the President), The Secretary of State for the Dominions and for the Colonies; *Members*, The Prime Ministers and other Ministers of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, and the Irish Free State, the Secretary of State for India and other representatives of India; *Secretary*, Sir H. C. M. Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Assistant do.*, C. T. Davis, C.M.G.; E. J. Harding, C.M.G.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Parliament of Great Britain is the supreme legislative authority of the Empire. This Parliament has, with the consent of the King-Emperor, delegated its legislative authority to other parliaments constituted by itself, while retaining a general supervision of Imperial affairs. The Secretary of State for the Colonies is a Cabinet Minister, his active participation in the government of the nations of the Empire varying with the measure of self-government accorded to them. Parliament also exercises a control over Indian affairs through a Secretary of State.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and from the Courts of India and every British Dominion. The Committee (see p. 222) consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of India and the self-governing Dominions. India and the Dominions have each a judicial system, with judges appointed by the

COUNTRY.	GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE.	CAPITAL.
Europe—		
Northern Ireland.....	<i>Governor-General</i> , Duke of Abercorn, K.P. (Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart., M.P., <i>Premier</i>)	Belfast.
Irish Free State.....	<i>Governor-General</i> , Timothy Michael Healy, K.C. (William Cosgrave, <i>Premier</i> (<i>Tachair</i>).....)	Dublin.
Malta.....	<i>General Sir</i> W. N. Congreve, P.C., K.C.B., M.V.O., <i>Governor</i>	Valletta.
Gibraltar.....	<i>Gen. Sir</i> C. C. Monro, Bart., K.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	Gibraltar.
Asia—		
Indian Empire.....	(<i>Earl of Reading</i> , P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., <i>Viceroy</i> .) (Rt. Hon. F. F. L. Wood, P.C., <i>Viceroy Delegate</i>)	Delhi.
Madras.....	<i>Vicount</i> Goschen, C.I.E., C.B.E., <i>Governor</i>	Madras.
Bombay.....	<i>Lt. Col.</i> Sir Leslie O. Wilson, P.C., G.I.F., C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Governor</i>	Bombay.
Benkul.....	<i>Earl of Lytton</i> , P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F., <i>Governor</i>	Batavia.
United Provinces.....	Sir William Murray, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.F., <i>Governor</i>	Allahabad.
Punjab.....	Sir William Halliday, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Lahore.
Bihar.....	Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, C.I.E., K.C.S.I., <i>Governor</i>	Rangoon.
Bihar and Orissa.....	Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.F., <i>Governor</i>	Patna.
Central Provinces.....	Sir M. S. D. Butler, K.C.S.I., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., <i>Governor</i>	Nagpur.
Assam.....	Sir John Henry Kell, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.F., <i>Governor</i>	Shillong.
Baluchistan.....	F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Quetta.
N.W. Frontier Province.....	H. N. Bolton, C.S.I., C.I.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Peshawar.
Adaman and Nicobars.....	<i>Lt.-Col.</i> M. L. Ferrar, C.I.E., O.B.E., <i>Chief Commissioner</i>	Port Blair.
Aden.....	(<i>Maj.-Gen.</i> T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., <i>Political Resident</i>)	Aden.
Cyprus.....	Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	Nicosia.
Iraq Mesopotamia.....	<i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Sir H. R. C. Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.F., <i>Admin.</i>	Baghdad.
Palestine.....	<i>Field-Marshal</i> Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., <i>High Commissioner</i>	Jerusalem.
Ceylon.....	Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, G.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	Columbo.
Straits Settlements.....	Sir L. N. Gullenard, K.C.N., K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	Singapore.
Hong Kong.....	Cecil Clementi, C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	Victoria.
Welhaiwei.....	W. Russell Brown, <i>Administrator</i>	Welhaiwei.
North Borneo.....	Arlmer C. Pearson, C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	Sandakan.
Africa—		
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.....	(<i>Earl of Athlone</i> , G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., <i>Governor-Gen.</i>) (<i>Gen.</i> Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog, <i>Premier</i>)	Pretoria.
Basutoland.....	<i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir E. C. F. Garraway, K.C.M.G., <i>Commissioner</i>	Maseru.
Bechuanaland Protectorate.....	James Ellenberger, C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Resident Commissioner</i>	Mafeking (Japen).
Swaziland Protectorate.....	De S. M. G. Honey, C.M.A., <i>Resident Commissioner</i>	Mbabane.
Southern Rhodesia.....	(<i>Lt. Col.</i> Sir J. R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Governor</i>)	Salisbury.
Northern Rhodesia.....	(<i>Sir</i> C. P. J. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., <i>Premier</i>)	Livingstone.
Gambia.....	Sir Herbert James Stanley, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	Bathurst.
Gold Coast Colony & Togoland.....	<i>Capt.</i> Cecil H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Governor</i>	Accra.
Sierra Leone.....	(<i>Gen.</i> Gen. Sir F. G. Guggisberg, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Governor</i>)	Freetown.
Nigeria and Cameroon.....	Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., <i>Governor</i>	Lagos.
Sudan.....	Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B., <i>Governor-General</i>	Khartoum.
Somaliland Protectorate.....	Sir G. P. Archer, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor-General</i>	Berbera.
Kenya.....	<i>Lt. Col.</i> Sir G. H. Summers, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	Nairobi.
Uganda Protectorate.....	<i>Lt. Col.</i> Sir E. Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Governor</i>	Entebbe.
Zanzibar Protectorate.....	W. F. Gowers, C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	Zanzibar.
Nyasaland Protectorate.....	(<i>Seyyed</i> Khalifa bin Harab, K.C.M.G., <i>Sultan</i>)	Zomba.
Tanganyika.....	(A. C. Hollis, C.M.G., C.B.E., <i>British Resident</i>)	Dar-es-Salaam.
Mauritius.....	(<i>Sir</i> C. C. Bowring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., <i>Governor and Consul-General</i>)	Port Louis.
Seychelles.....	Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K.B.E., C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	Victoria.
St. Helena and Ascension.....	Sir Herbert James Read, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., <i>Governor</i>	Jamestown.
America—		
DOMINION OF CANADA.....	(<i>General Lord Byng</i> , G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., <i>Governor-General</i>) (Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., <i>Premier</i>)	Ottawa.
NEWFOUNDLAND.....	(<i>Sir</i> W. L. Allardice, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>)	St. John's.
Bermuda.....	(Hon. W. S. Montre, <i>Premier</i>)	Hamilton.
Bahamas.....	<i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Joseph J. Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., <i>Governor</i>	Kingston.
Leeward Isles.....	(<i>Gen.</i> E. Stubbs, K.C.M.G., <i>Captain-General</i>)	Nassau.
Windward Isles.....	<i>Maj.</i> Sir H. E. S. Cordeaux, K.C.M.G., C.B., <i>Governor</i>	St. George's.
Barbados.....	(<i>Lt. Col.</i> Hon. Sir E. Finnes, Bart., <i>Governor</i>)	Bridgetown.
Trinidad and Tobago.....	Sir Frederick Seton James, K.B.P., C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	Port of Spain.
British Guiana.....	W. C. F. Robertson, C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	Georgetown.
British Honduras.....	Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	Belize.
Falkland Islands.....	(<i>Sir</i> C. H. Rodwell, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>)	Port Stanley.
Oceania—		
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.....	(<i>Lord Stonehaven</i> , P.C., G.C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Governor-General</i>)	Melbourne.
New South Wales.....	Rt. Hon. S. M. Bruce, M.C., <i>Premier</i>	Sydney.
Victoria.....	(<i>Admiral</i> Sir D. R. S. De Chair, K.B.E., M.V.O., <i>Governor</i>)	Melbourne.
South Australia.....	(Hon. J. T. Lang, <i>Premier</i>)	Adelaide.
Queensland.....	(Rt. Hon. Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., <i>Governor</i>)	Brisbane.
Tasmania.....	(Hon. J. Allan, <i>Premier</i>)	Hobart.
Western Australia.....	(<i>Gen.</i> Sir G. T. Bridges, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., <i>Governor</i>)	Perth.
DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.....	(Hon. John Gunn, <i>Premier</i>)	Wellington.
Fiji.....	(<i>Gen.</i> Sir J. G. Coates, <i>Premier</i>)	Suva.
Papua.....	Sir E. J. Hutson, K.C.M.G., <i>Governor</i>	Port Moresby.
Pacific Islands.....	Sir Hubert Murray, K.C.M.G., <i>Administrator</i>	Suva, Fiji.
	Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G., <i>High Commissioner</i>	

Dominions by Continents.	How Acquired.	Date.	Estimated Area (sq. miles).	Estimated Population	Total Imports (1923-4).	Total Exports (1923-4).
Europe.						
Great Britain and Ireland	Purchase ..	..	121,090	47,350,000	£ 1,280,000,000	£ 936,000,000
Isle of Man	Duke of Normandy ..	1827	230	60,000	—	—
Channel Islands	Treaty Cession	1066	70	90,000	—	—
Malta and Gozo	"	1814	120	225,000	4,000,000	1,137,000
Gibraltar	"	1713	2	22,000	3,000,000	100,000
Asia.						
Indian Empire	Conquest and Cession	1757-1897	1,900,000	320,000,000	235,000,000	270,000,000
Ceylon	Treaty Cession	1801	25,500	4,500,000	21,000,000	25,500,000
Straits Settlements	"	1785-1909	1,660	—	87,000,000	77,000,000
Federated Malay States	"	1874-1888	27,700	3,480,000	13,000,000	26,000,000
Other Malay States	"	1909	24,800	—	4,000,000	5,000,000
Hong Kong	"	1842-1906	390	875,000	82,000,000	86,000,000
Weihaiwei	"	1898	300	160,000	—	—
North Borneo	Cession	1877	31,200	260,000	828,000	1,302,000
Brunei	Treaty Cession	1888	2,500	30,000	94,000	105,000
Sarawak	Protectorate	1888	42,000	600,000	1,951,000	4,298,000
Cyprus	Annexation	1914	3,600	311,000	1,243,000	1,271,000
Mesopotamia	Conquest & Mandate	1914-1918	150,000	2,850,000	14,000,000	7,000,000
Palestine	"	1914-1918	9,000	800,000	5,000,000	2,600,000
Africa.						
Cape Province	Treaty Cession	1814	277,000	—	—	—
Natal	Annexation	1843	35,300	—	—	—
Transvaal	"	1900	120,400	7,000,000	—	—
Orange Free State	"	1900	50,000	—	—	—
South West Protectorate	Conquest	1914	322,200	228,000	66,000,000	84,000,000
Basutoland	"	1895	11,800	590,000	—	—
Bechuanaland	"	1895	275,000	153,000	—	—
Southern Rhodesia	"	1899	149,000	900,000	4,000,000	5,565,000
Northern Rhodesia	"	1899	291,000	1,200,000	—	4,000,000
Gambia	Treaty Cession	1807	4,000	210,000	672,000	1,000,000
Gold Coast	"	1872	79,000	2,030,000	8,315,000	10,000,000
Sierra Leone	"	1787	34,000	1,541,000	1,730,000	1,711,000
Nigeria	"	1891	336,000	19,000,000	13,000,000	15,000,000
Somaland	Treaty Cession	1884	68,000	300,000	350,000	250,000
Kenya	Cession and Conquest	1888-1918	200,000	2,530,000	6,180,000	6,140,000
Uganda	Treaty Cession	1894	223,500	3,072	—	—
Tanganyika	Conquest	1914-1918	365,000	4,122,000	1,733,000	1,800,000
Zanzibar	"	1890	1,020	200,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Nyasaland	"	1891	38,000	1,200,000	548,000	584,000
Sudan	Conquest	1898	1,015,000	6,000,000	5,475,000	3,542,000
Mauritius	" and Cession	1810-1814	720	384,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
Seychelles	Treaty Cession	1814	150	25,000	110,000	120,000
St. Helena	Conquest	1673	47	3,800	—	—
Ascension	Occupation	1815	38	150	51,000	36,000
America.						
Ontario	Conquest and Cession	1759-1763	407,260	2,934,000	—	—
Quebec	"	1759-1763	706,850	2,361,000	—	—
Nova Scotia	"	1627-1713	21,500	524,000	—	—
New Brunswick	Treaty Cession	1763	28,000	388,000	—	—
Prince Edward Island	Conquest	1745-1763	2,200	89,000	—	—
British Columbia	Settlement	1670	355,900	525,000	160,000,000	214,000,000
Manitoba	"	1813	251,900	610,000	—	—
Alberta	"	1670	255,300	588,000	—	—
Saskatchewan	"	1670	251,700	758,000	—	—
North-West Territories	"	1670	1,250,000	8,000	—	—
Newfoundland	Treaty Cession	1583	162,750	263,000	4,000,000	4,500,000
Jamaica	Conquest	1655	4,200	863,000	5,000,000	3,147,000
Bahamas	Settlement	1629	4,400	60,000	1,553,000	626,000
Leeward Islands	"	1623-1659	750	140,000	766,000	9,000,000
Windward Islands	Cession	1763-1783	510	162,000	700,000	800,000
Barbados	Settlement	1605	170	156,000	2,547,000	1,849,000
Trinidad and Tobago	Conquest	1797	1,850	366,000	4,300,000	5,000,000
British Guiana	" and Cession	1803-1814	90,000	301,000	2,744,000	3,240,000
British Honduras	"	1860	8,600	46,000	8,000,000	650,000
Bermuda	Settlement	1798	20	24,000	1,815,000	446,000
Falkland Islands	Treaty Cession	1771	4,618	3,000	—	—
South Georgia, &c.	Occupation	1771	3,000,000	—	425,000	3,500,000
Oceania.						
New South Wales	Settlement	1788	310,000	2,265,000	—	—
Victoria	"	1832	88,000	1,667,000	—	—
South Australia	"	1836	380,070	495,000	—	—
Queensland	"	1824	670,500	842,000	101,000,000	130,000,000
Tasmania	"	1803	26,220	214,000	—	—
Western Australia	"	1828	976,000	366,000	—	—
Northern Territory	"	—	584,000	3,700	—	—
New Zealand	" and Conquest	1845	105,090	1,431,000	49,000,000	53,000,000
Fiji	Cession from Natives	1874	7,500	157,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
Papua	Annexation	1884	90,540	360,000	460,000	370,000
Pacific Islands	Cession and Conquest	1893-1914	12,500	200,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Crown. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

EDUCATION.—Educational systems, on a more or less uniform plan, are developed throughout the Empire under the control of the respective governments. Universities and University Colleges have been established and degrees are conferred. Under the will of Cecil Rhodes scholarships were founded at Oxford, his old University, for students from the British Dominions and Colonies, the United States of America, and the German Empire. The German scholarships were abolished by Act of Parliament in 1916, and re-allocated to various parts of the British Dominions, while the trustees have from time to time created other scholarships as the funds in their hands permitted. *Rhodes Scholarships* are awarded in each of the United States, in each State or Province of Canada, Australia and South Africa (where there are also scholarships for Rhodesia and for certain towns and schools in Cape Colony), in New Zealand, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Bermuda and Malta. They are of the annual value of £400, and are tenable at any College in Oxford. The normal number of Rhodes scholars in residence together is about 193, of whom 97 come from the British Empire and 96 from America. *Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees*, P. H. Kerr, C.H., 17, Waterloo Place, London, S.W. 1. *Oxford Secretary*, F. J. Wylie, M.A., 9, South Parks Road, Oxford.

Statistics issued by the Universities Bureau of the British Empire show that the total number of students from overseas attending Universities and Colleges in the United Kingdom is 4,131, of whom 1,171 are from Africa, 764 from America, 1,401 from Asia, 542 from Europe, and 253 from Australasia. The principal figures are: India, Burma, and Ceylon, 1,094; South Africa and Rhodesia, 803; United States, 402; Egypt, 298; Australasia, 160; Canada and Newfoundland, 157; West Indies and Bermuda, 120; China, 119; Russia, 91; New Zealand, 90; France, 52; Japan, 51; Switzerland, 43; Rumania, 38; Greece, 37; Netherlands, 35; Denmark, 33; Norway, 32; Spain, 32; Poland, 21.

In 1923 the *Davison Scholarships* to enable 3 undergraduates from Oxford and 3 from Cambridge to attend the Universities of Harvard, Yale and Princeton, U.S.A., were founded by Mrs. Henry P. Davison of New York, U.S.A. *Secretaries of the Selection Committee*, A. C. Jacobs, Oriel College, Oxford; A. L. Goodhart, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Under *The Commonwealth Fund* (1, East 57th Street, New York, U.S.A.), established in 1918 by Mrs. Stephen Harkness, 20 Fellowships, of the annual value of \$3,000 each, are tenable for two years at certain American Universities by British graduate students of either sex, unmarried, and not over 30 years of age.

FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed, in fact, by all British Dominions, and customs tariffs are in most cases the principal source of revenue. Until the close of the War of 1914-1918 the tariff of the United Kingdom was imposed without distinction on foreign and Imperial merchandise, but recent legislation foreshadows a general change of fiscal policy. The tariffs of the self-governing Dominions are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates

are met in the early stages of their development by the central Government, and occasional grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

PRODUCTION.—Canada, India, Australia, and Great Britain are the principal wheat-producing units, and Mesopotamia (with irrigation) has great potentialities. Barley, oats, rice and maize, and tea, coffee and rubber are largely cultivated, while 197,072 metric tons of cocoa were produced in British Dominions in 1922 out of a world production of 383,155 metric tons. Cane sugar is produced in India (for local consumption), West Indies, Australasia, Natal, and Mauritius, and beet sugar in Canada and elsewhere. Australia and New Zealand are the greatest wool-producing countries of the world, and the output of coal in Great Britain exceeds that of every country except the U.S.A.; coal is also abundant in Australia, Canada, India and South Africa. Cotton is extensively grown in India, West Africa, East Africa, Sudan, West Indies, and in the tropical parts of Australia, but of the 11,725,521 cents imported in 1921 only 500,000 cents came from British Dominions. In 1921 the imports of chemical and mechanical wood pulp for paper-making amounted to over 590,000 tons, but Canada produced half as much again, her product being largely sent to the United States, while Newfoundland sent 26,838 tons to Great Britain. Iron ore is found in many of the Dominions, and pig iron is largely produced; tin is produced mainly within the Commonwealth (particularly in the Malay peninsula), while 70 per cent. of the world's supply of gold is drawn from South and South-West Africa, Australia, New Zealand and Canada; it is produced also in Borneo, British East Africa, British Guiana, Ceylon, India, Malay States, Sarawak, Sudan, and West Africa. The output of various metals in 1921 was as under:—

Metal.	World.	Brit. Empire.
	Tons.	Tons.
Iron ore	73,000,000	5,752,000
Pig iron	36,500,000	3,957,000
Steel ingots and castings	38,700,000	4,719,000
Copper ore (metal)	537,000	46,000
Smelter copper	580,000	53,000
Lead ore (metal)	869,000	199,000
Smelter lead	849,000	136,000

Precious stones are found in various parts of the Commonwealth, South Africa producing the principal supply of diamonds, and India of rubies and emeralds. Petroleum is produced in India, Trinidad and Canada, and there are vast resources available at Mosul (Mesopotamia) and in the neighbourhood of the Persian Gulf.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1924, there were 11,008 vessels (over 100 tons) flying the British flag, of which total 8,559 (19,105,838 gross tons) were registered in Great Britain and Ireland, and 2,449 (2,772,662 gross tons) in other parts of the British Empire. These figures include 10,078 steam and motor vessels of 21,546,044 tons, and 930 sailing vessels of 332,456 tons. In the Great War of 1914-1918 there were lost through enemy action 2,774 merchant vessels of 9,538,918 gross tonnage; of this total 2,197 (7,638,020 tons) were British, 238 (696,845 tons) French, 230 (742,365 tons) Italian, 29 (120,176 tons) Japanese, and 80 (341,512 tons) U.S.A.

CAPITAL.—London (England). Population (1921), 4,483,249 (with suburbs, 7,476,168).

Divisions and Capitals.	Area (Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		1911.	1921.
England and Wales (London):—			
England (including Monmouthshire) ...	50,874	34,045,290	35,678,530
Wales	7,466	2,025,202	2,206,712
Scotland (Edinburgh)	30,405	4,760,904	4,832,288
Northern Ireland (Belfast)	32,586	4,390,219	* 4,496,000
Irish Free State (Dublin)			
Isle of Man (Douglas)	227	52,016	60,238
Channel Islands	75	96,899	89,614
Navy, Army and Seamen abroad	—	145,729	...
Total.....	121,633	45,516,259	47,413,382

* Estimated; no Irish Census in 1921.

Religion and Languages.

The inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland are almost entirely Christian, the exceptions being about 300,000 Jews and a small number of non-Christian immigrants. In England the Church of England (with an Episcopal form of Government), and in Scotland the Church of Scotland (with a Presbyterian form of Government), are the "Established Religions." The Church was disestablished in Ireland in 1869, and in Wales in 1920. There has been no religious census since 1851, but many of the religious bodies publish estimates of membership, the *Church of England* having 2,414,000 communicants in England at Easter 1923, the *Roman Catholic Church* claiming 2,000,000 members in England and Wales, 600,000 in Scotland, and 3,242,670 in Ireland (1924). The language of the people is English, with a large proportion of Welsh-speaking people in Wales, many of whom are bi-lingual. Attempts are being made to revive the Gaelic language in the Irish Free State. Gaelic is still spoken in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, there being 10,314 persons speaking Gaelic only, and 151,159 speaking Gaelic and English at the Census of 1921.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

(Great Britain, Northern Ireland and Irish Free State.)

Year.	Births.	Rate per 1,000.	Marriages.	Rate per 1,000.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1913	1,102,500	24.1	342,538	15.0	652,738	14.3
1919	888,031	19.0	440,741	18.9	657,964	14.3
1920	1,193,864	25.4	453,562	19.3	600,847	12.8
1921	1,062,735	22.5	383,348	16.2	588,677	12.5
1922	983,589	20.7	357,131	15.0	624,027	13.1

Immigration and Emigration.

Year.	Total Im- migrants.	Total Emi- grants.*	DESTINATIONS OF THE (BRITISH AND IRISH) EMIGRANTS.						
			To the British Empire.					To other Countries.	
			North America.	Australia & N.Z.	South Africa.	Other Dominions.	Total.	U.S.A.	Else- where.
1913	372,618	701,691	196,278	77,934	25,855	21,383	331,450	129,169	19,021
1919	193,601	201,504	89,102	17,757	7,761	22,037	136,657	32,765	10,810
1920	283,705	437,879	134,079	49,357	29,019	34,175	246,630	90,811	15,370
1921	227,583	377,507	84,145	45,073	28,138	30,196	188,552	67,499	12,208
1922	224,462	343,624	86,326	67,389	23,948	26,002	193,665	132,236	17,723
1923	210,509	463,285	158,359	55,716	21,160	27,036	260,271	182,758	20,256

* The totals given above refer to movements to and from *Places out of Europe*. The number of Passengers from and to Great Britain and Ireland and Europe in 1913 was, *Outwards to the Continent*, 1,184,412, and *Inwards from the Continent*, 1,302,874. The figures for 1918-23 were *Outwards* (1918) 189,225, (1919) 569,022, (1920) 738,800, (1921) 830,558, (1922) 898,182, (1923) 1,038,154; *Inwards* (1918) 171,229, (1919) 425,183, 1920 725,253, (1921) 855,343, (1922) 916,398, (1923) 1,103,016.

Nationality of Emigrants.—In 1913 the number of *British and Irish* Emigrants was 389,394, of whom 271,756 were *English*, 5,040 *Welsh*, 68,202 *Scottish*, and 24,396 *Irish*; in 1923 the total number of *British and Irish* Emigrants was 256,284, of whom 140,891 were *English*, 4,529 *Welsh*, 88,564 *Scottish*, and 22,280 *Irish*.

CENSUS POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Previous to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1823 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was in the years—

1570.....4,160,221	1670.....5,773,646
1600.....4,811,718	1700.....6,045,008
1630.....5,600,517	1750.....6,517,035

The first general *Census* of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801, and since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:

1801.....16,345,646	1871.....31,845,379
1811.....18,509,116	1881.....35,241,482
1821.....21,272,187	1891.....38,104,975
1831.....24,392,485	1901.....41,976,827
1841.....27,036,450	1911.....45,370,530†
1851.....27,724,056	1921.....42,767,530‡§
1861.....29,321,288	

* * The population of Great Britain and Ireland a month before the outbreak of the Great War was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1921: England and Wales, 649; Scotland, 164; Ireland (1911), 135.6.

POPULATION ENUMERATED AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND SCOTLAND, 1801-1921, IRELAND, 1831-1911, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, 1871-1921.†

	POPULATION.			INCREASE.		FAMILIES.		INHABITED HOUSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per Cent.	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
ENGLAND AND WALES.									
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,801	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4.69	1,575,923	5.64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14.00	2,142,147	4.74	1,797,504	5.65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18.06	2,493,423	4.81	2,088,156	5.75
1831.	6,771,196	7,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15.80	2,911,874	4.77	2,481,544	5.60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14.27	**	**	2,943,945	5.41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12.65	3,712,290	4.83	3,278,039	5.47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11.90	4,491,524	4.47	3,739,505	5.37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13.21	5,049,016	4.50	4,259,117	5.33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14.36	5,633,192	4.61	4,831,519	5.38
1891.	14,052,901	14,949,624	29,002,525	3,028,086	11.65	6,131,001	4.73	5,451,497	5.32
1901.	15,728,613	16,799,230	32,527,843	3,525,318	12.17	7,036,868	4.62	6,260,852	5.20
1911.	17,445,608	18,624,884	36,070,492	3,542,649	10.89	8,005,290	4.50	7,141,781	5.05
1921.	18,082,220	19,803,022	37,885,242	1,814,750	5.03	—	—	—	—
SCOTLAND.									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4.41	294,553	5.46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12.27	402,068	4.49	304,093	5.93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15.82	447,960	4.66	341,474	6.12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13.04	502,301	4.70	369,393	6.40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10.82	550,428	4.76	502,852	5.21
1851.	1,375,579	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10.25	600,098	4.81	370,308	7.80
1861.	1,449,478	1,612,446	3,062,294	173,552	6.00	678,584	4.51	393,220	7.78
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9.72	742,694	4.52	412,185	8.02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11.18	812,712	4.60	739,005	5.05
1891.	1,942,717	2,082,530	4,025,647	290,074	7.77	876,089	4.59	717,568	4.92
1901.	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103	446,456	11.09	967,200	4.62	926,914	4.82
1911.	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904	288,801	6.46	1,040,147	4.58	1,013,369	4.70
1921.	2,347,642	2,534,855	4,882,497	121,593	2.55	—	—	1,057,609	4.62
IRELAND.									
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	—	1,385,066	5.61	1,249,816	6.21
1841.	4,019,576	4,155,548	8,175,124	407,723	5.25	1,472,739	5.55	1,328,839	6.15
1851.	3,190,030	3,361,155	6,552,385	1,622,739	19.85	1,204,319	5.44	1,046,223	6.28
1861.	2,837,370	2,961,597	5,798,967	753,418	11.50	1,128,300	5.14	995,156	5.83
1871.	2,639,753	2,772,624	5,412,377	386,590	6.67	1,071,494	5.04	961,380	5.63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	237,541	4.39	995,074	5.20	914,108	5.66
1891.	2,318,953	2,385,797	4,704,750	470,086	9.08	932,113	5.05	870,578	5.40
1901.	2,200,040	2,258,735	4,458,775	245,975	5.23	910,256	4.90	858,158	5.20
1911.	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219	68,556	1.54	910,748	4.82	861,879	5.09
ISLANDS.									
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	—	—	—	23,982	6.02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	3,378	2.34	—	—	24,197	5.84
1891.	69,555	78,287	147,842	6,582	4.66	—	—	25,824	5.72
1901.	70,576	79,794	150,370	2,528	1.71	—	—	27,770	5.41
1911.	70,166	78,749	148,915	1,455	0.96	35,664	4.17	29,220	5.26
1921.	68,585	81,267	149,852	937	0.6	—	—	—	—

† Exclusive of the Navy, Army, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.

‡ These rates have been corrected for the varying length of the intercensal periods.

§ Incorrectly taken.

§ Decrease.

§§ Figures for Great Britain only.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.—The British Constitution is mainly unwritten and customary, but its development is marked by certain outstanding and fundamental laws, of which the principal are *Magna Carta* (1215), which secured annual parliaments and the equal administration of justice; the *Habeas Corpus Act* (1679), securing the liberty of the person; the *Act of Settlement* (1701), providing for the Protestant succession to the throne; the *Act of Union with Scotland* (1707), the *Act of Union with Ireland* (1800), the *Parliament Act* (1911), which enabled the Commons to pass certain Acts without the concurrence of the other chamber; the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920), and the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act*, 1922.

The constituent parts of the British Constitution may be thus briefly described:

1. *The Sovereign.*—The throne is hereditary in the British house of Windsor with mixed succession, the sons of the Sovereign and their descendants having precedence of daughters, but daughters and their descendants preference over lateral lines. The Monarchy is constitutional and limited. The King has a right to veto Bills passed by both Houses of Parliament, but in practice his veto is almost obsolete. "The King can do no wrong" is a maxim of the Constitution, and consequently no action for civil wrong will lie against the Crown. A petition of right will, however, enable an injured subject to obtain redress, while, if in the administration of an Act of Parliament a Government department exceeds its rights, a declaration of right may be obtained in an action against the Attorney-General.

2. *The Legislature.*—Parliament consists of two Houses, the Lords and the Commons.

(a) *The House of Lords* consists of peers. A peer may hold his seat by (1) hereditary right, (2) creation by the King, (3) official position or election. English bishops (24), Irish peers (28) elected for life, and Scottish peers (16) elected for duration of Parliament, also sit in the House of Lords.

The powers of the House of Lords were much restricted by the Parliament Act, 1911. Thus, if a Money Bill is not passed unamended by the House of Lords within a month of its being sent up, it becomes law upon the Royal assent being signified. A Public Bill other than a Money Bill will become law without the consent of the Lords if it is passed by the Commons, and sent up to the Lords, in three successive sessions, provided two years elapse between the date of the second reading in the Commons in the first session and the date when it is passed by that body in the third session. Passing a Bill with amendments by the House of Lords is equivalent to rejection, unless the Commons approve the amendments. Any Bill by which the maximum duration of Parliament is increased is excepted from this Act. Members of the House of Lords are unpaid.

(b) *The House of Commons.*—This body consists of 615 members, elected by the registered male and female electors in county, borough, and university constituencies. Roughly speaking, about one-third of the population are electors. The maximum duration of Parliament is five years. Members of the House of Commons receive annual salaries of £400 and travelling facilities over the railways to and from their constituencies.

3. *The Executive.*—The Crown (the King in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Cabinet, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, consists of Ministers, drawn from the ranks of the party in power and appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Prime Minister; Ministers receive salaries of varying amounts (see page 156). The Cabinet has no corporate existence. Ministers are severally responsible to Parliament for their actions, and the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to Parliament for its joint and several administration. Ministers hold their office during the Sovereign's pleasure; they may be dismissed at any moment.

4. *The Judicature.*—(a) *England and Wales.*—The laws in England and Wales are administered by judges appointed by the Crown, who hold office for life, and cannot be removed save on petition presented by both Houses of Parliament. Two Courts of Appeal hear appeals from the High Court, the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the courts in Great Britain being the House of Lords. Civil cases arising in London and Middlesex are tried at the High Court in London, but civil cases arising in the country are tried on circuit by judges of the King's Bench (Assizes). The Chancery division has exclusive jurisdiction to try certain classes of actions. To the County Courts is relegated the duty of trying actions where the sum in dispute does not exceed a certain amount. The County Courts, too, have jurisdiction to try cases arising under certain special Acts of Parliament, e.g., the Workmen's Compensation Act. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are heard in the London Bankruptcy Court; those arising out of London are dealt with in the County Courts.

With regard to criminal law it is a general principle that, except for certain minor offences, every person charged is entitled to be tried by a jury. Courts of criminal jurisdiction in England are: (1) The judges of the High Court sitting at Assizes for the trial of cases out of London; and at the Central Criminal Court ("The Old Bailey," see p. 544) for the trial of cases arising in and around London. (2) Courts of Quarter Sessions, holden for every county, and formed of justices of the peace, presided over by a chairman who is unpaid. The recorders of certain cities and boroughs have a jurisdiction similar to that of courts of Quarter Sessions. (3) Courts of Petty Sessions, consisting of at least two justices of the peace or a stipendiary magistrate. (4) *The Court of Criminal Appeal* has power to hear appeals against convictions and sentences.

(b) *Scotland.*—Scots civil law is administered by the Court of Session, which is a court of law and equity. The High Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal court in Scotland. It consists of all the judges, and as a rule it is confined to the trial of serious cases. The Sheriff of the county (see p. 520) exercises functions which correspond to those of the English County Court Judges and the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions. Burgh magistrates and justices of the peace have jurisdiction in petty cases.

(c) *Northern Ireland.*—The higher courts in Northern Ireland are very similar to the English courts, but the County Court Judges are also the Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Local Government is carried out under the central control of the Ministry of Health (which superseded the various Local Government Boards in 1919). The subjects which local bodies administer are, *inter alia* the poor law; the laws relating to public health; the maintenance of the police; the control of the sale of intoxicating liquors; the provision of lunatic asylums. Local authorities also have to administer and carry into effect the laws as to elementary and other schools. The ruling principle has been to entrust special interests to those specially interested. In England and Wales there are elective Councils for each County (under Chairmen), for each City and County Borough (under Lord Mayors or Mayors), and for Urban and Rural Districts (under Chairmen), every parish being thus included. Scotland has elective County Councils under a Convener, Burgh Councils under a Lord Provost or Provost, or Parish Councils with Chairmen.

POLICE.

The strength of the Police force was 56,832 in England and Wales (1922), and 6,530 in Scotland (1922). The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Office. The LONDON POLICE consists of the City Police and of the Metropolitan Police. The City Police district comprises an area of 675 statute acres, and contains two courts of justice, those of the Guildhall and Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen are the magistrates (*see p. 228*). Although the area is comparatively small, the rateable value is enormous, and there are 19,657 night residents. The Force comprises 2 Assistant Commissioners, 3 Superintendents, 6 Chief Inspectors, 25 Inspectors, 17 Sub-Inspectors, 125 Sergeants, and 684 Constables; also 19 Constables on private service duty.

The Metropolitan Police district embraces an area of 447,626 statute acres, with a population of about seven and a half millions. There are within this area fourteen Police Courts (*see p. 229*). The Force on Oct. 1, 1925, consisted of 35 Superintendents, 664 Inspectors, 2,999 Sergeants, and 16,738 Constables, making a total of 20,436, with 279 horses. The strength of the Metropolitan Special Constabulary Reserve and its Auxiliary Force on Sept. 26, 1925, was 9,342. The gross expenditure of the Metropolitan Police and Metropolitan Police Courts for the year 1924-25 was £7,427,075. On March 31, 1925, there were 12,074 Police pensioners, and 597 pensioned widows and 272 children.

LOSSES FROM FIRE.

The annual cost of fire defence in Great Britain may be estimated at about £25,000,000. The average annual direct loss from fire in Great Britain is about £12,000,000. In the United States it is estimated to have exceeded £100,000,000 in 1922. The number of fires attended by public fire brigades in Great Britain is about 22,500 per annum, varying from 77 per 100,000 population in London to half that figure in other large cities and urban districts. The average for England and Wales is 56 per 100,000 population, and 83 per 100,000 population in Scotland. The cost of public fire brigades in Great Britain amounts in the aggregate to about £2,000,000 per annum, and varies from the produce of a 3d. rate in London to the produce of a halfpenny rate in an urban district.

CRIME.

England and Wales.

Indictable Offences.—The number of persons tried for indictable offences at Assizes and Quarter Sessions and summarily was lower in 1922 than in 1921, and considerably below the level of 1913. The figures for the principal groups of offences compare as follows:—

Offences against	1913.	1921.	1922.
The Person	3,226	3,071	2,969
Property (with Violence)	3,984	4,280	4,337
Do. (without do.)	54,256	53,022	50,067
Do. (Malicious Injury to)	458	314	199
Currency (and Forgery)	346	269	285
Other Offences	899	399	320
Totals	63,269	61,355	58,177

Non-Indictable Offences.—Persons proceeded against for less serious offences numbered 524,678, compared with 523,718 in 1921, and 680,200 in 1913. The totals for certain groups of offences and the corresponding figures for 1921 and 1913 are:—

	1913.	1921.	1922.
Betting and gaming ...	5,247	7,915	10,790
Drunkenness	204,038	81,383	80,463
Education Acts	44,030	26,529	22,337
Game laws	4,262	5,620	4,682
Highway Acts	76,011	133,465	145,678
Police regulations	106,509	74,241	67,871
Poor law	6,256	3,128	4,457
Prostitution	10,629	5,715	5,013
Revenue laws	17,101	14,099	20,741
Sunday trading	11,555	18,426	21,384
Vagrancy	27,523	26,333	28,916

Assizes and Quarter Sessions.—Of 8,435 persons brought up for trial in Courts of Assize and Quarter Sessions, 133 were not actually tried—in 12 cases the prosecution was not proceeded with, in 101 cases the Grand juries found no bill, and in 20 cases the accused were insane and unfit to plead; 1,491 were acquitted, and 6,784 convicted, while 27 were found "guilty but insane."

Court of Criminal Appeal.—The Court of Criminal Appeal heard or otherwise disposed of 86 appeals out of 415 applications. In 19 cases the conviction was affirmed, and in 17 cases the conviction was quashed; in 18 cases the sentence was affirmed and in 28 cases the sentence was quashed and other sentences substituted, and in 2 cases the sentence was quashed.

Husbands and Wives, &c.—Separation orders granted in 1922 numbered 4,580, compared with 5,173 in 1913; 8,056 orders were made for the maintenance of illegitimate children (against 6,914), and 8,831 orders for the maintenance of wives (against 7,959).

*Juvenile Offenders.**—The total number of persons brought before juvenile courts in 1922 was 31,056, namely, 15,232 boys and 738 girls under the age of 14, and 14,489 boys and 597 girls over 14 and under 16; and 2,077 males and 156 females aged above 16. Of those brought before Juvenile Courts 3,800 were acquitted, orders

* Children under 14 may not be sentenced to imprisonment nor committed to prison in default of payment of fines, damages, or costs. Nor may young persons aged 14 to 16 ye rs be so dealt with unless the Court certifies that the young person is of so unruly a character that he cannot be detained in a place of detention, or that he is of so depraved a character that he is not a fit person to be so detained. (Children Act, 1908, sec. 102.)

without conviction were made against 14,643, and 12,528 were convicted. Only 3 youthful offenders were sentenced to imprisonment; 564 were committed to reformatory schools, 508 males were ordered to be whipped, and 11,402 were sentenced to pay fines. In 2,529 cases the fine was ordered to be paid by the parent or guardian of the defendant. During the year probation orders were made in respect of 10,535 persons.

Bigamy.—The increase in sexual crimes since 1913 is almost wholly in cases of bigamy; in 1913 there were 133 cases of bigamy, in 1922 there were 454, against 722 (1920) and 570 (1921).

Blackmail.—There were 35 cases of "Extortion by Threats to accuse of crime or by other Threats" in 1922. Of 24 such persons tried at the Assizes, 4 were acquitted, 2 were sent to penal servitude and 14 were imprisoned; and of the 6 persons tried at Quarter Sessions for the crime of blackmail, 5 were acquitted and 1 sentenced to imprisonment.

Homicide.—Apart from 45 cases of infanticide and deaths from illegal operations, 100 cases of supposed murder came to the knowledge of the police in England and Wales during 1922, compared with the annual average of 103 for the years 1918-1922. In 27 cases (1922) the murderer committed suicide at the time of the murder; in 65 cases arrests were made and 5 accused persons were discharged. In 1922 60 persons (41 males, 19 females) were tried for murder; 3 were found insane upon arraignment, 9 were acquitted, 13 were found guilty but insane, and 34 were sentenced to death, of whom 10 (6 males and 4 females) had the capital sentence commuted to penal servitude for life.

Suicide.—A verdict of *jelo de se* was recorded in 117 cases, and of other cases of suicide in 3,727 cases, after inquest by Coroners.

Drunkenness.—The total number of persons proceeded against for drunkenness in 1922 was 81,150 (66,076 men and 15,074 women), against a total of 204,038 in 1913 and 81,383 in 1921.

Age of Criminals.—In 1922 the ages of convicted persons received into prison were—(aged 14 to 16), 13; (16 to 21), 3,938; (21 to 30), 13,484; (30 to 40), 12,537; (40 to 50), 9,774; (50 to 60), 5,020; (60 and over), 2,840. Of those aged 60 and above 348 were convicted of larceny, 968 of drunkenness and 452 of begging.

Illiteracy of Criminals.—In 1922 there were 47,606 convicted persons received into prison, of whom 82 per cent. were born in England and Wales, and 2 per cent. were aliens. Only 2,358 of the total number were illiterate, against 28,102 in 1900 and 55,793 in 1880. It is thus clear that the diminution of illiteracy in the general population extends to the criminal classes.

EDUCATION.

I.—ELEMENTARY.

Statutes require parents in *England and Wales* to cause their children to receive efficient elementary instruction or to attend school from 5 to 14 years of age; in *Scotland*, to provide efficient education up to 15 years; in *Ireland*, to cause their children to attend school from 6 to 14 years.

In order to give effect to these requirements *Local Authorities* are empowered to make free provision for school accommodation, attendance

of pupils and teaching-staffs, whilst the *State* supplies nearly one-half of the maintenance funds conditionally upon receipt of satisfactory reports from government inspectors appointed by the Board of Education for England and Wales, by the Committee of Council on Education for Scotland, and by the Commissioners for National Education in Ireland. It may be remarked—(i.) that there is no definition of "school" in the Acts; (ii.) that efficiency of instruction given is not tested except in publicly-managed schools; (iii.) that *Local Authority* schools increase in number though still fewer than voluntary (non-provided) schools. The latter are maintained by the Authorities whilst the responsibility for the buildings remains with the foundation-managers.

In 1922-3 there were 21,393 public elementary schools in England and Wales, with accommodation for over 7,100,000 pupils, and average attendance of 5,200,000; and in 1923 there were 2,901 primary schools in Scotland with accommodation for 900,000, and average attendance of 670,000. Teachers number 185,771 (128,123 women) in England and Wales, and 19,968 (15,928 women) in Scotland. Except in Scotland there is a considerable proportion of teachers who are not fully qualified. The War lessened the number of male teachers which was already diminishing. State grants for pensions on a more liberal scale than formerly are now offered under the Superannuation Act of 1918, by which it is hoped to render the profession more attractive.

Twenty per cent. of the population are of the pupil age. School life is over in the great majority of cases after about seven years of schooling, the minority proceeding to some other kind of day-school. Recent legislation requires *Local Authorities* in England, Wales and Scotland to make schemes for consideration by the Board of Education to provide suitable practical instruction, to give advanced instruction to those pupils who stay beyond 14, and to improve the facilities towards preparing pupils for higher education and the teaching profession: also nursery-schools for children under five.

Elementary school education includes teaching in practical matters—needlework, drawing, gardening, handicrafts, cookery, &c.—and the sections upon health, medical attendance, physical training, evening play centres, home study, future employment, &c., show that the schools are valuable agencies in child-welfare generally.

II.—EDUCATION BEYOND ELEMENTARY.

The Education Act, 1918, has in view powers for compulsory, and therefore free, education of a continuative kind in part-time day schools up to 16 and ultimately 18 years; and implies free secondary education of some type hereafter.

Secondary.

The aims, methods, and instructions are in marked contrast to the comparative simplicity of those in Elementary Education. In all the four countries it is now felt that although technical instruction was the first branch to be promoted by statute, undifferentiated 4-year secondary (intermediate) courses should be gone through before pupils proceed to specialisation for industrial, commercial, &c., employments.

(i.) *England and Wales.*—The number of Secondary schools deemed efficient by the Board in 1922 was 1,249 in England and Wales, contain-

ing 185,076 boys and 176,949 girls, of whom about one-fourth come up from elementary schools with "free places," others with scholarships. Nine-tenths of these schools receive State grants, and nearly one-third are controlled by Local Authorities. Fees are charged to most of the pupils. Of these "efficient" schools about 40 per cent. receive boarders (about 27,000) in varying proportions and drawn in many cases from distant areas. Most of them are endowed or under trusts, and their trust incomes and property form a considerable asset in secondary school finance. The Authorities aim at securing graduate teachers as far as possible. As in Elementary schools, there is a shortage of fully-qualified teachers; but the recent Act for providing Pensions for School Teachers may be expected to make the posts more attractive. The system in Wales is much the same as in England, though the schools are under earlier statutory provisions, and are called "Intermediate" in many cases. In Wales there is a Central Welsh Board.

(ii.) *Scotland: Intermediate and Secondary Schools.*—Three kinds of courses are provided: "Higher Grade and Intermediate with post-Intermediate." All are under the same Commissioners and Local Authorities as are the Elementary schools.

Technical.

Technical Education in England and Wales is provided in Evening and similar schools (mostly controlled by Local Authorities). State grants are paid on the number of students of whom about one-half are under 17 years of age. The average attendance of a student is about 50 hours per annum. There are also Teachers' Courses, Tutorial Classes, Technical Institution Courses, and Day Technical Classes, and also Schools of Art, Branch Schools of Art, and Art Classes. In Scotland Technical Education is provided in like manner.

Training.

Training is provided by the State for Elementary School Teachers, of whom 50 per cent.

have been trained in Colleges having nearly 13,000 places. Slight progress has been made lately towards providing for the Training of Teachers for Secondary Schools, a small annual State grant being made for the purpose.

Universities.

Many of these institutions now receive annual State grants, mainly in the form of "block" grants paid by the Treasury on the advice of the University Grants Committee. Substantial grants are also received from local Education Authorities in England and Wales. State grants to Irish Institutions were transferred from the Treasury to the Irish Governments as from April, 1922.

In 1924-5 the Professors and Undergraduates were approximately as under:—

Universities.	Professors &c.	Under- graduates.
England (10)	3,074	31,250
Wales (1)	361	2,750
Scotland (4)	730	10,090
Total (15)	4,174	44,090

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure for thirteen years ended March 31, 1926, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1913-14	£198,243,000	£197,493,000
1914-15	226,694,000	560,474,000
1915-16	336,767,000	1,559,158,000
1916-17	573,428,000	2,198,113,000
1917-18	707,235,000	2,696,221,000
1918-19	889,021,000	2,579,301,000
1919-20	1,339,571,000	1,665,773,000
1920-21	1,425,985,000	1,195,428,000
1921-22	1,124,880,000	1,079,187,000
1922-23	914,012,000	812,497,000
1923-24	837,169,000	788,840,000
1924-25	799,436,000	795,777,000
1925-26*	801,060,000	799,400,000

* Budget Estimate (see also p. 467)

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1924-1925.

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	Budget.	Actual.		Budget.	Actual.
Customs	£101,800,000	£99,344,000	National Debt	£350,000,000	£357,161,261
Excise	135,000,000	135,128,000	Northern Ireland	3,500,000	3,821,660
Motor Vehicle Duties	15,600,000	16,164,000	Road Fund	15,000,000	15,563,044
Estate Duties	56,000,000	59,450,000	Local Taxation	13,150,000	13,967,146
Stamps	21,000,000	22,850,000	Land Settlement	750,000	663,362
Land Tax, House Duty, and Mineral Rights			Other Consolidated		
Duty	1,250,000	1,450,000	Fund Services	2,440,000	2,430,238
Income Tax	265,000,000	273,836,000	Navy	55,800,000	55,625,000
Super-Tax	61,000,000	62,680,000	Army	45,000,000	44,765,000
Excess Profits Duty	8,000,000	700,000	Air Force	14,511,000	14,310,000
Corporation Profits Tax	20,000,000	18,100,000	Civil Services	227,573,000	226,134,000
Post Office Services	53,500,000	55,450,000	Customs, Excise and		
Crown Lands	900,000	960,000	Inland Revenue	11,221,000	10,956,000
From Sundry Loans, &c.	12,250,000	11,940,883	Post Office Services	51,081,000	50,380,000
Miscellaneous Receipts:—			Total	£790,026,000	£795,776,711
Ordinary	11,850,000	14,419,564	Surplus	4,024,000	3,658,884
Special	30,000,000	26,963,148			
Total	£794,050,000	£799,435,595	Total	£794,050,000	£799,435,595

THE BUDGET, 1925-1926.

Summary of Provisions.

The Budget of Great Britain for 1925-1926 was introduced on April 28, 1925, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Churchill). The financial year 1924-1925 ended with a realized surplus of £3,659,000, which was applied in reduction of the National Debt, and the estimated revenue for 1925-1926 showed an estimated surplus of £1,650,000, after allowing for certain remissions of taxation.

Reductions in Taxation.

Income Tax.—Standard rate reduced from 4s. 6d. to 4s. in the £; relief to "earned" incomes increased from one-tenth to one-sixth, and maximum deduction raised from £200 to £250. "Investment" income of taxpayers 65 years old or more to be treated as earned income.

Super-Tax.—Reductions varying from one-half on lower incomes to one-tenth on higher; no change in Super-Tax on incomes over £15,000 per annum.

New Customs and Excise Duties.

Silk and Artificial Silk.—From 1s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. Preference, $\frac{2}{3}$ of full rate.

Cinema Films.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5d. Preference, $\frac{2}{3}$ of full rate.

Clocks, Watches, Motor Cars, Motor Bicycles, and Musical Instruments.—33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. ad valorem. Preference, $\frac{2}{3}$ of full rate.

Hops.—£4 per cwt. Preference, $\frac{2}{3}$ of full rate.

Artificial Silk Yarn.—Excise duty of 2s. 6d. per lb. Manufacturers of ditto, annual license duty of £1.

Imperial Preference.

Dried Fruit.—Full rate, 2s. and 7s. per cwt.; Preference rate, nil.

Sugar.—Full rate, 11s. 8d. per cwt.; Preference rate, 7s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Glucose.—Solid, full rate, 7s. 5d. per cwt.; Preference rate, 4s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Saccharine.—Full rate, 3s. 9d. per oz.; Preference rate, 2s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Tobacco.—Full rate, 8s. 2d. per lb.; Preference rate, $\frac{2}{3}$ of full rate.

Wine.—Full rate, 6s. per gall.; Preference rate reduced from 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ to 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ of full rate.

Sparkling Wine.—Full rate, 12s. 6d. per gall.; Preference rate, 50 per cent. of full rate.

Insurance and Pensions.

Under the new insurance scheme, which it is proposed shall cover the existing population included under National Health Insurance—comprising 15,000,000 contributors who represent with their dependents 70 per cent. of the entire population—the suggested rates of contribution are:—

Men.—Employer, 4d.; Employee, 4d.

Women.—Employer, 2d.; Employee, 2d.

These contributions will be in addition to the existing Health Insurance rates. It is proposed that the scheme shall start from January 4, 1926, and it is estimated that it will produce the following benefits:—

Widows.—10s. per week for life.

Elderly Child.—5s. per week until aged 14.

Other Children.—3s. per week until aged 14.

Orphan Children.—7s. 6d. per week for the first child, and 6s. for the second.

From January 6, 1928, all contributors, male and female, over 65 years of age, will receive 10s. per week, irrespective of means or test. The new scheme will cost the State nothing in the first year; in the third year the cost is estimated at £4,000,000; rising in the tenth year to £15,000,000.

TAXATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The amount of Taxation *per head* in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the financial year 1924-1925 was £15 7s. 2d. This amount compares with 676 francs in France; 83'9 Reichsmarks in Germany; 341'7 lire in Italy; and \$26 80 cents of (Federal) Taxation per head in the United States.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER-TAX.

The estimated yield of 1d. in the £ of Income Tax (excluding Super-Tax) was £4,380,000 in 1922-1923 and £4,880,000 in 1923-1924. The estimated number of individuals chargeable to Super-Tax for 1923-1924 was 89,000; their total income was £510,000,000, and they paid in Super-Tax £62,500,000 in addition to £114,750,000 Income Tax, a total of £177,250,000, or 34'8 per cent. of their total income.

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE 1925-1926.

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
	Budget.	Six months.		Budget.	Six months.
Customs	£102,040,000	£50,077,000	National Debt	£355,000,000	£175,970,940
Excise	137,220,000	61,906,000	Northern Ireland	4,000,000	2,350,617
Motor Vehicle Duties	17,500,000	4,838,000	Road Fund	16,900,000	4,237,044
Estate Duties	66,500,000	29,970,000	Local Taxation	13,329,000	4,452,838
Stamps	24,000,000	10,160,000	Land Settlement	700,000	238,842
Land Tax, House Duty, and Mineral Rights Duty	1,000,000	170,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,000,000	1,299,663
Income Tax	262,000,000	94,840,000	Navy	60,500,000	...
Super Tax	63,300,000	26,730,000	Army	44,500,000	54,650,000
Excess Profits Duty	4,000,000	—	Air Force	15,513,000	...
Corporation Profits Tax	9,000,000	6,040,000	Civil Services	222,609,000	108,691,339
Post Office Services	57,000,000	26,600,000	Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue	11,391,000	28,015,477
Crown Lands	900,000	460,000	Post Office Services	52,958,000	...
From Sundry Loans, &c.	12,600,000	8,407,931			
Miscellaneous Receipts:—					
Ordinary	14,000,000	5,472,619	Total	£799,400,000	£379,906,760
Special	30,000,000	18,264,185	Surplus	1,660,000	...
Total	£801,060,000	£343,934,735	Total	£801,060,000	£379,906,760

RECEIPTS FROM EXCISE, 1920-21—1924-25.

Year ended March 31.	Beer.	Spirits.	Patent Medicines.	Licences		Table Waters.	Entertainments.	Matches and Lighters.
				Spirit Retailers.	Other Licences			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	123,393,903	53,907,633	1,369,730	2,592,398	1,686,344	1,180,784	11,735,840	2,155,654
1922	121,844,583	51,277,920	1,328,448	3,156,837	1,481,045	1,157,275	10,279,543	2,122,325
1923	92,262,893	45,079,233	1,219,704	3,032,354	1,378,947	871,065	9,603,047	1,800,249
1924	76,110,637	45,144,092	1,306,776	3,159,203	1,381,051	694,330	9,284,686	1,785,649
1925	77,825,828	42,824,674	1,323,317	3,446,207	1,439,640	518,104	6,249,344	1,763,217

Other Licences issued in 1923-24 included: Auctioneers, 8,194; Hawkers, 13,211; Patent Medicine Makers and Vendors, 51,084; Pawnbrokers, 4,121; Plate Dealers, 20,228; and in 1921-22:—Male Servants, 264,246; Armorial Bearings, 40,890; Dogs, 1,888,140.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS, 1920-21—1924-25.

Year ended March 31.	Tea.	Cocoa and Coffee.	Sugar.	Tobacco and Snuff.	Wine.	Spirits.	Matches.	Clocks and Watches.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	16,863,249	2,360,424	29,369,828	55,606,342	2,912,643	17,127,332	...	781,498
1922	17,582,517	2,464,482	35,947,068	55,277,907	2,750,607	11,531,070	1,099,962	450,401
1923	11,555,785	1,707,842	39,376,392	53,472,257	3,051,851	8,569,348	1,212,514	538,981
1924	10,730,855	1,660,893	37,126,709	51,980,378	3,368,648	8,892,773	1,335,766	542,577
1925	5,981,033	882,464	20,035,072	51,998,372	3,752,029	8,229,054	1,531,908	...

CONSUMPTION PER HEAD.—In 1919, the average consumption per head of the population of Great Britain and Ireland was: Tea, 8.42lb.; Coffee, 0.82lb.; Cocoa, 3.19lb., a total of 12.43lb. per head. In 1940, the figures were: Tea, 1.22lb.; Coffee, 1.08; Cocoa, 0.88lb., a total of 2.38lb.

SMUGGLING.—During the year ended the 31st March, 1924, 8,459 seizures of smuggled goods were made. Of these, 6,401 were seizures of tobacco, cigars and foreign spirits. The quantities seized were 3,915 lb. of tobacco and cigars, and 915 gallons of spirits. 3,807 persons were fined as being concerned in smuggling, and penalties to the amount of £12,138 recovered.

RECEIPTS FROM ESTATE DUTY, INCOME TAX, POST OFFICE, &c., 1920-21—1924-25.

Year ended Mar. 31.	ESTATE, &c., DUTIES.		INCOME TAX.	SUPER TAX.	STAMPS.	POST OFFICE REVENUE.		
	Estate Duty.	Legacy and Succession Duty.				Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1921	40,613,627	6,509,694	340,665,000	55,669,000	26,540,814	36,100,000	5,200,000	8,300,000
1922	45,145,726	7,300,355	337,027,000	61,730,000	19,628,000	40,000,000	5,900,000	8,200,000
1923	48,463,487	7,956,069	314,836,000	64,209,000	22,222,000	34,150,000	5,500,000	10,500,000
1924	49,804,961	7,677,761	271,433,000	61,746,800	21,579,000	32,840,000	5,570,000	13,550,000
1925	50,514,243	8,356,024	275,456,000	62,989,000	22,758,000	34,925,000	5,575,000	16,224,000

ACTUAL INCOME OF TAXPAYERS (for Income Tax Purposes) 1922-3.

EXCESS PROFITS.

SCHEDULE.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	YEAR.	YIELD.
	£	£	£	£		£
A (From Ownership) ...	171,037,559	15,640,280	5,598,535	192,276,374	1917-18	220,214,000
B (From Occupation)...	20,606,881	3,336,510	1,521,878	25,465,269	1918-19	285,028,000
C (From Securities) ...	128,384,296	122,000	687,500	128,149,796	1919-20	290,045,000
D (From Businesses, &c.)	1,224,216,214	156,125,387	31,090,762	1,411,432,363	1920-21*	186,255,000
E (From Salaries)	519,021,198	55,224,590	21,614,859	595,860,647	1921-22	30,477,813
	...	...	...	...	1922-23	2,004,000
					1923-24	2,758,238
Total	£ 2,063,266,148	229,404,767	60,513,534	2,353,184,445		

* To Feb. 12, 1921.

MOTOR VEHICLE DUTIES, 1924-25.

CORPORATION PROFITS TAX, 1924-25.

Division.	Gross Receipts.
England and Wales.....	£15,045,094
Scotland	1,435,053

Total Tax	£18,762,589
Repayments, &c.	757,487

Total

Net Receipts

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1925-26.

THE expenditure of the various departments of the State is met from two main sources, (1) supply grants, (2) receipts appropriated in aid. Together these form the *gross* expenditure for the year, the *net* expenditure being the amount raised by taxation for the particular purpose. In order to measure the actual total expenditure of public departments, the more significant figures are the *gross* estimates, that is, the supply grants and appropriations in aid combined, as these figures represent the total cash sums placed by Parliament at the disposal of departments. The Estimated Expenditure given below accounts only for the *net* expenditure, after taking credit for receipts appropriated in aid of expenditure.

THE CIVIL SERVICES.

The Estimates for the Civil Services and Revenue Departments show a reduction of £14,216,000 for the year 1925-26, made up as follows:—

Service.	1924-5.	1925-6.
Civil Services.....	£238,872,742	£222,609,161
Customs and Excise	4,740,000	4,720,000
Inland Revenue ...	6,480,234	6,670,635
Post Office	50,081,670	52,958,000

£301,174,646 £286,957,796

The Civil Services show a saving of £16,263,581, but the Revenue Departments, with an increase of £2,046,731, reduce the total saving to £14,216,850.

While the elimination or substantial reduction of certain survivals of the war period and other special services accounts for a considerable part of the decrease, the effort to keep down departmental expenditure has resulted in some comparatively large economies. The estimate for the Board of Education is lower by £1,230,356, and that for Middle Eastern Services by £3,949,000; the cost of War Pensions is down by £3,017,810, while the vote for the Ministry of Labour is less by £623,100. On the other hand, some relatively large increases are shown. These include £554,248 for the Ministry of Agriculture, £279,561 for Police Services, £655,000 for Old-Age Pensions, and £70,128 for Stationery and Printing. Under a considerable number of other heads larger expenditure is anticipated, but for the most part the rise is small.

Large reductions are shown under the head of *Unclassified Services*, which include the few remaining wartime commitments. Items which do not figure in the new estimates are the sums voted in 1924-25 for compensation for Damage by Enemy Action (£1,300,000), the Northern Ireland grant-in-aid (£1,250,000), the arrears of War Bonus (£2,895,000) payable to State employees as a result of the recent High Court decision (the Sutton Judgement), and the payment in respect of Coal Mines Deficiency (£500,000). The estimates for the remaining services, together with those for 1924-25, are set out below:—

	1924-5.	1925-6.
Unemployment grants ...	£845,000	£550,000
Relief of unemployment	2,385,010	1,746,000
Export credits	200,000	10,000
Compensation (Ireland)...	3,388,500	440,620
Railway (War) Agree-		
ments liquidation	498,500	99,598
Prize claims	50,000	45,000

New votes include a sum of £9,000 for the Mall approach improvement.

The Cost of Education.

In 1923-24—the latest year for which complete figures are available—the aggregate net expenditure on all forms of Education amounted to £73,043,246, distributed between Exchequer grants and local rates in the proportions set out below:—

	Exchequer.	Rates.	Total.
Universities	£984,320	£293,381	£1,277,701
Agricultural	247,123	81,948	329,071
Elementary	32,619,252	24,193,662	56,812,914
Higher	7,425,800	5,366,037	12,791,837
Miscellaneous	611,086	—	611,086
Teachers' pen-			
sions	2,945,768	—	2,945,768
Government			
inspection	339,341	—	339,341
Government ad-			
ministration	427,169	—	427,169

£45,599,859 £29,935,028 £75,534,887

Less receipts—

Teachers' con-			
tributions			
(£2,407,420)			
Other receipts			
(£84,221) ...	2,491,641	—	2,491,641

Net total £43,108,218 £29,935,028 £73,043,246

Between 1913-14 and 1921-22 the Board's estimates mounted from £14,660,311 to £51,014,665, but since the latter year they have progressively declined, and the total for 1925-26 is £40,652,754, a decrease on last year of £1,230,356.

£35,977,000 of the Board's expenditure is to be incurred in paying grants to the Local Education Authorities. It is estimated that these bodies will expend £57,500,000 on Elementary Education in 1925-26, and on an average attendance of 5,016,000 children this will allow an expenditure of £11 9s. 3d. per child. On Higher Education their expenditure is estimated at £11,250,000. Of the sum of £11 5s. 9d. per child expended on Elementary Education in 1923-24, Teachers' Salaries absorbed £8 3s. 3d. In 1913-14 the corresponding figures were £4 15s. 2d. and £3 1s. 1d.

In the Elementary Schools before the War the men teachers formed 25·5 per cent. of the whole number. By March 31, 1921, they had fallen to 22·8 per cent.; but by 1924 they had recovered to 24·9 per cent. In the Secondary Schools before the War the men formed 50·2 per cent. of the whole number; by March 31, 1920, they had fallen to 43·9 per cent., and by March 31, 1924, they had recovered to 47·4 per cent.

Health, Insurance and Housing.

The Ministry of Health is estimated to cost £19,525,977, a net increase on 1924-25 of £22,206. Increases under various heads amount to £643,516, and there are decreases under others totalling £623,150.

Housing grants at £7,824,000 show a reduction of £133,000, Maternity and Child Welfare £859,000 (£67,000 more), Tuberculosis Grants £1,375,000 (£50,000 more), Unemployment Schemes £1,350,000 (£300,350 more). Health Insurance shows Medical Benefit £1,750,000 (£410,000 less) and Disablement Benefit £3,950,000 (£100,000 more). Sanatoria

Grants £30,000 (£10,000 more), Welfare of the Blind £98,000 (£3,000 more), and Venereal Disease grants £305,000 (£13,000 more).

Ministry of Labour

At £13,859,209 the estimate for the Ministry of Labour shows a net reduction of £623,130. Unemployment insurance accounts for £13,207,000 of the total, this figure being less by £90,000 than the estimate for 1924-25, and £66,271 is saved on salaries and allowances, which are expected to cost £3,501,023. For the training of ex-Service officers and men £1,264,897 is to be voted, a decrease of £362,676, and grants for the resettlement in civil life of ex-Service men are expected to absorb £85,000.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Navy Estimates for 1925-6 show an increase of £4,700,000 from the figure proposed for the year 1924-5. No provision for new construction was made in the original estimates, but later in the year it was announced that 8 new cruisers would be laid down. Work upon Singapore as a "great naval base" is to be continued, but no charge will fall upon the taxpayer in 1925-26. The number of officers and men is 103,025 for 1925-26 against 100,787 for 1924-25.

THE ARMY ESTIMATES.

The Army Estimates show a net reduction for the year 1925-6 of £500,000, made up as follows:—

	1924-5.	1925-6.
Effective Charges	£36,091,000	£36,295,400
Non-Effective Charges	7,834,000	7,819,000
War Terminal Charges	1,075,000	385,600
	£45,000,000	£44,500,000

The principal details for two years are as under:—

	1924-5.	1925-6.
Standing Army.....	£24,209,000	£24,907,000
Territorial and Reserve	7,033,000	6,807,000
Education, Hospitals and Depôts	6,778,000	6,279,000
War Office and Staffs ...	2,398,000	2,452,000
Half Pay, Retired Pay, and Pensions.....	7,834,000	7,819,000

THE AIR ESTIMATES.

The Air Estimates show an increase for 1925-6 of £652,000, the Net Estimates being £15,513,000 against £14,861,000 in 1924-5, but when account is taken of the provision made in the Net Estimates of 1924-5 for the Fleet Air Arm, the effective net increase is £1,972,000. There is a decrease of £592,000 in the expenditure on air and auxiliary services in the Middle East, which does not, however, affect the net total. This effective net increase of £1,972,000 is attributable to the progress of the approved expansion of the Air Force for home defence; and to the necessity of replenishing war-time stocks of technical equipment.

In the general abstract of the estimates are given the following net figures under the various heads of expenditure:—

Pay, &c., of the Air Force	£3,412,000
Quartermen, Stores (except Technical), Supplies and Transport.....	1,459,000
Technical and Warlike Stores (including Experimental and Research Services).....	5,650,000
Works, Buildings and Lands	2,572,000
Medical Services	204,000

Educational Services	£486,000
Auxiliary and Reserve Forces.....	348,000
Civil Aviation	357,000
Meteorological and Miscellaneous Effective Services	131,000
Air Ministry	751,000
Half-pay Pensions, and other Non-effective Services.....	143,000

Total £15,513,000

Increases aggregating £1,055,000 include the following: works and buildings, £445,000; quartermen stores and transport, £7,000; civil aviation, £2,000; Air Ministry, £41,000, auxiliary and reserve forces, £64,000; and pay, £471,000. Technical and warlike stores and meteorological services show decreases. In the case of technical and warlike stores the provision made under the various heads compares as follows with the current year's votes:—

	1924-5.	1925-6.
Aeroplanes, Seaplanes, and Engines	£5,144,500	£5,364,000
Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough	40,000	37,000
Aeronautical Inspection Dept., &c.	135,000	151,000
Aircraft, Technical and Warlike Stores.....	94,500	198,000
Armament and Ammunition	388,000	415,000
Electrical Stores	204,000	206,000
Miscellaneous Research	264,500	253,500
Miscellaneous Materials	258,000	300,000
Balloons and Hangars ...	7,500	42,000
Mech. & other Transport	203,000	309,000
Petrol and Oil	396,000	458,000
War Liabilities (rewards to inventors & miscell. claims)	130,000	57,500
Purchase of Airships.....	150,000	60,000
Airship Development.....	200,000	440,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

In addition to the State Revenue and Expenditure large amounts are received and expended by Local Authorities in Great Britain, the total receipts (including the State contribution) being nearly £500,000,000 annually. The total amounts received from direct and indirect taxation, and from other sources of receipt by Local Authorities in England and Wales for 1920-21, and in Scotland for 1919-20, are stated below. The gross rental of Rateable Hereditaments in England and Wales in 1920-21 was £301,727,787, the rateable value being £236,024,438.

LOCAL RECEIPTS.

	England and Wales (1920-21).	Scotland (1919-20).
Sources of Receipts.		
Public Rates	£151,809,139	£12,951,609
Govt. Contributions ...	63,040,998	7,960,877
Tolls, Dues and Duties	20,062,743	2,102,535
Water Undertakings....	11,524,078	1,598,873
Gas do.	21,581,074	4,775,722
Elect. Light do.	17,926,759	1,923,763
Tramways.....	23,645,740	2,801,604
For Improvements ..	972,071	9,143
Housing .....	...	168,505
Rents, Sales, &c.	30,591,107	1,751,703
Sales of Property .....	...	452,433
From Loans	116,056,859	4,014,006

Total Receipts... £457,210,568 £40,529,773

LOCAL EXPENDITURE.

Services.	England and Wales (1920-21).	Scotland (1919-20).
Education	£70,046,214	£9,454,811
Electric Light Works...	13,832,756	1,921,935
Gasworks	19,002,905	4,672,372
Harbours, Docks, &c. ...	13,873,611	1,960,554
Highways	35,504,306	2,600,128
Hospitals (not Poor Law)	7,587,135	960,592
Housing	*1,494,505	*269,367
Public Libraries	1,341,664	119,386
Public Lighting	3,449,017	516,856
Lunatics and Asylums	7,906,005	771,758
Markets	1,161,285	75,239
Parks, &c.	2,914,235	333,181
Police and Stations...	20,612,957	1,920,332
Poor Relief.....	24,290,538	2,074,699
Private Improvements.	958,987	8,320
Sewerage.....	5,525,861	626,017
Cleansing .....	...	1,061,546
Small Holdings	1,459,779	...
Tramways	22,399,258	2,931,332
Waterworks	8,945,382	1,671,230
Other Works.....	38,292,984	2,688,032
From Loans	94,453,400	4,425,024

Total Expenditure ... £437,608,435 £41,062,701

PAYMENTS TO LOCAL TAXATION ACCOUNTS.

In addition to the amounts raised by Local Authorities from the Rates, the sum of £13,967,146 was paid by the Exchequer to Local Taxation Accounts in the financial year 1924-25. The amount estimated to be payable in this way during the financial year 1925-26 is stated at £13,329,000 in the Budget (*see p. 467*), and in the six months ended Sept. 30 the sum of £4,452,838 had been so paid by the Exchequer.

In the financial year 1924-25 *England and Wales* received £1,107,260 in respect of Additional Beer and Spirit Duties; £1,805,279 in respect of Liquor and £834,740 in respect of Other Licences; £3,802,203 in relief of Rates; £401,374 in relief of Rates on Tithe Rent Charges; £2,958,524 under the Agricultural Rates Act, and £60,000 for the cost of collection of Licence Duties; a total of £12,183,649.

Scotland received a total of £1,783,497, of which £576,987 was in relief of Rates, and £181,840 additional grants under the Agricultural Rates Acts.

* In addition to the above-mentioned sum there was a loan expenditure on Housing of the Working Classes of £52,209,823 in *England and Wales* in 1920-21, and of £794,559 in *Scotland* in 1919-20.

THE WAR BONUS.

In order to counteract the increase in the *Cost of Living* the Government introduced a *Bonus Scheme*, under which salaried Civil Servants and wage-earning Government employees receive temporary additions to their salary or wages. The scheme was applied, irrespective of age or sex, as from March 1, 1920, the limit of the addition in any case being £750 per annum. The Government Bonus Scheme has been adopted generally by Public Authorities, certain modifications being made in particular instances. The scheme formulated a basic rate of increase, producing a basic addition to salaries or wages, and this basic rate rises or falls *1 twenty-sixth* in response to every *five points* rise or fall in the Index figure average of prices over a six months' period. The standard cost of living in March, 1920, was 130 per cent. in excess of that of July, 1914, and the scheme of increase agreed by the *Whitley Council* is as follows:—

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration does not exceed 30s. per week—130 per cent. increase.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds 35s. a week, but does not exceed £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first 35s. a week (£91 5s. per annum) and 60 per cent. on the excess over £91 5s.

Where the ordinary rate of remuneration exceeds £200 per annum—130 per cent. on the first £91 5s. 60 per cent. on the next £108 15s., and 45 per cent. on the amount in excess of £200 up to £500.

In addition to the reduction caused by the automatic decline of the cost of living figure the following decreases have been introduced:—

10 per cent. on salaries from £500 to £700; 15 per cent. on salaries from £700 to £800; 20 per cent. on salaries from £800 to £900; and 40 on until 60 per cent. is reached in the case of salaries of £1,600 a year.

Details of the Bonus addition to Salaries and Wages, under the scale in force at various dates, are shown below:—

Annual Salaries.

Salary.	Annual Bonus.		
	March, 1921.	Sept., 1923.	Sept., 1925.
£	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
90	148 10	67 10	67 10
150	195 6	88 15	88 15
200	233 7	106 2	106 2
300	290 9	132 1	132 1
400	347 12	158 0	158 0
500	404 14	183 19	183 19
600	461 16	188 19	188 19
700	518 19	200 10	200 10
800	576 1	209 10	209 10
900	633 3	215 17	215 17
1,000	690 6	219 13	219 13
1,458	750 0	216 6	216 6

Weekly Wages.

Wages.	Weekly Bonus		
	March, 1921.	Sept., 1923.	Sept., 1925.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
14 0	23 0	10 6	10 6
15 0	24 0	11 3	11 3
16 0	26 0	12 0	12 0
20 0	33 0	15 0	15 0
30 0	49 0	22 6	22 6
40 0	61 0	28 0	28 0
50 0	69 0	31 5	31 5
60 0	76 0	34 11	34 11
70 0	84 0	38 4	38 4
80 0	91 0	41 6	41 6
90 0	97 0	44 2	44 2
100 0	102 0	46 9	46 9

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The National Debt was raised almost entirely for foreign wars. There was a trifling sum of £664,263 until the "Glorious Revolution" of 1688, which added nearly £16,000,000 to the Debt. Under Queen Anne the campaigns of the Duke of Marlborough added nearly £38,000,000, part of which was paid off in the time of George I. In the reign of George II. about £87,000,000 were added, but the first twelve years of George III. saw £10,000,000 of this paid off. The American War added £121,000,000, making the total nearly £250,000,000, which was reduced considerably until 1793, when the repayments ceased owing to the outbreak of the French Revolutionary War. In twenty-three years, £601,500,343 were added to the debt for the purposes of the war, the following amounts being raised:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793...	4,877,956	1801...27,305,271		1809...12,298,375	
1794... 6,998,389		1802...14,638,254		1810... 7,792,444	
1795...22,464,831		1803... 8,752,761		1811...19,143,953	
1796...22,444,982		1804...14,570,763		1812...24,790,697	
1797...30,356,873		1805...16,649,801		1813...39,649,282	
1798...16,858,873		1806...13,035,344		1814...34,563,603	
1799...21,714,863		1807...10,432,934		1815...20,241,807	
1800...23,030,520		1808...12,095,044		1816... 514,059	

The amount of the Debt in January, 1816, was £900,436,000 (Funded, £816,112,000; Unfunded, £44,727,000; Annuities, £39,397,000), the annual charge being nearly £33,000,000, but the following amounts were paid off in 1817-1837:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817... 1,826,814		1824... 7,456,559		1831... 2,673,858	
1818... 1,624,606		1825... 9,900,725		1832... 5,696	
1819... 3,163,130		1826... 1,195,531		1833... 1,023,784	
1820... 1,918,019		1827... 3,023,028		1834... 1,776,378	
1821... 4,104,457		1828... 4,667,965		1835... 1,270,050	
1822... 2,962,564		1829... 2,760,003		1836... 1,590,727	
1823... 5,261,725		1830... 1,935,465		1837... 1,985,885	

At the accession of Queen Victoria the amount stood at nearly £788,000,000, with an annual charge of £29,000,000. Small sums were paid off annually from 1837-1854, when the Russian War added £33,000,000 to the Debt. Repayments were made from 1858 onwards, with slight increases in 1868, 1875, 1878, 1879 and 1886, the following being the actual amounts paid off:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1858... 2,971,727		1872... 3,443,023		1886... Nil.	
1859... 58,441		1873... 6,899,370		1887... 5,993,723	
1860... 2,888,254		1874...15,094,807		1888...30,703,615	
1861... 381,691		1875... Nil.		1889... 7,426,812	
1862... 1,038,371		1876... 7,094,132		1890... 8,636,931	
1863... 968,099		1877... 1,106,831		1891... 4,709,820	
1864... 9,236,915		1878... Nil.		1892... 5,412,351	
1865... 4,054,429		1879... Nil.		1893... 6,894,203	
1866... 8,789,050		1880... 4,034,595		1894... 4,543,540	
1867... 1,886,986		1881... 5,350,543		1895... 8,943,417	
1868... Nil.		1882...15,647,752		1896... 7,620,502	
1869... 1,092,700		1883... 6,669,421		1897... 7,630,258	
1870... 4,073,603		1884... 9,952,555		1898... 6,643,365	
1871... 5,303,406		1885... 6,093,283		1899... 6,873,119	

On March 31, 1899, the "Dead Weight" total was £635,070,635, being a decrease since 1837 of £153,000,000. For the South African and China wars £142,752,190 was raised, but from April 1, 1903, to March 31, 1914, the sum of £115,518,571 was paid off, and the total Debt on March 31, 1914, was £661,473,765.

In the financial year 1914-15, and in the five subsequent years, the Great War caused enormous increases, the aggregate of the National Debt standing at its highest point (£7,878,607,166) on March 31, 1920; while the cost of Interest and Management increased from £24,500,000 in 1914-15 to £349,598,616 in 1920-21.

Gross Total of the National Debt.

(1924 and 1925.)

On March 31, 1924 and 1925, the aggregate National Debt consisted of the following totals:—

	1924.	1925.
External Debt ..	£1,125,813,339	£1,121,599,874
Internal Debt.....	6,515,233,613	6,476,248,179
Other Liabilities	66,490,593	68,032,092
	<u>£7,707,537,545</u>	<u>£7,665,880,145</u>

Cost of the Debt.

(Financial Year 1924-25.)

Interest—	
On Funded Debt	£31,092,945
On Terminable Annuities	426,184
On Unfunded Debt	277,696,983

Total Interest	£309,216,112
Management and Expenses	2,945,149
New Sinking Fund (1923)	45,000,000

Total Cost.....£357,161,261

The Internal Debt.

The Internal Debt consists of the *Funded Debt* ("The Funds"); of the Capital Liability in respect of *Terminable Annuities*; and of the *Unfunded Debt*. On March 31, 1925, the Internal Debt amounted to:—

	1925.
<i>Funded Debt</i> —	
2½% Consols	£276,457,628
2½% Annuities	2,404,679
2½% Annuities	21,250,419
3½% Conversion Loan.....	708,930,890
To Banks of England & Ireland	13,645,869

Total Funded Debt.....£1,022,689,485

Terminable Annuities	£13,053,408
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Unfunded Debt—

Treasury Bills	£575,610,000
Ways and Means Credit.....	166,585,000
3½% War Loan (1925-28)	62,713,997
4½% " (1925-45)	12,804,441
5% " (1929-47)	1,986,985,763
5% " (1929-42)	65,860,718
4% Funding (1960-90)	394,874,054
4% Conversion Loan (1940-44)	210,586,966
4% Victory Bonds	349,795,745
Exchequer Bonds	15,640,000
National War Bonds	777,828,957
Treasury Bonds	499,154,581
Savings Certificates	368,835,546

Other Debt

Total Unfunded Debt

Total Internal Debt

The total of the *Floating Debt* outstanding on March 31, 1923 and 1924 was as follows:—

	1923.	1924.
Advances by Public Departments.....	£193,897,500	£286,155,500
Treasury Bills Outstanding	616,045,000	588,320,000
	<u>£809,942,500</u>	<u>£874,475,500</u>

showing a decrease of nearly £500,000,000 since March 31, 1921.

Paper Money.

Currency Notes (Paper Money) in circulation on Nov. 5, 1925, amounted to £292,157,800, an increase since Nov. 4, 1924 of £6,110,765.

The External Debt.

The Debt payable abroad was stated at the following totals on March 31, 1925:—

Due to	
United States:—	
Government Loan	£935,753,425
5½% Ten Year Bonds (1929).....	9,901,233
5½% Twenty Year Bonds (1937)	29,504,178
6% Railway Bonds (1927)	3,082,192
Other Outstanding	2,846
Total to U.S.A.....	<u>£978,243,874</u>
Straits Settlements:—	
5½% Loan (1928)	3,341,000
5% Loan (1929)	4,315,000
Total to S.S.	<u>7,656,000</u>
Allied Governments:—	
France	*53,500,000
Russia	*60,000,000
Italy	*22,200,000
	<u>£1,121,599,874</u>

* See "Estimated Assets" below.

The Debt to U.S.A.

The Debt Funding Commission fixed the total repayable at \$4,604,128,085, of which \$4,128,085 was to be repaid at once in cash and the balance funded at 3 per cent. for 10 years and 3½ per cent. thereafter, until redeemed by the operation of an accumulative sinking fund of ¼ per cent. in 62 years. Interest is payable on June 15 and Dec. 15 in each year at the rate of 3½ per cent. for the first 10 years, and 4 per cent. thereafter, to include the sinking fund.

OTHER CAPITAL LIABILITIES.

These sums are not included in the capital on which interest is arranged for in the permanent charge. They consist of various loans contracted for Telegraph and Telephone extension, for the purchase of land for Government offices, &c. On March 31, 1925, these liabilities stood at £68,032,092, an increase of £1,541,499 upon the total for the previous year, an amount of £7,947,612 having been created and £6,406,113 having been redeemed during the year.

There are also sundry Contingent or Nominal Liabilities which the State is not likely to be called upon to any material extent to discharge. These liabilities consist of Unclaimed Dividends and unclaimed amounts due to suitors or to creditors of bankrupt estates.

Loans Guaranteed by British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect

of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1925, to be as follows:— Turkish Loan, £3,815,200; Egyptian Loan, £5,072,300; Greek Loan, £3,539,800; Mauritius Loan, £188,723; Transvaal Loan, £24,591,180; Sudan Loan, £8,143,000; Welsh Church Loan, £2,350,000; Local Loans, £224,769,766; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £124,341,896; Ulster Savings Certificates, £1,495,445 and 24½ per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly.

Unrepaid Advances.—Against these Guaranteed Loans may be set the amounts remaining unpaid on March 31, 1925, on account of Advances made by Great Britain to various Governments. The amounts so outstanding on March 31, 1925, were:—Gold Coast, £101,118; Crete, £40,000; Uganda, £6,303,327; Nyassaland, £515,444; Persia, £249,000; Albania, £1,603; Nauru and Ocean Islands, £1,567,385; Tanganyika, £2,735,891; Somaliland, £123,000; Kenya, £3,500,000; and Northern Rhodesia, £138,000.

The Sinking Funds.

Reductions in the Debt are made by means of the *New Sinking Fund*, a term formerly applied to the fund set up by Sir Stafford Northcote in 1875, and consisting of the balance of the Annual Charge after providing for interest and cost of management, but now applied to the fund set up by Mr. Stanley Baldwin in 1923, and amounting to £45,000,000, the National Debt being decreased by that amount annually; the *Old Sinking Fund*, which is the application of the surplus revenue of any year for the redemption of debt when so determined by Parliament; *Terminable Annuities*, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiration of the term for which the annuities are payable (£397,934 in 1924-25); *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, by means of which Victory Bonds drawn for repayment on Sept. 1 of each year are discharged (£2,103,200 in 1924-25); *Funding Loan Sinking Fund*, £2,579,407 applied in cancellation of Debt in 1924-25; *Conversion Loan Sinking Fund*, £13,238,859 applied in purchase and cancellation of £16,959,170 in 1924-25; *Issues from the Consolidated Fund*, £12,241,951 applied in Debt reduction in 1924-25; *Depreciation Fund*, under the Finance Act of 1917, by which sums are issued by the Exchequer and applied for the purchase of various Government Stocks, &c. (£10,427,453 in 1924-25). (£156,751,000 of 5% Stock and £3,330,000 of 4% Stock had been so purchased up to March 31, 1925); *Payments for Death Duties*, under Section 3 of the War Loan Act, 1919, amounting at March 31, 1925, to £9,928,471 cash and £48,794,605 securities.

Decrease of Liabilities.

By the operation of the various Sinking Funds the following decreases were caused in the Gross Liabilities of the State during the financial year 1924-25. Terminable Annuities from £13,451,342 to £13,053,408, a decrease of £397,934; the Unfunded Debt from £6,686,913,532 to £6,610,628,894, a decrease of £76,284,638. The Funded Debt was increased by £42,431,007, and Other Capital Liabilities by £1,541,499, making a total reduction of the Gross Liabilities of the State of £41,657,400 in the financial year 1924-25.

Estimated Assets.

Against the External Debt of £1,121,599,874 owing in March 31, 1925, may be set the amounts owing to Great Britain by certain of the British Dominions, and by various countries in Europe, and against the Internal Debt may be set certain other assets. The amount owed to Great Britain far exceeds the External Debt, and the total Assets have a nominal value of £2,358,922,204.

The amounts remaining unpaid of the Loans owing to Great Britain, and the estimated value of investments made by the British Government in various Loans and Undertakings, are shown below (as at March 31, 1925) :—

War Loans.

Dominions—	
Australia	£58,097,605
New Zealand	28,681,220
South Africa	11,884,000
Newfoundland	420,000
Tromsø	460,526
Albania	60,055
Port	210,124
	£129,808,630

Allies—	
Russia	£758,704,748
France	620,224,200
Italy	582,510,000
Yug-Slavia	29,905,110
Rumania	20,005,700
Portugal	22,678,100
Greece	24,358,576
	£2,062,450,437

Reparations Loans.

Austria	£11,340,709
Poland	4,770,000
Yug-Slavia	2,387,717
Rumania	2,234,806
Czechoslovakia	473,597
Estonia	751,000
Hungary	108,588
Armenia	110,802
	£21,677,219

Reparations Loans.

Belgium	£9,000,000
Belgian Congo	3,550,300
	£12,550,300

Other Loans (Sundry, &c.).

France	£6,726,069
Greece	395,000
Armenia	908,069
	£8,029,138

Total £2,235,964,779

Reparations of Payments.

Czechoslovakia	£826,520
Yug-Slavia	187,331
Poland	167,585
Rumania	137,533
Latvia	130,064
	£1,449,053

Other Assets.

Miscellaneous	£114,951,272
Exchequer Balances	6,557,100
	£121,508,372

Total Assets £2,358,922,204

Included in the "Miscellaneous Assets" are Suez Canal Shares, valued at £35,022,750.

and investments in various registered companies, the amounts paid for the shares being: Anglo-Persian Oil Company, £5,200,000; Cunard Steamship Company, £2,600,020; British Dye-Works Corporation, £1,700,001; British Cellulose and Chemicals Mfg. Co., £1,450,000; Commercial Bank of India, £1,198,311; Statutory Shipbuilding Co. (E. Finch, Ltd.) and Chapelow Property Co., £656,250; British America Nickel Corp. of Canada, £629,018; British India Mills, £325,000; Harrowdown Sugar Ltd., £187,500; Turkish Petroleum Company, £22,105.

Interest on War Loans.

At March 31, the Revenue Accounts is included on Sundry Loans, &c., £11,940,882. This is made up by interest on Suez Canal Shares, £1,090,263; Receipts in respect of Loans, £1,515,413; and by the following receipts:—

Interest on War Loans:—

Dominions and Colonies:—	
Canada	£7,857
Australia	4,403,548
New Zealand	1,438,302
South Africa	522,280
Newfoundland	20,562
Crown Colonies, &c.	35,950
	£6,428,600

Allied Powers:—

France	£2,082,470
Greece	22,633
Rumania	348
Portugal	115
	£2,105,566

Allied Powers, Reparations Loans.

Belgium	£448,144
Belgian Congo	219,118
Estonia	15,060
Hungary	14,592
Latvia	134
Rumania	65,875
Lithuania	1,009
Czechoslovakia	28,416
Poland	8,692
	£801,010

Reparations Payments.

Lieut.-Colonel Guinness (Financial Secretary to the Treasury), in a written reply to a question addressed to him in the House of Commons, gave the following return of the payments made by the Agent-General for Reparations to or for the account of the Allies during the period from September 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925:—

	Gold Marks.
France	325,506,390
British Empire	165,930,858
Belgium	78,313,022
Italy	51,739,283
Yug-Slavia	23,971,559
Rumania	6,218,355
Portugal	4,054,248
Japan	3,711,459
Greece	2,225,731
Poland	40,179

In accordance with the Dawes plan these payments cover not only Reparation proper but all obligations of the German Government under the Peace Treaty.

German Reparation (Recovery) Act, 1921.

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1921, provides for the payment to the Commissioners of H.M. Customs of a proportion of the purchase price of German goods, the official

receipt for the amount so paid operating *pro tanto* as a good discharge to the importer against the person to whom the purchase price of the goods is due. At the outset the proportion of the purchase price to be thus paid to the Customs was 50 per cent., and the Act applied not only to goods exported directly from Germany to this country but to all goods of substantially German origin. After the acceptance by the German Government of the Schedule of Payments prescribed by the Reparations Commission, the rate of the levy was reduced, on May 13, 1921, to 26 per cent. On May 27, 1921, the application of the Act was restricted by Board of Trade Order made under Section 1 (5) to goods first consigned from Germany to the United Kingdom. On February 26, 1924, the rate of the levy was further reduced to 5 per cent. of the purchase price of the goods. Exemption from the provisions of the Act has been granted by the Board of Trade, under certain conditions, to catalogues and advertising material, goods for experimental use by the Government, and memorial tablets for deceased German Prisoners of War. During the year ended March 31, 1924, £8,138,000 was collected and paid into a special account, under Section 1 (3) of the Act, to be applied in such manner as the Treasury might direct toward the discharge of the obligations undertaken by Germany under the Treaty of Versailles. In addition, the sum of £26,800, which had been collected by the Irish Free State authorities in respect of German goods imported during 1922-23, was paid by them to the Treasury in 1923-24.

Payment of the French Debt.

As a result of negotiations between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the French Minister of Finance (M. Caillaux), the French Debt to Great Britain is to be paid by France in 62 instalments of £12,500,000 per annum.

Debt of France to U.S.A.

Negotiations between the two Governments have resulted in an offer by France to pay an average sum of about £18,000,000 per annum (£8,000,000 for 5 years, £12,000,000 for 7 years, £20,000,000 for 50 years).

U.S. Loans to Foreign Governments.

The following figures show the amounts due to the United States by the different foreign Governments on May 15, 1925. The figures include interest accrued and unpaid up to the last interest period, as well as the principal amounts:—

Armenia	\$14,959,479	Latvia	\$6,352,139
Austria	50,559,750	Liberia	32,768
Belgium	416,904,160	Lithuania	6,045,225
Czechoslovakia	117,679,095	Nicaragua	100,599
Estonia	17,794,020	Poland	178,560,000
Finland	8,910,000	Rumania	46,08,661
France	4,210,559,948	Russia	255,147,992
Gt. Britain	4,554,000,000	Yugo-Slavia	65,414,997
Greece	17,625,000		
Hungary	1,922,882		
Italy	2,138,543,852		

Total \$12,087,658,265

Defaulting Debtors.

The Council of Foreign Bondholders reported in 1923 that a total of £1,782,544,291 of principal is owing by States which do not pay their debts, in addition to over £486,000,000 for interest due. The principal defaulter is Russia (£1,746,274,182), and included in the list are certain Southern States of the U.S.A. and certain cities of South America.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

In addition to the National Debt there are considerable amounts outstanding as Loans of Local Authorities in England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland. These amounts were raised for the provision of baths, cemeteries, electricity supply, gasworks, harbours, piers, docks, canals and quays, light railways, markets, tramways, waterways and other purposes. On March 31, 1921, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of £657,760,895, including £53,003,145 Metropolitan Water Board Stock and £29,090,457 of the Port of London Authority; against the total the sum of £62,250,149 stood at the credit of various Sinking Funds. The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Scotland (on March 31, 1920 (was £62,260,201, and in Ireland (on March 31, 1919) £25,453,114.

PRICE OF THE FUNDS, 1920, 1924 AND 1925.

	Dec. 31, 1920.	Nov. 3, 1924.	Nov. 3, 1925.
2½% Consols	44½	58½	55½
4% War Loan	91½	101	100½
5% War Loan	82½	102½	100
4% Funding	68	91	86½
3½% Conversion	—	79½	76½
4% Victory Bonds	72½	93	93
5% Nat. War Bonds (1924)	95½	...	...
5% Nat. War Bonds (1925)	95½	...	...
5% Nat. War Bonds (1927)	92½	106½	105½
5% Nat. War Bonds (1928)	92½	106½	105½
5% Nat. War Bonds (1929)	92½	106½	105
3% Local Loans Stock	50½	67½	64½
Bank of England Stock	165	257½	251
3½% Metropolitan Stock	80½	95	95½
5% L.C.C. Stock	85½	102½	102
5% Corp. of London Stock	85	105½	104
4% Port of Lond. "B" Stk.	62½	83½	80

Dominion Securities.

Australia 5½% (1922-27)	94	101½	100
Canada 4% (1940-60)	72	92½	91
Cape 3½% (1929-49)	60½	81½	80½
Gold Coast 6% (1945-70)	100	113½	112½
N.S.W. 5½% (1922-32)	94	101	101½
N.S.W. 6½% (1930-40)	98½	108	105½
New Zealand 4% (1929)	82½	95½	96
Nigeria 6% (1949-79)	99½	107½	114½
Queensland 6% (1930-40)	97½	105½	104
S. Africa 6% (1930-40) .....	...	104½	103
S. Aust. 5½% (1922-27)	93	101	100½
Straits S. 6% (1936-51) .....	...	107	109
Tasmania 6½% (1930-40) .....	...	108	105½
Victoria 5½% (1924-34)	93½	102½	101½
W. Aust. 6% (1930-40) .....	...	105½	104

AVERAGE PRICE OF CONSOLS.

Month.	1924.	1924.	1925.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
January	73 0 0	55 10 1	57 14 9
February	76 6 3	56 10 1	58 1 10
March	75 2 6	55 8 1	57 1 9
April	75 15 0	56 17 4	56 19 4
May	74 15 0	57 11 4	56 13 1
June	74 5 0	57 5 8	55 17 9
July	74 16 3	56 16 6	56 9 9
August	No price	57 5 4	56 10 3
September	"	57 7 1	55 7 3
October	"	57 6 11	55 7 8
November	"	58 7 4	...
December	"	57 13 0	...

GREAT WAR PENSIONS.

THE rates of disability retired pay and pensions in respect of disablement due to service in the Great War are contained in the Royal Warrant of July 2, 1920, (*Officers and Nurses*), the Royal Warrant of December 6, 1919, (*N.C.O.'s and Men*), and the corresponding Orders in Council and Orders applicable to the *Royal Navy* and *Royal Marines* and the *Royal Air Force*.

DISABLEMENT.

The disablement pension is at the outset generally a temporary award based on a Medical Board's assessment of disablement arising out of injury and disease attributable to or aggravated by war service. Such temporary award usually runs for a period of 12 months, and is from time to time reviewed until the case is ripe for consideration for a final award under the War Pensions Act, 1921 and the Regulations made thereunder. Under that authority a system of final awards has been brought into operation, the effect of which is to stabilise pensions, gradually to eliminate recurring medical examinations, and to bring about finality as to the amount of pension to be awarded. A man, on receiving notification that a final award has been made to him, has a right of appeal, subject to certain conditions, to an independent Assessment Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final and binding on both the Ministry of Pensions and the appellant.

Disablement, for the purpose of pension, is assessed on a percentage scale. Total disablement is reckoned at 100 per cent., and the lowest degree entitling to pension is 20 per cent. Where the disablement is assessed at less than 100 per cent. the disablement pension and any allowances attached thereto are proportionately reduced. For instance, a man 50 per cent. disabled would receive 50 per cent. of the full rate of pension and 50 per cent. of the full rate of allowances for wife and children (if eligible).

Disablement assessed at less than 20 per cent. is compensated by a gratuity or a final weekly allowance paid over a definite number of weeks, subject in either case to a maximum payment of £200.

RATES OF PENSION.

The following are the principal rates of weekly pension for a private soldier 100 per cent. disabled, and of pensions or allowances for dependants of a private soldier: (except in the case of wife and children's allowances, the rates for other ranks are higher):—

Private—40s.; wife's allowance 10s.; children's allowances—7s. 6d. for first child and 6s. for each other child; (if there is no wife, 10s. for the first, 7s. 6d. for the second, and 6s. for each other child).

Widow—over 40 or with children 26s. 8d.; under forty and without children 20s.; allowances for children 10s., 7s. 6d., 6s.

Parents—need pensions not exceeding 20s. Provision is also made for other dependants.

A totally disabled man who is certified to

require constant attendance may receive an additional allowance not exceeding 20s. a week.

Alternative Pensions.

Alternative pensions are based upon the man's ascertained pre-War earnings. Application for alternative pension must be made within a year after the notification of the first award of disablement pension.

Treatment

The Ministry of Pensions provide courses of treatment for disabilities accepted as attributable to or still aggravated by service, and if in consequence of and during a course of treatment a man is unable to provide for his support and that of his family, treatment allowances may be granted in lieu of pension and allowances.

NUMBER OF AWARDS

Officers and Nurses.—From the beginning of the War to March 31, 1925 the following awards of retired pay were made to officers (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their relatives, and to Nurses:—

Officers	59,787
Widows	11,516
Children	12,844
Other Dependants	8,028
Nurses	2,215

Men's Awards.—The following awards were made to N.C.O.'s and men (Navy, Army and Air Force) and their dependants from the beginning of the War to March 31, 1925:—

Navy—Seamen and Marines	35,247
Children's Allowances	20,820
Army and Air Force—N.C.O.'s and Men	1,236,459
Children's Allowances	994,451
Widows (Navy, Army and R.A.F.)	248,357
Children of Widows	399,349
Motherless Children	25,672
Other Dependants	420,988

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES IN PAYMENT
(on March 31, 1925)

The following pensions (approx.) were in payment as at March 31, 1925:—

Officers	25,500
Nurses	1,100
Officers' Widows	9,100
.. Children	8,500
.. Dependants	5,400
Men	472,000
Men's Widows	148,000
.. Motherless Children	18,000
.. Dependants	346,000

The following allowances were also in payment as at March 31, 1925:—

Men's Final Weekly Allowances	57,000
Allowances for Men's Wives and Children	524,000
Allowances for Children of Men's Widows	285,000

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. Occupations of the People.

According to the Census Returns of 1921, the occupations of the people of Great Britain (ages 12 and upwards) were as shown in the following tables.—

England and Wales.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	1,200,106	83,218	1,283,324
Clerks & Typists	568,034	429,695	997,729
Commerce and Transport	2,483,713	559,636	3,043,349
Domestic Service	339,094	1,676,425	2,016,369
Government and Defence	444,325	71,881	514,206
Mines & Quarries	1,061,749	3,364	1,065,113
Professional	306,830	359,982	666,812
Others	5,710,017	1,881,131	7,591,148
Total of Classes	11,112,718	5,065,332	17,178,050
Unemployed	1,788,390	10,634,473	12,422,863
Total (over 12)	13,901,108	15,699,805	29,600,913

Scotland.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	192,501	24,364	216,865
Clerks & Typists	59,487	67,966	127,453
Commerce and Transport	286,372	94,158	380,530
Domestic Service	31,738	168,149	199,887
Government and Defence	40,085	6,067	46,152
Mines & Quarries	151,884	3,368	155,252
Professional	42,318	44,970	87,288
Others	738,732	227,050	965,782
Total of Classes	1,543,177	636,092	2,179,269
Unemployed	228,051	1,331,041	1,559,092
Total (over 12)	1,771,228	1,967,133	3,738,361

Great Britain.

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture and Fishing	1,392,607	107,582	1,500,189
Clerks & Typists	627,521	497,661	1,125,182
Commerce and Transport	2,770,085	653,794	3,423,879
Domestic Service	371,682	1,844,574	2,216,256
Government and Defence	482,410	77,948	560,358
Mines & Quarries	1,213,633	6,732	1,220,365
Professional	349,208	404,952	754,160
Others	6,448,749	2,108,181	8,556,930
Total of Classes	13,655,895	5,701,424	19,357,319
Unemployed	2,016,441	11,965,514	13,977,955
Total (over 12)	15,672,436	17,666,938	33,339,374

Agriculture.

The total land surface of Great Britain and Ireland is stated at 76,452,980 acres; the total area under cultivation, pasture and rough grazings, in 1918 was 62,527,000 acres. Of the remainder over 3,000,000 acres were woods and plantations.

Productive Acreage, 1924.

Division.	Arable.	Pasture.	Rough Grazings.
England (b)	10,228,000	12,844,000	3,357,000
Wales (c)	701,000	2,104,000	1,589,000
Scotland	3,273,000	1,442,000	9,673,000
Ireland	(a)	(a)	(a)
Isle of Man	61,000	20,000	35,000
Channel Islds.	(a)	(a)	(a)

(a) Figures not available.

(b) Excluding Monmouth.

(c) Including Monmouth.

Acreage under Crops.

Crop.	1910.*	1923.*	1924.*
Wheat, barley, oats, &c.....	8,345,607	8,146,875	7,967,567
Potatoes, turnips, swedes, &c.	4,053,181	4,016,000	3,922,483
Hops	32,886	24,893	25,897
Small Fruit... ..	97,393	91,238	80,484
Fallow	354,070	442,947	362,591
Clover and grasses	6,625,052	4,105,244 ^d	4,062,762 ^d

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.

† Figures for Ireland include orchards.

^d Great Britain only.

Numbers of Live Stock.

The Live Stock of Great Britain and Ireland was valued at £300,000,000 in 1922.

Live Stock.	1910.*	1923.*	1924.*
Horses†	2,084,893	1,771,481	1,681,678
Cattle	11,726,215	11,979,453	11,988,537
Sheep	31,082,461	24,079,647	25,366,673
Pigs	3,549,951	4,149,327	4,504,758

* Excluding Isle of Man and Channel Islands.
† Horses used for agricultural purposes, breeding, and unbroken horses.

Production.

Totals of the principal crops of Great Britain and Ireland for three years:—

	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat ..	1,780,000	1,620,000	1,440,000
Barley ..	1,250,000	1,220,000	1,275,000
Oats	2,812,000	2,832,000	2,996,000
Potatoes...	8,634,000	5,912,000	5,827,000
Turnips ..	21,226,000	21,074,000	21,441,000
Maize &c.	9,925,000	8,096,000	8,746,000
Hay	11,317,000	13,018,000	14,230,000

GOOD AND BAD SEASONS AND HARVESTS.

With the average price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales, together with the number of cwts. of Wheat and of Wheat-Flour imported into Great Britain and Ireland to supply Deficiencies; and the Marriage Rate. The value of the Wheat Crop of Great Britain and Ireland in 1920 was about £31,000,000, and in 1924 (Great Britain only) £18,000,000.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Year.	Wheat Harvest compared with the Average of 31 years, 1892-1921.	Average Price of Wheat per Qr.	Imports of Wheat.	Imports of Wheat-Flour.	Marriage Rate.
		s. d.	cwt.	cwt.	
1895	Extremely bad	23 1	81,749,955	18,368,410	14'3
1896	Very good	26 2	70,025,980	21,320,200	15'0
1897	Bad	30 2	62,740,180	18,680,669	15'2
1898	Extremely good	34 0	65,227,930	21,017,109	15'4
1899	Good	25 8	66,636,078	22,945,708	15'6
1900	Bad	26 11	68,669,490	21,548,131	15'1
1901	Average	26 9	69,708,530	22,576,430	15'1
1902	Good	28 1	81,002,227	19,386,341	15'1
1903	Deficient	26 9	88,131,030	20,601,448	15'0
1904	Extremely bad	28 4	97,782,500	14,722,893	14'7
1905	Good	29 8	97,622,752	11,954,763	14'7
1906	Very good	28 3	92,967,200	14,190,300	15'0
1907	Very good	30 7	97,168,000	13,297,366	15'2
1908	Decidedly above average	32 0	91,131,205	12,969,855	14'5
1909	Very good	36 11	97,854,425	11,052,540	14'1
1910	Deficient	31 8	105,222,638	9,960,491	14'3
1911	Good	31 8	98,067,787	10,065,132	14'6
1912	Bad	34 9	109,572,539	10,189,476	14'9
1913	Slightly above average	31 8	105,878,102	11,978,153	15'0
1914	Good	34 11	103,926,743	10,060,223	15'3
1915	Slightly above average	52 10	88,667,900	10,482,170	18'3
1916	Bad	58 5	100,070,320	9,960,325	14'6
1917	Deficient	75 9	91,435,006	14,339,782	14'2
1918	Good	72 10	57,947,610	26,359,600	14'4
1919	Bad	72 11	71,443,000	17,711,070	16'1
1920	Bad	80 10	109,328,326	11,969,740	19'3
1921	Extremely good	71 6	80,478,794	15,841,055	16'2
1922	Slightly above average	47 10	96,379,634	13,474,721	15'0
1923	Slightly above average	42 2	100,466,923	11,718,465	...
1924	Decidedly above average	49 3	118,275,513	11,057,072	...

NOTE.—When the yield of wheat per acre differed from the average for the 30 years 1892-1921 by less than one-tenth of a bushel, the year has been noted as "Average." When the difference was between 0.1 and 0.5 bushel, the year has been noted as "Slightly above (or below) Average"; when between 0.5 and 1.5 bushels, as "Decidedly above Average" or "Deficient"; when between 1.5 and 2.5 bushels, as "Good" or "Bad"; when between 2.5 and 3.5 bushels, as "Very good" or "Very bad"; and when above 3.5 bushels, as "Extremely good" or "Extremely bad."

Production per Acre.

The production per acre of cereal crops, roots and hay in the year of the outbreak of the War, and in 1924, is shown in the following table:—

Crop.	England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
	1914	1924	1914	1924	1914	1924
Wheat .. Cwts.	18'1	17'6	23'6	19'8	20'5	17'0
Barley .. "	15'7	15'4	18'9	17'1	20'1	15'9
Oats .. "	13'9	14'7	15'1	14'7	17'6	14'6
Beans .. "	17'6	16'4	20'6	18'7	24'1	*
Peas .. "	12'8	14'8	13'0	8'3	16'8	*
Potatoes Tons	6'4	6'0	7'1	6'1	5'9	4'2
Turnips and Swedes .. "	12'9	13'9	14'7	16'6	16'0	12'5
Mangolds .. "	18'4	20'2	21'8	17'2	19'2	11'8
Hay .. "	1'15	1'28	1'54	1'71	1'72	2'04

Number of Farms.

Size of Farm or Holding (a).	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	1924 (b)	1924 (b)	1918
Not above 1 acre ..	76,859	17,100	47,619
1 to 5 acres ..	191,471	33,445	321,335
5 to 50 acres ..	60,781	10,183	57,476
50 to 100 acres ..	(b)	(b)	23,159
100 to 200 acres ..	—	—	—
200 to 300 acres ..	67,411	13,004	—
300 to 500 acres ..	(b)	(b)	8,231
Above 500 acres ..	12,861	2,478	—
Above 500 acres ..	(b)	(b)	1,967
Total ..	409,383	76,210	572,574

(a) Exclusive of Allotments under the Small Holdings & Allotments Act, 1908, of which there were estimated to be 500,000 (1914) and 1,170,000 (1924) in England and Wales.
(b) Classification for Ireland only.

* Figures not available.

Fisheries.

The quantities and values of the sea fish of British taking landed in Great Britain and Ireland in 1924 (exclusive of river salmon) are shown in the following table. The total catch was 192,000 tons greater than in 1923, 29,000 tons less

than in 1920 (by far the largest since the outbreak of the War) and 155,000 tons less than the record catch of 1913. Representing the 1913 catch by 100, the catches during 1920-4 were respectively 90, 70, 75, 71, and 87. The total value in 1924 was £2,605,000 greater than in the previous year.

Tonnage and Value of Fish Landed, 1924.

Kind of Fish.	ENGLAND AND WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND. ^o		TOTAL.	
	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value (£).
Cod	129,702	2,617,329	27,414	587,242	786	33,602	157,902	3,238,173
Haddock	90,360	2,425,130	38,671	917,477	100	3,391	129,131	3,345,998
Plaice	33,185	1,865,515	27,817	169,773	541	26,857	36,513	2,062,145
Hake	39,374	1,483,912	2,136	57,836	210	12,461	41,720	1,554,209
Skates and Rays	21,108	599,761	7,836	98,802	388	6,959	29,332	705,522
Whiting	15,867	302,004	9,581	155,130	577	11,804	26,425	468,938
Herring	236,154	2,672,027	225,246	1,865,798	8,603	98,580	470,003	4,636,405
Mackerel	10,631	188,508	1,623	13,894	3,336	39,434	15,590	241,836
Other	108,019	2,996,035	34,125	781,906	1,237	29,927	143,381	3,807,868
Total	684,400	15,150,221	349,819	4,647,858	15,778	263,015	1,049,997	20,061,094
Shell Fish .....	...	444,573	...	106,699	...	38,873	...	590,445
Grand Total .....	...	15,594,794	...	4,754,557	...	301,888	...	20,651,539

^o The figures for Ireland are subject to revision.

Mineral Production (Great Britain).

Minerals won, 1923.	Tons.	Value (£).
Alum Shale	4,859	—
Arsenic	1,605	85,709
Barium Compounds ..	43,497	113,925
Chalk	3,593,354	302,765
Chert, Flint, &c.	87,125	31,912
China Clay	720,533	1,123,946
China Stone	51,343	64,777
Clay and Shale	8,500,730	887,899
Coal	276,000,588	259,734,307
Copper Ore & Precip. ...	138	4,639
Fireclay	2,120,310	802,310
Fluorspar	49,031	50,084
Ganister	591,348	236,872
Gravel and Sand	2,517,354	404,340
Gypsum	317,676	208,801
Igneous Rock	6,747,046	2,955,359
Iron Ore	10,875,211	3,535,317
Iron Pyrites	6,908	4,593
Lead Ore	12,499	207,174
Limestone	11,431,552	2,764,634
Manganese Ore	2,021	3,184
Ochre, Umber, &c.	10,293	—
Oil Shale	2,860,683	1,136,173
Petroleum	136	357
Potter's Clay	210,445	170,286
Salt	1,976,796	1,457,384
Sandstone	2,222,858	1,273,439
Slate	205,147	1,520,315
Sulphate of Strontium ..	6,346	—
Tin Ores	1,760	176,411
Tungsten Ore	2	43
Uranium	4	—
Zinc Ore	2,124	10,542
Natural Gas..... <i>cub. ft.</i>	100,000	—

The selling value (at the mines and quarries) of all minerals won in 1920 was £427,445,000. The total number of persons employed in 1923 at the 3,271 mines in work was 1,236,185, and 988,892 (males) were employed underground, and 240,987 males and 6,306 females above ground. In the 5,431 quarries, 74,485 persons were permanently employed; of these, 46,727 males and 47 females worked inside the quarries and 27,436 males and 275 females outside the quarries.

World's Milch Cattle.

The International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, publishes the following statistics as to the number of milch cattle in the world:—

Country.	Milch cattle, 2 years old and over.	Percentage of milkers com- pared with total cattle populat'n.
Argentina	3,294,987	8.8
Australia	2,419,809	16.9
Belgium	820,693	51.2
Canada	3,228,633	39.0
Chile	202,152	10.1
Czechoslovakia	2,298,061	50.0
Denmark	1,349,305	53.9
Finland	1,218,622	64.3
France	7,303,940	53.1
Germany	8,308,338	49.9
Great Britain	3,068,642	33.3
Ireland	1,633,316	31.7
Italy	30,171,345	49.2
Japan	53,750	3.7
Netherlands	1,085,713	52.6
New Zealand	1,248,643	35.9
Norway	1,131,120	—
Russia	47,057,631	—
South Africa	2,263,778	36.5
Sweden	1,739,000	63.6
Switzerland	780,000	53.0
United States ...	23,198,000	34.0

The Russian figures are those of the 1915 season, the latest available.

The World's Coal Output.

The United States Geological Survey has estimated the total output of coal for the world in 1922 at 1,324,000,000 short tons (2,000 lb.).

Country.	Metric Tons (2,204 lb.).	
	1921.	1922.
United States	448,600,000	417,000,000
Germany:		
Coal	145,400,000	141,000,000
Lignite	120,000,000	137,000,000
Great Britain	166,992,000	256,000,000
France	29,000,000	25,000,000
Japan .....	...	25,000,000
Poland .....	...	24,000,000
Belgium	21,807,160	21,000,000

Coal Production of Great Britain and Ireland.

Year.	Persons employed.	Output.	
		Tons.	Value.
1913.....	1,127,890	287,411,869	145,535,669
1916.....	998,063	256,348,351	200,014,626
1917.....	1,021,340	248,473,119	207,786,894
1918.....	1,008,867	227,748,654	238,240,760
1919.....	1,191,313	229,779,517	314,113,160
1920.....	1,248,224	229,295,000	396,871,864
1921.....	1,126,000	163,250,897	213,745,652
1922.....	.....	250,808,763	219,997,558
1923.....	.....	276,000,588	259,734,307
1924.....	.....	269,000,000	.....

In 1921 there was a stoppage of production for 88 days, ending in a settlement of the "Coal Dispute" on June 28, 1921.

Coal Exports.

Admiralty shipments of coal (34,500,000 tons in 1923) are not included in these figures. Before the Great War of 1914-1918 the value of the coal consumed by the ships of the Royal Navy was about £2,500,000 annually. Oil has taken the place of coal in most of the recently built ships.

Year.	Exported.		Bunkered.
	Tons.	Value. £	
1913	73,400,118	50,727,252	21,023,693
1918	34,173,847	52,416,983	8,756,000
1919	35,249,568	92,297,685	12,021,000
1920	24,931,853	99,627,146	13,840,360
1921	24,660,552	42,951,591	10,926,444
1922	64,198,384	72,529,500	18,273,017
1923	74,449,678	99,835,646	18,158,188
1924	65,532,000	78,313,000	.....

The average F.O.B. value of the coal exported was 13s. 8d. per ton in 1913, 34s. 10d. in 1921, 22s. 7d. in 1922, and 25s. 2d. in 1923.

Iron Ore.

The production and importation of iron ore are as shown below. Values are not shown, as that of iron ore produced in Great Britain is taken at the place of production, while the value of imported ore is enhanced by transport and handling to the port of entry. The value of the iron ore produced in Great Britain in

1923 is stated at £3,535,000; that of the imported ore at £6,850,000.

Year.	Tons Produced.	Tons Imported.
1913	15,997,000	7,441,000
1920	12,707,000	6,501,000
1921	3,477,925	1,887,872
1922	6,867,872	3,472,642
1923	10,875,000	5,921,000

Pig Iron and Steel.

The quantity of pig iron and steel ingots and castings made is shown below. In 1905 the quantity of coal used in the manufacture of pig iron was 19,255,555 tons; in 1923 the quantity was 1,834,000 tons of coal and 8,633,000 tons of coke. In 1905 there were 345 blast furnaces at work, and in 1923 they numbered 203.

	1923.	1924.
Pig Iron (tons)	7,438,500	7,319,000
Steel Ingots and castings (tons)	8,488,900	8,221,000

Joint Stock Companies.

On Dec. 31, 1922, there were registered in Great Britain 84,104 Joint Stock Companies, with a total paid up capital of £4,180,785,838; the number of companies registered during 1922 was 8,495 with share capital £131,729,895.

Building Societies.

In 1922 there were 1,136 Incorporated Building Societies in Great Britain, with liabilities on shares £77,271,574, and to depositors, &c., £20,244,361, a total liability of £97,515,935; the assets consisted of mortgage securities, £80,702,228, and other assets, £22,561,086, showing a balance of undivided profits and reserve funds of £5,747,379; there were also 43 unincorporated societies in England and 1 in Scotland.

World Trade Union Membership.

The following figures of trade union registered membership refer to the year ended December 31, 1923.

Country.	Total.
Argentina	120,000
Australia (1924)	729,155
Austria	1,117,192
Belgium	744,998
Brazil	100,000
Bulgaria	49,803
Canada (1924)	260,643
Chile	150,000
Czechoslovakia	1,504,923
Denmark	302,904
France	1,395,847
Germany	9,193,359
Great Britain	4,369,000
Hungary	191,542
Italy	2,234,520
Japan	125,551
Mexico	800,000
Netherlands	544,900
New Zealand	80,000
Poland	769,821
Rumania	78,206
Russia	4,556,000
Spain	452,936
Sweden	400,022
Switzerland	298,901
U.S.A.	3,600,000

Industrial and Provident Societies.

In 1922 there were 2,467 Societies in Great Britain making returns to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, with 4,671,592 members, share capital, £83,365,751, liabilities, £47,865,083, and sales to the value of £272,869,997.

Co-Operators' Profits.

The half-yearly balance-sheet of the Co-operative Wholesale Society submitted to the business meetings in October, 1922, shows sales of £32,000,000. During the half-year the supplies from the various productive works were just over £10,000,000. After providing for all the expenses of production and distribution and £994,634 for interest on capital and depreciation of property, there is a net profit of £23,521.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

Eloquent testimony to the severity of the trade depression is provided by the report for 1922 of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy. The previous year established a record alike in the number of failures and the amount of liabilities, the latter far exceeding the figures pertaining to any year since the Act of 1883 became operative. But the record of 1921 was eclipsed in 1922, the number of insolvencies rising from 4,840 to 6,580, and the liabilities from £21,887,000 to £24,919,000. What was the actual ultimate loss to creditors is not disclosed, but even on the debtors' own estimate it was approximately £17,400,000.

How the volume of insolvency has expanded since the end of the war, when failures were at a minimum, is shown in the following table, giving the figures for the last ten years:—

	Cases.	Liabilities.	Assets.
1913	5,769	£7,857,194	£3,303,382
1914	4,643	9,878,188	3,792,206
1915	4,031	5,795,575	2,132,857
1916	2,607	4,197,008	1,756,993
1917	1,701	2,959,676	1,759,272
1918	826	1,321,355	1,057,879
1919	910	2,373,798	949,691
1920	2,016	6,853,308	3,048,993
1921	4,840	21,887,373	3,898,253
1922	6,580	24,918,995	7,503,086

As regards occupations, the list for 1922, as for 1921, is headed by farmers, of whom 403 were made bankrupt, with aggregate liabilities of £768,144, against £826,792 in 1921. Next come grocers (361), drapers (270), publicans (233), miscellaneous clothing trades (205), boot and shoe makers (203), miscellaneous metal workers (194), confectioners (176), tailors (160), green-grocers (156), builders (134), general merchants (124), general provision dealers (108), carriers (107), bakers (106), coal merchants (104), fish-mongers (103).

Unemployment Statistics.

The live registers of the employment exchanges in Great Britain contained the highest figures for unemployment on June 3, 1921, subsequent figures being appended for comparison:—

	June 3, 1921.	Oct. 25, 1923.	Sept. 22, 1924.	Sept. 28, 1925.
Men	1,682,449	959,190	887,866	1,068,948
Boys	102,116	43,557	38,184	40,358
Women	695,952	253,430	220,034	195,867
Girls	99,912	40,555	34,206	30,982
Total	2,580,429	1,296,782	1,180,290	1,336,155

Cost of Unemployment.

Schemes to the value of approximately £536,250,000 undertaken in connexion with the relief of unemployment have been, or are being, assisted by the Exchequer. This total includes the cost of the post-war resettlement of members of his Majesty's Forces, and is distributed as follows:—

	Million £.
Training, &c.	104½
Unemployment insurance	240
Unemployment Grants Committee	92½
Ministry of Transport	74
Land settlement	22
Women's training, &c.	1
Miscellaneous	2½

Contributions towards this sum by the Exchequer will, it is estimated, reach £214,500,000 by the end of the financial year 1925-26, while the additional future Exchequer liability under schemes already approved amounts to £107,250,000 (including £60,500,000 guarantees under Trade Facilities Guaranteed Schemes). A further Exchequer liability of £3,000,000 is involved by schemes which the Government has offered to assist if undertaken.

Unemployment Insurance.

The actual expenditure upon unemployment insurance since the Armistice, including appropriations for administration and refunds, came to £247,233,000 (up to Oct. 3, 1925), and the income was derived from the following sources, in the proportions indicated:—

Contributions:—	
Employers	£85,301,000
Employed	77,354,000
Exchequer	56,434,000
Exchequer (ex-Servicemen)	3,278,000
Interest (net)	647,000
Balance of old fund at Armistice	15,534,000
Loans from Treasury (net)	7,975,000
Miscellaneous	710,000
	£247,233,000

Unemployment and Emigration.

The following table shows the occupation of Emigrants of British birth in 1922, 1923, and 1924:—

	Occupations.			Emigrants.		
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Males:—						
Agricultural	12,937	26,223	18,984			
Commercial	9,706	12,960	9,438			
Professional	4,404	4,387	3,761			
Skilled Trades:—						
Mines and Quarries	4,836	7,300	2,774			
Metal and Engineering	10,536	24,724	7,742			
Building	1,525	3,642	1,507			
Other	7,835	16,867	6,906			
Transport	3,009	4,573	2,745			
Labourers	7,002	19,017	6,834			
Others	8,462	10,495	8,240			

Total Male Emigrants 70,272 130,188 68,931

Females:—						
Domestic, &c.	18,025	23,580	18,797			
Commercial	3,099	4,289	3,079			
Professional	4,180	3,674	2,720			
Clothing Trades	1,809	2,365	1,502			
Wife or Housewife	30,824	39,106	29,537			
Other	7,816	9,707	7,298			

Total Female Emigrants 65,753 82,721 62,933

Grand Total 136,025 212,909 131,864

Winter Unemployment Schemes.

Through the *Unemployment Grants Committee*, financial assistance is provided in connexion with works undertaken by Local Authorities, Public Utility Companies, and others, and up to Oct. 29, 1925, schemes totalling £12,700,000 had been submitted to the Committee, including about £3,500,000 for improvement and development works to be undertaken by the Port of London Authority. These various proposals have been under consideration by the Committee, with the result that 389 loan schemes of a total value of £7,400,000 and 225 wages basis schemes entailing a total expenditure of £500,000 have been approved for grant. The work of road construction and improvement undertaken in co-operation with the Ministry of Transport, which draws upon the Road Fund for the purpose, forms an important feature of the Government's relief plans. The total expenditure authorised under all the programmes which have been instituted year by year up to Oct., 1925, reaches in the aggregate £54,141,010. Of this sum, after allowance has been made for alterations in some of the schemes, roughly £32,500,000 remains to be spent, the greater part on works which have already been started, but some on works which have yet to be put in hand. It is estimated that during the financial year, 1925-26, the expenditure will be about £10,500,000 exclusive of the Mersey Tunnel scheme, for which statutory powers have been obtained involving an outlay of about £5,500,000. This project will be started in 1926. A sum of approximately

£75,000 is available for land drainage schemes put in hand by the Ministry of Agriculture, and the State planting programme (Afforestation) for 1925-26, is 18,000 acres, representing an expansion of 4,000 acres as compared with 1924-25, when the monthly average number of men employed exceeded 3,000. About 167 forest workers' holdings are in various stages of completion, and it is proposed to proceed at the rate of 150 additional holdings per annum. During the remainder of the financial year, 1925-26, the sum of £650,000 will be expended by the Post Office on duct work, giving employment to 4,000 men for six months.

Trade Development Schemes.—With reference to schemes for facilitating trade development, in the second half of 1925, approximately £4,500,000 guarantees have been given under the Trade Facilities Act, including £1,959,000 for shipbuilding schemes, £1,450,000 for electrical development schemes, and £850,000 for sugar machinery and buildings. Of the full total of guarantees so far provided it is estimated that approximately £32,000,000 has been spent to Oct., 1925, and that more than half the balance (£16,000,000 to £18,000,000), will be expended during 1925-26. The Trade Facilities Act Advisory Committee can entertain further applications for approximately £11,000,000. In November, 1925, the Committee had before them a number of schemes involving electrical machinery, railway material, and other heavy iron and steel machinery. The amount of credit available under the Exports Credits Scheme in November, 1925 was £20,430,947.

Workmen's Compensation.

The figures for the five years following the Armistice compare as follows with those for 1913:—

Year.	Cases.		Compensation.	
	Fatal.	Non-fatal.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
			£	£
1913	3,748	476,920	595,012	2,766,638
1919	3,293	365,176	687,477	3,929,246
1920	3,531	381,986	755,657	5,222,352
1921	2,385	283,361	518,064	4,991,331
1922	2,489	390,423	546,889	5,948,839
1923	2,657	477,378	591,164	6,542,932

In the seven groups of industries the aggregate number of workers employed in 1922 was 7,205,609, compared with 7,315,866 in 1921, 8,348,150 in 1920, and 7,509,353 in the pre-war year. In 1922 the average payment in case of death was £220, against £217 in 1920, and £161 in 1914. In case of disablement the average amount (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was £15 5s. against £6 7s. in 1914. In 1922 the average amount paid in lump sums was £65 3s., as against £73 in 1921, while the average amount in the weekly payment cases was £12 9s., as compared with £13 18s. in 1921,

and £4 17s. in 1914. The figures given above represent only the actual amount paid to workmen or their dependents, and not the total charge on the industries in respect of compensation. Adding the legal, medical, administrative, and other expenses, the aggregate outlay in respect of the 392,912 cases in 1922 can hardly have been less than £8,500,000. For a total of 442,116 cases in 1914 the estimate was £5,000,000. Taking the seven groups of industries together, the annual charge for compensation averaged 18s. per person employed, compared with 9s. 9d. in 1914. Below are the figures for the various groups:—

Group.	Number employed. (1922.)	Total paid. (1922.)	Charge per employee. (1922.)
		£	s. d.
Shipping.....	216,181	180,918	15 3
Factories.....	5,119,388	2,241,336	9 4
Docks.....	122,030	224,683	36 6
Mines.....	1,122,511	3,424,604	62 8
Quarries.....	62,781	71,595	24 3
Constructional work.....	93,183	88,148	23 5
Railways.....	469,525	264,444	12 5
Totals...	7,205,609	6,495,728	.....

EXTERNAL TRADE (MERCHANDISE).

IN statistics of Trade, the term GENERAL TRADE refers to the whole volume of Imports (including such as are temporarily detained and afterwards exported), and to the whole volume of Exports. The term SPECIAL TRADE includes only Imports for consumption in the country receiving them, and Exports of home produce or manufacture. Imports are taken at their C.I.F. value (which includes the Cost of the merchandise

and the charges for Insurance and Freight), whereas Exports are taken at their F.O.B. (free on board) value, which includes only the Cost of the merchandise delivered to the exporting ship. Exports have an added value by the time they reach their destination, having become loaded en route with Insurance and Freight. They leave the country of origin with an F.O.B. value and arrive with an acquired C.I.F. value.

General Trade.				Special Trade.			
Year.	General Imports.	General Exports.	Total General Trade.	Year.	Special Imports	Special Exports.	Excess of Imports.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1913	768,734,739	634,820,326	1,403,555,065	1913	659,159,702	525,245,289	133,914,413
1922	1,003,098,899	823,202,080	1,826,300,979	1922	899,404,229	719,597,410	179,806,819
1923	1,096,226,214	885,801,576	1,982,027,790	1923	977,682,409	767,257,771	210,424,638
1924	1,277,439,144	940,936,980	2,218,376,124	1924	1,137,469,001	800,966,837	336,502,164

Britain's Best Customers.

Total Exports to:—	1923.	1924.
India.....	£87,342,000	£91,602,000
U.S.A.....	85,643,000	77,808,000
Germany.....	60,896,000	71,557,000
Australia.....	61,875,000	65,917,000
Irish Free State ...	31,213,000	53,595,000
France.....	68,299,000	59,582,000
Union of S. Africa..	29,285,000	31,861,000
Belgium.....	35,453,000	32,844,000
Netherlands.....	35,333,000	32,415,000
Canada.....	30,306,000	30,600,000
Argentina.....	28,832,000	27,693,000
Japan.....	20,572,000	27,102,000
China.....	18,805,000	20,545,000
New Zealand.....	21,701,000	21,344,000
Italy.....	21,554,000	20,046,000

Total Exports by Months, 1925.

	1923.	1924.*	1925.†
January ...	£76,736,869	£77,546,060	£82,334,173
February ..	67,333,227	81,205,675	83,209,864
March	70,006,332	73,803,523	83,079,815
April.....	75,299,602	74,637,847	73,287,548
May.....	83,328,290	83,352,077	78,703,466
June.....	73,838,491	72,047,751	69,493,391
July.....	68,258,733	81,457,918	76,202,599
August.....	66,232,141	75,258,323	74,537,667
September ..	71,946,587	72,848,411	71,260,698
October	82,469,892	81,518,077	80,459,406
November..	75,939,265	80,477,801	...
December..	74,511,921	81,360,025	...

* 9 months (1924) Imports, £909,444,525, Exports, £692,157,585.

† 9 months (1925) Imports, £965,937,354, Exports, £692,109,221.

Value of the General Imports, 1913, 1923 and 1924 (C.I.F.).

Classification.	1913.	1923.	1924.
Food, Drink and Tobacco.....	£295,149,630	£508,864,731	£571,127,940
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	269,939,720	324,921,993	400,019,414
Animals not for food.....	201,038,872	257,018,644	299,773,852
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles.....	488,411	1,543,418	2,527,837
	2,118,106	3,877,428	3,990,101
Total	£768,734,739	£1,096,226,214	£1,277,439,144

Value of Special Exports, 1913, 1923 and 1924 (F.O.B.).

Classification.	1913.	1923.	1924.
Food, Drink and Tobacco.....	£33,875,845	£44,343,549	£56,957,520
Raw Materials and mainly unmanufactured Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	66,173,319	130,808,890	106,481,725
Animals not for food.....	413,820,434	579,956,631	618,855,491
Parcel Post, non-dutiable Articles.....	2,229,868	1,400,177	2,299,325
	9,154,129	10,748,524	16,372,776
Total	£525,253,395	£767,257,771	£800,966,837

Estimated Tonnage of Goods Exchanged, 1913, 1920 and 1921.

	1913 (Tons).	1920 (Tons).	1921 (Tons).	1922-4 (Tons).
General Imports	56,020,000	45,540,000	39,300,000	Not now calculated.
Special Exports	91,800,000	39,510,000	33,000,000	
Re-Exports	1,820,000	1,660,000	1,440,000	

FLUCTUATIONS IN TRADE VALUES 1913, 1921, 1923 AND 1924.

	Declared Value in Millions of £.				Values in Millions of £ on basis of 1913 prices.	
	1913.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
Total Imports.....	769	1,086	1,096	1,277	735	826
Special Exports.....	525	703	767	801	404	421
Re-Exports.....	110	107	119	140	94	106
Total Trade.....	1,404	1,896	1,982	2,218	1,233	1,353

GENERAL IMPORTS, 1924.

Classified list of Articles consigned to Great Britain and Northern Ireland from abroad in the year 1924, showing Quantities and Values and the Countries from which they are principally consigned.

Food, Drink and Tobacco.			Fruit (Fresh and Dried)*		
Bacon.....	cwt.	7,873,377 £37,388,638	Spain (Grapes)...	cwt.	655,953 1,032,327
U.S.A.		1,833,824 7,164,916	Spain (Oranges) ..		6,145,852 5,219,451
Canada		1,191,044 5,484,194	U.S.A. (Apples) ..		3,649,689 4,617,148
Denmark.....		3,987,160 20,314,125	Canary Islands		
Barley.....	cwt.	21,656,359 £12,093,314	(Bananas).....	bunches	2,649,064 £1,902,152
U.S.A.		5,495,965 3,493,695	Turkey (Dates) ...	cwt.	563 437
Rumania		270,181 131,902	Canada (Apples) ..		1,822,698 1,863,761
Irak.....		982,780 406,467	British W. Indies ..		
Canada		2,955,856 1,508,227	(Bananas).....	bunches	1,705,533 569,795
Beef, in Quarters and Sides (Chilled and Frozen) ...	cwt.	11,466,279 £25,003,815	Fruit †.....	cwt.	3,226,468 £8,060,582
Argentina.....		9,396,254 20,929,218	Greece.....		1,222,032 2,906,352
Australia.....		673,243 1,321,084	U.S.A.		553,725 1,465,000
Beef (Tinned).....	cwt.	966,811 £3,383,126	Hams.....	cwt.	1,636,022 £7,670,981
Argentina.....		760,231 2,456,695	U.S.A.		1,475,228 6,880,345
Uruguay.....		91,681 356,453	Lamb (Frozen).....	cwt.	2,497,047 £11,669,998
U.S.A.		29,287 262,595	Lard.....	tons	124,450 £8,772,754
Butter.....	cwt.	5,287,244 £49,647,492	U.S.A.		99,131 6,989,539
Australia.....		538,504 5,648,639	Maize.....	cwt.	37,667,010 £6,994,379
New Zealand.....		1,081,959 9,956,812	Margarine.....	cwt.	1,315,344 £4,703,277
Denmark.....		1,734,134 18,118,126	Netherlands.....		1,251,088 4,494,679
Argentina.....		538,504 5,648,639	Milk (not sweetened) cwt.		418,167 £1,271,961
U.S.A.		35,015 342,462	Milk (Condensed, Sweetened, whole) cwt.		317,003 £1,006,855
Cheese.....	cwt.	2,887,513 £13,552,406	U.S.A.		3,760 13,692
New Zealand.....		1,479,293 6,832,870	Mutton (Frozen) ...	cwt.	2,478,619 £7,425,369
Canada		1,004,503 4,681,760	New Zealand.....		939,800 2,986,017
Australia.....		46,785 208,630	Argentina.....		991,587 2,842,874
Netherlands.....		144,037 637,173	Australia.....		101,752 321,193
Cocoa.....	cwt.	1,166,430 £2,331,892	Oats.....	cwt.	10,315,735 £4,316,661
Gold Coast Colony		707,755 1,233,127	U.S.A.		2,000,614 869,166
British W. Indies		99,643 251,130	Argentina.....		3,527,173 1,383,147
Nigeria.....		227,062 400,691	Canada		3,022,393 1,281,323
Ecuador.....		29,829 108,128	U.S.A.		31,000 £1,734,542
Brazil.....		6,257 14,734	Argentina.....		13,345 648,514
Coffee (Raw).....	cwt.	571,513 £3,334,542	U.S.A.		5,514 409,671
Brazil.....		38,369 193,558	New Zealand.....		935 39,510
Costa Rica.....		205,034 1,328,009	Australia.....		969 46,853
British India.....		32,371 184,095	Onions (Raw).....	bushels	9,510,976 £2,102,387
Java.....		19,907 104,441	Spain.....		5,156,789 1,154,225
Eggs in shell Gt. Hundreds		20,279,499 £15,475,588	Egypt.....		1,961,866 457,209
Denmark.....		6,044,743 5,495,772	Netherlands.....		1,727,916 354,481
U.S.A.		135,394 118,518	Potatoes (Raw).....	cwt.	9,009,872 £5,433,937
Irish Free State		4,686,834 3,363,056	Rice.....	cwt.	3,295,382 £2,795,714
Canada		270,831 246,997	U.S.A.		290,982 387,228
Egypt.....		1,624,460 860,627	British India.....		1,912,339 1,344,935
Eggs, not in shell ...	cwt.	529,656 £3,131,622	Siam.....		80,021 56,954
China.....		516,132 3,040,974	Spices.....	cwt.	400,061 £1,424,244
Feeding Stuffs for Animals.....	Value	— £8,907,770	Straits Settlements		119,891 419,990
Fish.....	cwt.	— £11,023,601	Zanzibar.....		47,235 258,234
Canada		253,261 1,529,141	Spirits, &c. (Tested) gallons		3,629,882 £2,320,259
U.S.A.		415,578 1,979,362	France (Brandy) ..		490,513 1,015,502
Japan.....		119,031 697,275	British W. Indies ..		
Norway.....		700,541 1,359,725	(Rum).....		756,504 155,461
Denmark.....		320,435 949,029			

* Other than preserved, not liable to duty.

† Dried, or otherwise preserved without sugar, liable to duty.

Sugar (Refined).....	cwt.	11,905,074	£15,948,070	Manganese Ore.....	tons	325,311	£1,363,427
U.S.A.		1,218,855	1,710,497	British India.....		150,343	752,062
Java		1,003	1,076	Non-Ferrous Metal-			
Canada		501,271	711,183	liferous Ores and			
Belgium		968,909	1,234,265	Scrap	value	—	£15,177,800
Czecho-Slovakia		4,389,612	5,887,281	Nuts and Kernels for			
Sugar (Unrefined)...	cwt.	23,189,723	£28,040,852	expressing oil ...	tons	488,402	£10,807,560
Cuba		9,123,265	10,870,481	Nigeria		187,236	3,950,841
Mauritius		2,479,991	3,501,250	Straits Settlements		34,577	981,360
Java		1,728,851	2,107,335	Gambia		30,560	529,228
British W. Indies		768,615	1,153,919	Sierra Leone		57,801	£1,195,525
Peru		1,783,046	2,090,656	Oil (Coconut, Unre-			
Tea	lb.	510,499,777	£40,448,996	finned).....	tons	17,176	£746,481
British India.....		294,510,565	24,269,116	Netherlands		4,282	180,408
Ceylon		130,462,043	10,636,203	Ceylon		4,486	201,031
China		24,214,789	1,533,250	British India		435	22,587
Java		45,334,355	2,940,381	Oil (Fish & Marine,			
Tobacco (Manufac-	lb.	1,748,154	£1,333,630	Animal)	tons	44,996	£1,558,353
Cuba (Cigars)		622,252	1,139,365	Norway		14,803	590,879
U.S.A. (Cigarettes)		25,636	8,321	Netherlands		8,120	346,934
Canada		179	38	Oil Mineral (crude			
Egypt		45,005	27,153	Petroleum)	gallons	464,363,270	£7,740,012
Tobacco (Unmanu-	lb.	182,422,745	£15,992,719	Persia.....		381,098,019	6,335,381
U.S.A.		156,938,302	14,034,585	Oil (Palm, Unre-			
Turkey		527,699	80,637	finned).....	tons	73,975	£2,850,447
Greece		1,066,844	250,988	Nigeria		57,932	2,238,005
Russia		695,156	37,775	Paper-Making Mate-			
British India.....		8,412,040	313,531	rials	tons	1,492,988	£11,563,477
Tomatoes (Raw) ...	cwt.	2,437,934	£3,772,165	Sweden		480,381	4,423,263
Channel Islands		589,842	1,367,658	Norway		440,139	2,718,303
Canary Islands...		1,217,978	1,533,349	Canada		83,239	456,633
Wheat	cwt.	117,420,522	£69,003,960	Rubber (Raw)	centals	1,601,563	£9,628,308
U.S.A.		30,320,517	18,165,714	Straits Settlements		611,769	3,653,375
Canada		38,769,136	23,310,420	Federated M.S....		269,661	1,568,245
Australia		10,871,056	6,251,291	Ceylon		208,761	1,208,498
Argentina		24,021,841	13,196,831	Neth E. Indies ...		173,611	1,042,925
Wheatmeal & Flour	cwt.	11,045,853	£8,325,334	Brazil		81,871	495,708
U.S.A.		3,607,992	2,830,891	British India.....		86,069	499,215
Canada		5,245,845	4,003,613	Seeds (Cotton)	tons	558,289	£6,426,404
Australia		1,628,906	1,165,248	Egypt		269,995	3,439,894
Wine.....	gallons	17,650,859	£6,900,653	British India.....		178,975	1,864,328
Portugal		9,302,901	2,715,718	Seeds (Flax)	tons	445,101	£8,782,089
France		3,195,260	2,804,930	British India.....		121,720	1,607,033
Spain		3,168,124	767,057	Argentina		297,700	5,630,432
Raw Materials.				Silk (Raw, Knubs			
Cotton (Raw)	centals	15,843,069	£19,656,110	and Noils).....	value	—	£1,807,597
U.S.A.		9,552,777	67,458,803	China		—	810,863
Egypt		3,449,764	31,685,302	Japan		—	298,560
British India.....		997,806	6,144,175	Italy.....		—	342,646
Peru		766,205	5,963,009	Tallow (Animal) not			
Diamonds	carats	2,093,641	£6,683,492	refined	tons	50,229	£2,120,423
Union of S. Africa		2,054,802	6,498,426	Tin Ore and Concen-			
Flax (Dressed and				trates	tons	59,308	£7,950,452
Undressed).....	tons	36,623	£4,314,913	Bolivia		35,637	4,878,816
Netherlands		2,958	406,284	Nigeria		8,803	1,275,935
Belgium		12,887	1,774,095	Wood and Timber	value	—	£51,070,684
Russia		2,391	269,742	U.S.A. (Oak,			
France		133	15,960	Hewn & Sawn) cu. ft.		7,300,098	1,969,260
Gums and Resins ...	cwt.	2,099,732	£3,564,864	Finland (Pit props) loads		554,354	1,457,625
Hemp (Dressed and				Sweden		329,368	957,780
Undressed).....	tons	103,593	4,194,359	France		1,359,869	1,642,795
Philippines		63,459	£2,343,293	British India (Teak,			
British India.....		6,925	248,771	Hewn & Sawn) cu. ft.		1,709,142	790,104
Italy		7,042	517,942	Norway (Pit props) loads		132,716	356,435
Hides and Skins				Sweden (Sawn, Soft			
(Undressed)	value	—	£21,260,488	and Planed, and			
Iron Ore and Scrap	tons	6,379,864	£8,520,124	Dressed)		1,206,050	£6,837,876
Spain		2,642,885	2,828,686	Canada		344,558	2,431,349
Algeria		1,119,450	1,179,173	Russia		939,959	4,895,313
Jute	tons	181,008	£5,463,347	U.S.A.		228,413	2,253,794
				Norway		219,282	1,371,388

Wool (Raw)	centals	7,988,519	£73,217,466
Australia		2,296,132	26,521,953
New Zealand		1,786,979	15,481,165
Cape		1,066,550	8,487,431
British India		563,428	3,156,579
Argentina		530,675	4,309,639
Zinc (Ore)	tons	120,600	£647,217
U.S.A.		665	9,562

Manufactured Articles.

Boots & Shoes (except Rubber) ..	doz. prs.	487,536	£1,819,514
U.S.A.		36,151	260,453
Switzerland		74,078	615,860
Carpets and Rugs of			
Wool	sq. yds.	4,405,651	£2,623,956
Turkey		474,191	568,437
Chemicals, Drugs,			
Dyes & Colours value	—	—	£14,614,330
Cinematograph Films feet		114,652,663	£1,159,397
U.S.A.		40,760,399	845,080
Copper Bars, &c.	tons	130,729	£8,739,829
U.S.A.		87,354	5,965,260
Australia		4,429	298,022
Cotton Yarns & Manufs. value		—	£9,319,697
Dye-Stuffs	value	—	£2,329,760
Switzerland		—	357,283
Argentina		—	314,976
British India		—	117,437
British W. Indies		—	133,539
Electrical Goods, &c. value	—	—	£3,371,922
U.S.A.		—	803,106
Embroidery & Needle-			
work (except Linen			
Embroidery)	value	—	£2,515,668
Flax Yarns	tons	7,491	£1,389,155
Fur Skins dressed			
(not leather)	number	18,366,588	£3,205,383
Germany		1,733,657	454,877
China		2,881,360	711,061
U.S.A.		2,945,606	420,241
Glass & Glassware value		—	£4,580,417
Belgium		—	1,821,381
U.S.A.		—	183,153
Netherlands		—	307,840
Hosiery (Stockings			
and Hose)	doz. prs.	3,369,737	£2,162,457
U.S.A.		1,357,275	1,328,659
Japan		28,904	6,605
Implements & Tools,			
except Machine			
Tools, &c.	value	—	£1,078,252
U.S.A.		—	629,453
Iron and Steel	tons	2,429,385	£22,387,124
Germany		337,232	3,492,533
Belgium		1,209,933	9,932,849
France		438,943	3,002,071
U.S.A.		63,869	1,589,548
Jute Manufactures value	—	—	£3,871,843
British India		—	2,739,002
Lead, Pig	tons	235,763	£7,885,520
Australia		90,571	3,074,206
U.S.A.		39,163	1,290,825
Spain		32,743	1,098,250
Leather	cwt.	854,555	£13,531,040
U.S.A.		253,345	4,204,478
British India		328,528	£3,980,611
Australia		40,405	303,279
Machinery	tons	60,069	£10,546,082
U.S.A.		22,509	5,904,578

Matches	ten thousand	5,997,761	£1,251,402
Sweden		1,490,926	396,387
Norway		390,403	92,988
Motor Cars (Touring) no.		13,368	£2,828,927
Do. (Commercial)		1,319	£174,556
Motor Spirit	gallons	422,310,941	£17,846,469
U.S.A.		300,972,407	12,382,981
Netherlands (Borneo)		45,900,815	1,945,110
Persia		12,669,346	648,030
British India		15,033,749	889,420
Peru		—	—
Oil (Fuel)	gallons	385,581,996	£5,603,583
U.S.A.		84,756,656	1,244,459
Mexico		249,430,923	3,648,182
Oil (Lubricating) gallons		101,746,517	£5,869,466
U.S.A.		87,512,918	5,186,546
Painters' Colours, &c. cwt.		1,737,723	£1,725,119
U.S.A.		242,369	537,556
Paper	cwt.	14,047,774	£14,424,018
Sweden		2,912,973	3,215,592
Norway		1,363,653	1,483,953
Netherlands		4,084,729	2,114,720
Newfoundland		1,089,528	1,138,813
Paraffin Wax	cwt.	1,366,567	£1,700,133
U.S.A.		955,796	1,072,714
Petroleum (Lamp) gallons		124,678,042	£2,958,743
U.S.A.		97,179,042	2,291,004
Mexico		9,567,948	202,030
Platings (Straw, &c.) lb.		6,568,264	882,815
Japan		2,463,846	£314,968
China		2,747,459	290,633
Scientific Instruments			
(except Electrical) value	—	—	£2,322,528
Silk & Manufactures — value	—	—	£25,207,428
Broadstuffs, wholly			
of Silk and Mixed—			
France	sq. yds.	34,382,210	£9,149,360
Switzerland		21,276,876	5,021,795
Japan		19,575,508	2,096,968
Italy		9,695,573	2,427,191
Ribbons, wholly of			
Silk and Mixed—			
Switzerland value	—	—	£1,568,552
France		—	1,732,066
Artificial Silk and			
Manufactures	value	—	£5,515,178
Switzerland		—	1,185,945
Italy		—	1,614,388
Starch	cwt.	2,883,362	£2,483,858
U.S.A.		1,812,644	1,444,114
Japan		6	10
Tin in Blocks, &c.	tons	16,857	£4,121,089
Straits Settlements		13,132	£3,207,985
Watches & Clocks value		—	£2,318,401
Switzerland		—	1,305,907
Wood Manufactures value		—	£5,370,727
U.S.A.		—	1,250,977
Russia		—	51,086
Woollen Yarns and			
Manufs.	value	—	£14,893,841
Belgium		—	2,132,247
France		—	8,008,240
Zinc Crude (i.e.,			
Cakes, Slabs,			
Blocks, &c.	tons	124,053	£4,121,637
Poland		16,183	527,749
Belgium		42,842	1,431,653
U.S.A.		41,757	1,371,749

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE 1924.

Alphabetical list of Principal Articles of British and Northern-Irish Produce or Manufacture exported in 1924, showing Quantities and Values and the Countries to which they are principally consigned:—

Aircraft.....	value	—	£1,210,104	China ware, &c.—continued.		
Animals (Living)...	value	—	£2,559,446	Australia.....	value	—
Apparel (including				Argentina.....		£434,412
Boots & Shoes)				Coal.....	tons	61,651,273
Union of S. Africa			£30,046,576	France.....		£72,079,547
Irish Free State			5,141,263	Germany.....		16,812,032
New Zealand.....			7,294,020	Belgium.....		7,278,021
Australia.....			2,283,534	Italy.....		3,329,885
U.S.A.....			2,858,511	Denmark.....		3,454,472
Canada.....			1,964,451	Netherlands.....		8,372,099
Netherlands.....			1,634,030	Sweden.....		3,915,490
British India.....			1,139,994	Spain.....		2,986,305
Denmark.....			692,528	Egypt.....		4,009,283
Sweden.....			511,353	Argentina.....		1,916,930
Argentina.....			519,796	Irish Free State.		2,241,427
France.....			389,729	Norway.....		4,097,578
Norway.....			361,887	Coal for Steamers...	tons	2,471,856
Arms, Ammunition,			254,643	Coke and Manu-		1,882,980
&c.....	value	—	£3,703,222	factured Fuel	tons	17,688,897
Australia.....			499,014	Germany.....		£6,231,108
British India.....			724,056	France.....		399,660
Spain.....			91,438	Denmark.....		278,744
Union of S. Africa			413,659	Cordage, Cables,		1,432,379
Japan.....			132,413	Ropes & Twine	cwt.	446,795
Chile.....			30,856	Cotton Yarn.....	lb.	163,056,400
U.S.A.....			17,449	British India...		£27,782,126
Russia.....			114,767	Netherlands.....		3,140,658
Bags & Sacks, Empty,				Germany.....		3,928,312
New (Jute).....	dozens	2,789,296	£990,916	Cotton Piece		8,868,429
Beer & Ale.....	barrels	263,076	£1,237,050	Goods.....	sq.yds.	4,443,959,500
Belgium.....		62,703	200,873	British India.....		1,641,941,600
Irish Free State...		36,549	191,617	U.S.A.....		162,626,100
British India.....		46,180	261,727	China.....		232,098,600
Biscuits.....	cwt.	169,378	£1,107,599	Egypt.....		198,666,300
British India.....		23,511	203,258	Australia.....		158,601,200
Irish Free State..		28,294	174,236	Java.....		114,746,000
Books, Printed (ex-				Argentina.....		147,901,200
cluding Music)	cwt.	470,412	£4,116,986	Turkey.....		88,925,200
Australia.....		102,712	920,681	Belgium.....		36,877,600
U.S.A.....		40,647	723,560	Switzerland.....		197,038,700
Union of S. Africa		40,384	316,382	Cotton Lace.....	value	—
Boots & Shoes (ex-				Cotton Thread.....	lb.	18,095,800
cluding Rubber) doz. prs.	1,092,027		£5,169,381	Argentina.....		1,516,700
Irish Free State..		372,918	2,048,050	Mexico.....		1,006,200
Union of S. Africa		198,112	928,596	British India.....		1,535,700
New Zealand.....		122,592	594,701	Australia.....		983,400
Canada.....		68,247	258,358	Electrical Machy...	tons	31,429
Australia.....		76,146	135,952	British India.....		5,509
Netherlands.....		53,160	150,129	Australia.....		5,700
France.....		3,747	38,335	Fertilisers.....	tons	120,404
Belgium.....		3,820	16,597	Fish.....	value	—
Candles.....	cwt.	171,468	£416,196	Germany.....		£8,438,243
Cement.....	tons	657,220	£1,609,094	Grain & Flour.....	cwt.	9,177,247
British India.....		100,089	262,733	Iron (Pig).....	tons	485,172
Irish Free State..		77,898	240,981	U.S.A.....		57,987
Chemicals, Drugs,				Germany.....		51,189
Dyes & Colours	value	—	£25,478,373	Belgium.....		107,882
Japan.....			2,039,958	Iron & Steel Manufs.		
British India.....			1,985,603	(inc. Iron Pig).	tons	3,851,435
Australia.....			1,877,093	British India.....		565,124
U.S.A.....			2,334,472	Australia.....		453,612
Union of S. Africa			1,322,867	Japan.....		239,372
France.....			1,503,223	Argentina.....		229,768
Spain.....			1,230,125	U.S.A.....		136,896
Argentina.....			823,034	Germany.....		89,028
Belgium.....			494,032	Canada.....		118,083
China ware, &c. ...	value	—	£6,504,376	New Zealand.....		136,859
U.S.A.....			1,066,851			2,876,007
Canada.....			229,510			

* Value not included as an "Export" in Board of Trade returns.

Iron & Steel Manufs.			
—contd.			
Netherlands	tons	76,829	£1,703,110
France		123,270	2,274,532
Jute Piece Goods			
(inc. Carpets & Rugs)			
U.S.A.	sq. yds.	166,930,000	£3,299,387
U.S.A.		93,079,300	1,730,274
Leather	value	—	£7,107,104
Linen Piece Goods			
U.S.A.	sq. yds.	110,786,100	£8,432,675
U.S.A.		67,306,600	4,618,800
Linen Manufs. (other than Piece Gds.) value			
—		—	£4,887,816
Machinery (inclgd. Elect. Machry) tons			
British India		463,447	£44,782,960
Australia		103,628	8,999,143
France		33,405	3,734,854
Japan		23,498	2,506,319
Japan		27,315	2,823,095
Medicines			
—	value	—	£3,119,835
British India		—	577,378
Australia		—	327,937
Union of S. Africa		—	214,040
Motor Cars			
—	number	12,754	£3,693,453
British India		1,444	557,686
Australia		2,329	835,801
Oil, Fat & Grease (Refined & Unrefd.) value			
—		—	£12,491,566
Oil (cloth)			
—	sq. yds.	15,862,000	£1,353,106
France		1,754,500	195,519
Belgium		1,580,200	118,323
Netherlands		2,553,500	191,058
Painters' Colours, &c. cwt.			
—		1,547,201	£3,675,276
British India		196,731	471,079
Union of S. Africa		111,335	237,729
Australia		117,473	303,311
New Zealand		92,424	232,767
Argentina		89,802	228,439
Paper			
—	cwt.	4,757,354	£9,229,550
British India		647,834	922,753
Australia		1,995,521	2,690,793
Union of S. Africa		198,201	560,315
Parcel Post			
—	number	8,186,388	£16,372,776
Canada		553,024	1,106,048
U.S.A.		478,106	956,212
British India		471,023	942,046
Union of S. Africa		450,534	901,068
Channel Islands		273,794	547,588
France		254,822	509,644
British W. Africa		226,547	453,094
Italy		145,294	290,588
Rubber Manufs. (inc. Bts. & Shs., Rubber) value			
—		—	£6,077,441
Ships (Iron or Steel) number			
—		206	£3,680,992
Norway		5	165,455
France		12	1,311,450
Ships, Machinery for value			
—		—	£1,752,560
Silk & Silk Manufs. value			
—		—	£2,186,580
Soap			
—	cwt.	1,533,656	£3,690,520
British India		361,111	841,528
Irish Free State		172,458	516,646
British W. Africa		148,620	225,816
Egypt		49,401	116,570
Spirits (Potable)			
—		—	—
Brit. & Irish pf. gallons		8,372,936	£11,626,566
Canada		1,101,019	1,632,631
Australia		1,418,221	1,656,114
French Canada		409,966	635,557
British India		444,949	634,021
Stationery (other than Paper)			
—	value	—	£1,478,693
Tin (Blocks, &c.) tons			
—		18,104	£4,435,721
France		2,805	689,392
U.S.A.		6,956	1,700,986

Tobacco & Snuff ..			
—	lb.	28,314,237	£6,544,008
China		1,582,498	749,152
Straits S. & F. M. S.		2,926,484	1,109,451
British India		2,091,173	667,133
Irish Free State		614,841	161,467
Wool (Raw & Waste) cents			
—		927,953	£10,768,591
U.S.A.		346,182	3,502,789
Germany		191,147	2,451,625
Belgium		72,979	881,865
Canada		33,775	361,442
Woollen Tissues sq. yds.			
—		164,739,900	£30,141,692
Japan		29,702,900	4,994,520
U.S.A.		10,293,300	2,442,991
Argentina		7,000,800	1,537,210
Australia		14,087,400	2,297,706
Canada		15,093,600	2,195,996
China		13,027,200	2,078,783
Belgium		4,311,300	735,353
France		2,393,300	752,199
Netherlands		5,898,100	881,736
Worsted Tissues sq. yds.			
—		56,843,000	£10,055,514
Canada		15,093,600	2,110,077
Argentina		3,187,200	889,871
U.S.A.		6,897,900	1,083,648
Japan		8,050,600	1,287,500
Australia		2,824,400	566,930
Woollen & Worsted Yarns and Manu- factures			
—	value	—	£67,797,314

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Gold.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.
	£	£
1913	59,533,549	46,087,359
1921	49,676,047	59,348,158
1922	34,542,167	44,838,292
1923	43,986,655	57,434,355
1924	35,793,864	49,419,607

Silver.

Year.	Imported.	Exported.
	£	£
1913	14,495,049	16,054,679
1921	10,264,443	12,045,422
1922	10,099,890	13,235,269
1923	9,611,055	11,667,714
1924	13,922,590	12,422,661

Relative Cost of The Great War.

In an "Analysis of War and Post-War Finance," issued by the Bankers' Trust Company of New York and Paris, a table is published showing the relative cost of the Great War to certain of the Nations which took part therein. The table shows in each case the gross cost per head of population and per cent. of national wealth in U.S. dollars at pre-war rates of exchange:—

Nation.	Per Capita.	National Wealth.
	\$	Per cent.
Great Britain	524.85	34.49
France	280.20	19.36
Italy	124.59	20.59
Russia	44.01	13.11
U.S.A.	176.91	8.67
Austria-Hungary	108.76	18.13
Germany	292.57	24.71

OVERSEAS TRADE IN 1924-5.

In the twelve months, July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925, the *Total Imports* into Great Britain and Northern Ireland were valued at £1,358,964,000, and the *Total Exports* at £943,029. Of the *Total Imports* £410,566,000 came from the British Empire, and £948,398,000 came from foreign countries. Of the *Special Exports*, (i.e., Exports of British produce or manufacture) £338,890,000 were taken by the British Empire and £466,158,000 by foreign countries.

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE.

The British Trade of 1924-5 was distributed geographically as follows:—

CONTINENT.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Europe	33'55 ...	32'69
Asia	12'74 ...	23'51
Africa	7'55 ...	10'81
North America	27'59 ...	13'12
South America	9'00 ...	8'63
Australia, &c.	9'57 ...	11'24
	100'00 ...	100'00

TAXED AND UNTAXED IMPORTS.

The "Customs barrier" in Great Britain affected the Imports from the following countries as shown below:—

Imports from:—	Free of Duty.	Subject to Duty.
United States (1924)	£215,543,000	£26,448,000
Germany (1924)	33,838,000	3,059,000
France (1924)	60,594,000	5,938,000
Argentina (1924)	79,097,000	3,000

TAXED AND UNTAXED EXPORTS.

British Exports were more seriously affected by the "Customs barrier" overseas, as may be seen from the following:—

Exports to:—	Free of Duty.	Subject to Duty.
United States (1923)	£30,728,000	£57,611,000
Germany (1924)	23,361,000	21,484,000
France (1923)	19,137,000	49,223,000
Argentina (1923)	9,981,000	25,505,000

BALANCE OF BRITISH TRADE.

TRADE.	1923.	1924.
Imports:—		
Merchandise.....	£1,096,200,000	£1,279,800,000
Bullion and Specie	53,600,000	49,700,000
Diamonds	7,600,000	8,400,000

Total	£1,157,400,000	£1,337,900,000
Exports:—		
Merchandise.....	£885,800,000	£935,500,000
Bullion and Specie	69,100,000	61,800,000

Excess of Imports	£254,900,000	£397,300,000
	£202,500,000	£340,600,000

In the "Balances of Income and Expenditure in the transactions between the United Kingdom and all other countries," the excess of imports is stated in the *Board of Trade Journal* to be met by the value of services rendered by Shipping (including the value of bunker coal and oil and stores supplied to foreign ships); by the Net Income from Overseas Investments; by Commissions; and by other services; which constitute "Invisible Exports" and may be set against the excess of imports. Any balances in favour of the United Kingdom are regarded as available

for Investment Overseas. In 1924 these Invisible Exports were valued as below:—

Net Shipping Income.....	£130,000,000
Net Income from Overseas Investments	185,000,000
Commissions	40,000,000
Other Services	15,000,000

Total £370,000,000

The Balance of Income available for new Investments Overseas, which appears to have reached about £180,000,000 a year before the Great War, fell in 1923 to about £100,000,000, and appears to have been about £30,000,000 in 1924.

LONDON'S MEAT SUPPLIES, 1925.

The supply of meat and like produce to the London Central Markets during the ten months ended October, 1925, aggregated 381,316 tons as against 401,369 tons during the same period in 1924, a decrease of 20,053 tons, or 5'0 per cent. Imported supplies, apart from produce originating in Ireland, formed 81'3 per cent. of the total quantity of produce marketed. British and Irish supplies aggregated 71,495 tons, or 18'7 per cent. of the total supply; New Zealand and Australia 75,360 tons, or 19'8 per cent.; South America 177,158 tons, or 46'5 per cent.; Netherlands and other Foreign Countries 57,303 tons, or 15'0 per cent.

Beef and Veal, 201,342 tons—86'0 per cent. imported. South America leading with 153,431 tons, or 72'9 per cent.; Britain and Ireland 29,346 tons, or 14'0 per cent.; New Zealand and Australia 12,054 tons, or 5'7 per cent.; and other countries 15,511 tons, or 7'4 per cent.

Mutton and Lamb, 109,002 tons—81'5 per cent. imported. New Zealand and Australia leading with 60,061 tons, or 55'1 per cent.; South America 23,299 tons, or 21'4 per cent.; Britain and Ireland 20,211 tons, or 18'5 per cent.; and other countries, 5,431 tons, or 5'0 per cent.

Pork, 38,670 tons—73'5 per cent. imported. Netherlands leading with 25,528 tons, or 66'0 per cent., and Britain and Ireland 10,250 tons, or 26'5 per cent.; and other countries 2,892 tons, or 7'5 per cent.

Poultry and Game, 13,402 tons—39'1 per cent. imported. Britain and Ireland leading with 8,160 tons, or 60'9 per cent.; and other countries 5,242 tons, or 39'1 per cent.

Butter, Eggs, Rabbits, &c., 9,900 tons—6'372 per cent. imported. Other countries leading with 6,372 tons, or 64'4 per cent.; and Britain and Ireland 3,528 tons, or 35'6 per cent.

London's Theatres.—A tablet has been affixed by the L.C.C. on 88 Curtain Road, Shoreditch, to commemorate the site of "The Theatre" Shoreditch, the first theatre in London. In 1921 there were 45 theatres in London, with seating accommodation for 53,341 persons; 38 music halls and variety theatres, with accommodation for 56,401 persons; and 790 other places licensed for public entertainments.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is approximately 178,000 miles, of which 153,000 are in England and Wales, and 25,000 in Scotland. The cost of maintenance in 1914-15 was £19,051,000, and in 1922-23 about £44,500,000. The roads of Great Britain have been classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 178,000, 24,329 miles have been included in Class I and 14,930 miles in Class II.

The maintenance and repair of bridges and main roads is within the jurisdiction of the County authorities, other roads being maintained by Borough, Urban and Rural Councils. The motor licence duties (referred to below) are paid into a special *Road Fund* which is administered by the Minister of Transport. Grants are made from the Road Fund to highway authorities towards the cost of maintenance and improvement of roads and bridges. During the year 1924-25 the grants from the Road Fund amounted to £18,600,000. The bulk of this money was directed to assisting highway authorities in the maintenance and improvement of Class I. and Class II. roads, and in the construction of new and important arterial roads expedited for the relief of unemployment.

Road Taxes.

The total gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between Dec. 1, 1923, and Nov. 30, 1924, amounted to £15,364,407. The aggregate number of motor licences issued during this period was 1,242,000, while licences in respect of private and hackney horse-drawn carriages numbered 181,416. The average receipt in respect of a whole year licence was £16 08. 0d. for cars taxed on horse-power, £2 13s. 0d. for motor bicycles, £20 16s. 6d. for commercial goods vehicles, and £27 19s. 0d. for motor hackneys.

	No. of Licences.	Tax Receipts.
		£
Motor cars	474,261	6,929,851
Motor-cycles	440,770	1,260,796
Commercial vehicles	209,763	4,245,566
Road locomotives	1,992	55,578
Motor ploughs, &c.	16,043	4,011
Motor tractors, &c.	1,358	23,658
Motor hackneys	83,527	2,154,865
Tramcars	14,076	10,559
Horse-drawn carriages	154,231	120,351
Horse-drawn cabs	27,185	20,368

Motor Vehicles in the World.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce (New York) estimates the number of Motor Vehicles (Passenger Cars) (1924):—

United States.....	13,464,608
Canada.....	554,874
United Kingdom.....	499,490
France.....	352,259
Australia.....	109,157
Germany.....	100,329
Argentina.....	85,000
Italy.....	45,000
New Zealand.....	44,864
India.....	44,843
All other Countries.....	577,398

Total..... 15,847,824

When population was taken into account, there were 7 persons per car in the U.S., 13 in Canada, 74 in the U.K., 93 in France, 44 in Australia, 453 in Germany, 99 in Argentina, 490 in Italy, 27 in New Zealand, and 6,490 in India.

In 1923 the exports of "automotives" were valued at \$189,737,018 for 151,866 motor vehicles, and from Canada \$43,688,448 for 69,920 vehicles.

Railways.

On Jan. 1, 1923, the Railways of Great Britain were amalgamated into four groups, composed as under:—

The Southern Railway (2,129 miles), consisting of the L. & S.W., S.E. & C., and L.B. & S.C. lines, employing 70,479 persons in 1923.

The Great Western Railway (3,765 miles), consisting of the G.W., and the Barry, Rhymney, and Taif Vale lines, employing 109,376 persons in 1923.

The London, Midland & Scottish Railway (7,464 miles), consisting of the L. & N.W., Midland, Furness, Glasgow & S.W., Highland, North London, and North Staffordshire lines, employing 268,835 persons in 1923.

The London & North Eastern Railway (6,464 miles), consisting of the G.E., N.E., Great Central, G.N., North British, and G.N. of Scotland lines, employing 202,232 persons in 1923.

The combined mileage of these four groups in 1923 was 30,314 miles, with a track mileage of 36,849 miles without (and of 51,818 miles with) sidings; the total capital involved is about £1,060,000,000. Ireland had 3,442 miles of railway open on Dec. 31, 1920, with capital of £45,500,000.

In addition to the above lines the *London Electric Lines* employed 6,170 persons, the *Metropolitan* 4,001, and the *Metropolitan District* 4,080 persons, in 1923.

At March 29, 1924, the total number of railway workers in Great Britain was 700,573, an increase on the figure for the corresponding date in 1923 of 18,795 or 2.8 per cent. A return issued by the Minister of Transport shows that the numbers employed by the four new groups and the London railways compared as follows:—

Year.	Males.		Females.	
	Adults.	Juniors.	Adults.	Juniors.
1921	665,133	43,332	26,205	1,200
1922	613,094	40,268	24,462	978
1923	615,267	43,616	21,754	1,141
1924	631,149	45,554	22,332	1,538

Railway Accidents.

462 persons were killed and 25,641 injured on the railways of Great Britain in 1924. Both figures represent an increase on the totals for 1923, which were 407 and 23,104 respectively.

	Killed.	Injured.
Passengers.....	112	3,966
Railwaymen.....	263	21,098
Other persons.....	87	577

Total..... 462 25,641

In addition to the above fatalities, 144 trespassers were killed and 62 injured, and there were 213 suicides and 13 attempts at suicide.

Canals.

There are 4,673 miles of canals and canalised rivers in Great Britain and Ireland (England and

Wales, 3,641 miles; Ireland, 848 miles; Scotland, 184 miles), no additions to the mileage having been made for several years. In 1905 the inland waterways carried 43,161,927 tons of merchandise, the revenue being £2,680,710 and expenditure £1,891,213. In 1921 the tonnage returns from 2,879 miles of canals were 11,893,000 tons. Of the total mileage 1,363 miles were (1905) owned or controlled by railway companies (the longest systems being the Shropshire Union, 202 miles; Grand Junction, 189 miles; Birmingham, 159 miles; and Leeds and Liverpool, 145 miles). The total paid-up capital of all the canals was (1905) £47,550,768. The existing system is at its greatest development in the midland counties of England, and in Lancashire and Yorkshire. A Royal Commission, appointed in 1906, reported, in 1909, in favour of a development scheme under an *Inland Waterway Board*, to improve the existing system. Their principal proposal was the formation of four main routes (from a centre in South Staffordshire) to the Thames (London), the Mersey (Liverpool), the Humber (Hull), and the Severn (Gloucester), the proposed routes to accommodate barges up to 100 tons. The *Manchester Ship Canal*, opened in 1894, has a total length of 36 miles, and connects Manchester with the Mersey port of Liverpool; in 1913 the tonnage carried through the canal was 5,780,161 tons, and in 1923 the tonnage of toll-paying traffic was 5,363,940 tons, and the tolls, dues, &c., £1,384,743.

Tramways.

The total mileage of tramways and light railways open in Great Britain on Dec. 31, 1923, was 2,624. The total receipts in 1923 were £29,434,000, the working expenses £22,822,000, and the net receipts £6,522,000, the total paid-up capital being £91,294,000. 4,443,327,000 passengers were carried. In addition there were 21 miles of "trackless trolley" routes.

Mercantile Shipping.

On June 30, 1925, the sea-going Mercantile Marine of Great Britain and Ireland of 100 tons and upwards had a total tonnage of 19,440,711 gross tons, of which 19,304,670 tons were steamers and motor ships, and 136,041 sailing vessels. In 1923 there were 1,624 motor vessels, aggregating 428,214 gross tons, registered as trading vessels, and 4,712 motor vessels (51,413 tons net) registered as fishing vessels. In 1923 there were 198,513 British seamen employed (with 55,935 Lascars and 11,477 other foreigners) in trading vessels; there were also 57,525 British regularly (and 10,066 occasionally) employed in fishing vessels.

Shipbuilding.—The output of the various countries of the world in 1923 was 701 vessels of 1,643,181 tons, the British share being 179 steamers of 553,223 tons, 21 motor vessels of 87,244 tons and 22 barges of 5,184 tons, a total of 222 vessels of 645,651 tons. The Clyde output was 173,201 tons, Tyne 137,408 tons, Belfast 127,426 tons, Tees 66,573 tons, and Wear 51,561 tons. On Jan. 1, 1925, there were 1,296,971 gross tons under construction at shipyards in Great Britain and Ireland.

Wrecks.—In 1913 140 sailing vessels (23,082 net tons) and 108 steam vessels (103,824 net tons), a total of 248 vessels (126,906 net tons) were totally lost at sea. In 1922 the figures were 41 sailing vessels (2,828 gross tons) and 129 steam vessels (111,205 gross tons), a total of 170 vessels (114,033 gross tons). In 1913 the passengers lost by wrecks numbered 172 and the members of crews 466,

a total of 638 lives; in 1922 the passengers numbered 15 and the members of crews 388, a total of 403 lives. The years with the heaviest losses of life at sea were 1912 and 1914. In 1912 the total of 2,335 included 673 of the crew and 825 passengers on *S.S. Titanic*; in 1914 the total of 1,778 included 171 of the crew and 840 passengers on *S.S. Empress of Ireland*.

Ocean Shipping in British Ports.

Total net tonnage of British and Foreign sailing and steam vessels entered and cleared (with cargoes and in ballast) at all ports in Great Britain and Ireland:—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
1913.....	82,148,569	82,661,012	164,809,581
1919.....	49,052,309	49,101,023	98,753,332
1920.....	55,717,823	57,342,701	113,060,524
1921.....	55,307,136	55,779,166	111,086,302
1922.....	76,245,586	77,496,219	153,741,805

British and Foreign Tonnage Entered.

Year.	British.	Foreign.
1913.....	46,602,920	35,545,649
1920.....	32,217,400	22,500,423
1921.....	34,528,777	20,778,359
1922.....	44,187,598	32,057,988

Great War's effect on Sea Routes.

Route.	Percentage of Tonnage Employed.	
	April, 1911	June, 1922.
East Indies	17'22	20'49
South America, East Coast	15'53	12'55
United States, West Indies, and East Coast of Canada	15'00	24'39
Mediterranean	12'24	3'22
Australia	11'35	14'61
China and Japan.....	9'15	9'01
Pacific, North and South... ..	7'48	2'15
Baltic, France, Spain, Portugal, and "Home Trade"	4'57	6'41
West Africa and Cape of Good Hope	3'00	4'71
Coasting Trade	4'46	2'46

100'00 100'00

The tonnage of all trading vessels recorded as employed on the selected dates fell by 33'7 per cent. in the ten years.

Ireland.

Shipping.—The principal port of Northern Ireland is Belfast (entrances 1922, 616,154 net tons; departures 1922, 558,660 tons). The principal ports of the Irish Free State are Cobh (Queenstown), Dublin and Dun Lasghaire (Kings-town). Net tonnage of all vessels arriving and departing (with cargoes and in ballast) in the Foreign Trade (1924):—

Port.	Arrivals.	Departures.
Cobh.....	2,777,374	2,750,530
Dublin.....	2,226,169	2,217,064
Dun Lasghaire	1,033,657	1,034,360
Cork	657,965	654,509
Waterford	380,112	369,779
Rosslare	356,884	355,271

Railways.—In 1924 there were 765 miles of railway open in Northern Ireland, and in the Irish Free State 3,032 miles of railway carrying (I.F.S.) 16,184,973 passengers in 1922.

Canals.—There are 180 miles of canal in Northern Ireland and 203 miles of canal and about 200 miles of navigable rivers in the Saorstát.

Port.	Entered 1922.	Cleared 1922.
England & Wales—	Tons.	Tons.
Barrow	224,229	200,146
Blyth	1,394,575	1,879,949
Bristol	1,878,528	1,716,312
Cardiff	6,891,550	8,857,550
Dartmouth	656,466	631,855
Dover	1,469,635	1,433,561
Falmouth	704,599	593,060
Folkestone	721,924	717,531
Goole	741,725	811,405
Grimsby	2,463,433	2,450,855
Hartlepool	901,107	746,231
Harwich	1,104,477	1,082,401
Hull	4,898,678	4,498,216
Liverpool	11,194,192	10,494,338
London	15,049,955	12,419,503
Manchester	2,370,601	2,024,735
Middlesbrough	2,014,278	1,968,380
Newcastle & Shields	7,228,799	8,141,750
Newport	2,119,107	2,843,817
Plymouth	4,256,358	4,135,752
Port Talbot	766,578	1,030,498
Southampton	6,690,785	6,638,421
Sunderland	1,552,741	1,763,311
Swansea	2,157,666	2,715,789
Weymouth	576,258	519,696
Scotland—		
Aberdeen	231,364	138,414
Ardrrossan	306,252	306,644
Burntisland	347,358	504,271
Dundee	482,745	408,249
Glasgow	3,309,395	4,152,645
Grangemouth	947,905	968,324
Greenock	559,384	402,030
Leith	1,419,045	1,494,668
Methil	888,495	1,089,974
Ireland—		
Belfast	616,154	558,660
Derry	499,047	506,880
Cork	2,905,176	2,819,525
Dublin	513,355	281,622

Tonnage (Entered and Cleared) 1922.

Flag.	Entered.	Cleared.
British	44,090,323	45,290,243
Belgium	1,321,764	1,302,572
Denmark	2,484,591	2,444,540
Finland	216,071	227,502
France	3,763,828	3,769,493
Germany	1,819,622	1,848,840
Greece	823,051	855,932
Italy	1,260,061	1,299,319
Japan	904,763	925,124
Netherlands	4,940,727	4,975,216
Norway	5,155,004	5,115,074
Portugal	170,945	184,716
Spain	1,353,710	1,336,283
Sweden	2,359,040	2,390,619
U.S.A.	4,494,100	4,402,357
Other Flags	723,144	719,820
Total	75,881,144	77,137,650

Coastwise Shipping.

The net tonnage of all vessels with cargoes and in ballast engaged in the coasting trade of Great Britain and Ireland in 1913 was 65,273,838 net tons for arrivals and 65,111,086 net tons for departures; in 1922 the net tonnage of arrivals was 51,575,178 (British, 47,189,317 tons) and of departures 51,273,158 (British, 46,884,734 tons).

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.

The carriage and custody of the mails has been maintained by the State "from time immemorial." The telegraphs were transferred to the State on Jan. 28, 1870; the telephones on Jan. 1, 1912. The submarine telegraph cables connecting the British Isles with the various Dominions and Foreign Countries are maintained and worked partly by the State and partly by private companies.

Work of the Post Office.

	1922-23. ^o	1923-24. ^o
Letters	3,300,000,000	3,340,000,000
Postcards	475,000,000	470,000,000
Printed Papers	1,500,000,000	1,615,000,000
Newspapers	180,000,000	160,000,000
Parcels	120,700,000	126,000,000
Registered Letters and Parcels	60,400,000	59,200,000
Express Delivery Services	2,000,000	2,050,000
Telegrams forwarded	70,500,000	68,800,000
Money Orders	14,700,000	14,000,000
Postal Orders	105,700,000	114,400,000
Telephones:		
Trunk Calls	59,500,000	70,300,000
Local Calls	730,000,000	832,000,000
Savings Bank Deposits**	£87,492,000	£83,561,000
Withdrawals, Dividend Payments, &c**	£89,770,000	£85,096,000
Government Stock Accounts open, number**	3,533,000	3,173,000
Licenses issued†	3,200,000	3,400,000
Old - Age Pension Orders paid (number)	47,900,000	48,200,000
Health Insurance Stamps sold.....	£23,800,000	£24,900,000
Unemployment Insurance Stamps sold.....	£31,800,000	£33,600,000

In the case of new business initiated since the beginning of the War, the figures for 1922-23 and 1923-24 are as follow:—

	1922-23. ^o	1923-24. ^o
War Pensions and Allowances paid:		
Number	69,000,000	64,000,000
Amount.....	£60,800,000	£56,700,000
Postal Drafts paid:		
Number	3,300,000	3,700,000
Amount.....	£7,600,000	£8,200,000
War Loan Dividends—Amount.....	£8,900,000	£8,700,000
Savings Certificates—Amount:		
Issued	£39,800,000	£45,200,000
Repaid†	£33,300,000	£40,100,000
Entertainment Tax Stamps sold:		
Amount.....	£600,000	£560,000
Income Tax Stamps sold:		
Amount.....	£300,000	£150,000

Since 1914 telegraph and telephone plant has been extended, as indicated below:—

	March 31, 1914.	March 31, 1924.
Mileage of wire †:		
Overhead	947,392	1,063,372
Underground	1,926,743	3,657,286
Telephone Stations	774,821	1,158,492

^o Excluding Irish Free State. † Including interest.

[†] Excluding submarine cables.

^{**} Figures for calendar years 1922 and 1923.

[‡] Excluding Wireless Licences.

The number of telephones per 100 of population in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, U.S.A., and certain other countries (1923), is shown below:—

U.S.A.	15.0	Great Britain and
Denmark	8.6	N. Ireland (1924) 2.9
Sweden	6.7	Netherlands 2.7
Norway	6.2	Austria 2.2
Switzerland.....	4.6	France 1.5
Germany	3.7	Italy (1921) 0.3

Savings Banks.—On Dec. 31, 1923, there were 11,856,765 active deposit accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks, with the sum of £273,070,983 due to depositors. In 1921 there were 2,340,371 accounts open in the Trustee Savings Banks, with £59,304,794 due to depositors. On Dec. 31, 1923, Government Stock to the amount of £200,450,585 stood to the credit of holders in the books of the Post Office Savings Banks, and £29,442,788 was held for depositors in Trustee Savings Banks (1921).

Wireless Telegraphy.

Post Office as Licensing Authority.—By the Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1904, it was made illegal to install or work wireless telegraphy in the United Kingdom or on board British ships in territorial waters except with the Postmaster General's licence. The Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919, made it compulsory for all British sea-going ships over 1,600 tons to carry wireless apparatus. The Post Office conducts the inspection of such apparatus under the Act, and also the examination of Wireless Operators and Watchers for the Postmaster General's Certificate.

Ship and Shore Service.—The ship and shore stations of the Marconi Company and Lloyds, 10 in number, were bought by the Postmaster General in 1909. The service has since been reorganised and now comprises 12 stations, viz:—Cullercoats, Fishguard, Grimsby, Land's End, Malin Head, Niton, North Foreland, Port Patrick, Seahforth, Valentia, Wick, and Devizes.

Anglo-Continental Wireless Services.—Post Office wireless services, auxiliary to the cable services, are now in operation with the following Continental countries:—Germany, Italy, Poland, Esthonia, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugoslavia, and Roumania.

The services with Germany, Poland and Esthonia are carried on *via* the Stonehaven Station (near Aberdeen), which is also available for communication with Scandinavia and Iceland during cable interruptions; while the services with Italy, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania are carried on *via* the Northolt Station (near London). The latter station is also used for the transmission of news and commercial intelligence intended for reception in certain European countries and for the transmission of press messages to Halifax (Nova Scotia).

Oxford and Cairo Stations.—The high-power stations at Leafeld, near Oxford, and at Abu Zabal, near Cairo, were completed in August, 1921, and April, 1922, respectively, and a regular service between these stations was opened in May, 1922, for the transmission of telegrams from Great Britain on the one hand, and Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Transjordan, Syria, Abyssinia, Erythra, and Italian Somaliland on the other hand. The Oxford station is also used for the broadcasting of the British official news messages, for the transmission of press messages

to Halifax (Nova Scotia), and for long-distance communication with ships.

New Super-power Station at Rugby.—A new super-power station is now in course of erection at Rugby, and is expected to be completed in the spring of 1925. It will have 12 masts at the out-set, each 820 feet high. The aerial will be about 1½ miles long, and about ½ mile wide. A site of about 1½ square miles has been acquired for the purpose. The station will have a power of 1,000 kilowatts and will be capable of communication with any part of the globe.

Marconi Company's Stations at Carnarvon and Ongar.—The only privately-owned wireless stations in this country at present carrying on commercial services with other countries are the Marconi Company's stations at Carnarvon, used for communication with the United States, and at Ongar, used for communication with France, Switzerland, Spain, and Austria. The Anglo-French service has been in operation since January, 1921; the Anglo-Swiss service was opened in April, 1922, and the Anglo-Austrian service in January, 1924. The Anglo-Spanish service, which was in operation before the war, was formerly carried on from Poldhu, but was transferred to Ongar in April, 1922. The Ongar station is also being used as a temporary measure for the service with Canada formerly carried on by the Company's station at Clifden (Ireland), which has now been abandoned. Pending the settlement of the terms of the formal licences which it is proposed to grant to the Company, these stations are being operated under temporary permits.

The approximate expenditure and revenue in connection with the Leafeld (Oxford), Cairo, and Northolt stations during 1923-24 were:—

	Expenditure (including interest and depreciation).	Revenue.
Leafeld (Oxford)	£45,300	£42,200
Cairo	46,000	10,600
Northolt	12,300	7,200

Airships.

The Air Mail Services now in operation are shown on p. 370.

The largest Airship yet constructed was the R36, which was wrecked while over the Humber (Aug. 24, 1921) with the loss of 44 lives. The remaining British airships are as follows:—

R33 ...	cubic feet of gas	1,958,000
R80 ...	" "	1,200,000
R36 ...	" "	2,101,000
R37 ...	" "	2,101,000
L64* ...	" "	1,950,000
L71* ...	" "	2,420,000

Cardington Airship (build-

ing).....cubic feet of gas 5,000,000

The R36 is 672 feet long with a diameter of 78 feet 9 inches and height 91 feet 6 inches; her gross lift is 63.8 tons, and her "disposable lift" 16 tons; her maximum speed is 65 m.p.h., and cruising speed 50 m.p.h., the engines developing 1,570 h.p.; her passenger car is 131 feet long and seats 50 passengers. The L64 is 642 feet long, the L71 is 743 feet long; the R38 had a capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet and was 695 feet in length.

It is estimated that the times by airship for the following journeys would be:—

England-Egypt.....	2½ days.
England-Karachi (India).....	5 "
England-Johannesburg (S. Africa) ..	7 "
England-Perth (W. Australia)	10½ "

* Surrendered Zeppelin airships.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between $55^{\circ} 46'$ and $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between $1^{\circ} 46'$ E. and $50^{\circ} 43'$ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean (which washes the Cornish coast), the Principality of Wales and the Irish Sea. The total area of the kingdom is 50,851 square miles. At the *Census of 1921* the population numbered 33,678,530 (an increase of 1,633,240 in the decennial period).

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division of England into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west and divide England from Scotland, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with their highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being *Urra Moor* (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines there are heights above 2,000 feet in the *Peak of Derbyshire* (highest point 2,088 feet), and in *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated *Wrekin* (1,335 feet), *Long Mynd* (1,674 feet), and *Brown Clee* (1,805 feet); in Herefordshire the *Black Mountain* reaches 2,320 feet, in Worcestershire the *Malvern Hills* reach 1,395 feet, in western Monmouthshire are the *Sugar Loaf* (1,955 feet) and *Coity* (1,905 feet), and the *Cotteswold* (or *Cotswold*) Hills of Gloucestershire contain *Cleeve Cloud* (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the *Cotteswold Hills* to its outflow into the North Sea. The lower river is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge, and small craft reach *Lechlade*, 160 miles from the mouth. The *Thames* is tidal to *Teddington* (60 miles from its mouth), and its upper stream is connected with the *Severn* by a canal at *Lechlade*; the *Wilts* and *Bucks* canal enters at *Abingdon*, and the *Wye* canal at *Reading*. The principal tributaries are the *Cherwell*, *Lee*, *Kennet*, *Wey*, *Mole* and *Medway*. The *Thames* forms county boundaries almost throughout its course, and on its banks are situated the capital of the British Empire; *Windsor Castle*, the home of the Sovereign; *Eton College*, the first of the public schools; and *Oxford*, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of *Plinlimmon* (Wales) and entering England in *Shropshire*, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the *Bristol Channel*, where it receives on the left the *Bristol Avon*, and on the right the *Wye*, its other tributaries being the *Vyrnwy*, *Tern*, *Stour*, *Teme* and *Upper* (or *War-*

wickshire) *Avon*. The *Severn* is tidal below *Gloucester*, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as *Tewkesbury* ($13\frac{1}{2}$ miles above *Gloucester*). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the *Severn* is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the *Gloucester* and *Berkeley Ship Canal* ($16\frac{3}{4}$ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to *Gloucester*, other canals connecting with the *Thames*, *Trent*, *Dee* and *Mersey*. The *Severn Tunnel*, which carries the *Great Western Railway* under the river, 14 miles below the *Sharpness Bridge*, was begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, &c. The tunnel is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles are under the river). Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the *Tyne*, *Wear*, *Tees*, *Ouse* and *Trent* from the *Pennine Range*, the *Great Ouse* (160 miles) from the *Central Plain*, and the *Orwell* and *Stour* from the hills of *East Anglia*. Flowing into the *English Channel* are the *Sussex Ouse* from the *Weald*, the *Itchen* from the *Wiltshire* and *Hampshire Hills*, and the *Axe*, *Teign*, *Dart*, *Tamar* and *Exe* from the *Devonian Hills*; and flowing into the *Irish Sea* are the *Mersey*, *Ribble* and *Eden* from the western slopes of the *Pennines* and the *Derwent* from the *Cumbrian Mountains*. The *English Lakes* are noteworthy rather from their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than from their size. These lie mainly in *Cumberland*, but partly in *Westmorland* and *Lancashire*, the largest being *Windermere* (10 miles long), *Ulleswater* and *Derwentwater*.

Islands.—The *Scilly Islands* form part of the county of *Cornwall*, and are distant 25 miles from *Land's End*. The group consists of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only *St. Mary's*, *Tresco*, *St. Martin's*, *St. Agnes* and *Bryher* being inhabited, the total population in 1921 being 1,749. The capital is *Hugh Town*, in *St. Mary's*. The climate of the *Scilly Islands* is unusually mild, and vegetation is luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. The *Isle of Wight* forms an administrative county and is separated from *Hampshire* by the *Solent* and *Spithead*. The total area is 147 sq. miles, with a population in 1921 of 94,697. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. The capital is *Newport*, at the head of the estuary of the *Medina*, *Cowes* (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are *Ryde*, *Sandown*, *Shanklin*, *Ventnor*, *Freshwater*, *Yarmouth*, *Totland Bay* and *Bembridge*.

Climate.—The south-westerly winds from the *Atlantic Ocean* penetrate to the heart of the country, affecting the temperature of the greater part of the kingdom, and only the coastal regions of the east have a modified continental climate. The mean annual temperature is about 50° Fahrenheit, varying from 52° in the *Scilly Islands* to 48° at the mouth of the *Tweed*, and generally the west of England is mild and wet in winter and cool and less wet in summer, while the east is cool and dry in winter and spring and hot and less dry in summer and autumn, the wettest region being the *Lake district* of *Cumberland* and the driest in the *Thames* estuary and the *Lincolnshire Wash*.

EARLY INHABITANTS.

Prehistoric Man.—A skeleton found at *Galley Hill*, near Northfleet, Kent (in 1895), has been ascribed to a man of Central Asian race of the Early Stone Age, and stone implements of the remote Eolithic, Palæolithic and Neolithic periods are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (presented by Sir C. H. E. Chubb to the Nation in 1908, and now preserved as a national monument). *Stonehenge* (10 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 22½ feet in height), only 16 remaining in position in the outer circle, while two of the five triple sets are still in position in the inner circle. The use for which the temple or monument was erected is the subject of many conjectures.

The Celtic Invasion.—In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age another Celtic race of *Brythons*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C., and in 43 A.D. the conquest of the country was undertaken by the Roman Emperor Claudius, who sent Aulus Plautius with a well-equipped army of 40,000 men, and himself visited Colchester (Camulodunum) and Londinium. The British leader from 48–51 A.D. was *Caractacus* (strictly Caratacus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By 70 A.D. the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boudicca* (strictly Boudicca), Queen of the Iceni (Norfolk), being crushed in 61 A.D. In 122 A.D. the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway), remains of which are still traceable. The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. A well preserved Roman town of about 100 acres was first uncovered in the 18th century at *Silchester* (Calleva Atrebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, and since 1890 the whole site has been investigated. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium (St. Albans) to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. Christianity reached the Roman Province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), the Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attending the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties from the Wash

to Spithead, while about 350 A.D. incursions in the north of Irish (Scotti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders, and Britain was cut off from Rome; officials were no longer sent to the island, the garrison was left to defend itself, and appears to have been driven inland by the Northern and Saxon invaders, and to have been conquered and absorbed by the Celtic inhabitants, whose language and customs re-emerged.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—The Celtic Britons appear to have called in the Saxons to resist the raids of the Picts and Scots, and eventually the *English* (Angles, Saxons and Jutes) drove the Britons into the mountain fastnesses of the West (Strathclyde, Wales and Cornwall), the name of *Welch* (old English *Waelisc* = Foreign) being given to the islanders by the invaders from the continent. The area thus conquered was divided into several kingdoms, of which the chief were Northumbria (Bernicia and Deira), Mercia (Middle Angles), and Wessex. The heathen Angli (whose gods Ti, Woden, Thunor and Frigg are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and the whole of England appears to have been converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welch. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871–901), who resisted the incursions of the Northmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating a Northumbrian revolt under his brother Tostig (aided by an invading army of Harold Hadrada of Norway) at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire (Sept. 25), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* (or *Sautlache*) on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy. Since the *Norman Conquest* all attempts to invade England have been defeated.

ENGLISH COUNTIES.

For Administrative purposes England is divided into 50 *Administrative Counties* (under the Local Government Act of 1888). The boundaries of these Administrative Counties differ in many cases from those of the older Geographical Counties, while the areas of the 73 *County Boroughs* created under the Act of 1888 are excluded from the County Areas, and the population of the Boroughs is separately enumerated. The area, population and chief officers of the Administrative Counties are shown overleaf.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES.

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WHERE the figures for the Administrative County are smaller than those for the Geographical County or Shire the difference is accounted for by the exclusion of County Boroughs.

County or Shire and Capital	Geographical Boundaries.		Administrative Boundaries.	
	Acreage.	Population.	Acreage.	Population.
Bedfordshire (Bedford)	302,942	206,478	302,942	206,478
Berkshire (Reading)	463,830	294,807	454,725	202,533
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury)	479,360	236,209	479,360	236,209
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)	315,168	129,594	315,168	129,594
Cheshire (Chester)	657,950	1,025,423	640,791	625,001
Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	320,559	868,167	320,559
Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,086	273,037	968,598	220,437
Derbyshire (Derby)	650,369	714,539	45,097	584,703
Devonshire (Exeter)	1,671,364	709,488	1,660,948	440,023
Dorsetshire (Dorchester)	625,612	228,258	625,612	228,258
Durham (Durham)	649,244	1,478,506	633,058	943,670
Ely, Isle of (March)	238,073	73,778	238,073	73,778
Essex (Chelmsford)	979,532	1,468,341	964,443	918,111
Gloucestershire (Gloucester)	805,842	757,668	785,088	329,277
Hampshire (Winchester)	958,896	910,333	925,195	410,223
Herefordshire (Hereford)	538,924	113,118	538,924	113,118
Hertfordshire (Hertford)	404,523	333,326	404,523	333,326
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)	233,985	54,748	233,985	54,748
Kent (Maidstone)	975,965	1,141,867	971,990	1,118,129
Lancashire (Lancaster)	1,194,555	4,928,359	1,054,741	1,746,418
Leicestershire (Leicester)	532,779	494,522	524,197	260,332
Lincolnshire	1,705,293	602,105	...	...
Holland (Boston)	263,255	85,225	263,355	85,225
Kesteven (Sleaford)	469,142	108,237	469,142	108,237
Lindsey (Lincoln)	972,796	408,643	963,800	260,294
London (London)	74,850	4,483,249	74,172	4,469,543
Middlesex (Brentford)	148,692	1,253,164	148,692	1,253,164
Monmouthshire (Monmouth)	349,552	450,700	345,048	358,331
Norfolk (Norwich)	1,315,064	504,277	1,303,568	322,914
Northamptonshire (Northampton)	585,148	302,430	581,679	211,507
Northumberland (Alnwick)	1,291,515	746,138	1,278,691	407,397
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham)	540,123	641,134	529,188	378,476
Oxfordshire (Oxford)	479,220	189,558	474,501	132,506
Peterborough, Soke of	53,464	46,954	53,464	46,954
Rutlandshire (Oakham)	97,273	18,368	97,273	18,368
Shropshire (Shrewsbury)	861,800	242,959	861,800	242,959
Somersetshire (Taunton)	1,037,594	465,682	1,032,442	397,034
Staffordshire (Stafford)	741,318	1,349,225	707,177	711,003
Suffolk	848,269	399,988	...	...
East Suffolk (Ipswich)	557,353	291,006	549,241	211,623
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds)	390,916	108,982	390,916	108,982
Surrey (Guildford)	461,833	930,377	452,821	739,500
Sussex	932,471	728,001	...	...
East Sussex (Lewes)	530,555	532,206	517,040	261,253
West Sussex (Chichester)	401,916	195,795	401,916	195,795
Warwickshire (Warwick)	605,275	1,390,092	557,527	342,449
Westmorland (Appleby)	504,917	65,740	504,917	56,740
Wight, Isle of (Newport)	94,146	94,697	94,146	94,697
Wiltshire (Salisbury)	864,101	292,213	864,101	292,213
Worcestershire (Worcester)	458,352	405,876	451,144	301,120
Yorkshire	3,889,432	4,182,735	...	...
East Riding (Beverley)	750,115	460,717	741,073	173,704
North Riding (Northallerton)	1,362,058	456,312	1,357,899	325,209
West Riding (Wakefield)	1,773,529	3,181,654	1,652,647	1,508,610
York City and County	3,730	84,052	3,730	84,052
Total	32,551,768	35,678,530	31,965,683	23,533,348

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

The average heights and weights of men in the United Kingdom have been tabulated as follows. The weights include *clothing*, which is generally calculated at one-twenty-fourth of the whole.

	Average Height.	Average Weight.
Scotsmen	5 ft. 8½ in.	11 st. 11 lb.
Irishmen	5 ft. 8 in.	10 st. 13 lb.
Englishmen	5 ft. 7½ in.	11 st. 1 lb.
Welshmen	5 ft. 6½ in.	11 st. 4 lb.

County, or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1925-6.	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Samuel H. Whitbread, O.B.	Harold Gwynne Allen	Anthony H. Wingfield
(2) Berks	James Herbert Benyon ..	Henry Arthur Benyon	Louis W. Jelf-Petit
(3) Bucks	Col. Lord Cottesloe, V.D.	Maj. H. L. A. Fletcher, M.V.O., D.S.O.	Lord Cottesloe, V.D., T.D..
(4) Cambridge	Charles R. W. Adeane, O.B.	} Harold F. M. Peating Maj. Robert Barbour	(T. Musgrave Francis, D.L. (His Hon. Judge Farrant Hercules Campbell Yates
(5) Isle of Ely	J. L. Luddington		
(6) Cheshire	Col. Sir W. Bromley Davenport, K.C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E., D.S.O.		
(7) Cornwall	John C. Williams	Alnod J. Boger	G. T. Petherick, Col. E. Treffry, O.M.G., O.B.E.
(8) Cumberland	Earl of Lonsdale	Andrew Gibson	G. A. Rimington [C.B.E.
(9) Derby	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.	Capt. H. E. Okeover	H. St. J. D. Raikes, K.C., Lord Coleridge; Sir T. H. Kekewich, Bt.; Sir F. G. Newbolt, K.C.
(10) Devon	Earl Fortescue, K.C.B.	Maj. Rennell Coleridge	J. C. Swinburne-Hanham His Hon. Judge Greenwell, C.B.E.
(11) Dorset	Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	Maj. C. R. E. Radclyffe	Collingwood Hope, K.C., C.B.E.; James Tabor, Sir F. A. Hyett [C.B.E.
(12) Durham	Earl of Durham, K.G.	Lt.-Col. G. M. Stobart, C.B.E., D.S.O.	Duke of Wellington, K.G.
(13) Essex	Lord Lambourne, C.V.O.	Maj. Richard K. Magor	Sir Philip Sidney Stott, Bt. Lt.-Col. Sir M. G. Crofton, Bt., D.S.O.
(14) Gloucester	Earl Beauchamp, K.G.	Sir Philip Sidney Stott, Bt.	Capt. L. H. Green, M.B.E.
(15) Hants	Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B.	Lt.-Col. Sir M. G. Crofton, Bt., D.S.O.	His Hon. Judge Ingham
(16) Isle of Wight	Seely, O.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Capt. L. H. Green, M.B.E.	Sir A. Reynolds; E. A. Mitchell-Innes, K.C., G. F. Rowley [C.B.E.
(17) Hereford	Sir John Cottesloe, Bt.	Sir Charles Nall-Cain, Bt.	Lord Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. Sir Coles Child, Bart. Percy J. Hibbert; J. Open- shaw; F. Brocklehurst; H. W. Deacon, C.B.E.
(18) Hertford	Viscount Hampden, K.C.B., C.M.G.	George Owen Sandys	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.
(19) Huntingdon	Earl of Sandwich	Harold F. M. Peating	F. Acton, C.B.E.
(20) Kent	The Marquess Camden	Sir John Dewrance, K.B.E.	Earl of Ancaster Fitzalan Howard
(21) Lancashire	Lord Shuttleworth	James Leslie Cross	Sir R. Wallace, K.C. Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C. Sir H. M. Jackson, Bt., C.B.E.
(22) Leicester	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bt.	James Leslie Cross	Ernest Barkley Raikes.
(23) Lindsey	Earl of Yarborough	Col. E. K. Cordeaux, C.B.E.	Sir C. Knightley, Bt. (His Hon. Judge Woodcock
(24) Kesteven	Earl of Yarborough	Col. E. K. Cordeaux, C.B.E.	Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.
(25) Holland	Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	Arthur Whitworth	Col. Sir L. Rolleston, K.C.B., D.S.O.; C. C. Curtis; H. Mellish, O.B.
(26) London	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	Henry Walter Peal	Sir Edward L. O'Malley W. H. Neill
(27) Middlesex	Duke of Bedford, K.G.	Capt. C. C. Llewellyn-Williams	R. Lloyd Kenyon Hon. W. B. Lindley
(28) Monmouth	Earl of Leicester, G.C.V.O.	Michael Falcon	Sir R. Hardy, Bt. (Lord Walsingham; C. H. Lomax; R. E. White A. Maitland-Wilson, O.B.E.
(29) Norfolk	Marquess of Exeter	John Allen	G. Cecil Whiteley, K.C. (G. M. Freeman, K.C. W. P. G. Boxall, K.C.
(30) Northampton	Duke of Northumberland, K.G.	Brig.-Gen. B. Fitz-Herbert Widdrington, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Lord Ilkeston
(31) Peterborough, Soke of	Duke of Portland, K.G.	Hugh Michael Seely	Earl of Lonsdale [K.G. His Hon. Judge Randolph, J. W. Willis Bund, C.B.E.
(32) Northumberland	Duke of Marlborough, K.G.	Charles Vincent Sale	(Sir A. Macdonald, Bt. (E. R. Turton, M.P. (W. F. Tempest
(33) Nottingham	Earl of Ancaster	William James Baird	
(34) Oxford	Earl of Powis	Humphrey Sandford	
(35) Rutland	Marquess of Bath, K.G.	Maj. M. F. Cely-Trevilian	
(36) Salop	Earl of Dartmouth, K.C.B.	Maj. Bertram Hardy	
(37) Somerset	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt., C.B.	Col. W. G. Carwardine- Probert, O.B.E.	
(38) Stafford	Lord Ashcombe, C.B.	Cuthbert E. Heath, O.B.E.	
(39) Suffolk, E.	Lord Leonfield	Lt.-Com. H. S. Egerton, R.N., D.S.C.	
(40) " W.	Lord Leigh	Lt.-Col. J. H. Coldwell- Horsfall	
(41) Surrey	Lord Hothfield	Oswald W. E. Hedley	
(42) Sussex, E.	Earl of Radnor	Maj. Gerard James Buxton	
(43) " W.	Viscount Cobham	Owen Francis Grazebrook	
(44) Warwick	Lord Deramore	Lt.-Col. W. H. Anthony	
(45) Westmorland	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt., O.B.	Wharton, O.B.E., V.D. A.D.C.	
(46) Wilts	Earl of Harewood		
(47) Worcester			
(48) Yorks, E.R.			
(49) " N.R.			
(50) " W.R.			

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of U.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
(1) Duke of Bedford, K.G.	J. B. Graham	Lt.-Col. F. A. D. Stevens, C.B.E.	Prof. H. R. Kenwood, C.M.G., M.B.
(2) James Herbert Beynon	H. J. C. Neobard, O.B.E. [LL.B.]	Lt.-Col. A. Poulton, C.B.E.	G. C. Taylor, O.B.E., M.D.
(3) L.H. West, O.B.E., LL.D.	G. C. Crouch, M.C.	Maj. O. Mayne, O.B.E.	S. J. C. Holden, M.D.
(4) M. V. J. Webber	A. Tabrum, O.B.E.	W. Varney Webb	Frank Robinson, M.D.
(5) Sir William H. Clarke	C. E. Copeman, C.M.G.	Maj. W. R. Harteup, C.B.E.	James P. Walker, M.D.
(6) Sir William Hodgson	Reginald Potts	Lt.-Col. P. Malcolm, D.S.O., M.V.O.	Meredith Young, M.D.
(7) Henry Grylls	W. Leslie Platts	Lt.-Col. H. B. Protheroe-Smith, (Vacant)	E. M. Clarke, M.D.
(8) Rev. Canon A. Sutton,	C. C. Hodgson, O.B.E.	Maj. F. R. Anley	F. H. Morison, M.D.
(9) E. C. Barnes, C.B.E. ...	N. J. Hughes-Hallett, O.B.E.		Walter M. Ash, F.R.C.S.
(10) Sir Henry Lopes, Bt. ...	Brian S. Miller	Capt. H. R. Vyvyan	G. Adkins, M.D.
(11) Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P.	J. Leslie Torr	Major L. W. Peel Yates	J. Elliott Robinson, M.B.
(12) T. Clarke Major	Harold Jevons	George Morley, C.B.E.	T. E. Hill, O.B.E., M.B.
(13) W. Chisenhale-Marsh.	J. H. Gould	Capt. J. A. Unett, D.S.O.	W. A. Bullough, M.B.
(14) Lt.-Col. R. J. Kerr	E. T. Gardom, O.B.E.	Maj. F. L. S. Clarke	J. Middleton Martin, M.D.
(15) Earl of Northbrook	F. Viccars Barber	Maj. St. A. B. Warde	R. A. Lyster, M.D.
(16) Sir G. Baring, Bt.	John Dufton	Capt. H. C. Adams-Connor, M.V.O.	James Fairley, M.D.
(17) George Cresswell	E. W. Maples, O.B.E.	Capt. H. F. M. Munro...	Peter Lowe, M.B.
(18) E. B. Barnard, O.B.E.	Sir C. E. Longmore, K.C.B.	Lt.-Col. A. L. Law	H. Hyslop Thomson, M.D.
(19) G. F. Rowley	J. Percy Maule	Lt.-Col. A. G. Chichester, O.B.E.	C. B. Moss-Blundell, M.D.
(20) Col. F. S. W. Cornwallis, C.B.E.	W. B. Prosser, O.B.E.	Maj. H. E. Chapman, O.B.E.	Alfred Greenwood, M.D.
(21) Sir H. F. Hibbert, Bart.	G. Hammond Ether-ton, O.B.E.	Sir H. P. P. Lane, C.B.E., M.V.O.	J. J. Butterworth, M.D.
(22) Lt.-Col. R. E. Martin, C.M.G.	W. J. Freer	E. Holmes, O.B.E.	T. Robinson, M.D.
(23) Lord Heneage	Eric W. Scorer	{ Capt. C. Mitchell-Innes, C.B.E.	{ R. Ashleigh Glegg, M.D.
(24) Sir C. Welby, Bt., C.B.	A. D. Piper		{ A. H. Lowe, M.B.
(25) J. W. Glead, M.A.	H. C. Marris		{ H. D. Jennings, M.B.
(26) (see pp. 535-538)	John Dix	(Metrop. Police Area)	F. N. Kay Menzies, M.D.
(27) Benjamin Todd	E. S. W. Hart, M.B.E.	(Metrop. Police Area)	John Tate, M.R.C.S.
(28) Rt. Hon. T. Richards	Thomas Hughes	Victor Bosanquet	D. Rocyn Jones, C.B.E., M.B.
(29) Russell J. Colman	Hugh Christopher Davies	Capt. J. H. Mander	J. T. C. Nash, M.D.
(30) Sir A. de Capell Brooke	H. Millington, O.B.E.	{ J. D. K. MacCallum, C.B.E.	{ C. E. Paget, M.R.C.S.
(31) Marquess of Exeter ...	Walter J. Deacon ...		{ C. Rolleston, M.D.
(32) Sir F. Blake, Bt., C.B.	Charles D. Forster ...	Capt. F. James, O.B.E. ...	W. F. J. Whitley, M.D.
(33) Viscount Galway, O.B.	K. Tweedale Mealy	Col. F. J. Lemon, D.S.O., [D.S.O., R.N.]	T. E. Holmes, M.D.
(34) W. H. Ashhurst, C.B.E.	James Rose, M.A. ...	Capt. E. K. Arbuthnot, Fredk. Wm. Golder	Charles Coles, M.D.
(35) Earl of Ancaster	B. A. Adam	Maj. Jack Becke	C. Rolleston, M.D.
(36) Col. H. H. Heywood-Lonsdale, D.S.O.	F. Crowte		James Wheatley, M.D.
(37) J. Cooke Hurle	G. I. Simey	Lt.-Col. H. C. Metcalfe, Col. Hon. G. A. Anson, C.B.E. M.V.O.	W. G. Savage, M.D.
(38) Sir R. Hardy, Bart. ...	R. Eustace-Joy, M.A.		W. D. Carruthers, M.D.
(39) C. H. Lomax	Cecil Oakes, LL.M. ...	Capt. J. G. Mayne, O.B.E.	Bernard Wood-White, M.D.
(40) Marquess of Bristol, M.V.O.	L. G. Hensman Munsey	Maj. E. P. Prest	A. H. Bygott, M.D.
(41) H. A. Powell	T. W. Weeding	Capt. M. L. Sant	Joseph Cates, M.D.
(42) Sir A. R. Sargeant ...	H. J. T. McIlveen	Col. G. M. Ormerod, D.S.O.	A. G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S.
(43) Lord Leconfield	S. Thornely	A. S. Williams	R. D. Smedley, M.D.
(44) Lord Algernon Percy	E. Field	Capt. J. T. Brinkley, O.B.E. (Vacant)	A. Hamilton Wood, M.D.
(45) Col. J. W. Weston, M.P.	H. Greenwood, LL.B.		W. E. Henderson, M.B.
(46) Marquess of Bath, K.G.	W. L. Bown	Lt.-Col. H. Llewellyn, D.S.O.	C. E. Tangye, M.D.
(47) J. W. W. Bund, C.B.E.	C. H. Bird	Lt.-Col. H. S. Walker, C.B.E.	(Vacant)
(48) Lord Deramore	J. R. Procter	Capt. P. J. Sillitoe	R. L. Thornley, M.D.
(49) Sir H. B. Peirse, Bt. ...	H. G. Thornley, O.B.E.	Maj. Sir R. L. Bower, K.B.E., C.M.G. [C.M.G.]	Harry Mason, M.D.
(50) Sir J. P. Hinchliffe ...	F. A. Darwin	Col. J. d'Ewes Coke,	J. R. Kaye, M.B.

the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city has an area of 31,625 acres (about 49 square miles), with a population at the census of 1921 of 519,239. The principal industries are the manufacture of heavy steel (armour plates, rails, tyres, axles, engine castings, &c.), cutlery, and instruments, in addition to engines and general machinery, tanning, confectionery, bicycles, iron and brass founding, silver refining, brush making, and many other industries. Sheffield plate (silver rolled on other metals) made during the years 1742-1840, when electroplating superseded the process, is greatly prized by collectors.

The principal buildings are the 14th century Parish Church (St. Peter's), the Town Hall (1897), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), Corn Exchange, Market Hall, Museum, Mappin Art Gallery, Ruskin Museum and the University.

The Saxon town of *Escafeld* was created a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Chief Magistrate becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. The Corporation includes 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors. Sheffield returns 7 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925-1926), J. Benson.

Recorder, William James Waugh, K.C. (1915).

Master Cutler (1925-1926), T. R. Ellin.

Town Clerk, William E. Hart (1913).

Clerk of the Peace, G. E. Smith.

BRISTOL

BRISTOL (Gloucester and Somerset), astride the River Avon and within 8 miles of the estuary of the River Severn (Bristol Channel), is a city and seaport 119 miles W. of London, with a municipal area of 18,445 acres (29 square miles) and a population at the census of 1921 of 376,975.

The principal industries are shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco factories, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, breweries, and copper, lead and iron works. The docks comprised within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the westward of the river entrance. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1921 was 2,965,014 tons, and of those cleared 2,898,138 tons, the value of the seaborne trade being stated at £41,328,272 for 1921. The principal imports are grain, fruit, oils, ore, timber, hides, cattle and general merchandise, and the chief exports are galvanised iron, tinplates, machinery, manufactured oils, chemicals, strontia, and unmanufactured clay.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (rebuilt by Street 1868-1888), the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, goodliest and most famous parish church in England"), and the 15th century Temple Church, are Canynges' House, the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, St. Peter's Hospital, the Council House, Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Colston Hall, the University and Clifton College. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by I. K. Brunel (the designer of the *Great Eastern*) in 1836, but was not completed until 1866.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest, and in 1899 its Chief Magistrate (Sir Herbert Ashman) became a Lord Mayor.

The Corporation includes 23 Aldermen and 69 Councillors. The city returns 5 members to Parliament. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925-1926), Frank Moore.

High Steward, His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, T.D.

Recorder, William Blake Odgers, K.C. (1912).

Sheriff, F. Burris.

Town Clerk, Edmund J. Taylor.

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 9,359 acres (about 15 square miles), with a population of 287,150 at the census of 1921.

Hull is the principal seaport for shipping the manufactures of Yorkshire and Lancashire to Northern Europe, and among its principal imports are grain from Russia and America and timber from Scandinavia, in addition to iron, fish, butter (from Denmark and Siberia), and fruit. The net tonnage of the shipping entered and cleared in 1919 was upwards of 3,000,000 tons, the value of the seaborne trade of the port being stated at £148,023,115 for 1919, and at £172,951,919 for 1920.

The chief buildings, in addition to the Docks, are the Parish Church (Holy Trinity), 272 feet in length (the longest parish church in England), the Guildhall (1915), Exchange (1866), Chamber of Commerce, Corn Exchange, Market Hall, City Hall, Custom House Dock Offices, Royal Institution (1854), Wilberforce's House and Trinity House (1753). A Municipal Art Gallery is in course of establishment under the gift of Mr. T. R. Ferens.

The name of *Wike-upon-Hull* was changed to Kingston-upon-Hull by Edward I. in the 13th century. The town was incorporated in 1576 and made a county borough in 1888. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. Hull returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens, P.C.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925-1926), F. P. Finn.

Recorder, Henry Thomas Kemp, K.C. (1917).

Sheriff, George Henry Jefferson.

Town Clerk, H. A. Learoyd, M.A., LL.B.

Coroner, Col. John Dwyne, M.D.

BRADFORD

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 192 miles N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is the centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 22,879 acres (about 36 square miles), with a population at the 1921 census of 285,979.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works, and quarries of freestone.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church), are the Town Hall (1873), Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904), commemorating the inventor of the power loom, Temperance Hall (1837), Grammar School, Technical College (1882), and the Mechanics' Institute (1832).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a county borough in 1888, and a city in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors. Bradford returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925-1926), Joseph Stringer. Recorder, Thomas Rowland Drake Wright (1905). Stipendiary Magistrate, Beaumont Morice (1914). Town Clerk, N. L. Fleming (1920).

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland), on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 8,452 acres (13 square miles) and a population of 278,400 at the Census of 1921.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the neighbourhood of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. Its exports include coal, chemicals, pig iron, iron and steel manufactures and machinery; the chief imports being wheat and grain, fruits, iron, iron ore and steel, petroleum, sulphur ore, timber and wood, and potatoes. The net tonnage of ships cleared in 1921 was 7,343,323 tons. The chief industries are shipbuilding, metal works and machinery, chemicals, glass, brick, tile and earthenware, and rope making.

The principal buildings include the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (14th century), St. George Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1658), Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery, Wood Memorial Hall (1870) and the Custom House. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by four bridges, of which the old High Level Bridge (1849) was designed by Robert Stephenson and carries the railway and roadway; the new High Level (Edward VII.) Bridge (1906) carries the railway only.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county borough, and in 1859 was incorporated. The City Corporation now includes a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors. Newcastle-upon-Tyne returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925-1926), Anthony Oates. Recorder, His Honour Llewellyn Archer Atherley Jones, K.C., (1906). Sheriff, Robert Jackson Thompson. Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Arthur Maule Oliver, O.B.E. (1907).

NOTTINGHAM.

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire), the principal manufacturing centre of hosiery and lace, stands on the left bank of the Trent, where the tributary stream Leen enters the river, 125 miles N.N.W. of London. The municipal area is 10,935 acres (17 square miles), and includes an open market-place of 5½ acres in the centre of the city, with a population at the Census of 1921 of 262,624.

The city is connected with the North Sea and the Atlantic by the river Trent and Canals and is

an important railway centre. The principal industries are cotton, silk and merino hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning engineering and cycle works, brewing, and the manufacture of tobacco, &c.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), St. Mary's St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842-4), the Guildhall and Sessions Court (1887), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, Exchange, University College, Hospital and Eye Infirmary.

Snotengaham or *Notingeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation comprises a Mayor, 16 Aldermen and 48 Councillors. The city returns 4 members to Parliament.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1925-1926), Charles Fould. Recorder, Hugo J. Young, K.C. (1920). Sheriff (1925-1926), Samuel George Ward. Town Clerk (1912) and Clerk of the Peace (1921), William John Board, O.B.E. City Coroner, Charles Lambert Rothera, B.A.

THE FIFTY LARGEST TOWNS IN ENGLAND.
(Census of 1921.)

London	4,483,249	East Ham	143,304
Birmingham	919,438	Brighton	142,427
Liverpool	803,818	Middlesbrough	131,103
Manchester	730,551	Derby	129,836
Sheffield	490,724	Leyton	128,432
Leeds	458,320	Coventry	126,205
Bristol	377,061	Walthamstow	127,441
West Ham	300,905	Blackburn	126,630
Hull	287,013	Gateshead	124,514
Bradford	285,979	Stockport	123,315
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	274,955	Norwich	120,653
Nottingham	262,628	Preston	117,426
Portsmouth	247,343	South Shields	116,667
Stoke-on-Trent	240,440	Huddersfield	110,120
Leicester	234,190	Southend-on-Sea	106,081
Salford	234,150	Burnley	103,175
Plymouth	209,857	St. Helens	102,675
Croydon	200,262	Wolverhampton	102,373
Bolton	178,678	Blackpool	99,640
Willesden	165,669	Halifax	99,129
Southampton	160,997	Walsall	96,964
Sunderland	159,100	Newport, Mon.	92,369
Tottenham	146,695	Reading	92,274
Birkenhead	145,592	Bournemouth	91,770
Oldham	145,007	Northampton	90,923

Urban and Rural Population.

The population of England and Wales in 1926 Urban and 672 Rural Districts showed the following changes at the Census of 1921 compared with that of 1911:—

	1911	1921
Population—		
Urban	28,162,936	30,034,385
Rural	7,907,556	7,850,857
Percentage of Total—		
Urban	78.1	79.3
Rural	21.9	20.7

In 1891 the percentages were Urban 79.0, Rural 20.0; in 1901, 77.0 and 23.0.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Popu- lation, 1921.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1925-26. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths			
England :						
Abingdon, Berks.....	7,167	16'4	11'6	32,286	J. D. Godfrey	W. Carlyle Croasdel.
Accrington, Lancs.....	43,610	13'4	13'9	260,583	C. Wilkinson	Arthur Hy. Aitken.
Acton, Middlesex.....	61,314	18'4	11'2	535,341	Richard J. Hewett..	William Hodson.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk ..	2,892	15'33	10'6	11,422	Walter Hill.....	Henry C. Casley.
Aldershot, Hants.....	28,756	20'3	11'1	167,949	J. May	D. L. Griffiths, O.B.E.
Aldover, Hants.....	8,560	19'9	11'9	41,000	R. B. C. Kendall ..	Thos. E. Longman.
Appleby, Westmorland...	1,786	14'66	15'83	11,869	William J. Woof ..	Guy H. Herlis.
Arundel, W. Sussex.....	2,741	11'6	10'9	13,939	R. W. Pearson, M.B.	Arthur Holmes.
Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancs	44,200	17'7	14'3	233,087	J. A. Wild	Fredk. W. Bromley.
Aylesbury, Bucks.....	12,114	16'20	13'01	65,024	C. F. Adkins	Harold Crookes.
Bacup, Lancs.....	21,256	16'9	13'0	113,640	H. Whitehead	Allen G. Broom.
Banbury, Oxon.....	13,347	16'47	11'07	74,309	Theo. Clark.....	Arthur Stockton.
Barnsley, Yorks (W.R.)...	68,991	26'53	14'84	265,226	Herbert Foulstone..	A. D. Mason.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,409	16'6	15'3	67,041	Dr. J. C. Dixey	J. H. L. Brewer.
Barrow-in-Furness, Lancs.	74,254	16'19	11'5	441,117	C. G. B. Ellison	Leonard Hewlett.
Basingstoke, Hants.....	12,718	16'17	11'09	87,407	Charles Bowman ..	R. H. Wanklyn.
BATH, Somerset.....	68,648	13'2	11'7	430,817	Cedric Chivers	J. B. Ogden, M.A., LL.B. [M.C.]
Batley, Yorks (W.R.)	36,151	18'3	13'3	182,067	John W. Schofield..	Thos. Edgar Craik.
Becles, E. Suffolk.....	7,077	15'5	10'16	32,097	Herbert Alfred King	W. Bryan Forward.
Bedford (Town & County)	40,247	24'0	11'0	228,794	G. H. Barford.....	H. Darlow, B.A., LL.M.
Berwick-upon-Tweed.....	13,994	21'12	11'52	64,668	A. Doring	J. W. Porter.
Beverley, Yorks (E.R.) ..	13,460	19'3	14'7	59,220	R. H. Wood	J. Deunett.
Bewdley, Worcestershire	2,758	20'8	15'5	9,377	A. R. Maunders	Stanley Hemingway
Bexhill, E. Sussex.....	20,363	12'17	11'46	235,883	F. B. Bending.....	S. J. Taylor.
Bideford, Devon.....	9,125	15'82	13'05	41,100	John Moore Meth- erell	Wm. Britton Seldon.
Birkenhead, Cheshire ..	145,592	21'9	11'9	894,919	R. Pilling Fletcher	Ernest W. Tame.
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick.	919,438	19'2	11'6	5,595,155	* (See p. 500)	F. Lavender.
Bishop's Castle, Salop ..	1,268	8'6	16'5	5,366	Major H. R. Sykes..	Sir Lewis Beard.
Blackburn, Lancs.....	129,400	15'3	13'0	747,746	James Stanworth ..	D. L. Harbottle, LL.B.
Blackpool, Lancs.....	73,800	14'76	14'43	937,523	T. Bickerstaffe	W. H. Wilson.
Blandford Forum, Dorset	3,194	15'19	13'02	16,511	James T. Rankin ..	J. Leigh Turner.
Blyth, Northumberland...	31,833	14'0	26'74	161,054	T. C. Heatley, M.B.E.	John Pethybridge.
Bodmin, Cornwall.....	5,527	11'25	9'20	25,174	A. Browning Lyne...	Samuel Parker.
Bolton, Lancs.....	178,683	17'6	14'0	1,118,743	Percy Knott	J. Spencer Tumilty.
Bottle, Lancs.....	76,487	23'4	11'6	609,225	Thomas Harris	Edmund Waite.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	16,100	19'6	13'0	59,843	Arnold K. Turner ..	Herbert Ashling.
Bournemouth, Hants.....	91,770	13'16	13'85	959,439	H. J. Thwaites	Charles Eric Barnes.
Brackley, Northants.....	2,373	17'8	17'4	13,676	G. F. Spiers.....	(See pp. 502-3)
BRADFORD, Yorks.....	285,979	16'94	14'86	2,414,710	Hubert G. Horne ..	Jas. Hughes Cooksey
Bridgnorth, Salop.....	5,143	16'31	14'73	27,259	Walter Deacon	Arthur King.
Bridgwater, Somerset ..	15,968	18'99	11'49	69,888	W. A. Storr.....	George Melvin.
Bridlington, Yorks (E.R.)	22,768	15'7	13'44	131,319	Frederick Weeks ..	Austen Whetham.
Bridport, Dorset.....	5,910	8'6	6'7	28,140	Albert N. Denham ..	P. T. Grove, LL.B.
Brighouse, Yorks (W.R.) ..	20,610	14'66	14'08	126,790	J. Lord Thompson..	J. H. Rothwell, C.B.E.
Brighton, E. Sussex.....	135,802	15'41	13'56	987,137	* (See p. 502)	F. H. Norman.
BRISTOL, Glos. and Som.	376,975	20'1	12'8	2,054,349	R. C. B. Sharp	G. H. M. Barker, LL.B.
Bromley, Kent.....	35,070	15'1	11'1	297,841	James Sutcliffe	Colin Campbell.
Buckingham.....	3,059	15'5	16'6	19,284	C. M. Livens	J. B. Chapman, O.B.E.
Burnley, Lancs.....	103,175	16'45	14'8	641,922	Tom Hartley	Richard Moore.
Burton-upon-Trent.....	48,909	19'55	11'70	301,753	S. Street	V. C. Procter.
Bury, Lancs.....	56,426	15'54	14'66	369,932	T. H. Cooper	H. G. Curtis.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk.....	16,050	16'08	12'54	109,628	John F. Bodinnar ..	C. O. Gough.
Buxton, Derbysh.....	15,651	16'39	10'45	16,315	Edward O. Brown...	Cecil H. Kemp.
Caer, Wilts.....	3,640	10'8	12'2	423,309	G. Pope	Henry Fielding.
Cambridge.....	59,262	14'1	11'8	126,330	G. E. Edmondson ..	A. H. Collingwood, O.B.E.
CANTERBURY, Kent.....	23,738	18'5	12'9	320,563	A. E. Townsend.....	John Adams Forward
CARLISLE, Cumberland...	52,710	20'03	13'8	20,211	George A. Rosenberg	Edward B. Lee.
Chard, Somerset.....	4,372	17'99	12'45	190,446	H. Wright.....	G. E. Barford.
Chatham, Kent.....	42,665	17'2	11'1	144,512	W. J. M. Dicks	Robt. Owen Seacombe
Chelmsford, Essex.....	20,761	17'57	9'71	343,927	R. A. James.....	P. B. Beecroft, LL.D
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48,444	14'22	12'55	92,264	John Welsh.....	J. Husband Dickson.
Chepping Wycombe, Beks.	21,952	18'9	8'0	246,617		
CHESTER.....	40,794	19'46	13'76			

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Popu- lation, 1921	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1925-26. † Lord Mayor. ‡ Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)
		Births	Deaths			
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	61,236	23.0	11.56	237,851	Harry Cropper	Parker Morris, LL.P.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex	12,410	16.79	11.19	62,023	A. F. Lewis	J. W. Loader Cooper.
Chippenhams, Wilts.	7,713	...	...	32,000	E. Thurston	(Vacant).
Chipping Norton, Oxon.	3,522	18.2	11.9	13,283	John H. Hartwell	Frank W. Morris.
Chorley, Lancs.	30,576	18.2	13.0	157,650	A. Gillett	John Mills.
Christchurch, Hants.	6,991	16.3	11.0	38,667	F. E. Abbott	John Druiitt.
Cinque Ports (see Dover). Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich, also Rye and Winchelsea	...	...	...	...	Lord Warden, Earl Beauchamp K.G. (1913)	Registrar:— R. E. Knocker, Dover.
Cliitheroe, Lancs.	12,204	13.2	12.3	51,516	W. H. Seedall	W. Self Weeks, F.S.A.
Colchester, Essex	43,393	16.9	11.3	205,031	A. W. Piper	Hy. Chas. Wanklyn.
Colne, Lancs.	24,755	14.2	12.5	151,178	J. W. Hird	Alfred Varley.
Congleton, Cheshire	11,764	20.1	19.5	44,224	C. W. Whitter	Edward A. Plant.
COVENTRY, Warwick	128,205	16.9	9.3	578,080	Frank Snape	Fredk. Smith, B.A.
Crewe, Cheshire	46,477	15.5	11.35	180,237	E. Nixon	Harold S.K. Feltham.
Croydon, Surrey	191,500	17.6	11.6	1,386,086	A. J. Campden Field	Dr. J. M. Newnham.
Darlington, Durham	65,866	21.5	11.9	464,600	A. J. Best	H. Hopkins.
Dartmouth, Devon	7,201	15.5	14.6	38,049	Dr. H. J. Campbell	J. J. R. Day.
Darwen, Lancs.	37,913	16.28	14.90	218,706	Waiter Knowles	Harry Rowell
Daventry, Northants.	3,518	18.16	12.20	17,448	L. H. Johnson	Geo. E. Foster.
Deal, Kent	12,290	15.9	13.2	68,846	M. Montgomery	Douglas A. Daniels.
Derby	132,400	19.2	11.3	769,550	Samuel Collis	G. Trevelyan Esq.
Devises, Wiltshire	6,035	18.0	13.4	29,908	Frederick Chivers	Joseph T. Jackson.
Dewsbury, Yorks (W.R.)	54,165	17.8	14.3	305,546	J. E. Kilburn	Holland Booth.
Doncaster, Yorks (W.R.)	54,052	21.4	12.0	384,590	E. J. Dowson	W. Bagshaw, O.B.E.
Dorchester.	9,554	16.9	11.5	...	A. J. Rossiter	J. A. Hands.
Dover, Kent	39,985	19.65	10.80	209,865	William Henry East	R. E. Knocker.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,588	22.80	16.0	22,513	F. J. Evered	Arthur V. Holyoake
Dudley, Worcestershire	55,874	22.4	11.2	220,427	J. Snellie	Geoffrey Knowles.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,493	16.05	12.7	95,418	A. E. Grundy	Ernest Barlow.
Dunstable, Beds.	8,894	15.41	10.97	37,271	Miss Lucy Dales	J. Murray Coombs.
DURHAM.	17,346	21.6	14.7	80,118	P. J. Waite	G. A. Carpenter.
Ealing, Middlesex	67,753	14.3	11.1	585,099	George H. Gabb	George E. Brydges.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	62,030	12.1	10.88	519,942	C. J. Knight	Hy. West Porgue.
East Ham, Essex	143,304	17.8	9.9	634,158	E. Spanabani	C. Eustace Wilson.
East Retford, Notts	13,412	21.6	14.0	54,474	W. R. Howell	Wm. Percival Jones.
Eccles, Lancs.	44,242	17.47	11.97	239,593	J. W. Ireland	Edwin Parkes.
Edmonton, Middlesex	66,809	19.7	10.1	248,438	T. J. Harington	F. W. Claxton.
ELY, I. of Ely	7,690	17.8	14.98	54,380	† William Theobald	A. K. Campbell.
Enfield, Middlesex	60,738	17.58	9.39	353,820	† A. Burrage	T. W. Scott.
Evesham, Worcestershire	8,685	...	...	44,508	H. Masters	Thomas Allard Cox.
EXETER	59,608	16.79	11.8	442,473	William Brock, O.B.E.	H. Lloyd Parry.
Eye, E. Suffolk	1,835	24.5	10.8	8,466	Miss Mary E. Short	O.B.E., B.A.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,318	17.41	12.78	60,649	T. A. Webber	Harold Barnes.
Faversham, Kent	10,870	15.9	11.2	47,923	J. W. Vidan	Ernest P. Skinner.
Folkestone, Kent	37,410	15.6	11.5	286,413	E. J. Bishop	Guy Tassell.
Fowey, Cornwall	1,982	16.51	8.51	19,950	John G. Lewarne	Arthur Fred. Kidson.
Gateshead, Durham	125,142	24.6	14.2	503,091	Thomas Peacock	H. S. Graham.
Gillingham, Kent	54,038	19.4	10.2	202,496	J. Bate	William Swinburne.
Glastonbury, Somerset	4,297	16.43	11.66	19,588	R. Clark	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glossop, Derby	20,528	14.9	15.2	129,163	William Jackson	R. T. Gould, M.A.
GLOUCESTER	51,330	19.0	12.6	329,524	William Jones	George H. Lea.
Godalming, Surrey	9,193	15.7	10.3	55,471	W. F. Paine	G. Shethfield Blakeway
Godmanchester, Hunts.	2,034	...	...	14,228	Frederick Searle	T. Percival Whately.
Grantham, Lincoln	18,902	17.8	10.9	108,031	H. Beden	Kenneth Hunnibun.
Gravesend, Kent	31,171	18.2	12.1	177,976	Henry Hinkley	Aubrey Henry Malim
Grimsby, Lincoln	83,600	21.54	12.76	355,136	E. Harrison	Hy. H. Brown, B.A.
Guildford, Surrey	26,000	15.3	12.3	202,309	J. B. Rapkins	J. W. Jackson, O.B.E.
Halifax, Yorks (W.R.)	100,700	14.9	15.3	640,672	William Smith	Charles H. Wood.
Harrogate, Yorks (W.R.)	38,938	10.7	13.9	277,655	Sir A. E. Bain, K.B.E.	Percy Saunders.
Hartlepool, Durham	21,300	27.8	10.64	88,074	W. O. Atkinson	Jos. Turner Taylor.
Harwich, Essex	13,036	20.7	10.8	47,707	Albert R. H. Peake	Percy Smallman.
Hastings, Lancs.	17,485	11.8	13.8	108,979	J. Lord	A. J. Hanslip Ward.
Hastings, E. Sussex	66,496	12.9	12.9	529,781	William J. Fellows	W. Musgrove.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,321	26.5	16.6	4,094	A. Park	D. W. Jackson.
Helston, Cornwall	2,616	...	...	9,888	Wm. James Johns	J. Watson.
Hemel Hempstead, Herts.	13,832	21.67	10.3	81,280	H. Anderson	Jos. Walker Tyacke.
Hendon, Middlesex	56,014	17.45	8.76	631,447	† H. S. Roberts	Alfred E. Usher.
						Hy. Humphries.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value.	Mayor, 1925-26. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk. (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths			
Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.	6,841	18 '4	10 '3	34,437	W. J. Susman.....	Alfred Caldecott
HEREFORD.....	23,324	16 '7	13 '3	139,183	Edward F. Bulmer..	Robert Battersby.
Hertford.....	10,712	16 '3	10 '5	61,427	Alex. Parkis Ginn..	Alfred Baker.
Heywood, Lancs.....	27,280	16 '7	14 '8	161,782	Arthur Firth	George G. Bouchier.
High Wycombe, Bucks...	...	...	...	...	See "Chepping Wycombe."	
Higham Ferrers, N'thants	2,851	14 '1	12 '1	10,762	Mrs. Elizab. Simpson	F. J. Simpson.
Honiton, Devon.....	3,090	18 '4	10 '6	18,438	Mrs. J. M. Phillips...	Edward Wm. Hellier.
Hounsey, Middlesex.....	87,691	13 '7	10 '4	742,165	W. G. Barringer.....	E. B. Croaswell.
Hove, E. Sussex.....	46,519	11 '85	14 '35	492,236	H. E. Close	W. Jernyn Harri- son, B.A.
Huddersfield, Yorks.....	110,102	14 '33	13 '97	841,313	Law Taylor	J. Henry Field, LL.B.
HULL, Yorks (E.E.).....	287,150	22 '4	23 '2	1,609,472	*(See p. 502.)	
Huntingdon.....	4,194	18 '3	12 '3	24,367	W. H. Clayton.....	J. W. Winter.
Hyde, Cheshire.....	33,437	14 '7	14 '0	191,156	J. Hibbert	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Hythe, Kent.....	7,764	13 '2	11 '5	49,591	R. Price	Herbert Stainer.
Ilford, Essex.....	85,191	17 '02	9 '94	523,706	† Rev. H. Dunnico, M.A.	A. Partington.
Ilkeston, Derby.....	32,269	21 '65	10 '98	117,491	G. W. Woollicroft..	S. F. James, O.B.E.
Ipwich, E. Suffolk.....	79,383	17 '3	9 '68	458,720	K. J. Badshah.....	A. Moffat.
Jarrow-on-Tyne, Durham	35,590	26 '26	16 '46	145,816	John William Hardy	Geo. Johnson.
Keighley, Yorks (W.R.)..	41,942	14 '68	14 '41	222,304	Arthur Smith.....	Smith Terry.
Kendal, Westmorland.....	14,149	19 '47	15 '39	91,275	Edward W. Wakefield	John E. Bolton.
Kidderminster, Worcs...	27,122	16 '85	12 '73	113,241	Thomas Griffin.....	J. H. Thurstfield, M.C.
King's Lynn, Norfolk.....	19,968	18 '63	13 '63	93,261	Mrs. Flor. A. Coxon	J. W. Woolstencroft
Kingston-upon-Thames...	39,484	17 '5	10 '3	265,939	George D. Densham	Harold Alb. Winser.
Lancaster.....	40,212	15 '6	13 '9	225,114	E. Roberts	R. M. Middleton.
Lancunston, Cornwall...	3,981	15 '16	14 '90	18,439	Herbert Haskin	Stuart L. Peter.
Leamington, Warwick...	28,946	15 '4	13 '9	206,331	Alfred Holt.....	Leo Rawlinson.
LEEDS, Yorks (W.R.).....	458,320	18 '1	14 '3	3,022,378	*(See p. 501.)	
LEICESTER.....	234,190	18 '1	12 '12	1,425,176	George Banton	H. A. Pritchard.
Leigh, Lancs.....	45,545	17 '6	12 '1	234,464	H. Isherwood.....	C. B. Bamber.
Leominster, Hereford...	5,539	17 '14	13 '16	37,647	E. Molyneux.....	V. T. Sale.
Lewes, E. Sussex.....	10,798	16 '7	11 '8	65,600	C. D. Crisp, O.B.E..	T. T. Baxter, M.A.
Leyton, Essex.....	128,432	15 '74	9 '92	555,471	† W. G. Curtis.....	John A. Kinson.
LICHFIELD, Staffs.....	8,394	16 '1	11 '08	47,781	F. Garratt.....	W. Bro'ksom.
LINCOLN.....	66,020	16 '9	12 '0	325,573	Miss M. E. Neville...	L. O. Need.
Liskeard, Cornwall.....	4,376	16 '09	14 '02	21,256	W. F. Young	Alfred W. Venning.
LIVERPOOL, Lancs.....	803,118	24 '9	13 '7	6,657,816	*(See pp. 500-501.)	
LONDON.....	7,476,168	26 '4	12 '6	55,566,833	*(See p. 500 and pp. 530-2.)	
Lostwithiel, Cornwall...	1,308	...	...	4,898	G. H. Hoskin	J. Percival Heath.
Loughborough, Leics...	25,874	16 '9	11 '7	121,473	G. H. Bowler	Harry Perkins.
Louth, Lincoln (Lindsey)	9,554	17 '88	17 '98	40,620	Maj. J. S. Jackson..	Herbert Sharpley.
Lowestoft, E. Suffolk...	44,326	19 '2	10 '3	198,087	William Smith	C. Ashton Stray.
Ludlow, Salop.....	5,677	18 '1	17 '5	22,776	John Palmer	W. Charles Tyrrell.
Luton, Beds.....	57,977	15 '44	10 '1	298,968	Albert Wilkinson ..	William Smith.
Lydd, Kent.....	2,256	...	...	10,100	A. Finn	Charles J. Roberts.
Lyne Regis, Dorset.....	2,883	17 '7	12 '8	14,974	James Bragg	H. J. Ramsbotham.
Lymington, Hants.....	4,600	17 '61	13 '52	25,238	Brig.-Gen. H. E. B.	Herbert E. Tizard.
					Newenham, C.B.	
Lytham St. Anne's, Lancs.	25,877	11 '6	13 '9	268,238	E. R. Lightwood, B.A.	T. Bradley.
Macclesfield, Cheshire...	33,846	17 '0	13 '2	133,000	John Hyde	F. Ralph Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks.....	16,741	14 '81	11 '82	102,801	L.R.F. Oldershaw ..	H. E. Davies.
Maldstone, Kent.....	37,448	15 '9	10 '4	233,816	F. E. Wallis	S. Lance Monckton.
Maldon, Essex.....	6,589	17 '8	11 '2	25,463	A. L. Clark	Frederick Hy. Bright
Malmesbury, Wilts.....	2,398	16 '8	13 '8	8,283	James D. Curtis.....	Montagu Hy. Chubb.
MANCHESTER, Lancs.....	739,551	20 '4	18 '6	6,633,261	*(See p. 501.)	
Mansfield, Notts.....	44,418	20 '5	9 '8	168,869	E. B. Hibbert	J. S. Robinson.
Margate, Kent.....	46,475	14 '6	11 '2	268,784	Thomas D. Wood	Edward Brooke.
Marlborough, Wilts.....	4,192	11 '1	10 '4	21,443	Wm. Morris Glass...	J. Copestake Porter.
Middlesbrough, Yorks...	131,103	26 '33	16 '75	653,297	Wm. Hy. Crosthwaite	Preston Kitchen, O.B.E.
Middleton, Lancs.....	28,309	15 '2	12 '6	157,783	A. H. Hollingworth..	J. P. Walmsley.
Morecambe, Lancs.....	19,182	13 '7	16 '1	105,626	A. W. Gorton	J. Entwistle, M.B.E.
Morley, Yorks (W.R.)...	23,935	19 '59	14 '42	114,941	Ernest Kirkby	F. Thackray.
Morpeth, Northumb.....	7,580	...	...	30,149	William Grey	Edward C. Jackson.
Mossley, Lancs.....	12,705	13 '9	12 '5	75,527	J. A. Bottomley.....	(Vacant).
Nelson, Lancs.....	39,841	11 '9	13 '3	267,582	W. F. Cooke	J. H. Baldwick.
Newark, Notts.....	16,957	18 '18	13 '06	81,694	L. Priestley	H. Tallents, D.S.O., M.A.
Newbury, Berks.....	12,290	17 '1	13 '0	63,718	Frank Hill	S. Widdicombe.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Popu- lation, 1921.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1925-26. * Lord Mayor. † Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths			
Newcastle-under-Lyme...	20,478	22 '7	14 '6	79,574	Ellis Roberts	Joseph Griffith, LL.B.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	278,400	24 '8	14 '2	1,948,923	* (See p. 503.)	T. Ross Pratt.
Newport, I. of Wight	11,036	18 '27	14 '0	50,974	J. Curtis Millgate	O. Treharne Morgan
Newport, Mon.	92,358	21 '54	11 '26	617,414	C. T. Chissitt	Walter Lamacraft.
New Romney, Kent	1,605	16 '84	12 '80	8,263	A. F. C. C. Luxmoore, K.C.	Herbert Hankinson.
Northampton	90,895	16 '4	11 '1	458,362	John George Cowling	Arnold Henry Miller
NORWICH, Norfolk	120,953	17 '5	11 '6	615,120	* Thomas Glover, C.B.E., O.B.E.	(See p. 503.)
NOTTINGHAM	266,400	19 '6	12 '70	1,616,749	R. W. Swinerton	F. S. Clay, M.B.E.
Nuneaton, Warwick	41,894	21 '9	8 '8	171,689	G. K. Blatchford	J. J. Newcombe.
Okehampton, Devon	3,456	14 '8	14 '0	12,624	Frank Pollard	J. J. Williams, LL.B.
Oldham, Lancs.	144,983	16 '3	13 '7	826,303	D. Ellis	T. W. Wilson.
Ossett, Yorks	14,802	17 '85	13 '22	67,442	Thomas Whitfield	H. Bird Jones.
Oswestry, Salop	9,790	22 '2	16 '7	64,752	Rev. John Carter	Arthur Holt.
OXFORD	57,952	18 '24	10 '62	487,692	M.A.	
Penryn, Cornwall	3,151	18 '4	11 '74	9,424	C. W. Andrew	Matthew H. Truscott
Penzance, Cornwall	12,096	14 '11	15 '42	67,602	W. H. Lane	Thomas H. Cornish.
PETERBOROUGH	35,533	15 '0	11 '2	204,339	John Thomas Fisher	W. T. Mellows, M.B.E., LL.B.
Plymouth	209,857	18 '16	14 '15	1,148,671	R. J. Mitchell	R. J. Fittall, O.B.E.
Pontefract, Yorks (W.R.)	16,763	26 '7	14 '5	113,727	John Hutchinson	F. M. Farmer, M.B.E., LL.B.
Poole, Dorset	43,661	18 '03	11 '6	262,000	H. S. Carter	Charles Lisby.
Portsmouth, Hants.	247,343	20 '10	12 '58	1,255,689	Frank J. Privett	F. J. Sparks.
Preston, Lancs.	119,900	18 '91	13 '92	613,007	Jeremiah Woolley	Alfred Howarth.
Pudsey, Yorks (W.R.)	14,315	14 '2	12 '4	82,815	E. J. Byrd	Alfred E. Evans.
Queenborough, Kent	3,073	17 '6	7 '4	15,748	J. W. Stevens	E. C. Harris.
Ramsgate, Kent	36,560	17 '45	13 '58	161,662	William Coleman	A. Blasdale Clarke.
Rawtenstall, Lancs.	28,980	16 '4	14 '5	176,929	Joseph Barnes	James Whalley.
Reading, Berks.	92,274	17 '1	10 '73	548,582	Leonard G. Sutton	C. S. Johnson.
Redcar, Yorks (N. Riding)	16,399	22 '0	10 '6	115,000	W. Wardman	R. McClean.
Reigate, Surrey	28,915	13 '7	11 '9	235,931	C. E. Woodroffe	Alfred Smith.
Richmond, Surrey	35,651	14 '48	13 '5	369,545	A. E. Bernays, M.A.	Henry Sagar.
Richmond, Yorks (N.R.)	3,883	19 '03	16 '45	19,223	J. C. Eyles	W. W. Foster.
RIPON, Yorks (W.R.)	8,389	17 '54	13 '15	49,437	Charles Harker	J. Henry Gough.
Rochdale, Lancs.	90,816	17 '2	13 '8	589,449	H. Wycherley	W. H. Hickson, O.B.E.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,933	16 '8	11 '4	146,000	R. Wilfrid Dale	Apsley Kennette.
Romsey, Hants.	4,826	17 '3	12 '9	21,451	Francis H. Dewing	B. W. Atlee, M.A.
Rotherham, Yorks (W.R.)	68,045	23 '88	12 '75	340,907	Reginald Dewar	Chas. L. des Forges, M.B.E.
Ryde, I. of Wight	11,295	12 '6	18 '1	75,155	Rowland Russell	Thomas J. Fawdry.
Rye, E. Sussex	3,918	17 '86	11 '48	17,766	G. F. Burnham	Walter Dawes.
Saffron Walden, Essex	5,876	15 '7	15 '5	28,855	P. G. Cowell	William Adams.
ST. ALBANS, Herts.	25,588	14 '07	11 '41	197,059	E. W. Hitchcock	W. G. Marshall.
St. Helens, Lancs.	102,640	24 '1	12 '0	409,150	T. Hamblett	W. H. Andrew.
St. Ives, Cornwall	6,945	14 '22	16 '51	23,454	W. Lawrey, jr.	T. J. Chellen.
St. Ives, Hants.	2,797	15 '3	14 '2	19,542	W. W. Horn	G. Dennis Day, LL.B.
Salford, Lancs.	239,100	19 '5	14 '6	1,379,648	S. Delves	L. C. Evans.
SALISBURY, Wilts.	22,867	17 '0	10 '8	147,109	J. Brothers	Fred G. Cole.
Saltash, Cornwall	3,631	16 '9	12 '5	15,246	Capt. T. H. B. Bishop, R.N.	F. E. Cleverton.
Sandwich, Kent	3,161	16 '8	13 '0	17,711	Herbert Hicks	E. Cotton Byrne, B.A.
Scarborough, Yorks (N.R.)	46,192	14 '7	12 '6	302,462	George Whitfield	Sydney Jones.
Shaftesbury, Dorset	1,808	12 '5	12 '08	15,597	F. R. Woodcock	J. Kingsley Rutter
SHEFFIELD, Yorks (W.R.)	519,239	18 '5	11 '6	2,497,325	* (See pp. 501-2.)	
Shrewsbury, Salop	31,030	19 '8	12 '7	183,253	Richard D. Bromley	R. F. Prideaux.
Smethwick, Staffs.	75,757	20 '19	10 '12	341,430	Frank H. Jones	Frank Chapman.
Southampton, Hants.	162,200	18 '85	11 '40	1,016,814	J. E. Silverman	Sir Richard R. Lin- thorne, O.B.E.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	106,021	14 '9	11 '6	889,818	H. A. Dowsett	H. J. Worwood.
South Molton, Devon	2,818	14 '98	13 '2	15,348	M. Clarke	Attree Powell.
Southport, Lancs.	76,621	13 '76	13 '49	685,033	E. Hadfield	J. Ernest Jarratt.
South Shields, Durham	118,631	24 '3	14 '5	620,915	J. R. Curbison	John M. Hayton, B.A.
Southwold, E. Suffolk	3,376	11 '38	10 '32	17,189	F. Jenkins	Ernest G. Naunton.
Stafford	28,632	15 '6	9 '7	142,860	J. Hall	H. H. Battle.
Stalybridge, Cheshire	25,333	16 '5	15 '0	143,542	J. G. Lowe	Frank H. Worsley.
Stamford, Lincs.	9,881	17 '8	12 '3	42,200	Lloyd Jones	Charles Atter.
Stockport, Cheshire	125,500	16 '37	13 '86	779,651	John Greenhalgh	Robert Hyde.

Cities, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Population, 1921.	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value.	Mayor, 1925-26. * Lord Mayor. Chairman U.D.C.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.).
		Births	Deaths			
Stockton-on-Tees	64,126	23.35	14.52	305,148	Leonard Ropner	Thos. Downey
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.	273,238	24.6	13.1	1,033,385	F. Hayward	E. B. Sharpley, O.B.E.
Stourbridge, Worcester	18,190	19.54	10.44	75,954	R. L. Matthews	J. Donaldson Har-
Stratford-upon-Avon	9,391	16.4	10.8	60,559	W. P. Bullard	Robert Lunn, (ward.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk	7,097	16.3	11.4	25,531	G. H. Openshaw	F. M. Braithwaite.
Superland, Durham	159,055	24.6	13.8	768,632	John S. Nicholson	Henry Raven, O.B.E.
Sutton Coldfield	23,028	13.8	9.75	174,839	H. E. Beach	R. A. Reay-Nadin.
Swindon, Wilts.	54,920	17.42	9.44	279,827	W. G. Adams	Robert Hilton.
Tamworth, Staffs.	8,032	23.0	11.8	31,429	W. Dornier	R. H. Briggs, LL.B.
Taunton, Somerset	24,191	15.3	11.6	122,992	Joseph S. Scandamore	W. H. Bailey, (T.D.
Tenterden, Kent	3,438	17.6	10.5	20,970	Leonard K. Davis	Col. J. Munn-Mace,
Tewkesbury, Glouce.	4,775	20.1	10.89	21,749	W. T. Boughton	H. Alec Badiham.
Thetford, Norfolk	4,704	18.4	13.3	19,747	John E. Meek	G. R. Blaydon.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks.	19,831	26.42	14.44	78,792	J. Morland	Thos. K. Dobson.
Tiverton, Devon	9,715	15.7	13.1	63,334	Wm. B. Loosemore.	J. Follett Pugsley.
Tolmorden, Yorks (W.R.) and Lancs.	23,888	14.63	12.68	144,644	W. Greenwood	H. Garratt.
Torquay, Devon	39,432	14.9	15.9	239,515	J. Taylor	H. A. Field, M.A.
Torrington, Great. Devon	2,931	18.26	14.28	8,303	Charles Popham	Reginald Boase.
Totnes, Devon	3,982	17.0	12.0	19,743	Robert Drennan	George E. Windeatt.
Tottenham, Middlesex	149,200	18.2	9.9	642,147	W. Inglis	R. C. Graves, LL.D.
Totter, Cornwall	10,833	18.8	12.8	45,686	W. R. T. Stratford	Frederick Parkin.
Turnbridge Wells (Royal), Kent	35,568	12.1	10.6	357,954	C. E. Westbrook	Wm. Chas. Cripps.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	63,786	23.06	13.64	332,092	Richard Irvin	Stanley Wilson.
Wakefield, Yorks (W.R.)	52,891	20.3	13.9	327,463	Charles Mellor	A. C. Allibone, O.B.E.
Wallasey, Cheshire	89,600	15.5	11.1	677,519	John W. Holdsworth	George Livsey, LL.B.
Wallingford, Berks.	2,724	18.3	9.1	13,588	F. H. Jenkins	Francis R. Hedges
Walsand, Northumb.	43,880	23.9	12.5	263,837	J. T. Watson	W. V. Mulcaster.
Walsall, Staffs.	96,964	23.21	11.91	370,957	D. E. Parry	Herbert Lee.
Walthamstow, Essex	127,441	17.4	10.01	525,590	George Gibbons	C. S. Watson LL.D.
Wareham, Dorset	1,997	23.0	12.9	7,295	Rev. F. Coram	J. W. Miller.
Warrington, Lancs.	78,000	21.0	11.6	406,783	Arthur Bennett	A. T. Hallaway.
Warwick	12,862	18.4	11.3	76,776	W. T. Collier	Henry J. Brown.
Watford, Herts.	45,910	17.7	9.8	282,395	Henry B. Watkins	William Hudson.
Wednesbury, Staffs.	30,407	23.4	12.8	127,967	Herbert Dean	Win. H. Pollitt, LL.B.
WELLS, Somerset	4,372	18.41	10.35	25,946	E. S. La Thangue Collins	Ed. Pyndar Foster.
Wenlock, Salop	13,712	17.6	12.1	59,267	W. G. Dyad	F. H. Potts, LL.M.
West Bromwich, Staffs.	73,761	23.65	12.2	291,559	T. Cottrell	Alfred Wickham.
West Ham, Essex	300,995	22.69	11.5	1,459,626	John T. Husband	G. E. Hileary, O.B.E., M.A. [O.B.E., B.A.
West Hartlepool, Durham	68,689	23.3	13.9	303,211	R. Colman	Harold W. Stanton,
Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, Dorset	24,570	15.0	12.2	132,693	Percy J. A'Court	F. T. V. Isherwood, B.Sc. [LL.M.
Whitehaven, Cumberland	19,356	25.1	14.9	84,701	Samuel Turner	Leonard Worden.
Widnes, Lancs.	38,879	22.8	13.2	239,724	John Millar	H. S. Oppenheim.
Wigan, Lancs.	91,200	21.90	14.30	416,770	J. McCurdy	W. H. Tyrer, O.B.E., LL.B.
Willesden, Middlesex	165,669	...	...	1,022,953	†A. E. Doran	Edwin A. Pratt.
Wilton, Wilts.	2,024	...	...	10,500	John Shergold	Percy D. Aylward.
Wimbledon, Surrey	61,451	14.01	5.8	531,166	E. G. Hatherill- Mynott	Herbert Smith, LL.B.
Winchelsea, Sussex	693	...	...	4,500	Basil Holmes	Walter Dawes.
WINCHESTER, Hants	23,791	16.2	12.6	180,735	W. Hayward	Thomas Holt, O.B.E.
Windsor, Berks.	20,115	16.6	11.3	116,567	Sir W. Carter	E. Cecil Durant.
Wisbech, I. of Ely	11,316	17.3	11.5	56,177	Weston Miller	F. W. Coulam.
Wokingham, Berks.	4,473	19.62	16.43	23,942	Adm. J. Bridges	J. H. E. Clifton.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	102,373	20.1	11.7	532,732	F. A. Willcock	(Howell, F. E. Warbreck
Wood Green, Middlesex	50,716	14.7	9.8	319,806	†Charles H. Nash	C. E. Staddon.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,616	...	...	4,555	T. O. Pardon	Stanley Henman.
WORCESTER	49,153	18.2	9.02	278,015	William J. Hill	Samuel Southall.
Workington, Cumb.	26,480	19.9	12.2	106,812	Alfred Baines	Thomas Jackson.
Worthing, W. Sussex	35,224	12.3	15.6	257,937	W. J. Gardiner	J. Kennedy Allerton.
Yarmouth, Great, Nor- folk and Suffolk	60,710	18.0	12.37	280,921	A. W. Yallop	W. E. Stephens, O.B.E. [D.S.O.
Yeovil, Somerset	14,987	17.6	10.8	73,855	P. W. Petter	Maj. H. C. C. Batten.
YORK	84,500	18.4	13.3	447,833	William Wright	Percy J. Spalding, LL.D.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Position and Extent.—The Principality of Wales occupies the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 7,467 sq. miles, and a population (1921) of 2,206,712. It is bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, Hereford and Monmouth, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. The greatest length from N. to S. (Point of Air to Barry Island) is 136 miles, and the greatest breadth from W. to E. (St. David's Head to the English border) is 92 miles. Separated from the mainland by the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of Anglesey or Môn (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826, and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the L. & N.W. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N.W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the Census of 1921 was 2,206,712 (or, inclusive of Monmouthshire, 2,657,412).

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,571 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-fawdd 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,462 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,862 ft., Pen-y-gawr fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the Severn (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The Wye (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The Usk (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The Dee (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The Towy (68 miles), Teifi (50 miles), Taff (40 miles), Dovey (30 miles), Tŷf (25 miles), and Conway (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is Bala (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; Lake Vyrnwy is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Cŵerwen valleys.

EARLY HISTORY.

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the Goidels (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic Brythons followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by Caradog (Caratacus), King of the

Silures, a tribe inhabiting the present counties of Glamorgan, Brecon, Radnor and Monmouth. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). Christianity was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century, and the faith thus established was preserved (after the withdrawal of the Roman garrison) by native effort, and was carried to the northernmost corners of the British Isles by missionaries to the Hebrides and to the Orkneys and Shetlands.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welch (= Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated the Waelisc of Wales from those of Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (633) similarly cut off communication with the Waelisc of Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welch were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dyke). In the 9th century Rhodri Mawr united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of Gwynedd (N.), Powys (Mid.) and Deheubarth (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last-named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015–1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England William I. created Palatine counties along the Welch frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welch rose under the leadership of Griffith ap Rhys and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Llewelyn, the son of Iorwerth, was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welch and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Carnarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*, a title thenceforward borne by the heir apparent to the throne of England.

The Welch are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (Eisteddfod), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (Assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

WELSH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Capital.	Geographical Boundaries.		Administrative Boundaries	
	Acreage.	Population.	Acreage.	Population.
Anglesey (Beaumaris)	176,630	51,695	176,630	51,695
Brecknockshire (Brecon)	469,281	61,257	469,281	61,257
Cardiganshire (Cardigan)	443,189	61,292	443,189	61,292
Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)	588,472	175,069	588,472	175,069
Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)	366,005	131,034	366,005	131,034
Denbighshire (Denbigh)	426,080	154,847	426,080	154,847
Flintshire (Mold)	163,707	106,466	163,707	106,466
Glamorganshire (Cardiff)	520,456	1,252,710	474,607	814,717
Merionethshire (Dolgelly)	422,372	45,450	422,372	45,450
Montgomeryshire (Montgomery)	510,110	51,317	510,110	51,317
Pembrokeshire (Pembroke)	393,003	92,056	393,003	92,056
Radnorshire (Presteigne)	301,165	23,528	301,165	23,528
Total	4,780,470	2,206,712	4,734,621	1,768,728

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMAN OF Q.S.

County or Shire.	Lord Lieutenant.	High Sheriff, 1925-6.	Chairman of Q.S.
Anglesey	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt., K.C.B. [D.S.O.]	Sir F. H. Dent, C.V.O.	The Lord Lieutenant
Brecknock	Lord Glanusk, C.B., C.B.E.	Thomas James Davies ...	Hon. R. C. Devereux
Cardigan	Earl of Lisburne	Arthur Vyvyan Lloyd Jones	Sir L. Jenkins, K.C.I.M.
Carmarthen	John Hinds, M.P.	Henry Folland	F. D. W. Drummond
Carnarvon	John Ernst Greaves, C.B.E.	Albert H. Mallalieu	The Lord Lieutenant
Denbigh	Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.	Edward Lloyd Edwards	R. W. Egerton
Flint	Henry Neville Gladstone	Herbert Watkinson	Lord Justice Bankes
Glamorgan	Earl of Plymouth, G.B.E., C.B.	William Herbert Clydwyn Llewellyn	Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bt., K.C., D.S.O.
Merioneth	Sir Osmond Williams, Bt.	Maj. Robert Townshend Anwyll - Passingham, O.B.E.	The Lord Lieutenant
Montgomery	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt., C.B.	Herbert Arthur Openshaw	Major John Lomax
Pembroke (Pembroke)	Viscount St. Davids	(Lt.-Col. J. C. H. Cross - land	Sir E. M. Samson, K.B.E., K.C.
Haverfordwest	Lord Kysland, K.C.M.G.	Thomas Lant	W. Green Price
Radnor	Charles Coltman-Rogers		

OTHER WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

County, &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable.	Medical Officer.
Anglesey	W. W. Williams	W. O. Jones, B.A. O.B.E.	R. H. Prothero	Arnold Davies, M.D.
Brecknock	W. S. Miller	H. F. W. Harries	Col. C. G. Cole-Hamilton, C.M.G., D.S.O.	Herbert Davies, M.D.
Cardigan	Maj. J. C. Harford	Ivor Evans, M.A.	Steven Jones	L. Meredith Davies, M.D.
Carmarthen	W. J. Williams	J. W. Nicholas	W. Picton Phillips	David A. Hughes, M.D.
Carnarvon	A. Ivor Pryce	A. Bodvel Roberts	Edward Williams	E. J. Parry Edwards, M.D.
Denbigh	R. H. Roberts	W. R. Evans, LL.B.	G. T. Guest	Thos. Roberts, M.D.
Flint	Thomas Rowland	H. A. Tilby, O.B.E.	R. Yarnell Davies, M.B.E.	A. E. Williams, M.D.
Glamorgan	Daniel Daniel	Sir T. M. Franklen	L. Lindsay, M.V.O. O.B.E.	E. Colston Williams, M.D.
Merioneth	J. W. Roberts	Hugh John Owen	R. Jones	E. Lewys Lloyd, M.D.
Montgomery	J. Murray Naylor	G. R. D. Harrison	C. E. Lynch-Blosse	C. E. Humphreys, M.D.
Pembroke	Maj. W. G. Eaton	R. A. Wheatley, B.C.L.	F. T. B. Summers	H. Middleton, M.C., M.B.
Haverfordwest	Evans			C. A. Brigstocke.
Radnor	C. Coltman-Rogers	H. V. Vaughan	A. S. Michael	J. W. Miller, M.D.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH.

A list of CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS), Boroughs (in ordinary type), and Urban Districts, with a population exceeding 50,000 (in *italics*).

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	Popu- lation, 1921	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £	Mayor, 1925-26 * Lord Mayor Chairman, U.D.C.	Town Clerk or Clerk U.D.C.
		Births.	Deaths.			
<i>Aberdare, Glamorg.</i>	55,010	21.8	11.1	213,498	† W. Lawrence	W. R. Morgan, M.B.E.
Abergavenny, Mon.	9,008	18.2	11.1	43,000	E. Sadler	Wm. H. Hopwood.
Aberystwyth, Card.	11,220	11.9	11.1	53,355	L. Samuel	T. J. Samuel, M.B.E.
BANGOR, Card.	11,032	15.0	12.6	44,698	T. Vallance	J. Pentir Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	1,839	12.6	11.6	10,765	J. H. Burton	J. Hugh Thomas.
Brecon	5,649	19.1	12.0	22,956	Dr. W. R. Jones	G. Hyatt Williams.
CARDIFF, Glamorg.	219,688	21.6	12.1	1,629,762	(see below)	(see below).
Cardigan	3,452	18.6	16.3	13,450	J. E. Jones	David Morgan Jones
Carmarthen	10,070	17.8	12.7	44,382	Rev. F. A. Mills	H. Brunel White.
Carnarvon	8,301	16.77	17.26	31,618	J. Jones	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn.	6,506	17.5	9.7	43,500	W. R. Harker	Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,159	22.4	11.2	4,011	W. Davies	Wm. Thos. Gwyn.
Denbigh	6,783	18.7	15.6	37,332	W. M. Pierce	Robert Davies.
Flint	6,410	26.1	11.2	30,019	Isaac N. Hughes	J. Bibby Denny.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	5,750	24.61	13.31	18,762	J. W. Hammond	H. W. D. Williams.
Kidwelly, Carn.	3,181	...	...	11,386	E. J. Gower	Walter Robt. James.
Lampeter, Card.	1,873	12.13	19.85	46,971	D. N. Davies	J. Ernest Lloyd.
Llandovery, Carn.	1,932	15.7	15.7	6,856	B. Jackson	H. Alfred Thomas.
Llanelli, Carn.	37,180	23.2	10.7	168,677	J. L. Jones	Henry W. Spewart.
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,639	15.9	19.1	10,337	J. Roberts	N. B. Edwards.
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2,517	...	...	8,729	D. Owen	Arthur Davies.
Merthyr Tydfil	80,161	21.5	12.1	297,274	D. Davies	T. Anneryn Rees.
Monmouth, Mon.	5,207	20.74	13.7	20,863	Douglas Smith	A. C. Tweedy.
Montgomery	951	14.8	11.6	8,153	C. S. Pryce	N. P. Vaughan-Pryce.
Neath, Glamorg.	32,514	24.2	14.5	124,000	D. G. Davies	A. E. I. Curtis.
Penbroke	15,481	16.83	13.29	54,597	W. W. George	Ronald D. Lowless.
Port Talbot, Glamorg.	40,039	23.7	9.9	205,681	H. B. Jones	Moses Thomas.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,811	18.6	16.9	14,745	E. J. Griffith	W. Cradoc Davies.
<i>Rhondda, Glamorg.</i>	162,717	23.2	11.1	638,348	† W. S. Lane	Sir Walter Nicholas.
Ruthin, Denbigh	2,767	14.4	15.5	13,316	R. J. Jones	Baldwin Griffith.
Swansea, Glamorg.	159,600	20.8	12.6	920,866	(see below)	(see below).
Tenby, Pemb.	4,830	15.5	14.8	22,675	T. P. Hughes	G. Lort Stokes.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5,677	19.1	14.4	44,715	Dr. J. Jones	Edwin L. Spencer.
Wrexham, Denbigh	19,002	20.4	13.1	85,480	G. Davies	Lawson Taylor.

CARDIFF.

CARDIFF (Glamorgan) at the mouth of the River Taff (Caer Taff), the port of the South Wales coal fields, has a municipal area of 13,628 acres, and a population at the census of 1921 of 219,688. The net tonnage of ships entered at the port in 1922 was 10,029,059 tons, and of those cleared 10,609,580 tons. The principal industries include ship repairing, rope making, steel, copper, lead and zinc works, iron and steel foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, chemical factories, paper mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, tin plate and paint works. The chief imports are grain, timber, pitwood, ore, fruit, butter, cheese, frozen and chilled meat, potatoes. The exports include coal, coke, patent fuel, iron and steel manufactures, tin plates, &c.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, Technical College, City Hall and Law Courts, and Glamorgan County Hall. The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor (1925-26) W. B. Francis.
Stipendiary Magistrate, W. St. J. F. Williams.
Recorder, Lt.-Col. Sir Rhys Williams, Bart.,
D.S.O., K.C., M.P. (1922).
Town Clerk & Clerk of the Peace, Cecil G. Brown.

SWANSEA.

SWANSEA (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the River Tawe, is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of the United Kingdom, and contains the largest tube works in the country. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil (National Oil Refineries). There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The net tonnage of ships entered in 1922 was 3,359,327 tons, and of those cleared 2,253,605 tons. The trade is principally with France, Italy and Belgium. The municipal area is 24,193 acres, with a population at the census of 1921 of 159,600. Included in the borough is the health resort of Mumbles.

The principal buildings are the Norman castle (re-built in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), and the 17th century Grammar School, founded by Hugh Gore. Swansea was chartered by King John, and incorporated as a borough by Henry III. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

City Officers.

Mayor (1925-26), D. Griffiths.
Recorder, R. E. L. Vaughan-Williams, K.C.
Town Clerk, H. Lang-Coath.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND.

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between $60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ and $54^{\circ} 38' N.$ latitude and between $1^{\circ} 45' 32''$ and $6^{\circ} 14' W.$ longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length* of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 31,520 square miles (land and water). The population (at the census of 1921) was 4,382,288, an increase of 121,394 since the census of 1911, or 2.5 per cent.

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinn of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Caraphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,652 feet) in Dumfries; and Whitecomb (2,605 feet), in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and *Ben Muich Dhui* (4,206 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being Cheviot Hill (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The Clyde is formed by the junction of Daer and Portrail water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of Clyde. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, the largest falls in the British Isles, Bonnington Linn (30 feet), Corra Linn (84 feet), Dundaff Linn (10 feet), and Stonebyres Linn (80 feet), all occurring within a stretch of 4 miles, above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) forms a boundary between Scotland and England at Berwick, and has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (127 miles), flows into the North Sea, with Dundee (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon

river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (120 miles), the swiftest flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth Bridge*, constructed 1882-9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 feet (with approaches 8,205 feet).

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the Islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with Lochs Awe, Tay, Rannoch and Erich in the Grampian valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with Lochs Oich and Lochy, in the Great Glen; and Lochs Shin (20 miles) and Maree in the northern Highlands.

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the Caithness coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of Orkney, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is 375½ square miles, with a population (1921) of 25,896. *Kirkwall*, in *Pomona* (or mainland), the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the Orkney (and Shetland) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between *Pomona* and *Hoy*, was the war station of the Grand Fleet from 1914-9 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German High Seas Fleet (June 21, 1919).

Shetland.—About 50 miles N. of Orkney (with the detached *Fair Isle* at 25 miles N.) is the island county of Shetland, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1921) of 27,911. *Lerwick*, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the county is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of *Unst*, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles ($60^{\circ} 51' 30'' N.$ lat.).

Western Islands.*—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Invernesshire, in 1746), which contains the *Cuillins* (Sgurr-na-Banachdich, 3,243 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles),

* *Land's End to John o' Groat.*—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 597 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends further N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488-1513).

* *The Hebrides.*—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eubodai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized at *Sodorenes*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man."

containing *Ben More* (3,185 feet), *Ben Bui* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura*, *Beinn-an-Oir* (2,571 feet), and *Beinn Chaolais* (2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Minch*, include *Lewis-with-Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callernish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but generally regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

Climate.—The climate of Scotland is influenced by the much indented coast line and (like that of South Britain) by the *Gulf Stream Drift*, which emerges from the Gulf of Mexico as a strong current about 30 miles in width, with a speed of about 4 miles per hour; the stream gradually loses its velocity and becomes shallower and cooler, until at about 35° N. lat. (off Cape Hatteras) it ceases to be a distinct stream and its surface waters are carried across the Atlantic by the prevailing westerly winds. The climate is more bracing and less treacherous than that of England, the average duration of sunshine on the east coast being greater than on the east coast of England, while the south-western section is no wetter or more relaxing than the corresponding section of England. The mean winter temperature is in the neighbourhood of 35°, and that of summer about 58° Fahrenheit.

EARLY HISTORY.

Prehistoric Man.—North Britain appears to have been invaded in Palaeolithic times by a succession of races, who died out or were exterminated by other immigrants. The earliest race of which there is any record is that since known as the *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body. The Picts seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney Islands, and it is generally believed that the Picts were driven northwards by later Celtic immigrants. Celtic *Goidels* and *Brythons* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern Caledonia was not so effective as that of South Britain, and before the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth, where it was maintained until about 450 A.D.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or Picts' Work Dyke, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodlee, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern Caledonia about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 6th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in Caledonia. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943-954) the Brythons or Waelisc (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005-1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at Stirling Bridge (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of Bannockburn (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.), and Mary (daughter of James VII. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.). In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at Killiecrankie. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of Sheriffmuir, but the movement died down until 1745, when the "Young Pretender" defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at Preston Pans and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by the Young Pretender), fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND.

Great Steward of Scotland, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. (L. of Rothesay).

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll, K.T., C.B.
Hereditary Master of Household, Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, Lt.-Col. H. Scrymgeour-Wedderburn.
Hereditary Armoine-Beaver (claimed by), Sir Douglas Archibald Seton-Steuart, Bart.
Hereditary Carver (claimed by), Sir Windham Frederick Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Hereditary Usher of the White Rod, The Walker Trustees.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Do., Falkland and Rothesay, Marquess of Bute, K.T.
Hereditary Keeper of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, and Carrick, Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Keeper of Stirling Castle, Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, Very Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. S. J. Ramsay Sibbald, M.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Robert H. Fisher, D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. W. P. Paterson, D.D.; Rev. John White, D.D.; Rev. Prof. Archibald Main, D.D.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. John Stirling, M.D.
Historiographer, Prof. R. Sangster Rait, C.B.E., M.A. £184
Painter and Limner, Robert Gibb, R.S.A. £97
Sculptor, J. Pittendrigh MacGillivray, R.S.A., LL.D.
Honorary Physicians, Sir R. W. Philip, M.D.; John Cowan, M.D.
Honorary Surgeons, Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir H. J. Stiles, K.B.E., M.D.

Surgeon Apothecary, Balmoral, A. Hendry, M.V.O., M.D.
Do., Holyrood, Lt.-Col. D. J. Graham, O.B.E., M.D.
Honorary Surgeon Dentist, John Herbert Gibbs, F.R.C.S.E.D.
Honorary Surgeon Oculist, Sir Geo. A. Berry, M.B., M.P.
Botanist, William Wright Smith, M.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D. (H.M. Register House, Edinburgh) £600
Heralds (£25 each).

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Albany, Capt. G. S. Campbell Swinton, F.R.S.A. Scot.
Marchmont, John Horne Stevenson, M.B.E., K.C., F.S.A. Scot.
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March, Lt.-Col. Sir Wolsey Haig, K.C.I.E., C.M.G., C.B.E.
Unicorn, John M. Norman Macleod, C.A.

Inspector of Holyrood Palace, W. Hunt.

THE KING'S BODY GUARD FOR SCOTLAND, *Royal Company of Archers, Archers' Hall, Edinburgh*.—Capt. General, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Adjutant, Gen. R. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
President of the Council, Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.
Vice-Pres., Hon. Hew H. Dalrymple.
Joint Secretaries, Sir Henry Cook, W.S.; R. W. Dundas, W.S.
Treasurer, John M. Howden, C.A.
Chaplain, Very Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, C.V.O., D.D.
Surgeon, Robert A. Fleming, M.D.

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Secretary, C. Weatherill £850 to £1,000
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137 St Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Chairman, William Law.
Clerk, J. F. Anderson.
Treasurer, William Conochie.
Engineers, D. and C. Stevenson.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST,

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow.

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Deputy do., James S. Craig.
General Manager, Jas. Macfarlane.
Secretary, Harold M. Ford.
Treasurer, Wm. Conochie.
Accountant, James M. Meikle.
Engineer, P. D. Donald.
Harbour Master, Capt. T. R. Morris.

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For the purposes of the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Act, 1925.

9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Lord Ashmore; *other Commissioners*, James Brown, M.P.; Robert Candlish Henderson, K.C.; Charles Ker; Sir Kenneth John Mackenzie.

EDUCATION.

SCOTTISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

Dover House, Whitehall, London; and 24 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

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Senior Assistant Secretary, W. W. McKechnie . £1,000 to £1,200
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£550 to £700
Staff Officers, H. W. Harris; J. L. Stewart; T. H. Langford; W. F. Burton; A. Alderman; H. W. S. Biden; I. Murdoch; G. E. Davidson (*acting*)

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Accountant in Edinburgh.

Accountant, A. D. Kerr £550 to £700
Asst. Accountants, J. A. Thomson; G. H. Mitchell

£400 to £500
H.M. Inspectors of Schools.

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Chief Inspectors, J. M. Wattie, LL.D.; J. C. Smith, C.B.E.; J. A. Macdonald; A. D. Thomson, D.Litt.

each £1,050
Inspectors, J. T. Ewen, O.B.E.; A. D. Millar; J. Clark; W. E. Philip; G. Andrew; C. J. N. Fleming, £850 to £1,000; W. G. Fraser; F. W. Michie; T. B. M. Lamb; W. Menzies; C. H. Rankine; A. C. Smith; D. H. Crawford; A. Lang; H. N. Patrick; J. G. Frewin; W. A. Robertson, Ph.D.; A. King; J. Anderson; W. A. Munro, D.Litt.; G. Watson; W. Robb; F. R. S. Walker; D. J. Macleod; J. M. Thomson; J. C. Stewart, Ph.D.; A. B. Grieve, D.Sc.; J. Moffat; F. Mort, D.Sc.; G. D. C. Stokes, D.Sc.; D. D. Anderson, M.C.; G. T. Pringle; P. K. Stewart; W. Hyslop; R. Barron, M.C.; J. Lambie; A. Turnbull, M.C.

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Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, E. Ward £750 to £900
Keeper Natural History Department, J. Ritchie, D.Sc. £750 to £900

£750 to £900
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Office—102 George Street, Edinburgh.

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Chief Clerk, A. A. Norris.

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Scientific Supt., Alexander Bowman, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

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Scottish Office, 32 George Square, Edinburgh.

Director (London), Sir John S. Flett, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Asst. Director, M. Macgregor, M.A. £800 to £900

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Senior Geologists, E. M. Anderson, B.Sc.; G. W. Leu, D.Sc.; G. V. Wilson, B.Sc. £500 to £650

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125 George Street, 121A, Princes Street, and Grassmarket, Edinburgh.

Estimates, 1925-6, £2,556,885, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £163,321.

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Establishment Officer, A. Oliphant £600 to £700

Assistant Director of Housing, J. Brough £550 to £650

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Asst. Accountant, T. A. Mowat, C.A. £500 to £600

Solicitor, J. M. Vallance, w.s. £700 to £900

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Principal Architects and Housing Commissioners, J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A.; G. D. McNiven, F.R.I.B.A. £600 to £800

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Deputy do., J. E. Highton £650 to £800

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84 George Street, Edinburgh.

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Engineer, D. A. Stevenson.

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Chief Clerk, J. Fulton £400 to £500

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Secretary, A. Froude.
Senior Clerk, J. C. Fyle.
Registration Examiners, J. Ross; J. J. Blyth; J. J. Cossar; J. Tupman; J. C. Young.

H.M. Chancery.

Interim Director, J. C. Strettell Miller, w.s. £300
Interim Deputy do., Alex. G. Veitch.

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Lord Keeper, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour, Bart., M.P.
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Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Fras. J. Grant, w.s. £250
Procurator-Fiscal, John MacGregor, w.s.
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New Register House.

Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, s.s.c.
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Accountant, W. Wyatt (Asst. Keeper, acting) £700
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Chief Clerk, G. R. M. Jockel.
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Accountant, J. W. Inglis, c.a. £1,200
Chief Clerk, W. A. Alexander, c.a.
Head Clerk Factory Dept., Andrew Duncan, c.a.
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19 Heriot Row.

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Head of Returns and Statistics Branch, H. A. Bakewell.

*Head of Registration Branch, George Forsyth.***Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office.**

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.

Registrar (also of Limited Partnerships and of Business Names), Sir James Adam, C.B.E., &c.

Edinburgh Gazette Office.

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square.

Supt. and Keeper, Sir James Adam, C.B.E., &c.

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Crown Receiver, John Paterson £600 to £700
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Chief Clerk, A. L. Corlimer, M.A., B.L. £750 to £900

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Registrar, G. C. Cunningham £1,000

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Paisley, J. M. Matthews; Stirling, M. D. Finlayson £300 to £400

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9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh.

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Asst. Controller (Telegraph), J. Griffiths £470 to £530

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Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487:
Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh:
Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—
Preses, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; Chaplain,
Very Rev. A. Wallace Williamson, M.B.; Standing
Council, The Rt. Hon. The Lord Advocate; Clerk,
Agent, and Treas., John L. Officer, LL.B., W.S. (22
Castle Street, Edinburgh); Parly. Agents, Beveridge
& Co. (23 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.);
Convention Officer, Frank Wm. Keddie.

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F.R.S. £400
First Asst. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S. £350 to £450
Asst. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, B.A.; E. A. Baker,
B.Sc. £200 to £350

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1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.
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Norman Reid; Donald Mackay; James E. Esslemont.
Secretary and Principal Clerk, Arthur Morgan.
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray;
W. A. Cairns; G. R. Lamb.
Clerk of Accounts, J. D. MacCullum.
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Edinburgh.
Under the National Library of Scotland Act, 1925,
the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, became the
National Library of Scotland. Sir Alexander Grant's
gift of £100,000 as a permanent endowment enabled the
Government to accept the offer made by the Faculty
of Advocates to transfer to the nation as a gift the
contents of the Advocates' Library, and the transfer
was completed under the Act, on October 26, 1925.
Librarian of the National Library, William K.
Dickson, LL.D.

SCOTTISH OFFICE,
Dover House, Whitehall, S.W. 1; and 9 Parliament
Square, Edinburgh.
Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. Sir John Gilmour,
Bt., D.S.O., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., F. O. Stewart, £300.
Do (Parly.), C. M. Barclay Harvey, M.P. unpf.

Under-Secretary for Scotland, John Lamb, C.B. £3,300
Private Sec., T. D. Fairgrieve, M.C. £150
Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Health, Capt. W. E.
Elliot, M.C., M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., T. F. Maclean, M.B.E. £150
Asst. Under-Secretary for Scotland, P. J. G. Rose, C.B.
£1,200 to £1,500
Assistant Secretaries, P. B. Moodie; P. R. Laird
£1,000 to £1,200
Principals, A. S. Cotton; R. N. Duke, D.S.O., M.C.;
W. A. C. Goodchild*; W. Hogg; G. W. Milroy; J.
E. de Watteville £700 to £900
Assistant Principals, H. Crow; T. D. Fairgrieve, M.C.;
T. F. Maclean, M.B.E.; D. Milne; F. O. Stewart

Staff Clerk (Finance), H. J. Cheale £200 to £500
Do. (Correspondence), P. J. Spratt £400 to £500
Counsel to the Secretary for Scotland, P. F. Wood
C.B., K.C.; C. Milne, Adv.
Inspector of Anatomy, Sir Norman Walker, M.D. £100
Do., Constabulary, Lt.-Col. A. G. Ferguson, C.B.E.
£750 to £850
Assessor of Railways & Canals in Scotland, John
Alex. King.
* Seconded for special service.

LORD ADVOCATE'S DEPARTMENT.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Watson, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, Adv.
£1,000 to £1,200
Solicitor-Gen., D. P. Fleming, M.C., K.C., M.P. £2,000

SCOTTISH SAVINGS COMMITTEE.

122 George Street, Edinburgh.
President, The Lord Strathclyde, P.C., C.B.E., LL.D., K.C.
Chairman, The Duke of Atholl, K.T., C.B., LL.D., D.S.O.
Deputy Chairman, A. K. Wright, C.B.E., D.C.
Secretary, J. L. Wells, O.B.E.

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS,

122 George Street, Edinburgh.
Head of Section, G. W. Jupp.
Staff Officer, J. T. Tweedie.
Architect, J. Wilson Paterson, M.B.E., A.R.B.A., F.R.A.
(Scot.).

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh.

Regius Keeper, W. Wright Smith, M.A. £700
Assistant Keeper (vacant) £300 to £600
Assistant, Museum, Harry F. Tagg, F.R.S. £200 to £500
Do., Laboratory, Matthew Y. Orr £200 to £500
Do., Library, James T. Johnstone, M.A. £200 to £500
Do., Herbarium, W. Edgar Evans, B.Sc. £200 to £500
Do., Studio, Robt. M. Adam £200 to £500
Curator, Robert L. Harrow £200 to £350
Asst. do., Laurence B. Stewart £200 to £350

INCOME TAX ASSESSMENTS (SCHEDULE D), 1922-23.

Income from.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Gross Income from:—	£	£	£
Manufacturing, &c., Industries	445,950,080	54,354,037	11,913,165
Distribution, &c.:—			
Railways (U.K.)	44,214,684	5,322,350	1,900,000
Other	438,548,278	48,499,430	13,853,577
Finance, Professions, &c.	176,484,942	17,116,856	4,023,826
Employments, Annually	87,046,405	359,802	1,942,675
Do. Quarterly	332,677,753	47,421,410	10,491,718
Interest on War Securities (not taxed at source)...	86,581,938	15,011,885	2,737,394
Do. Dominion and Foreign do.	57,127,729	3,157,841	454,534
Total Gross Income	£1,668,631,809	£191,243,611	£47,316,889
Exemptions and Reductions	444,415,595	35,118,224	16,226,127
Actual Income:—			
Wages of Manual Earners	306,136,994	46,993,303	6,445,065
Other Assessments	918,079,220	109,132,084	24,645,697
Total Actual Income	£1,224,216,214	£156,125,387	£31,090,762

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES.
WITH CAPITALS, LORDS LIEUTENANT AND CONVENERS.

Counties and Capital.	Population, 1921.	Acres.	Lord Lieutenant.	Convener of County.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	300,980	1,261,521	Marq. of Aberdeen, K.T.	H. D. McCombie.
Argyll (Inveraray)	76,862	1,990,472	Duke of Argyll	MacIachlan of MacIachlan
Ayr (Ayr)	299,254	793,600	Marquess of Ailsa	J. Harling Turner.
Banff (Banff)	57,293	410,112	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	Col. J. G. George, V.D., D.L.
Berwick (Duns)	28,246	294,805	Col. Charles Hope	Francis Stewart Hay.
Bute (Rothesay)	33,711	139,432	Marq. of Graham, C.B., V.O.	George Laidler.
Caithness (Wick)	28,284	448,068	Sir A. H. M. Sinclair, Bart.	D. Keith Murray.
Clackmannan (Clackmannan)	32,543	30,477	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.	Earl of Mar & Kellie, K.T.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	75,365	680,217	Duke of Buccleuch	H. Cavan Irving, C.B.E.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	150,868	157,289	Sir I. Colquhoun, Bt., D.S.O.	Capt. Alan Burns.
East Lothian (Haddington)	47,487	179,142	Earl of Wemyss	Sir A. B. Hepburn, Bart.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	41,561	304,606	Duke of Richmond, K.G.	J. F. Cumming.
Fife (Dunfermline)	292,902	314,952	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.	Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bt.
Forfar (Forfar)	270,950	560,186	Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, G.C.V.O.	W. T. J. S. Stewart-Fotheringham.
Inverness (Inverness)	82,446	2,616,545	Mackintosh of Mackintosh	Mackintosh of Mackintosh
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	41,779	245,347	Sir Thomas Burnett, Bt.	James Mowat.
Kinross (Kinross)	7,963	46,487	J. J. Moubray	Hy. P. R. Montgomery.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright)	37,156	574,588	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.	W. J. Herries Maxwell.
Lanark (Lanark)	1,539,307	562,821	Col. Sir R. K. Stewart, K.B.E.	Gavin Hamilton.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	506,378	231,724	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	Sir R. Usher, Bart.
Nairn (Nairn)	8,790	124,968	Brodie of Brodie, D.S.O.	J. S. Robertson.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	24,103	240,476	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	James Johnston.
Peebles (Peebles)	15,330	226,899	Lord Carmichael, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	Michael Grieve Thornburn.
Perth (Perth)	125,515	1,617,808	Duke of Atholl, K.T.	Earl of Mansfield.
Renfrew (Renfrew)	298,887	156,785	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bart., C.B.	Col. Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bart., C.B.
Ross & Cromarty (Dingwall)	70,750	1,970,004	Sir Hector Munro, Bart.	Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	44,989	425,656	Duke of Roxburgh, K.T.	Duke of Roxburgh, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	22,606	172,549	Maj. C. H. Scott Plummer	Maj. C. H. Scott-Plummer.
Shetland (Lerwick)	25,520	352,889	Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., K.C.M.G.	Henry Monat.
Stirling (Stirling)	161,726	286,338	Duke of Montrose, K.T.	Col. E. Bolton.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	17,800	1,297,849	Duke of Sutherland	Andrew Lindsay.
West Lothian (Linlithgow)	83,966	76,807	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.	H. M. Cadell.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	30,782	310,747	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bart.	Sir A. N. Agnew, Bart.

EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 32,402 acres, and a population (Census of 1921) of 420,281 (over the enlarged area). The boundaries were extended in 1920 so as to include the Burgh of Leith and part of the suburban district of the County of Midlothian. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street the most beautiful thoroughfare in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Scotland), Parliament House (the present seat of the judicature, containing the Advocates' and Signet Libraries), the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and Holyrood Palace (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV. and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 members, and sends 6 members to Parliament (including the member for Leith).

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1925-26), Sir William Lowrie Sleight.

Town Clerk, Andrew Grierson, S.S.C., J.P.
City Chamberlain, Robert Paton.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 19,183 acres, and had a population of 1,034,174 at the Census of 1921 (an increase of 25,687 as compared with 1911). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world, and its trade was valued at £80,299,380 in 1923, the tonnage of the ships entering (1924-25) being 6,925,614 tons, of those cleared 6,964,779 tons. The principal industries are iron and steel works, shipbuilding, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, ink-making, tobacco, cotton-mills and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmary, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The City is governed by a town council of 113 members, and sends 15 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1925-26), Matthew Walker Montgomery.

Town Clerk, Sir John Lindsay, K.B.E., J.P., D.L.
City Chamberlain, A. C. McMillan.

SCOTTISH COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Counties.	County Clerk.	Clerk of the Peace.	Chief Constable
*Aberdeen	William Murison	James Conner.....	John Gauld.
Argyll	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	M. Sinclair, Lochgilphead	Maj. W. D. Allan, O.B.E.
Ayr	James E. Shaw	John Howie.....	Maj. E. R. Cockburn.
Banff	G. A. Cumming and J. Tough.	J. L. McNaughton, M.B.E., V.D., Buckie.	William Hope.
Berwick	R. G. Johnston, O.B.E.....	Alexander N. McDougal...	John Morren, Hawick.
Bute	David Arnot	T. W. Alexander	John Robertson, Paisley.
Caithness	James Young, Thurso	G. A. O. Green, Wick	Wm. K. Cormack, Wick.
Clackmannan	J. W. Moir, Alloa	James Cuthbert.....	John Scott.
Dumfries	John Robson, Dumfries	B. McGowan.....	William Gordon.
Dumbarton	David Cockburn	W. Craig	Neill McLennan.
East Lothian	George Cruikshank	G. H. Stevenson.....	Maj. S. W. Douglas, I.S.O.
Elgin or Moray	E. D. Jameson	D. A. Shiach	John B. Mair, M.V.O.
Fife	J. M. Mitchell	R. Osborne Pagan, W.S.	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
*Forfar	E. Freer Myles, LL.B.	James Thomson, LL.B., Dundee.	R. T. Birnie.
Inverness	J. W. Mackillop	D. Noble	Maj. A. C. McLean.
Kincardine	John Falconer, Stonehaven	J. B. Cunningham.....	Robert Mitchell.
Kirkcaldy	W. Keay Falconer	W. Keay Falconer.....	J. Tennant Gordon, O.B.E.
Kirkcudbright	Adam Brown	Patrick Gifford	Alex. Donald.
*Lanark	John McGhie and R. Bryce Walker.	James Annan, Upper Wd. J. T. T. Brown, LL.D., Middle Sir Thos. F. Wilson, K.B.E., Lower Wd.	Capt. H. J. Despard, C.B.E., Hamilton.
*Midlothian.....	A. G. G. Asher, C.B.E., W.S.	W. B. Robertson, S.S.C., N.P.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Nairn	H. T. Donaldson	H. G. Strachan	John Bruce.
Orkney	Duncan J. Robertson, O.B.E.	D. J. Robertson, O.B.E.	R. Wood.
Peebles	J. Ramsay Smith	R. Lendrem-Ainslie	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Perth	T. B. Marshall.....	Alexander Stewart	M. J. Martin.
Renfrew	J. Caldwell Fraser.....	T. MacRobert, Paisley	John Robertson, Paisley.
Ross & Cromarty	W. J. Duncan, Dingwall.....	W. S. Dewar	Capt. D. Finlayson, O.B.E.
Roxburgh	J. Stormonth Darling, W.S., Kelso.	T. Colledge Halliburton ..	John Morren.
Selkirk	W. C. Dundas, LL.B.....	J. Mowbray Kinnaird	John Morren.
Shetland	A. Sutherland.....	A. Sutherland.....	Gifford Gray.
Stirling	James Learmonth	A. C. Buchanan	Charles Middleton.
Sutherland	Archibald Argo	J. M'Crone	Hugh Chisholm.
West Lothian.....	J. G. B. Henderson, W.S.	A. P. Simpson, O.B.E., W.S.	Maj. S. W. Douglas, D.S.O.
Wigtown	A. Aitken, Stranraer	Percy J. Adair, Stranraer	Alexander Donald.

* The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant.

DUNDEE.

DUNDEE, a City, Parliamentary, Municipal and Royal Burgh, on the left bank of the River Tay, 4½ miles N. of Edinburgh, has a municipal area of 6,548 acres, and a population (Census 1921) of 168,315 (an increase of 8,036 since 1911). The principal buildings are University College (St. Andrews University), the Technical Institute, High School, Albert Institute and the Caird Hall Buildings. The harbour affords dock accommodation of nearly 35 acres. The principal industries are jute manufacture in all its branches, and various forms of linen weaving, the making of preserves, shipbuilding, engineering, dyeing, and brewing. The City is governed by a town council of 34 members and sends 2 members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1925-26), William High.

Town Clerk, W. H. Blyth Martin.

Treasurer, G. A. Johnston.

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 6,748 acres, with a population (Census 1921) of 158,969 (a decrease of 4,922 since 1911). The tonnage of the ships entered in 1923 was 706,927 tons. The chief industries are granite quarrying and working, white fish, salmon and herring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, brewing, distilling, shipbuilding, paper-making, and woollen, jute and linen manufacture. The principal buildings are the East and West Churches of St. Nicholas, Municipal Offices, Marischal College, King's College, Roman Catholic pro-Cathedral, Public Library, H.M. Theatre, Art Gallery and Museum, and the Cathedral of St. Machar (14th century). The City is governed by a Town Council of 34 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost (1925-26), William Meff.

Town Clerk, James W. Davidson.

LIST OF SHERIFFS, SHERIFFS-SUBSTITUTE, SHERIFF-CLERKS, AND FISCALS OF
COUNTIES IN SCOTLAND.

Counties.	Sheriffs.	Sheriffs-Substitute.	Sheriff-Clerks.	Procurators-Fiscal.
ABERDEEN	A. L. McClure, K.C. ... £ 2,050	A. J. Louttit Laing. 1,200 J. Dewar Dallas ... 1,200	James Connor	Thos. MacLennan.
ARGYLL—	John L. Wark, K.C. ... 700	James B. Ballingall. 700 John M. Campbell ... 700 D. M. Wilson, K.C. ... 700 Alex. Steedman ... 700	James Stewart	A. R. Nimmo. Dan. Macgougart. D. M. MacKinnon. Dun. Macniven.
BARROCK	See Aberdeen	J. C. C. Brown	900	Andrew Crawford ..
BATHURST	See Roxburgh	John Bartholomew	900	R. D. Macmillan.
BUTE	See Renfrew	John W. More	900	W. J. Robertson.
CAITHNESS	J. C. Pitman, K.C. ... 775	R. Macaulay Smith	700	James Kisscock.
CLACKMANNAN	See Stirling	T. J. Martin	700	Sydney Hilson.
DUMFRIES	See Stirling	Thomas Trotter	700	W. Grant.
DUMFRIES	Charles H. Brown ... 700	J. Dean Leslie	900	D. J. Henry.
EDINBURGH	G. L. Crole, K.C. ... 1,800	A. J. P. Menzies	900	J. B. Haig.
		J. G. Brand	900	H. L. Vendall.
		R. L. Orr, K.C. ... 1,400	John McBurnie	R. Y. Mackay.
		E. W. Neilsh	1,200	H. H. Brown.
		J. G. Jameson	1,000	
ELGIN OR MORAY	See Inverness	C. R. A. Howden	800	John Foster
FIFE	J. A. Fleming, K.C. ... 800	Budley Stuart	1,000	Robt. J. Davidson
GALLOP	See Aberdeen	F. A. Umpherston	1,000	Geo. Brander.
DUNFERMLINE	George Morton, K.C. ... 800	C. T. Gordon	800	John S. Soutar.
FORFAR	See Aberdeen	R. C. Malcolm	1,000	Thos. Hart.
FORFAR	See Aberdeen	J. G. Jameson	1,000	W. F. Macintosh.
DUNDEE	See Edinburgh	G. H. Stevenson	1,000	Thos. W. Todrick.
HADDINGTON	George Watt, K.C. ... 800	John P. Grant	800	Arch. A. Chisholm
INVERNESS—		Alexander Steedman	700	Wm. Anderson.
Inverness		T. A. Menzies	750	Dun. Macniven.
Fort William		T. A. Menzies	750	A. D. MacKinnon.
Portree		A. J. Louttit Laing	1,200	A. C. F. Davidson
Lochmaddy		J. Dewar Dallas	1,200	M. A. Hamilton.
KINCARDINE	See Aberdeen	F. A. Umpherston	1,000	John S. Soutar.
KINROSS	See Fife	George D. Valentine	700	W. K. Falconer
KIRKCUDBRIGHT	See Dumfries	Thos. A. Fyfe	1,400	John Ogilvie
LANARK—	A. O. M. Mackenzie, K.C. ... [2,000]	A. S. D. Thomson	1,200	(vacant).
Glasgow		Patrick James Blair	1,200	J. D. Strathearn.
		J. A. Welsh	1,200	
		D. S. Macdiarmid	1,200	
		John Swan Mercer	1,200	
		William Harvey	1,200	Thos. Tennant.
		Hay Shennan	1,200	Wm. Thomson.
		Marcus Dods	1,200	R. J. Waugh.
LANARK	See Edinburgh	J. A. T. Robertson	1,200	Geo. S. Muirhead.
LANARK	See Inverness	C. R. A. Howden	1,200	James Lamb.
LANARK	See Caithness	A. M. Laing	700	James Begg.
LANARK	See Edinburgh	Patrick Smith	1,000	J. W. Buchan.
LANARK	J. C. S. Sandeman, K.C. ... 750	C. P. Boswell	1,000	Martin L. Howman.
LANARK	J. M. Irvine, K.C. ... 800	A. M. Hamilton, K.C. ... 1,000	A. F. Lochhead	Donald Cameron.
LANARK		Robert Hendry	900	William Auld.
LANARK	Jas. Mackintosh, K.C. ... 700	Hon. H. D. Gordon	500	Alex. Ross
LANARK		J. R. Haldane	700	Wm. Mackenzie.
LANARK	J. Chisholm, K.C. ... 750	Ronald H. Baillie	750	C. G. Mackenzie.
LANARK	See Roxburgh	Patrick Smith	825	Sydney Hilson.
LANARK	J. R. N. Macphail, K.C. ... 800	J. Dean Leslie	1,200	John Pollok.
LANARK		J. A. T. Robertson	1,200	James R. Archibald.
LANARK		J. W. Forbes	700	W. K. Gair.
LANARK	See Ross and Cromarty	John McCrone	700	R. S. Henderson.
LANARK	See Dumfries	George D. Valentine	700	Hugh Todd.
LANARK		J. P. Grant, Junr. ... 700	A. Sutherland	Alex. Aitken.
LANARK	See Caithness			James K. Galloway.

In Scotland the principal local court is the Sheriff Court. The Sheriff is the Appeal Judge, but the Judge Ordinary is the Sheriff-Substitute. The jurisdiction of the Sheriff Court is both civil and criminal. In civil questions the jurisdiction is unlimited in regard to the money value of the cause. On the criminal side the Court has cognizance of all serious crime with the exception of murder and three other charges, but the power of punishment is limited to fine and imprisonment; it does not extend to penal servitude.

The Sheriff Clerk is the Clerk of the Sheriff Court, and his duties correspond nearly to those of a Registrar in the English Courts.

Prosecutions are conducted by Crown officials at the public expense; the Lord Advocate and his deputies prosecute in the High Court; the Procurators-Fiscal in the Sheriff Court.

The *Convener* of the Sheriffs is Sheriff Alexander L. M'Clure, Aberdeen.

The Address of the *Secretary of the Sheriffs-Substitute Assoc.* is County Buildings, Dunfermline.

BURGH DIRECTORY OF SCOTLAND.

† Royal Burghs (66).

‡ Ancient Royal Burghs (4).

§ Parliamentary Burghs (15).

COUNTIES OF CITIES AND ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY BURGHES.	Popu- lation 1921.	Rate per 1,000		Ratable Value. £	• Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
		Births.	Deaths			
† ABERDEEN, Aberdeen...	158,969	23'4	13'4	1,392,949	(See p. 519.) John Kennedy.	Thomas Thomson.
‡ AIRDRIE, Lanark.....	25,092	33'5	15'3	134,500	T. Shortridge	Murray Little.
† ANNAN, Dumfries	3,928	20'35	11'32	28,533	Tweedie	
† ANSTRUTHER EASTER, Fife.	988	11'0	15'0	7,572	William Goodall	C. H. Maxwell and
† ANSTRUTHER WESTER, Fife.	577	8'07	3'4	3,358	Readie.	J. Gordon Dow.
† ARBROATH, Forfar.....	19,500	18'6	16'0	127,870	Robert Brodie.	C. H. Maxwell and
† AUCHTERMUCHTY, Fife					A. MacLaren Robert- son.	J. Gordon Dow.
† AUCHTERTELLOCH, Fife	1,250	5'2	12'3	5,563	H. B. Fowles.	Robert Finlayson.
† AYR, Ayr	35,763	19'1	15'4	303,953	James R. Gould.	A. E. Grosset.
† BANFF, Banff.....	3,781	20'6	15'4	19,083	John R. R. Gordon	P. A. Thomson.
† BRECHIN, Forfar.....	7,446	20'4	14'3	44,710	Allan Reid.	Alexander Brodie.
† BUNTSISLAND, Fife.....	5,707	19'6	12'1	60,302	James Dempster.	Fred A. Ferguson.
† CAMPBELTOWN, Argyll.	6,757	25'1	17'7	45,840	John Smith.	R. Brown; J. P.
‡ COATBRIDGE, Lanark ...	43,909	25'32	12'05	304,954	David Kirk.	Gilmour.
† CRAIL, Fife	1,461	19'4	13'6	7,481	Robert Milne.	Thos. Mackelvie.
‡ CROMARTY, Ross & Cr.	1,126	29'4	15'4	3,960	J. M. Couper.	John Alston.
† CULLEN, Banff	1,886	13'1	9'9	6,686	George Robertson.	C. H. Maxwell and
† CULROSS, Fife	508	19'7	5'4	3,941	J. A. E. Cunningham.	J. Gordon Dow.
† CUPAR, Fife	4,145	11'8	15'1	35,688	R. Osborne Pagan.	D. M. Junor.
† DINGWALL, Ross & Cr.	2,323	24'1	18'5	19,190	Hector Crawford.	Wm. C. Paterson.
† DOONOCH, Sutherland..	761	17'1	10'5	5,704	John Murray.	Alfred J. Ross.
† DUMBARTON, Dumbar- ton	22,933	22'0	12'6	143,500	John Garrick.	J. L. Anderson.
† DUMFRIES, Dumfries...	15,778	25'8	15'6	124,250	J. C. McGeorge.	J. and W. S. Dewar.
† DUNBAR, E. Lothian...	3,839	12'7	11'5	30,451	Robert Aitken.	H. M. Mackay, D.L.
† DUNDEE, Forfar	168,315	22'6	16'4	1,469,565	(See p. 519.) Daniel A. Fraser.	Alex. Roberts and
† DUNFERMLINE, Fife	38,886	18'7	11'7	312,931	J. C. McLeod.	Fergus Roberts.
† DYSSART, Fife	4,598	24'1	9'8	19,433	Robert Cumming.	R. A. Grierson.
† EARLSFERRY, Fife	781	17'2	15'2	4,333	(See p. 518.) John Millet.	John D. Brooke.
† EDINBURGH, Midlothn.	420,281	20'4	13'8	4,766,000	J. C. Gilchrist.	Andrew Shearer.
† ELGIN, Elgin.....	7,776	20'2	11'7	62,227	Thomas D. Hopkins	James Herd.
† FALKIRK, Stirling	33,312	24'1	11'0	211,417	J. A. Lowson.	Alexr. M. Cook.
† FALKLAND, Fife	781	21'7	20'3	4,480	Thomas Geddie.	p. 518.)
† FORFAR, Forfar	9,585	19'0	15'0	60,199	A. Macdonald.	A. G. Cockburn.
† FORRES, Elgin.....	4,116	24'0	18'0	26,721	Jas. C. Dalgliesh.	A. Balfour Gray.
† FORTROSE, Ross & Cr...	963	10'5	17'0	5,996	(See p. 518.) N. McNaughton	Alex. Anderson.
‡ GALASHIELS, Selkirk...	12,946	17'4	12'08	108,100	Brown.	A. MacHardy.
† GLASGOW, Lanark	1,034,174	23'1	15'4	10,480,154	G. Rattray.	Wm. S. Urquhart.
‡ GREENOCK, Renfrew ...	81,120	24'16	15'22	573,060	P. E. Soutter.	John Henderson.
† HADDINGTON, E. Loth.	4,053	10'7	18'8	22,940	James Renwick.	J. B. Lumsden.
† HAMILTON, Lanark	38,644	27'8	13'2	227,753	Henry F. Scott.	p. 518.)
† HAWICK, Roxburgh.....	16,353	19'7	14'5	119,452	Wm. Robertson.	A. G. Cockburn.
† INVERKEITHING, Fife..	3,350	21'9	11'3	40,418	Thomas W. Mitchell	A. Balfour Gray.
† INVERARAY, Argyll ...	490	22'5	34'8	2,975	David Petrie.	Alex. Anderson.
† INVERBERVIE, Knerdn.	1,041	27'9	14'4	5,641	W. Stewart Taylor.	A. MacHardy.
† INVERNESS, Inverness.	20,937	22'4	14'3	171,626	R. M. Hogg.	Wm. S. Urquhart.
† INVERURK, Aberdeen.	4,455	21'5	13'2	25,584	Samuel Cairns.	John Henderson.
† IRVINE, Ayr	11,826	26'2	12'2	73,629	Jas. Blackwood	J. B. Lumsden.
† JEDBURGH, Roxburgh..	2,426	11'5	22'6	18,566	Wilson.	p. 518.)
‡ KILMARNOCK, Ayr	35,911	25'7	12'9	262,966	David Mitchell.	Andrew Nimmo.
† KILRENNY, Fife	2,053	23'9	8'0	6,971	William Williamson	[son.
† KINGHORN, Fife	2,425	15'25	7'83	13,709	James Taylor.	G. H. & A. C. Steven-
† KINTORE, Aberdeen...	748	48'9	17'8	4,193	N. H. MacAlister.	P. M. Kirkpatrick.
† KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Kirke	2,101	17'1	16'1	12,104	Alexander Kilgour.	R. & J. R. Purdon.
† KIRKCALDY, Fife.....	39,951	20'6	13'1	304,686	John M. Slater.	John R. Menzies.
† KIRKWALL, Orkney ...	3,697	16'6	10'8	22,164		R. S. Corrigan.

COUNTIES OF CITIES AND ROYAL AND PARLIAMENTARY BURGH.	Popu- lation, 1921.	Rate per 1,000.		Rateable Value. £.	* Lord Provost or Provost.	Town Clerk.
		Births.	Deaths			
†LANARK, Lanark.....	6,268	23'6	15'1	50,606	Peter MacAulian.	James Aunan.
†LAUDER, Berwick.....	759	12'0	4'0	3,993	G. W. Anderson.	Alan G. Doughty.
†LINTLITHGOW, Lithgow.....	3,882	24'3	16'5	24,780	J. Hebson.	James Russell.
†LOCHMABEN, Dumfries.....	989	32'0	20'0	4,546	R. T. Laidlaw.	John B. McNish.
†MONTROSE, Forfar.....	10,956	17'5	17'0	70,985	W. D. Johnston.	James Cumming.
†MUSSELBURGH, Midlothn.....	17,100	27'0	11'0	100,400	Alex. Bourhill.	John Richardson.
†NAIRN, Nairn.....	4,474	17'0	17'0	28,764	John Fletcher.	Alex. Storm.
†NEWGALLOWAY, Kirke.....	348	34'8	11'5	2,158	John Cowan, M.B.	Alex. Milroy.
†NEWBURGH, Fife.....	2,078	21'0	13'0	13,122	Geo. Anderson.	A. M. Sneddon.
†NTH. BERWICK, E. Loth.....	4,579	8'8	5'5	50,268	George Sim.	A. D. Wallace.
†OBAN, Argyll.....	6,344	14'7	9'4	54,631	A. L. MacArthur.	Alexander S. Black.
†PAISLEY, Renfrew.....	84,837	23'5	11'5	653,784	John Glover.	Jas. F. Johnstone.
†PERBLES, Peebles.....	5,539	13'8	12'1	44,275	Robert Davidson.	J. W. Buchan, LL.B.
†PERTH, Perth.....	33,208	17'9	14'5	309,558	Thomas Dempster.	Robert Adam.
†PETERHEAD, Aberdeen.....	13,003	27'1	13'2	72,353	James H. Catto.	Alexdr. Davidson.
†PITTEWEEM, Fife.....	1,751	12'1	15'7	7,130	James Ogilvie.	A. C. Mackintosh.
†PORT GLASGOW, Renfrew.....	21,022	26'3	13'8	135,278	James Dick.	Andrew Paton.
†QUEENSPERRY, Lithgow.....	2,193	28'1	10'1	17,069	Alex. Morison.	Harry Wakelin, W.S.
†RENFREW, Renfrew.....	14,129	16'7	8'2	120,271	John B. McGregor.	Andrew R. Harper.
†ROTHESAY, Bute.....	16,123	15'5	13'5	106,549	George Hicks.	Robert D. Whyte.
†RUTHERGLEN, Lanark.....	24,744	24'0	13'0	182,385	James Kirkwood.	J. Anderson Gray.
†ST. ANDREWS, Fife.....	9,336	11'2	10'0	92,545	William Lamond.	Hugh Thomson and J. C. Cantley.
†SANQUIHAR, Dumfries.....	1,700	24'73	8'66	8,380	F. H. B. R. Tweddel.	William Forsyth.
†SELKIRK, Selkirk.....	5,775	12'9	16'4	43,979	William Crichton.	John Pollok and Walter Ingles.
†STIRLING, Stirling.....	21,345	25'8	15'1	170,001	Hugh Gavin.	David B. Morris.
†STRANRAER, Wigtown.....	6,171	27'6	14'3	37,051	R. B. Dyer, M.B.E.	John Bennoch.
†TAIN, Ross & Cromarty.....	2,394	14'1	13'9	8,040	James Maitland.	J. S. Cormack.
†WHITHORN, Wigtown.....	1,033	32'0	28'0	4,373	Archibald Edgar.	W. C. Lawrie.
†WICK, Caithness.....	8,115	24'5	12'5	33,652	Alex. J. McEwen.	Alexander Bruce.
†WIGTOWN, Wigtown.....	1,299	17'9	12'4	6,975	Dr. Ebenezer Shaw.	John Black.

SCOTTISH LAW COURTS AND OFFICES.

COURT OF SESSION (1534). LAW SITTINGS, Oct. 15 to March 20 and May 12 to July 20.

Lord President of the whole Court, Lord Clyde (Right Hon. James Avon Clyde).

INNER HOUSE.—First Division.

The Lord President.....	£5,000
Lord Skerrington, William Campbell.....	£3,600
Lord Cullen, W. J. Cullen.....	£3,600
Lord Sands, Sir Christopher Nicolson Johnston.....	£3,600

Second Division.

Lord Alness (Rt. Hon. Robert Munro) Lord Justice Clerk.....	£4,800
Lord Hunter, William Hunter.....	£3,600
Lord Anderson, Andrew Macbeth Anderson.....	£3,600
Lord Ormisdale, George Lewis Macfarlane.....	£3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Blackburn, Robert F. L. Blackburn.....	£3,600
Lord Ashmore, John Wilson.....	£3,600
Lord Morison, Rt. Hon. Thomas Brash Morison.....	£3,600
Lord Constable, Andrew Henry Briggs Constable, C.B.E.....	£3,600

Lord Murray, Rt. Hon. Charles David Murray, C.M.G.....	£3,600
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Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, K.C.....	£1,100
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Inner House Depute Clerks, J. Antonio; W. H. Ford.....	£600 and £560
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Inner House Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond, s.s.c.; R. A. Hannah.....	each £400
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Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; John Cairns; J. S. Saunders; R. Maxwell Main; R. A. Roxburgh.....	£500 to £600
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Outer House Assistant Clerks, David D. McLaren; E. T. Skoe, s.s.c.; George Hume; F. C. Budge; J. S. Mackintosh, B.L., s.s.c.....	£250 to £400
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High Court of Justiciary (1672).

Lord Justice Gen., Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde.	
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Alness.	
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.	
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Wm. Watson, K.C., M.P.	
Solicitor-General, D. P. Fleming, M.C., K.C., M.P.	
Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, M.B.E., K.C.	
Depute and 1st Assistant, Alex. Rae.	
Depute and 2nd Assistant, V. S. M. Marshall, B.L.	

Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart.	
Circuit Clerks, Alex. Rae; Victor S. M. Marshall, B.L.	
Advocates Depute, J. C. Fenton, K.C.; Lord Kinross; A. Maitland; J. M. Hunter.	
Crown Agent, John Frosser, w.s.	

Crown Office.

9 Parliament Square.	
Crown Agent, John Frosser, w.s.....	£2,300
Chief Clerk, J. K. Young.	
Second Clerk, Duncan Lee.	
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; R. L. Gaudie; A. P. G. Ritchie.	

Justiciary Office.

2 Parliament Square.

Clerk of Justiciary, J. R. Christie, O.B.E., K.C.....	£700
Depute & 1st Assistant, Alexander Rae.....	£600
Depute & 2nd Asst. Clerk, V. S. M. Marshall, B.L.	£475
Do. and Clerical Assistant, Thomas S. Stewart.....	£120

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Constable, Lord Ordinary on Teinds.	
Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, George Turner.....	£500

Exchequer.

1 Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary, Lord Blackburn.	
King's Remembrancer, Sir James Adam, C.B.E., K.C.	
Chief Clerk, R. Mackinlay.	
First Class Clerks, William Vickers; D. G. Mackie; Ernest E. Parker; W. R. Mackenzie.	

Sheriff Court of Chancery.

2 Parliament Square.

Sheriff of Chancery, M. P. Fraser, K.C.....	£500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, s.s.c.	
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D. C. Marchbank.	

H.M. Commissary Office.

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, w.s.	
Depute do., William Petrie.	

IRELAND. AREA AND POPULATION.

PROVINCES, Counties (with Assize Towns), and County Boroughs.	Acreage.	Population, 1911.	Density of Popn. per sq. mile.
*Northern Ireland :—			
ULSTER.			
Antrim (Belfast)	702,654	193,864	176
Belfast County Borough	14,937	386,947†	16,579
Armagh (Armagh)	312,773	120,291	246
Down (Downpatrick)	608,862	204,303	214
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	61,836	95
Londonderry (Londonderry)	512,690	99,845	124
Londonderry County Borough	2,579	40,700	10,119
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	142,665	117
Total, Northern Ireland	3,351,970	1,250,531†	238
†The Irish Free State :—			
LEINSTER.			
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	36,252	104
Dublin (Dublin)	218,873	172,394	504
Dublin County Borough	7,911	304,802‡	24,658
Kildare (Naas)	418,645	66,627	101
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,458	74,962	94
King's (Tullamore)	493,263	56,832	73
Longford (Longford)	257,770	43,820	109
Louth (Dundalk)	202,181	63,665	201
Meath (Trim)	577,735	65,091	72
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,838	54,629	82
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434,665	59,986	88
Wexford (Wexford)	580,950	102,273	113
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,957	60,711	77
MUNSTER.			
Clare (Ennis)	4,847,731	1,162,044	153
Cork (Cork)	788,337	104,232	84
Cork County Borough	1,841,035	315,431	109
Kerry (Tralee)	2,681	76,673	18,303
Limerick (Limerick)	1,161,752	159,691	88
Limerick County Borough	661,573	104,551	101
Tipperary, North Riding (Nenagh)	2,386	38,518	10,331
Tipperary, South Riding (Clonmel)	493,266	62,881	81
Waterford (Waterford)	558,038	89,552	103
Waterford County Borough	453,051	56,502	79
CONNAUGHT.			
Galway (Galway)	5,963,557	1,035,495	111
Leitrim (Carrick-on-Shannon)	1,467,850	182,224	79
Mayo (Castlebar)	376,510	63,582	108
Roscommon (Roscommon)	1,333,356	192,177	92
Sligo (Sligo)	608,290	93,956	99
ULSTER.			
Cavan (Cavan)	442,295	79,045	114
Donegal (Lifford)	4,228,211	610,984	92
Monaghan (Monaghan)	467,025	91,173	125
Total, Irish Free State			
	17,019,155	3,139,688‡	117

* NORTHERN IRELAND.—Under the *Government of Ireland Act, 1920*, six of the Ulster Counties (Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone), with the Parliamentary Boroughs of Belfast and Derry, form the Government of Northern Ireland, with its capital at Belfast.

† The estimated population of Northern Ireland on June 30, 1923, was 1,278,000, and of Belfast 429,000.

‡ IRISH FREE STATE.—Under the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922*, the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, with the Ulster Counties of Cavan, Donegal and Monaghan, form the Irish Free State, with its capital at Dublin.

§ The estimated population of the Irish Free State on June 30, 1924, was 3,161,000, and of Dublin 431,000.

Northern Ireland.

THE GOVERNOR.

His Grace the DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.P., born 1869; appointed Governor 1922 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland) £8,000

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lieut.-Comm. Oscar Henderson, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (retd.).

Assistant Secretary, Miss Helen Duffin.

Personal A.D.C. (vacant).

Honorary A.D.C.s., Lt.-Col. J. K. McClintock, C.B.E., D.L.; Capt. Sir Basil Brooke, Bart., C.B.E., M.C., D.L.

Physician in Ordinary, J. A. Lindsay, F.R.C.P.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Thomas Sinclair, C.B., M.D.

Dental Surgeon in Ordinary, Herbert Williams.

Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, J. Ewing Johnston, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

Domestic Chaplain, Rev. F. Hamilton.

THE MINISTRY (June 8, 1921).

Prime Minister, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Craig, Bart., D.L., M.P. £3,200

Minister of Finance, The Rt. Hon. Hugh MacDowell Pollock, D.L., M.P. £2,000

Minister of Home Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Dawson Bates, O.B.E., M.P. £2,000

Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. John Miller Andrews, D.L., M.P. £2,000

Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. the Marquess of Londonderry, K.G., H.M.L. £2,000

Minister of Agriculture and of Commerce, The Rt. Hon. Edward Mervyn Archdale, M.P. £2,000

The above form the Cabinet.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

Prime Minister's Dept., The Rt. Hon. Viscount Massereene and Ferrard, H.M.L., D.S.O.

Finance (Financial Secretary), John Milne Barbour, D.L., M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Rt. Hon. Herbert Dixon, D.L., M.P.

Asst. Parliamentary Secretary,

Home Affairs, George B. Hanna, B.L., M.P.

Labour, J. F. Gordon, M.P.

Education and Commerce, R. J. McKeown, M.P.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, C. H. Blackmore, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, (vacant).

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

Permanent Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. B. Spender, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.O.

Parliamentary Counsel, Sir A. Quekett, LL.D.

Assistant Secretaries, G. C. Duggan, O.B.E.; W. R. Maconkey.

Solicitor, J. H. B. Gunning.

Commissioner of Valuation and Director of Works, Major P. E. Shepherd, O.B.E.

Registrar-General and Statistician, L. A. Bullwinkle, O.B.E.

Deputy Keeper of Public Records, D. A. Chart, Litt.D.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

Permanent Secretary, Maj. S. Watt, C.B., C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, A. P. Magill, C.B.; G. A. Harris, D.S.O., O.B.E.; W. A. Magill.

Chief Crown Solicitor, J. R. Moorhead.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

Permanent Secretary, (vacant)

Assistant Secretary, H. Conacher.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

Permanent Secretary, L. McQuibban, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, A. N. Bonaparte Wyse; W. A. Houston.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

Permanent Secretary, J. S. Gordon, C.B.E., D.S.C.

Assistant Secretary, J. V. Coyle.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

Permanent Secretary, W. D. Scott, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, G. H. E. Parr, M.B.E.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, J. Huggett, C.B.E.

Principal Auditor, E. K. Tallent, O.B.E.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Secretary, R. E. Thornley, C.B.E.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

Inspector-General, Lt.-Col. Charles G. Wickham, D.S.O.

Deputy Inspector-General, J. F. Gelston, C.B.E.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Senate* of 2 *ex-officio* and of 24 selected members; and of a *House of Commons* of 52 elected members, who receive an allowance of £200 per annum.

Speaker of the Senate, The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, P.C., D.S.O.

Black Rod, Maj. T. Dalby Hackett, D.S.O.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Rt. Hon. William Hugh O'Neill, M.P.

Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, Thomas Moles, M.P.

Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig.-Gen. H. C. Young, C.I.E., D.S.O.

Librarian, Major G. Thomson, D.S.O.

Clerk of the Parliaments, Arthur Irwin Dasent.

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, LAW COURTS, BELFAST.

Judges.

The Rt. Hon. William Moore, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland £5,000

The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (James) Andrews, £4,000; The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Richard) Best, £4,000; The Hon. Mr. Justice (Daniel Martin) Wilson, £3,500; The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice (Thomas Watters) Brown, £3,500.

Secretariat.

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, A. Newton Anderson.

Private Sec. to L. C. J., (vacant).

Registrar's Department.

Registrar, J. M. Davies, B.A.
Asst. Registrars, J. G. Breakey; R. McQuitty; William Horner.
First Class Clerks, John O'H. Devine; W. M. Knight.

Chief Clerk's Department.

Chief Clerk, T. B. Wallace.
Asst. Chief Clerks, A. J. Weir; Daniel McGougal; F. Redmond.
First Class Clerks, James Beattie; H. E. Monteth; John Henderson.

Taxing Master's Department.

Taxing Master, Barry Meglaughlin,
First Class Clerk, H. C. Neilson.

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, J. H. Elliott, A.O.A.
Chief Clerk, John Cuthbert.
First Class Clerk, W. T. Barry, A.O.A.

Land Registry.

Central Office.

Registrar of Titles, Martin J. Burke.
Examiner of Titles, E. R. Wade.
Deputy Registrar, Paul Burrowes.
Chief Clerk, A. L. Hurford.
Legal Assistants, J. McHenry; W. R. Dunlop.

Recorders.

Belfast, H. M. Thompson £2,000
Londonderry, R. E. Osborne 1,500

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

Armagh and Fermanagh, G. C. Green £1,400
Down, A. H. Bates 1,400
Tyrone, J. Linehan, K.O. 1,400

EDUCATION.

In 1924 there were 2,092 National Schools affording Elementary Education to 198,131 pupils; 78 Intermediate Schools, with 6,253 pupils; 39 Technical Schools, with 17,892 pupils; and the Queen's University at Belfast, with 79 Professor and Lecturers, and 1,240 students.

FINANCE.

Taxation is imposed in Northern Ireland on account of certain "Reserved Services" by the Imperial Government, which collects and remits the balance after cost of collection, to the Northern Exchequer; with regard to other services the Parliament of Northern Ireland has control. The Northern Government makes a contribution to the Imperial Exchequer in return for services carried out by the Imperial Authorities. The revenue accruing to the Northern Irish Exchequer in 1923-4 was £12,244,000, the expenditure being £12,197,000; estimated revenue and expenditure 1924-25 £11,172,000.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1923 there were 401,143 acres under corn crops (oats, 389,732 acres, 211,093 under green crops (potatoes, 157,100), 45,107 under flax, 9,816 under fruit, and 470,507 under hay, a total acreage of 1,137,666. The production (1923) in tons was: oats, 305,156; potatoes, 885,630; turnips, 825,029; flax, 7,710; hay, 847,320. The Live Stock included 774,109 cattle; 534,377 sheep; 189,746 pigs; 61,128 goats; 111,731 horses; 567 mules, and 10,265 asses.

Minerals.—About 2,000 persons were engaged in the various mines and quarries in 1923, the principal output being igneous rock, 209,851 tons, chalk, 175,937 tons.

Manufactures.—Belfast is the principal industrial centre. Linen manufactures provided employment for over 80,000 persons in 1922, the number of looms being 40,000, and of spindles, 1,000,000; the value of the Exports in 1924 exceeded £11,000,000. The shipyards employed over 30,000 persons in 1924, the output exceeding 250,000 tons annually.

OCCUPATIONS (ALL IRELAND).

From latest Census figures (1911).

Classes.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Agriculture	721,669	59,198	780,867
Industrial	434,699	178,698	613,397
Domestic	25,831	144,928	170,749
Professional	103,603	37,531	141,134
Commercial	101,396	9,747	111,143
Indefinite	804,850	1,768,079	2,572,929
Total	2,192,048	2,198,171	4,390,219

The Irish Free State—Saorstát Éireann.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

His Excellency Timothy Michael Healy, K.C., born 1855, appointed Governor General Dec. 6, 1922.....£10,000

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

UNDER the *Irish Free State (Agreement) Act, 1922*, the Irish Free State (*Saorstát Éireann*) is a coequal member of the Community of Nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Constitution, as issued by the Crown, June 16, 1922, contains five Sections, of which Section I. is declaratory of Fundamental Rights.

(1) The coequality of the Irish Free State. (2) Power of government derived from the people, in accordance with the Constitution. (3) Irish domicile for seven years, or Irish parentage on either side, conferring Irish nationality, and men and women having equal rights as citizens. (4) Irish the national language, English being recognised as an official language. (5) No titles or honours may be conferred on any citizen, except with the approval or advice of the Executive Council. (6) Liberty of the person inviolable. (7) Dwelling of each citizen inviolable. (8) Freedom of conscience and profession and practice of religion, and no law establishing or prohibiting religion may be passed. (9) Free speech and right of lawful assembly. (10) Free education for all citizens. (11) Natural resources of the State inalienable.

Section II. provides for a legislature (*Oireachtas*) of the King and two houses, the Chamber of Deputies (*Dail Éireann*) and the Senate (*Seanad Éireann*), the former elected by secret ballot and by direct vote of all citizens above the age of 21 years who comply with the existing electoral laws and consisting of not less than one member for each 30,000 of the population and not more than one member for each 20,000 of the population. The latter, consisting of 56 Senators and of 2 Senators from each University, elected by all citizens above the age of 30 years who comply with the existing electoral laws. Every citizen who has reached the age of 21 years is eligible for the Chamber of Deputies; the Senate is composed of citizens who have reached the age of 35 years and have done honour to the nation by reason of useful public service, or who are specially qualified as representing important aspects of the nation's life. Parliament shall hold at least one session each year and members are required to take the following oath:

I.....do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established, and that I will be faithful to His Majesty King George V., his heirs and successors by law in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Provision is made for the "Initiative" of proposals for laws or constitutional amendments on a petition of 50,000 voters on the register; and for the submission of any bill passed by both houses to a "Referendum" for the decision of the people.

In this Section also Article 45 declares that the Parliament (*Oireachtas*) has the exclusive right to regulate the raising and maintaining of such armed forces as are mentioned in the scheduled Treaty in the territory of the Irish Free State, and every such force shall be subject to the control of the Parliament. Save in the case of national invasion, the Irish Free State shall not be committed

to active participation in any war without the assent of the Parliament.

Section III. vests the Executive Authority in the King and provides that it shall be exercised in accordance with the law, practice, and constitutional usage governing the exercise of the executive authority in the case of the Dominion of Canada, by the representative of the Crown. The Executive Council (*Aireacht*) is responsible to the Chamber, and consists of not more than twelve Ministers (*Airi*) appointed by the representative of the Crown, of whom four ministers shall be members of the Chamber, and a number not exceeding eight chosen from all citizens eligible for election to the Chamber, who shall not be members of Parliament during their term of office, and who, if at the time of their appointment they are members of Parliament, shall by virtue of such appointment vacate their seats; provided that the Chamber may from time to time, on the motion of the President of the Executive Council, determine that a particular Minister or Ministers, not exceeding three, may be members of Parliament, in addition to the four members of the Chamber above mentioned.

Section IV. establishes a Judiciary, consisting of Courts of First Instance, and a Court of Final Appeal to be called the Supreme Court (*Cúirt Oachtarach*). The Courts of First Instance include a High Court (*Ard Chúirt*), invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions whether of law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction with a right of appeal as determined by law. The decision of the Supreme Court shall in all cases be final and conclusive, and shall not be reviewed or capable of being reviewed by any other Court, Tribunal or Authority whatsoever. Provided that nothing in the Constitution shall impair the right of any person to petition His Majesty for special leave to appeal from the Supreme Court to His Majesty in Council or the right of his Majesty to grant such leave.

Section V. contains certain Transitory Provisions to meet the special circumstances incidental to the establishment of the Legislature, &c.

THE EXECUTIVE.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(a) *Ministers who are members of, and who constitute, the Executive Council of the Irish Free State:—*

<i>President of the Executive Council, Liam T. MacCosgair (William T. Cosgrave) ...</i>	£2,500
<i>Vice-President and Minister for Justice, Caoimhghin O hUigín (Kevin O'Higgins)</i>	1,700
<i>Minister for Finance, Eamán de Blaghd (Ernest Blythe)</i>	1,700
<i>Min. for Industry and Commerce, Pádraig MacGillagáin (Patrick McGilligan)</i>	1,700
<i>Minister for Education, Eoin Mac Néill (Professor John MacNeill)</i>	1,700
<i>Minister for External Affairs, Deasamhúhain MacGearailt (Desmond Fitzgerald)</i>	1,700
<i>Minister for Defence, Peadar O h Aodha (Peter Hughes)</i>	1,700

Other Ministers.

(b) *Ministers who are not members of the Executive Council:—*

Minister for Lands and Agriculture, Pádraig O'hógaín (Patrick Hogan).

Minister for Fisheries, Fionán O Loingsigh (Finian Lynch).

Minister for Local Government and Public Health, Seumas de Búrca (James Burke).

Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, Seumas Breathnach (James J. Walsh).

Officers.

Parl. Secretary to the Executive Council, Eamon O Dugain (Edmund Duggan).

Do., to the Pres., Seumas O. Dólaín (James Dolan).

Do., to the Minister of Finance, S. M. O. Súileabháin (Prof. J. M. O'Sullivan).

Do., to the Minister of Defence, Sesirse MacNiocaill (George Nicholls).

Attorney General of the Irish Free State, Seán O Broin (John O'Byrne, K.C.).

Sec. to the Executive Council, Diarmuid O hEigeartuigh (Diarmuid O'Hegarty).

Assistant-Secretary to the Executive Council, Micheál MacDonnachadha (Michael McDunphy).

High Commissioner in London,

J. McNeill, York House, Regent Street, S.W. 1.

Minister Plenipotentiary to the U.S.A.

T. A. Smiddy, 1,800, Connecticut Avenue, Washington, N.W., D.C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of a Senate (*Seanad Éireann*) of 60 members, of whom 30 are elected by the Chamber of Deputies and 30 are nominated by the President of the Executive Council, 15 of the latter holding office for 12 years and 15 for 6 years; and of a Chamber of Deputies (*Dáil Éireann*) on a population basis (153 at present) elected on the principles of Proportional Representation. The maximum duration of the Chamber is 4 years.

Speaker of Dáil Éireann, Micheál

O hAodha (Michael Hayes) £1,700

Deputy Speaker of Dáil Éireann, Pádraig

O Máille (Patrick O'Malley) 1,000

Clerk of the House, Colm O Murchadha

(Colm Murphy).....

Party Strength (Dáil Éirann).

Government 58

Anti-Treaty..... 48

Farmers 15

Labour 14

Independents..... 18

Total 153

* * * Members of Dáil Éireann, other than Ministers, are allowed £30 a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of the Irish Free State has appellate jurisdiction from decisions of the High Court.

Lord Chief Justice, Hugh Kennedy £4,000

Pres. of the High Court, Timothy Sullivan £3,000

Judges, Supreme Court, Gerald Fitz-

Gibbon; J. A. Murnaghan each £3,000

Judges, High Court, J. Creed Meredith;

T. L. O'Shaughnessy; W. E. Wylie;

W. J. Johnston; H. Hanna each £2,500

DEFENCE.

The total strength of the land forces is 1,080 officers and 17,881 other ranks. In accordance with the Treaty, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland is undertaken by Imperial Forces. At the expiration of 5 years from the date of the Treaty (Dec. 6, 1921), a conference is to be held with a view to the undertaking by Ireland of a share in her own coastal defence. The Army vote for 1925-6 was £3,053,117.

EDUCATION.

Primary Education, with compulsory attendance in many counties, is directed by the State, which also pays the teachers and contributes to the cost of the buildings; the estimated expenditure on Primary Education in 1925-6 was £3,475,832. Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders, the State contribution in 1925-6 being £261,535. There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Cork, Galway and Dublin); in 1922 the Professors, &c., at the two Universities numbered 220, and the students 3,410.

FINANCE.

The total Exchequer receipts for 1925-6 are estimated at £27,000,000, of which tax revenue is expected to yield about £21,500,000, derivable in almost equal proportions, from Customs, Excise and other Duties (including Income Tax). The heads of duty are much the same as in Great Britain, except that there is no tax on tea, raw cocoa, coffee and chicory, and the Safeguarding of Industries Act has been repealed. The duties on Beer, Cocoa Preparations and Sugar Confectionery differ slightly from those in operation in Great Britain. An *ad valorem* duty, varying from 15 per cent. to 33½ per cent., is payable on imports of Boots and Shoes, Candles, Glass Bottles and Jars, Soap, Wearing Apparel, Blankets, Bedsteads and Furniture, and Corporation Profits Tax is also levied; but about four-fifths of the total yield from Customs and Excise is attributable to Beer, Spirits and Tobacco. The rates of Estate Duty on large estates are considerably lower in the Saorstát than in Great Britain.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1924 there were 954,252 acres under corn crops, 708,781 under green crops, 10,499 under flax, 10,652 under fruit, and 2,099,639 under hay, a total of 3,783,823 acres. The principal produce in 1924 was: oats, 527,082 tons; potatoes, 1,457,449 tons; turnips, 2,676,882 tons; mangolds, 885,880 tons; flax, 1,367 tons; and hay, 4,175,685 tons. The *Live Stock* included 4,194,189 cattle, 3,127,921 sheep, 937,814 pigs, 193,484 goats, 408,540 horses, 23,160 mules, and 218,438 asses.

Minerals.—Over 2,000 persons were employed in the mines and quarries in 1921. 88,232 tons of coal were won in 1921.

Fisheries.—Over 13,000 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1922, the total value of all fish landed being £281,639.

TRADE.

The trade with Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the twelve months ending March 31, 1924, amounted to £45,262,852 for Imports (Produce or Manufacture of Great Britain, &c., £35,476,341; Foreign Merchandise, £9,786,511); and £43,934,358 for Exports from Irish Free State to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ} 3' - 54^{\circ} 25' N.$ and long. $4^{\circ} 18' - 4^{\circ} 47' W.$, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population (1921) of 49,270. The cultivated area (1924) was 80,499 acres, and the live stock included 4,612 horses, 18,417 cattle, 77,825 sheep, and 4,859 pigs. In the 9th century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition and conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western isles, and Man. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family. In 1827 the Crown purchased it for the sum of £427,144.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. Forty-seven miles of railway have been constructed, and about 25 miles of electric tram road.

Man is governed by a separate Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council and the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise* = chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the male and female owners and occupiers of property, 3 from the *sheadings*, 5 from Douglas, and 1 each from Castletown, Peel and Ramsey. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. Unless signed by the legal quorum of each House a Bill is not sent for the Royal Assent, the quorum of the Upper House or Council being the Governor and two Members, and of the Lower House or Keys thirteen Members, the majority of the whole number (24). After receiving the Royal Assent, it does not become law until promulgated, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (April 5) following, it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. An annual contribution of £10,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1923 the Tynwald offered the Imperial Government the sum of £200,000 as the Island's contribution to the cost of the Great War.

CAPITAL, Douglas. Pop. (1921), 20,192 (Castletown is the ancient capital); the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
Public revenue	£274,886	£273,238	£269,931
Public expenditure	200,036	231,458	244,105
Public debt.....	100,743	86,482	76,122

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Fry, K.C.V.O., C.B.	(with house) £2,000
Government Secretary & Treasurer, B. E. Sargeant, M.V.O., O.B.E.	700
First Deemster, Fredk. Malcolm La Mothe	1,000
Second Deemster, Reginald D. Farrant ...	1,000
Attorney-General, Ramsey Bignall Moore	1,000
Receiver-General, Joseph Qualtrough	unp.
Speaker, House of Keys, G. F. Lucas	unp.
Judge of Appeal, E. W. Wingate Saul, K.C.	300

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles) are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), and the following dependencies of Guernsey—Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lithou (38), a total of 47,083 acres, or 73.4 square miles. The 1921 Census population of Jersey was 49,494, and of Guernsey, &c., 40,120, total, 89,614.

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1916 was 49,678 vergées ($2\frac{1}{4}$ vergées = 1 acre), the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes, tomatoes, and wheat, and of Guernsey green crops and oats, fruits and tomatoes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The principal officer in each island is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents the King-Emperor (the Duke of Normandy). French is the official language of the local legislatures, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, and is still spoken by the people, but English is now permissible in the Legislative Assembly. The Bailiff, appointed by the Crown, presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court or judicial body. The islands being all but exempt from imperial taxation they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south side; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast.

JERSEY.

Revenue, 1924-25, £234,039; Expenditure £243,761	
Public debt, 1925	527,700
Lieutenant-Governor, Major-General Hon. Sir F. R. Bingham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.	£1,700
Government Secretary, W. Whitaker Maitland, C.V.O., O.B.E.	
Bailiff, Sir William Henry Venables-Vernon, K.B.E.	
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.	
Attorney-General, C. E. Malet de Carteret.	
Viscount, Edwin Toulmin Nicolle.	
Solicitor-General, A. M. Coutanche.	
Receiver-General, Percy A. Aubin.	
States Treasurer, Henry M. de Veuille.	

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES.

Revenue, 1924, £230,000; Expenditure, £177,471	
Public debt, 1924	564,944
Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. J. Sackville-West, K.B.E., O.B., C.M.G. ...	1,700
Government Sec., Major W. L. E. R. Dugmore.	
Bailiff, Sir Havilland de Saumarez.	
Dean, Very Rev. Douglas Carey, M.A.	
Attorney-General, Arthur W. Bell.	
Solicitor-General, H. Le Patourel.	
Receiver-General, Victor G. Carey.	
President, Education Council, Jurat Roussel.	

Alderney.

Judge, Maj. R. W. Mellish.	
Attorney-General (vacant).	
Clerk (Greffer), Charles Batiste.	
Receiver, Maj. L. Langlois.	

Sark.

Seigneur, Wm. Collings.	
Seneschal, Frederick de Carteret.	

THE COST OF LONDON GOVERNMENT.

THE authorities comprise the Corporation of the City of London, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, twenty-eight Borough Councils, and twenty-eight Boards of Guardians. War bonuses account for a large part of the increases shown under "salaries and wages" in the last year of the period.

	1913-14.	1920-21.		1913-14.	1920-21.
City Corporation	£ 1,174,308	£ 2,050,291	Metro. Water Board...	£ 3,035,026	£ 5,085,546
London County Council	12,686,389	26,684,734	Metro. Asylums Board	1,168,778	3,207,561

Of the total expenditure set out above, the amounts spent on salaries and wages rose as follows, between the pre-war year and 1920-21: City Corporation, £444,586 to £857,331; London County Council, £5,830,540 to £14,814,737; Metropolitan Water Board, £432,802 to £1,228,825; Metropolitan Asylums Board, £310,416 to £1,341,147.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL COUNCILS.

	1913-14.	1920-21.
Westminster	£ 375,596	£ 882,674
Battersea	215,345	482,512
Bermondsey	150,896	489,130
Bethnal-green	69,024	213,569
Camberwell	216,296	553,937
Chelsea	91,614	168,750
Deptford	81,143	213,049
Finsbury	62,823	197,763
Fulham	147,131	350,329
Greenwich	71,908	185,612
Hackney	217,380	576,024
Hammersmith	151,872	414,734
Hampstead	199,559	396,443
Holborn	107,749	223,714
Islington	274,043	726,677
Kensington	160,640	404,847
Lambeth	242,300	594,376
Lewisham	140,941	275,498
Lewisiam	141,766	305,106
Paddington	216,354	539,264
Poplar	380,116	815,648
St. Marylebone	292,012	769,974
St. Pancras	177,314	404,080
Shoreditch	203,376	504,848
Southwark	299,163	814,843
Stepney	39,434	103,595
Stoke Newington	253,790	563,764
Wandsworth	180,069	512,891
Woolwich		

EXPENDITURE OF BOARDS OF GUARDIANS.

	1913-14.	1920-21.
City of London	£ 43,996	£ 71,627
Westminster	182,631	258,343
Bermondsey	168,689	375,213
Bethnal-green	95,589	201,909
Camberwell	190,168	407,167
Chelsea	56,444	129,586
Fulham	77,381	165,898
Greenwich	139,122	289,236
Hackney	157,189	342,554
Hammersmith	67,605	130,132
Hampstead	29,808	65,576
Holborn	180,161	286,034
Islington	202,301	432,179
Kensington	93,186	192,846
Lambeth	174,533	449,499
Lewisham	66,054	222,661
Limehouse	46,260	99,582
Mill-end Old Town	90,269	203,667
Paddington	74,815	191,215
Poplar	163,931	334,370
St. George-in-the-East	50,421	113,970
St. Marylebone	119,506	262,749
St. Pancras	168,757	366,477
Shoreditch	92,877	194,164
Southwark	154,025	353,432
Wandsworth	203,045	506,417
Whitechapel	66,373	122,606
Woolwich	71,939	152,142

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

Cities and Boroughs.	Popu- lation, 1921.	Rate per 1,000 Births Deaths	Rateable Value, £	Rates, 1924-25. s. d.	Mayor, 1925-26.	Town Clerk.
London:	7,476,168	26.4 12.6	49,428,581			
CITY OF LONDON	13,706	7.1 11.3	6,732,992	10 0	(See pp. 502-3)	
WESTMINSTER.....	141,317	11.6 11.8	9,105,229	9 9	George H. Heilbuth	Sir John Hunt, O.B.E.
Battersea	167,739	18.4 11.8	1,044,020	13 0	C. H. Young	Edwin Austin.
Bermondsey	119,455	23.8 13.6	1,017,370	17 4	Isaiah Stokes	Fredk. Ryall.
Bethnal Green	117,238	22.1 12.4	580,205	15 8	C. W. Howell	David J. Keep.
Camberwell	267,198	18.8 11.4	1,422,340	11 5	F. C. Eaton	Charles Wm. Tagg.
Chelsea	63,700	14.4 13.2	954,753	11 6	A. C. Seton-Chris-	John T. Jefferys.
					topher.	
Deptford	112,500	20.6 12.0	648,043	14 4	Frank Trew.....	A. Purkis.
Finsbury	76,019	21.5 14.1	1,109,980	10 7	J. T. Wallis.....	Hugh Green.
Fulham	157,944	18.2 11.1	990,500	11 0	W. J. Waldron	J. Percy Shuter, O.B.E.
Greenwich	102,000	20.2 11.4	769,270	13 2	Fred Thorne	Fredk. J. Simpson.
Hackney	222,159	18.5 11.4	1,287,540	11 10	Rev. W. Evans	H. R. H. Tee, LL.B.
Hammersmith	130,287	17.9 12.4	971,425	12 3	Charles Pascall	Hugh Royle. [M.A.]
Hampstead	86,153	13.5 11.7	1,196,570	11 8	H. Marnham	Arthur P. Johnson.
Holborn	43,192	15.5 13.3	1,390,818	10 6	H. W. Coleman	Lionel Walford.
Islington	330,737	19.8 12.3	1,925,347	11 5	Louis Lewis.....	G.G.E. Fletcher, C.B.E.
Kensington	175,686	16.2 13.0	2,642,557	10 6	R. D. Baxter	Horace Rapson.
Lambeth	302,906	25.5 12.5	2,008,490	12 0	Frederick Bascombe	Bruce Penny.
Lewisham.....	174,194	16.38 10.45	1,175,183	11 2	Edwin W. Hayes	John W. Shuter.
Paddington	144,261	17.11 13.11	1,567,537	10 7	L. T. Snell	W. F. Abbiss, M.B.E.
Poplar	164,100	24.8 9.4	947,543	23 0	J. A. Hammond	C. H. Shillinglaw.
St. Marylebone	104,222	14.5 13.6	2,593,362	11 0	Samuel Tonkin	Leslie Gordon.
St. Pancras	212,900	18.8 13.0	1,868,430	11 0	Dr. E. A. Gregg	F. V. Creed.
Shoreditch	104,308	23.9 13.7	869,693	13 3	C. E. Taylor	J. A. D. Milne, O.B.E.
Southwark	184,404	22.5 14.2	1,250,047	12 0	James R. Want	Percy Hayman Gray.
Stepney	249,738	23.3 11.4	1,660,031	14 8	Joseph Hurley	V. B. Bateson.
Stoke Newington	52,167	16.6 11.3	350,748	10 9	J. Spetch Wilson	Sidney White, LL.D.
Wandsworth	328,657	14.57 11.03	2,404,442	10 10	A. W. Matthias	D. A. Nichol, M.A.
Woolwich	140,389	18.5 11.0	986,001	12 8	W. Barefoot	Sir A. B. Bryceson.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

LONDON was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it is said it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (i.e., possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1191, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398, 1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The title of *Lord Mayor* was not in general use in the outer world until about 1545. The Lord Mayor is elected at Michaelmas; he is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council* was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the *Folk-mote*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 16 members, and none less than four. *Sheriffs* (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but they appear in ancient records as early as A.D. 1130. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but King John gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs. The citizens, however, lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888, but they continue as heretofore to choose the Sheriffs of the City of London. They are appointed on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas.

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is an ancient officer. There were at one time two Chamberlains—the King's Chamberlain and the Chamberlain of the Guildhall. The former appears to have fallen into abeyance *circa* 1319. The first contemporary record of the office of City Chamberlain is 1276. The Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Serjeant (now appointed by the Crown) are mentioned as officers in the charter of Edward II., A.D. 1319, but the offices can be traced to a much earlier date than this.

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1925–1926.

Col. Sir William Robert Pryke, Kt., born March 15, 1847; Common Councilman, 1887; Alderman of *Queenhithe*, 1920; *Sheriff of London*, 1921; *Lord Mayor of London*, 1925; Address, The Mansion House, E.C. 2 £10,000
Private Secretary (51st year), Sir Wm. J. Soulsby, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E.

The Aldermen.

Aldermen.	Ward.	Born.	C.C.	Ald.	Sheriff.	Mayor
Rt. Hon. Viscount Bearsted, LL.D.	Bridge Without (1921)	1853	*	1891	1894	1902
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bart.	Dowgate	1857	1882	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Knill, Bart.	Bridge	1856	1893	1897	1903	1909
Sir David Burnett, Bart.	Candlewick	1851	1888	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart. M.P.	Castle Baynard	1862	1899	1907	1905	1913
Sir Charles Johnston, Bart.	Aldersgate	1848	1900	1907	1910	1914
Sir Charles C. Wakefield, Bart., C.B.E.	Bread Street	1859	1904	1908	1907	1915
Rt. Hon. Lord Marshall, P.C., K.C.V.O.	Vintry	1865	1896	1909	1901	1918
Sir James Roll, Bart.	Billingsgate	1849	1903	1910	1909	1920
Sir John James Baddeley, Bart.	Farringdon Within	1842	1886	1912	1908	1921
Sir Louis Arthur Newton, Bart.	Cordwainer	1867	1905	1916	1916	1923
Sir Alfred Louis Bower, Bart.	Langbourn	1860	1896	1917	1913	1924

All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

Sir Rowland Blades, Bart., M.P.	Basishaw	1868	1913	1920	1917	.....
Sir Frederick James Barthorpe, Kt.	Broad Street	1857	*	1921	1924	.....
Sir Harold Moore, Kt.	Walbrook	1877	*	1921	1921	.....
Charles Albert Batho	Aldgate	1872	1913	1921	1925	.....
Isidore Nathan Jacobs	Portoken	1867	1910	1921	.....	.....
Sir William Alfred Waterlow, K.B.E.	Cornhill	1871	1914	1922	.....	.....
William Phené Neal	Line Street	1860	1893	1922	.....	.....
Maurice Jenks, F.C.A.	Cheap	1872	1910	1923	.....	.....
Sir Kynaston Studd, Kt., O.B.E., M.A.	Farringdon Without	1865	*	1923	1922	.....
Percy Walter Greenaway	Bishopsgate .....	.....	1917	1923	.....	.....
John William Baddeley	Cripplegate	1869	1922	1924	.....	.....
Josiah Guntton, F.R.I.B.A.	Coleman Street .....	.....	1904	1924	.....	.....
Sir John Scott Hindley, Kt.	Tower	1883	18*	1924	.....	.....

* Not previously a Member of the Common Council.

Elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21).

MEMBER.	WARD.	MEMBER.	WARD.	MEMBER.	WARD.
Abrahams, I. H. W.	Portoken.	Gibson, W.	Cornhill.	Pearse, J. R.	Cripple Wn.
Agar, F.	Aldgate.	Giddins, C. S., J.P.	Candlewick.	Peat, Sir H., K.B.E.,	
Alderton, Dep. S.	Farrin. Wt.	Gillet, F.	Farrin. Wt.	M.A.	Cheap.
Algar, Dep. C. G.	Candlewick.	Ginner, W. P., J.P.	Billingsgate.	Philp, F.	Tower.
Allcard, V.	Broad St.	Goldney, Dep. T.	Cornhill.	Pimm, Dep. T.	Queenhithe.
Allen, R. C. d. L.	Cripple Wt.	Goodinge, A. C.	Aldersgate.	Pollitzer, F. J. C.	Queenhithe.
Auning, E. H.	Cheap.	Gower, H. J.	Cordwainer.	Pollock, J. S.	Vintry.
Ashdown, Sir C. G.	Aldgate.	Green, Sir F. H., Bt. Vintry.		Pragnell, A.	Castle Bynd.
Baily, H. D.	Bridge.	Green, R., J.P.	Aldersgate.	Preen, Dep. H. E.	Bassishaw.
Barrett, H. Roper	Line St.	Green, W. W., J.P.	Tower.	Pryce, E. C.	Aldgate.
Beal, E. S.	Bridge.	Harroving, T. J.	Bishopsgate.	Raphael, J. H.	Farrin. Wn.
Beatty, A. H.	Vintry.	Hart, J. T.	Farrin. Wn.	Reading, W. A.	Billingsgate.
Bedford, A.	Bishopsgate.	Hayden, C.	Bassishaw.	Redding, Dep. J. J.	Portoken.
Bennet, Dep. J. F.	Cordwainer.	Haydon, D.	Aldersgate.	Regge, R. W.	Coleman St.
Berridge, Dep. G. J.	Dowgate.	Hays, A. C.	Cornhill.	Riches, H.	Candlewick.
Berry, F. W.	Castle Bynd.	Haywood, E. H.	Dowgate.	Robinson, Dep. T.	Bishopsgate.
Berry, O. C.	Bridge.	Heath, Capt. A. H.	Tower.	Rowland, F.	Cordwainer.
Biggs, W.	Farrin. Wt.	Heilbuth, Dep. G. H.	Walbrook.	Samuel, M. M.	Cripple Wt.
Bird, Dep. Sir H.	Billingsgate.	Hewitt, T. W.	Aldgate.	Sandle, Dep. S. J.	Farrin. Wn.
Botterill, Col. G. P.	Farrin. Wn.	Hicks, Dep. J., J.P.	Cripple Wn.	Savery, W. H., J.P.	Langbourn.
Bouts, G. W.	Portoken.	Horne, F. A.	Tower.	Shepherd, H. P.	Lime St.
Bowater, Maj. F. H.	Castle Bynd.	Howe, H. M.	Broad St.	Shirreff, H.	Farrin. Wt.
Bowles, H. E.	Bridge.	Howell, J. G.	Billingsgate.	Simonds, S. R.	Lime St.
Bray, A. W.	Aldgate.	Hughes, H. G.	Bread St.	Singer, Dep. H. D.	Line St.
Brough, Dep. J. R.	Castle Bynd.	Janes, T. M.	Aldersgate.	Skeate, T. A.	Bridge.
Brown, H. W., B.A.	Bishopsgate.	Jennings, C. F. J.	Walbrook.	Slazenger, A. E. L.	Dowgate.
Brown, Victor, J.P.	Broad St.	Johnson, B.	Bishopsgate.	Smith, Col. Sir W.,	
Brown, W. Hurst	Broad St.	Jones, G. W.	Farrin. Wt.	M.D.	Farrin. Wt.
Brundle, F. H.	Cripple Wt.	Juniper, A. S.	Farrin. Wt.	Smyth, Dep. R.	Aldersgate.
Bull, O.	Bishopsgate.	Keishaw, C.	Cripple Wt.	Snell, A. T.	Dowgate.
Bull, Dep. W.	Bishopsgate.	Key, Dep. W. H., J.P.	Farrin. Wt.	Sparks, Dep. H. E.	Aldgate.
Callard, T. B.	Castle Bynd.	Killik, Sir S., J.P.	Broad St.	Spaul, H. B.	Farrin. Wn.
Champeuss, Mj. W. H.	Farrin. Wt.	Kimber, Sir H. D.,		Spyer, W., J.P.	Broad St.
Chapman, W. B.	Bread St.	Bart., M.A.	Langbourn.	Stanham, G. G.	Dowgate.
Chubb, C. A.	Castle Bynd.	King Farlow, C. D.	Candlewick.	Stanley-Stone, A. C.	Bishopsgate.
Coates, Dep. S. J., J.P.	Bread St.	Knight, A. C., F.S.A.	Cheap.	Stophor, J.	Cornhill.
Collett, C. H.	Bridge.	Lamb, Sir E., C.M.G.,		Syrett, H. S.	Coleman St.
Collins, Dep. D. G.	Farrin. Wn.	J.P.	Candlewick.	Taylor, H. T.	Cripple Wn.
Conoley, J.	Queenhithe.	Lavington, G.	Farrin. Wt.	Taylor, Leo	Coleman St.
Cooper, E. H.	Cornhill.	Laws, E. L.	Portoken.	Teuten, Capt. A. H.	Queenhithe.
Cooper, E. R., O.B.E.	Tower.	Layton, J. E.	Tower.	Thirkell, C.	Cripple Wn.
Corke, W. C.	Farrin. Wt.	Leuw, W.	Portoken.	Thomas, F.	Aldersgate.
Coxen, Maj. W. G.	Castle Bynd.	Lindley-Jones, W.,		Thomas, Dep. Sir W.,	
Crowther, J. S.	Langbourn.	O.B.E.	Bishopsgate.	M.B.E.	Cheap.
Darrington, T.	Farrin. Wt.	Lindsey, M. J.	Farrin. Wn.	Thompson, G. H.	Langbourn.
Davies, Dep. Sir R.,		Lord, F. A. B.	Cordwainer.	Tighe, C.	Langbourn.
C.B.E., J.P.	Broad St.	Lovell, J. S.	Farrin. Wt.	Tippett, P. W. B.	Vintry.
Davies, T. M.	Bread St.	Lowe, F. J. I.	Coleman St.	Tranter, Dep.	
Deighton, Dep. T. H.	Bridge.	Mart, G.	Cripple Wn.	G. T. S.	Cripple Wt.
Dennis, W.	Candlewick.	Marten, H. J.	Bassishaw.	Trice, W. J.	Cripple Wt.
Dickson, J. P.	Aldersgate.	Martin, Maj. J. G.,		Trustram E. J., M.A.	Cheap.
Doree, H. G.	Farrin. Wn.	D.S.O.	Langbourn.	Underwood, E. S.	Cheap.
Dove, H. S.	Coleman St.	Matthews, H. E., O.B.E.	Dowgate.	Venables, J. L., J.P.	Portoken.
Downer, Sir H. G.	Coleman St.	May, R. W.	Billingsgate.	Vick, R. W.,	
Dray, F. G.	Vintry.	McAuliffe, H. T.	Bishopsgate.	Junr.	Bridge.
Dunfee, Dep. Col. V.,		McCalfe, T. D.	Portoken.	Wardlaw, D. C. W.	Aldgate.
C.B.E., V.D., J.P.	Vintry.	Mills, J.	Bishopsgate.	Warner, Sir F.,	
Durant, E. L. J.	Langbourn.	Monckton, H. P.	Walbrook.	K.B.E.	Farrin. Wn.
Dutton, E. H.	Portoken.	Morris, H. W.	Walbrook.	Weston, E. C.	Aldgate.
Easton, H. A.	Coleman St.	Mostyn, F. A.	Bishopsgate.	Whitaker, C. W.,	
Edwards, J. J.	Cordwainer.	Mounsey, J. D.	Cripple Wt.	M.A., F.S.A.	Farrin. Wn.
Elkan, J., M.V.O.	Bishopsgate.	Murgatroyd, J. O.	Billingsgate.	White, J. H.	Bread St.
Ellis, Dep. T. H.	Aldersgate.	Myers, A.	Portoken.	Whiteley, C. P.	Cordwainer.
Farnan, Dep. F.	Tower.	Nathan, A. Jerrold	Farrin. Wt.	Whittingham, F.	Queenhithe.
Farrow, L. W.	Bishopsgate.	Newell, C.	Castle Bynd.	Wigley, F. G.	Cripple Wn.
Fletcher, Sir B. F.,		Newson-Smith, F.R.	Broad St.	Wilkinson, G. H.	Queenhithe.
F.R.L.B.A.	Farrin. Wn.	Nicholls, G. J.	Farrin. Wt.	Wilkinson-	
Fortescue, W., J.P.	Farrin. Wn.	Nicholson, W.	Cripple Wt.	Pimbury, C. J.	Billingsgate.
Foxton, W.	Farrin. Wn.	Northcott, J.	Bread St.	Williams, Sir E.	
Foy, H. S. A.	Walbrook.	Osman, A.	Bread St.	Hodder, C.V.O.	Farrin. Wn.
Francis, J.M.R., J.P.	Walbrook.	Painter, Dep. Sir F. G.	Coleman St.	Wood, F. A.	Billingsgate.
Galloway, A.	Tower.	Pakeman, J.R., C.B.E.	Cheap.	Worskett, S. A.	Bread St.
Gamon, C.	Farrin. Wn.	Parnewell, W. S.	Cheap.	Young, G. W.	Bassishaw.
Gaydon, Dep. H. M.	Langbourn.	Patmore, T.	Cripple Wn.	(a vacancy)	Cornhill.

THE SHRIEVALTY.

Sheriffs of London (1925-26). Charles Albert Batho, Alderman; and Francis Azar, Common Councilman.
Under-Sheriffs. R. G. B. Regge, Broad Street Place, E.C.2; and T. Howard Deighton, E.C., Deputy, 90 Cannon Street, E.C.3.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

	<i>Elect.</i>		<i>Elect.</i>
<i>Recorder</i> , Sir Ernest E. Wild, K.C.	£4,000 1922	<i>Head Master of Freeman's Orphan School</i> , W. W. Parkinson, M.A.	£400 1914
<i>Chamberlain</i> , Sir Adrian Pollock.	£2,500 1912	<i>Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls</i> , Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A.	£800 1913
<i>Town Clerk</i> , Sir James Bell, Kt., C.V.O.	£3,500 1902	<i>Sword-Bearer</i> , Maj. A. E. Wood, D.C.M.	£500 1921
<i>Common Sergeant</i> , Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C.	£3,000 1917	<i>Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms</i> , Capt. C. B. Maxted, M.C.	£350 1921
<i>Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court (and other offices)</i> , L. A. Atherton Jones, K.C.	£2,500 1914	<i>Librarian</i> , Bernard Kettle	£1,000 1909
F. Shewell Cooper	£1,750 1922	<i>Director, Art Gallery</i> , Sir A.G. Temple, F.S.A. (acting).	
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> , Lt.-Col. H. S. Turnbull	£1,500 1925	<i>Medical Officer Port of London</i> , W. M. Willoughby, M.D.	£1,250 1916
<i>Comptroller</i> , V. F. Crowther-Smith.	£1,500 1920	<i>Clerk to the Lord Mayor</i> , S. Richards	£1,400 1920
<i>Remembrancer</i> , Col. Herbert Stuart Sankey, C.V.O.	£1,500 1913	<i>Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall)</i> , Lewis Beeston	£950 1923
<i>Solicitor</i> , A. F. I. Pickford, B.A.	£2,000 1924	<i>Registrar of Mayor's and City of London Court</i> , Wilfred Lawson Bell	£1,250 1921
<i>Secretary & High Bailiff of Southwark</i> , William Hayes, B.A., J.P.	£1,300 1905	<i>Keeper of the Guildhall</i> , G. W. Bodman	£350 1922
<i>Medical Officer, City of London</i> , William J. Howarth, C.B.E., M.D., B.Ch.	£2,000 1912	<i>Marshal</i> , Capt. D. F. Massey	£300 1925
<i>Coroner for London (£1,450) and Southwark (£126 10s. 4d.)</i> , F. J. Waldo, M.D., M.A. (Golden Lane, E.C.1)	£1,576 19 4 1901	<i>Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain</i> , L. C. Michelmore	£700 1924
<i>Steward of Southwark</i> , The Recorder	£57 7 0 1922	<i>Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office</i> , Adrian M. Nortier	£1,000 1923
<i>Clerk of the Peace</i> , Sir Herbert Austin.	£400 1924	<i>Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept.</i> , W. P. Bicknell	£1,250 1914
<i>Surveyor</i> , Sydney Perks, F.R.I.B.A.	£1,750 1905	<i>Principal Clerk, Valuation and Rating Dept.</i> , L. V. Cockell	£1,250 1920
<i>Engineer</i> , E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E.	£1,500 1915	<i>Principal Clerk, Markets Dept.</i> , Frank J. Pullan	£1,000 1922
<i>Head Master of City of London School</i> , Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.	£1,750 1905		

*THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1924-1925.

NET RECEIPTS.		NET EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Estate revenue	171,295 0 11	To Magistracy	7,692 1 4
Markets Revenue Accounts:—		Criminal Justice	17,736 15 9
London Central Markets	56,601 12 6	Civil Government	30,822 3 2
Billingsgate Market	10,093 0 11	Open Spaces	17,468 5 6
Leadenhall Market	2,575 16 0	Guildhall School of Music	2,186 13 0
	240,565 10 4	City of London School	5,517 14 10
Less Metropolitan Cattle Market	5,319 10 10	City of London School for Girls	3,378 9 1
	235,245 19 6	Freemen's Orphan School	6,967 9 5
Gresham Estate Revenue (Moiety)	6,435 0 9	Sundries	621 16 0
Various Contributions	25,384 14 3	Expenses not allocated to Depts. and Committee Allowances	3,033 17 2
	£267,065 14 6	To Officers' Establishments	23,690 2 1
		Expenses of Bonds and Debentures	3,185 17 11
		Pensions not allocated to Depts.	1,520 12 9
		Charitable Donations	3,794 5 0
		Other Public Donations	611 2 0
		Grant to City and Guilds Institute	500 0 0
		Expenses of Honours conferred	49 2 6
		Presentations of Freedom and Addresses	10,846 17 3
		To London Almshouses	2,744 11 4
		Debenture Stock Redemption	15,000 0 0
		Supplementary Sinking Fund	15,000 0 0
		Contingencies Reserve Fund	30,000 0 0
		Alterations and Repairs Res. Fund	10,000 0 0
		Interest on Asylum Loan	240 0 3
		Chamberlain's Reserve Fund	10,000 0 0
		Repayment of Loan (Shadwell Market)	30,000 0 0
		Repayment of Asylum Loan	800 0 0
		City of London School War Athletic Ground	4,000 0 0
		Balance	2,457 18 5
			£267,065 14 6

* The above is abstracted from the 202nd "City's Cash Account" of the series extant—A.D. 1633 to 1924-25. (The Accounts earlier than A.D. 1633 were believed to have been destroyed in the Fire of London; but two years' Accounts, temp. Queen Elizabeth, have been discovered among the Corporation Archives, as exceptions to that belief.) The Volumes are in full detail, signed by the Auditors, and in perfect preservation. The above extract is from the 141st Annual Printed Account of the Corporation, A.D. 1784 to 1924-25. The Accounts are prepared and stated as directed by Resolutions of the Court of Common Council of the 5th June, 1903, the 14th December, 1905, and 25th January, 1917, upon Reports of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, and they are printed in conformity with the 76th Standing Order of the Court of Common Council. The Accounts are made up to the end of March and are issued in the form prescribed by those Orders, and show the Income and Expenditure applicable to the year on the various Funds.

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

IN the majority of cases the designation of the Company gives a clue to the trade which gave rise to the guild, the Broderers (Embroiderers), Cord-wainers (cobblers), Fletchers (arrow makers), Loriners (bridle, bit, and spur makers), Poulterers (poulterers), Scriveners (legal writers), Upholders (upholsterers), and Vintners (wine sellers) retaining the ancient name of the trade. The order of precedence is given in parentheses after the name of each Company.

8,983 Liverymen of the (Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall* (see p. 530). The actual net number is, however, smaller, as many belong to more than one Guild; and only those who have residential or other qualification in the City have the *Parliamentary* vote in that district.

The Liveries of the Loriners' and the Stationers' are the most numerous liverymen, the Fletchers' the least, comprising only twenty.

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corpo- rate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1925-1926.	Clerk.	Hall.*
<i>Mercers</i> (1)	202	53,000	58,000	111,000	Lt.-Col. W. B. Lane, C.I.E., C.B.E.	Col. F. D. Watney, C.B.E.	4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C. 2
<i>Grocers</i> (2)	175	37,500	500	38,000	J. Hughes O.B.E., M.C.	L. Hickman Barnes	Princes Street, E.C. 2
<i>Drapers</i> (3)	200	50,000	28,000	78,000	Herbert Lawford	E. H. Pooley	Throgmorton St., E.C. 2
<i>Fishmongers</i> (4) ..	274	47,798	2,428	50,226	Lothian D. Nicholson	C. N. Hooper	London Bridge, E.C. 4
<i>Goldsmiths</i> (5) ..	150	43,000	16,000	59,000	H. C. T. Hambro	W. T. Pridenax	Foster Lane, E.C. 2
<i>Skinner's</i> (6)	228	33,200	33,500	66,700	H. F. Devitt	J. J. Lambert	Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4
<i>Merchant Taylors</i> (7) ..	319	37,000	13,000	50,000	Lt.-Col. P. R. Laurie, C.B.E., D.S.O.	C. Roche Finnis, M.A.	30 Threadneedle St., E.C. 2
<i>Haberdashers</i> (8) ..	350	8,000	49,000	57,000	Maj. H. S. Harman Young	J. Eagleton	33 Gresham St., E.C. 2
<i>Salters</i> (9)	147	20,000	2,000	22,000	Herbert Hicks	G. Everard Nichols	St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4
<i>Ironmongers</i> (10) ..	33	13,000	13,000	26,000		J. F. Adams Beck	Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C. 2
<i>Vintners</i> (11)	186	17,000	1,500	18,500	John S. Watkins, O.B.E.	C. Lomas	68½ Up. Thames St., E.C. 4
<i>Clothworkers</i> (12) ..	172	57,169	27,398	84,566	S. R. M. Townsend	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Mincing Lane, E.C. 3
The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.							
<i>Apothecaries</i> (58) ..	150	..	1,000	1,000	Dr. T. V. Dickinson	Bingham Watson	Water Lane, E.C. 4
<i>Armourers and Brasiers</i> (22) ..	86	7,940	60	8,000	Prof. W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.	Sydney Pitt	81 Coleman St., E.C. 2
<i>Bakers</i> (19)	120	1,580	320	1,900	Leonard Sturdy	Frank C. Lingard, M.A.	16 Harp Lane
<i>Barbers</i> (17)	100	..	..	..	Rev. H. N. Burden	Do.	33 Monkwell St., E.C. 2
<i>Basketmakers</i> (52) ..	136	..	45	..	G. J. Pryor	H. H. Bobart, M.B.E.	Gresham College, E.C. 1
<i>Blacksmiths</i> (40) ..	75	684	none	684	Charles Wallington	F. C. Luffman	65 Lwr. Thames St., E.C. 4
<i>Bowyers</i> (38)	25	620	40	660	Ernest A. Abram	H. E. Griffith	11 St. Bride's Av., E.C. 4
<i>Brewers</i> (14)	71	3,140	21,300	24,440	H. R. Hill	Lt.-Col. E. H. Evans, M.C.	Addle St., E.C. 2
<i>Broderers</i> (48)	25	..	..	..	D. M. Scott	G. W. Barber	13 St. Swithin's Ia., E.C. 1
<i>Butchers</i> (24)	238	..	818	..	Lt.-Col. W. Scott Miller	Arthur Pearce	37 Bartholomew Close
<i>Carmen</i> (89)	80	150	none	165	F. H. Brundle	H. W. Capper	116 Fore Street, E.C. 4
<i>Carpenters</i> (26)	150	16,000	1,180	17,180	D. Wintingham Sta- ble, L.L.B.	J. Hutton Freeman	Throgmorton Av., E.C. 2
<i>Clockmakers</i> (61) ..	123	1,500	250	1,750	Hugh Rotherham	W. J. S. Pennefather	108 Cannon St., E.C. 4
<i>Cochmakers</i> (79) ..	88	1,110	none	1,110	Clifford B. Edgar	Henry Smith	Noble St., E.C. 2
<i>Cooks</i> (35)	72	1,200	100	2,100	A. D. Robinson, L.L.B.	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	34 & 36 Gresham St., E.C. 1
<i>Coopers</i> (36)	176	2,400	5,000	7,400	A. W. Turnbull	E. L. Boyer	7 Basinghall St., E.C. 2
<i>Cordwainers</i> (27) ..	120	9,000	1,600	10,600	Capt. A. L. Hughes Hughes, R.N.	C. H. W. Mander, L.L.M.	7 Cannon St., E.C. 4
<i>Curriers</i> (29)	57	1,088	74	1,162	H. J. Shelbourne	P. H. Hepburn, L.L.B.	17 Cannon St., E.C. 4
<i>Cutlers</i> (18)	82	5,350	50	5,400	J. A. C. Beaumont	W. H. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C. 4
<i>Distillers</i> (74)	40	..	none	..	George Haslett	T. G. Vickery	Guildhall, E.C. 2
<i>Dyers</i> (13)	82	..	1,000	7,000	M. W. Tidd	M. M. Merriman, M.A.	10 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4
<i>Finnmakers</i> (84)	50	150	none	150	Sir F. M. Voules, C.B.E.	H. D. P. Francis, M.C.	62 London Wall, E.C. 4
<i>Fletchers</i> (55)	113	325	none	325	J. T. Sanders	W. R. Starkie	146 Bishopsgate, E.C. 2
<i>Feltmakers</i> (64)	250	87	184	271	S. A. Williamson	Arundel House, W.C. 2	Arundel House, W.C. 2
<i>Fletchers</i> (39)	80	100	none	100	P. B. Shephard	Do.	4 Broad St. Place
<i>Founders</i> (32)	84	1,710	115	1,825	Capt. A. Heath, O.C.	C. J. Corbould-Ellis, J.P.	13 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4
<i>Frame-makers</i> (65) ..	125	400	700	1,100	Henry Howe	Norman Hedderwick	18 Essex St., Strand
<i>Fruiterers</i> (45)	114	306	205	511	Ald. Sir Kynaston John Eagleton Studd, O.B.E.		40 Chancery Ln., W.C. 2
<i>Gardeners</i> (66)	202	200	73	273	W. T. Roberts	E. A. Ebbelwhite, F.S.A.	5 Essex Court, E.C. 4
<i>Goldsmiths</i> (23)	80	3,000	1,300	4,300	Percy Fairclough	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St., E.C. 2
<i>Glass-sellers</i> (77) ..	45	7	85	92	A. L. Howard	George J. Leckie	13 Q'n Anne's Gate, S.W. 1
<i>Gloaziers</i> (53)	141	242	40	282		Percy Tippetts, O.C.	11 Maiden Lane
<i>Glovers</i> (62)	113	100	58	153	George C. Jack	J. J. Edwards	28 Sackville St., W. 1
<i>Gold & Silver Wire-drawers</i> (109) ..	120	110	3	123	W. J. Trice, O.C.	A. Charles Knight, J.P., F.S.A., O.C.	1 Qn. Victoria Street, E.C. 4
<i>Hammakers</i> (80)	32	900	none	2,800	F. W. Jones	D. C. Lee	46 Commercial Rd., E. 1
<i>Horners</i> (74)	104	105	none	105	A. H. Michell	Howard Deighton, O.C.	60 Cannon St., E.C. 4
<i>Insolators</i> (32)	94	3,000	250	3,250	W. J. Ruegg	F. Druce	College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C. 4
<i>Joiners</i> (42)	63	1,300	none	1,300	Dep. C. G. Algar, O.C.	Arthur Bedford	112 Wormwood St., E.C. 4

COMPANY.	No. of Livery.	Corpo- rate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.	Master or Prime Warden, 1925-1926.	Clerk.	Hall.*
<i>Leathersellers</i> (15) ...	104	26,000	7,850	33,850	F. L. Dove	Geo. F. Sutton, M.A.	St. Helen's Place, E.C. 3.
* <i>Loriners</i> (57) ...	366	596	24	620	Daniel Hone	C. F. J. Jennings, C.C.	[27 Walbrook, E.C. 4.]
* <i>Masons</i> (30) ...	59	550	none	550	F. G. Dray, C.C.	H. M. Clowes	[9 NewSq., Linc. Inn, W.C.]
* <i>Musicians</i> (30) ...	147	619	235	854	H. D. Truscott	T. C. Fenwick	[16 Berners St., W.]
* <i>Needlemakers</i> (69) ...	166	..	..	..	Victor Brown, C.C.	C. D. King Farlow, M.A. C.C.	[3 Crooked Lane, E.C. 4.]
<i>Painters</i> (28)	178	700	2,200	2,900	Col. Sir E. W. D. Ward, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	T. M. Pritchard	[9 Little Trinity Lane.
* <i>Pattenmkrs.</i> (76) ...	88	150	100	250	Frederick R. Simms	William Sparks	[32 Walbrook, E.C. 2.]
* <i>Paviors</i> (56)	100	..	..	nom.	Ald. C. A. Batho	Henry C. Head	[14 Coleman St., E.C. 2.]
* <i>Peinters</i> (16)	91	6,500	232	6,732	J. B. Hodge	C. W. Sawbridge	[15 Lime St., E.C. 3.]
* <i>Plasterers</i> (46) ...	47	1,285	28	1,313	Charles W. Brown	Alfred F. Mott	[24 Theobalds Rd., W.C. 1.]
* <i>Playing Card Makers</i> (83) ...	110	50	5/5/0	55/5/0	James Edgell	W. Hayes, M.A., J.P.	[Guildhall, E.C.] [E.C. 4.]
* <i>Plumbers</i> (31) ...	85	880	20	900	The Lord Mayor	E. S. G. Malins	[3 Laurence Pountney Hill,
* <i>Poulters</i> (34)	79	750	250	1,000	W. H. Key, C.C.	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	[19 Great Winchester St.]
<i>Saddlers</i> (25)	82	11,200	1,000	12,200	H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, K.G. (H. L. Read, P. Warden)	A. F. G. Everitt	[141 Cheapside, E.C. 2.]
* <i>Scriveners</i> (44) ..	50	..	..	..	J. D. Venn	A. A. Pitcairn	[56 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.]
* <i>Shipwrights</i> (59) ...	200	830	none	830	Sir K. S. Anderson, Bt., K.C.M.G.	F. C. Lingard, M.A.	[4 New London St., E.C. 3.]
* <i>Spectaclemakers</i> (60) ...	230	400	..	400	Ald. Sir C. Wakefield, Bt., C.B.E.	..	..
* <i>Stationers</i> (47) ...	352	1,600	3,100	4,700	F. H. Miles	R. T. Rivington, M.A.	[Stationers' Hall Ct. E.C. 4.]
* <i>Tailorchnndrs</i> (21) ...	70	..	220	220	Bortrand Johnson, C.C.	M. F. Monier-Williams	[4 Dowgate Hill, E.C. 3.]
* <i>Tin Plate Wkrs.</i> (67) ...	153	104	29	133	Charles W. Berry	E. A. Ebbelwhite, F.S.A.	[5 Essex Court, E.C. 4.]
* <i>Turners</i> (51)	192	74	none	74	H. E. Twentymann	(Vacant)	[53 Gresham Ho., E.C.]
* <i>Tylers & Bkls.</i> (37) ...	46	1,900	80	1,980	H. Moreland, O.B.E.	A. Horace Bird	[6 Bedford Row, W.C. 1.]
* <i>Upholders</i> (49) ...	32	300	20	320	C. M. Finney	Wm. G. Crump	[27 Leadenhall St., E.C. 3.]
* <i>Waxchandlers</i> (20) ...	27	1,370	230	1,600	C. E. Hartley	T. R. Bridgewater	[Gresham Street, E.C. 2.]
* <i>Weavers</i> (42)	118	1,243	1,517	2,760	Lord Askwith, K.C.B.	Lawrence Tanner, M.A.	[6 Dean's Yard, S.W. 1.]
* <i>Wheelwrights</i> (73) ...	132	35	102	137	Randle F. W. Holme	T. Harvey Hull	[Guildhall, E.C. 2.]
* <i>Woolmen</i> (43) ...	30	400	none	400	D. H. Boggis-Rolfe	G. M. Canham	[62 London Wall, E.C. 2.]

* In case of a Company having no Hall, the address of the Clerk is given in brackets.

LONDON WITHIN VARIOUS BOUNDARIES.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	POPULATION.	
		1911.	1921.
Within the Registrar-General's Tables of Mortality	74,816	4,521,685	4,483,249
Within the Limits of the County of London			
City of London within Municipal and Parliamentary Limits	675	19,657	13,709
Central Criminal Court District	268,356	6,610,031	...
Metropolitan Police District (not including City)	442,749	7,231,701	7,466,492
Metropolitan and City Police Districts	443,424	7,251,358	7,480,201
Proposed "London Health Area"	3,045,120	9,201,484	9,610,234

Parliamentary Boundaries.—In consequence of changes under the Representation of the People Act (1918) the *Administrative County of London* now includes the whole of the *Metropolitan Parliamentary Divisions*. It also comprises the City of London and the 28 Metropolitan Boroughs.

The Metropolitan Police District extends over a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross, exclusive of the City of London, with an assessable value for 1924 of £62,830,255, and embraces an area of upwards of 699 square miles. The number of new houses built since 1879 up to and including the year 1922 is 650,406.

CRIME IN LONDON.

Principal Crimes Committed, Persons Apprehended, Property Stolen and Recovered, &c., in the Metropolitan Police District in five years 1919-1923.

Year.	Total No. of Crimes.	Total No. of Persons Apprehended.	First Loss.	Amount Recovered.	Total Loss.	Estimated Population.	Proportion of Crimes per 1,000 of pop.
1919	13,392	11,066	£621,845	£205,413	£416,432	6,726,753	1'991
1920	17,000	12,940	953,465	257,461	696,004	7,245,495	2'346
1921	16,923	11,148	782,835	120,098	662,737	7,462,462	2'267
1922	15,379	10,392	573,128	115,500	457,628	7,466,492	2'060
1923	14,841	10,178	520,266	121,203	399,063	7,550,080	1'965

DRUNKENNESS IN LONDON.

The convictions for drunkenness in the Metropolitan Police District during certain years were as follows:—1913, 64,713; 1918, 9,501; 1919, 20,674; 1920, 29,956; 1921, 27,410—Jan.-June, 12,736 July-Dec., 14,674; 1922, 30,799—Jan.-June, 15,295; July-Dec., 15,504; 1923, 30,024—Jan.-June 5,203; July-Dec., 14,821.

Offices, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E. 1, and Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W. 1.

Hours 9.30 to 5 (Monday to Thursday), 9.30 to 5.30 (Friday), 9.30 to 12.30 (Saturday).

Meets on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

THE London County Council was constituted under the Local Government Act of 1888. London is an administrative county, covering an area of 117 square miles.

The City of London is an electoral division of the county. The County of the City of London is a county for non-administrative purposes, such as quarter sessions, justices, &c.; and the Metropolis outside the City is a county for non-administrative purposes, by name the County of London, in which the justices continue their judicial duties.

The Council comprises a chairman, 20 aldermen, and 124 councillors, together 145, or, if the chairman be also an elected member or alderman, 144. The term of office for aldermen is 6 years, and ten retire every 3 years. The councillors are elected for 3 years. The councillors are elected directly by the ratepayers, and the councillors elect the aldermen. The positions of aldermen and councillors are the same, except as to the term of office.

The method by which the Council discharges the multitudinous duties entrusted to it is a generous delegation of powers to committees under well defined rules, subject to the reservation to the Council itself of all questions of principle, and to periodical reports of action taken.

The Finance Committee have important statutory powers. No costs, debt or liability exceeding £50 may be incurred by the Council except upon a resolution passed on an estimate submitted by the Finance Committee. The Council is the principal money-raising body for all the local authorities in the county, and has a net debt, according to the latest returns, of £56,310,000 (of which £23,840,000 represents debt incurred for revenue-producing undertakings), and an annual expenditure of about twenty-seven millions, of which nearly thirteen millions are expended on education. The Mental Hospitals Committee administer the duties falling on the Council under the Lunacy Acts and the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913. The Council has mental hospitals and other institutions for the care of mental defectives with accommodation for over 20,000 patients. The Housing Committee perform the duties cast upon the Council by the various Housing Acts, including the clearance of insanitary areas and the building of working-class dwellings. These duties have involved expenditure under the following heads: (1) Non-Assisted Schemes (the dwellings on which are self-supporting) which were carried out prior to the passing of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919; (2) the Assisted Scheme under the Act of 1919. Any financial loss on this scheme in excess of the produce of a penny rate is borne by the State; (3) the Assisted Scheme under the Housing, &c., Act, 1923, which provides for a State subsidy of £6 a year for 20 years in respect of each house erected in accordance with the provisions of the Act; and (4) the Assisted Scheme under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924, where the State subsidy is £9 a year for 40 years in respect of each house erected under the Act, provided that the contribution from the rates does not exceed £4 10s. for each house for a similar period. The total capital expenditure incurred up to March 31,

1925, in respect of all schemes was £17,163,000. The Council has decided to proceed with the construction of 20,000 houses, as and when opportunity affords and supplies of labour and materials are available, within the terms and conditions of the Act of 1924.

The Improvements Committee are responsible for the carrying out of street improvements and the construction of bridges (outside the City of London) and tunnels across the river Thames. In addition to various street improvements now being carried out the Council is reconstructing Waterloo Bridge, and powers were obtained in the Session of 1924 to reconstruct Lambeth Bridge and to carry out street improvements in connection therewith.

The Metropolitan Main Drainage system covers about 149 square miles, including certain districts outside the county, and comprises 378 miles of main, storm-relief, intercepting and outfall sewers, eleven pumping stations, two sewage precipitation stations, and six sludge vessels. The sewage is conveyed to the outfalls at Barking and Crossness, and there the solid matters held in suspension are precipitated, and the sludge is taken out to sea. The Council is carrying out experimental work in connexion with other systems of sewage treatment. The total capital outlay on main drainage is over £14,500,000, and further expenditure, amounting to several millions, is in progress for a scheme to relieve certain districts from flooding after heavy falls of rain and for the replacement of the older sludge vessels by others of larger capacity.

The Council is the Tramway Authority for London. The system (including about 9 miles belonging to the Leyton Urban District Council but worked by the London County Council) extends over 164 street miles, all of which are electric lines (mostly underground conduit). Practically the whole of this great system is worked by the Council, and through running with various systems outside the County of London is now maintained, to the great advantage and convenience of the travelling public. The total capital outlay on tramways amounted, on March 31, 1925, to £16,692,000, and the net debt outstanding to £9,099,000. The results of working for the year 1924-25 were gross receipts £4,229,837, surplus on working £193,314, deficiency, after payment of interest on capital outlay and providing for repayment of debt, £278,441, of which £40,604 was met out of the Reserve Fund and the balance was charged on the rates.

The Education Committee comprises thirty-eight members of the Council and twelve co-opted members, of whom not less than five are required to be women. The Council has approved a programme of educational work extending over a period of three years from April, 1925, providing for developments in all branches of education at a total capital cost of over £2,300,000, and involving ultimately additional annual expenditure of £800,000.

Amongst the Other Powers and Duties of the Council may be mentioned the following:—Sanctioning of loans required by the councils of the

metropolitan boroughs; acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces; the sanctioning of local sewers; town planning; controlling the building line, and the naming of streets and numbering of houses; supervising buildings and district surveyors; dangerous structures; cattle diseases; controlling storage of explosive substances and petroleum; infant life protection; gas, gas-meter, and electricity-meter testing; testing weights and measures; licensing of slaughter-houses and of cow-houses; supervision of common lodging-houses; the granting of music and dancing licences; public health, including treatment of tuberculosis and diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases; historic buildings and monuments; inspection of factories and certain other buildings to secure means of escape from fire; administration of the Shops Act, the Children Act, and the Midwives Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; registration of massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Act; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog and establishment and certain other local taxation licences; registration

of War charities; and welfare of blind persons. A *Motor Ambulance* service has been installed with twelve stations spread over the county and special facilities for calls by telephone.

The *Expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by the issue of Stock, Bonds or bills, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Certain contributions, including education grants, are also received from the Imperial Exchequer. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total Stock outstanding at 31st March, 1925, was £76,152,385, out of total issues of £84,632,379. These figures are exclusive of the issues of Bonds and Bills, the amounts outstanding at 31st March, 1925, being £2,705,300 London County 5½ per cent. Bonds, £3,950,255 6 per cent. Local Bonds for Housing, and £1,897,323 London County Bills.

ESTIMATED INCOME.

1. ESTIMATED BALANCES on 1 April, 1925.....	£ 1,771,779
2. GOVERNMENT GRANTS:—	£
Exchequer Contributions.....	414,689
Education Grants.....	6,151,285
Fire Brigade.....	10,000
Treatment of Tuberculosis.....	92,850
Mental Deficiency Service.....	92,665
Venereal Diseases, diagnosis and treatment.....	72,055
Unemployment.....	34,875
Refund of cost of collecting Road Fund Licence Duties.....	60,790
Agricultural Rates Acts.....	2,233
Road Fund (towards cost of maintenance of bridges, tunnels and embankments).....	16,485
Other.....	4,975
	6,951,902
3. RECKIPTS in aid of services:—	
Consolidated Loans Fund:—	
Interest.....	895,500
Rents.....	293,575
Improvement charges.....	2,350
Other receipts.....	14,260
Sundry contributions, fees, fines, &c.....	687,480
	1,892,165
4. TRANSFER from revenue-producing undertakings in relief of rates:—	
Working Class Dwellings (under Improvement Acts).....	£ 14,549
Parks Boating.....	690
	15,639
5. COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONS required to be raised:—	
General County—	
For purposes other than Education, rate of 1s. 5½d.....	£3,622,086
For Education, rate of 2s. 4½d.....	5,931,822
	9,553,908
Special County, rate of 4d....	727,424
Total rate, 4s. 1½d.	10,281,332

NOTE.—The rate was subsequently increased by 1d. in the £ for special county purposes.

Total revised rate 4s. 2½d.

£20,912,817

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE.

1. DEBT:—Redemption.....	£1,696,544
Dividends on Stock, &c.....	2,709,750
Interest on sundry loans, &c.....	352,026
Rent drawbacks, &c.....	20,875
	4,789,195
Less Charged to other than rate accounts.....	1,529,907
	3,259,288
2. GRANTS:—To Guardians and others.....	729,226
3. PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION AND PROVIDENT FUND.....	378,995
Less included in cost of services.....	139,715
	239,280
4. ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.....	1,457,945
Less included in cost of services.....	1,154,930
	303,015
5. JUDICIAL EXPENSES.....	68,905
6. MAIN SERVICES (including Establishment charges):—	
Main Drainage.....	£584,150
Fire Brigade.....	73,430
Parks and Open Spaces.....	331,120
Bridges, Tunnels, Ferry and Embankments.....	134,495
Mental Hospital Buildings, &c.....	123,500
Coroners.....	27,455
Public Control Services.....	62,580
Public Health Services.....	18,855
Tuberculosis Treatment.....	163,730
Venereal Diseases.....	97,855
Building Acts.....	46,24
Ambulance Service.....	43,705
Mental Deficiency Service.....	197,895
Collection of Road Fund and Local Taxation Licence Duties.....	80,585
Education—	£
Elementary.....	10,318,929
Higher.....	2,623,914
	12,942,843
Less included in Head 1.....	860,803
	12,082,040
7. CONTRIBUTIONS IN RESPECT OF ARTERIAL ROAD WORKS outside the county.....	14,733,440
8. MISCELLANEOUS.....	387,000
9. PROVISIONAL SUMS AND CONTINGENCIES.....	95,555
	100,000
Total Estimated Expenditure.....	19,915,709
10. TRANSFERS to other accounts.....	300,698
	20,216,407
11. ESTIMATED BALANCES on 31 March 1926 ..	606,410
	£20,912,817

The revised *Rating* for the year 1925-26, as shown by the statement on p. 536 (which relates to rate and debt accounts only), amounts to 3s. 9½d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 5d. in the pound,

together 4s. 1½d. Of the total rate, 2s. 4¼d. is for education. The total rate for 1924-25 was 4s. 1½d. and for 1923-24, 4s. The *Assessable Value* of the County of London on 6th April, 1925, was £50,394,211—a 1d. rate over the whole county producing £209,976.

THE TWELFTH LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Elected March 5, 1925, for three years.

Chairman (1925-26).....	Captain O. E. Warburg, O.B.E., M.A.
Vice-Chairman	Lieut.-Col. J. B. P. Karslake.
Deputy Chairman	Miss A. Susan Lawrence.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS.

Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
Allpass, Charles J. (MR)...	South Battersea.	Goodrich, Capt. A. O.	Alderman till 1928.
Anderton, Sir Francis, M.A.	Alderman till 1931.	Gordon, A. McD. (MR).....	Stoke Newington.
eBaker, Alfred (Lab.)	South Hackney.	Grantham, W. W., K.C. (MR)	City of London.
Baker, H. Arthur	Alderman till 1928.	Greenwood, Hubert J., D.L.	
eBeaufoy, G. M. (MR).....	Kennington.	(MR)	St. George's.
eBelt, G. (Lab.)	N.E. Bethnal Green.	Haddo, The Earl of, O.B.E.,	
Blake, J. P. (Lab.)	Peckham.	D.L.	Alderman till 1931.
eButler, J. G. (Lab.)	North Battersea.	Halse, F. T. (MR)	West Woolwich.
Campbell-Johnston, M. (MR)	Batham & Tooting.	Harper, Sidney C. (MR) ...	West Islington.
eCazalet, Miss Thelma (MR)	East Islington.	Harris, P. A., D.L., M.P. (P)	S.W. Bethnal Green.
Churchill, Dr. Stella (Lab.)	S. E. Southwark.	Hays, Marshall (MR)	N. Hammersmith.
eCobb, Sir Cyril S., K.B.E.,		Read, Geoffrey (MR).....	City of London.
M.V.O., M.P. (MR)	West Fulham.	Hill, Miss J. Madeleine (MR)	Greenwich.
Cobb, Capt. Edward, D.S.O.		Hobbs, F. W. (MR)	West Fulham.
(MR)	East Islington.	Holmes, Frank (MR).....	East Fulham.
Colman, Nigel C. (MR) ...	Brixton.	eHopkins, Mrs. Ethelind (MR)	S.E. St. Pancras.
Cook, George H., M.I. Mech. E.		Howard, T. F., D.C.M. (MR)	South Islington.
(P)	Central Southwark.	Hume, Sir George, M.P. ...	Alderman till 1928.
Cooksey, W. Thoresby (MR)	South Islington.	Hunt, William (MR)	Putney.
Coppock R.	Alderman till 1931.	Hunter, Sir Herbert (MR)	North Paddington.
Coumbe, Maj. E. H. (MR)	Stoke Newington.	Hutchinson, W. H. (Lab.)	East Woolwich.
Cruse, Edward (Lab.).....	Bow and Bromley.	Jacobs, Cyril H. M. (MR)...	Clapham.
Culpin, Ewart G.	Alderman till 1931.	Johnson, W. C.	Alderman till 1931.
eDalton, Mrs. Hugh (Lab.)	Peckham.	eJones, Ronald P., M.A.,	
Dalton, J. C. (MR)	Abbey.	F.R.I.B.A. (P)	S.W. Bethnal Green.
Davies, A. Emil	Alderman till 1928.	Karslake, Lt.-Col. J. B. P. (MR)	South Paddington.
Davies, D. (MR)	S.E. St. Pancras.	Kelly, C. J. (Lab.)... ..	Whitechapel & St.
Davis, David, D.L. (MR) ...	North Kensington.	George's.	
eDavis, M. H. (Lab.).....	Whitechapel and	Kemp, E. H. (MR).....	West Woolwich.
	St. George's.	Lambert, Dr. F. Barrie,	
eDawson, Miss Agnes (Lab.)	N. Camberwell.	C.B.E., M.B., B.S., D.P.H....	Alderman till 1928.
eDence, E. M. (MR)	Greenwich.	eLankester, Mrs. C. B.	Alderman till 1931.
Devereux, J. O. (P)	North Southwark.	Lawrence, Miss A Susan	
Dove, F. L., D.L. (MR)	North Islington.	(Lab.)	South Poplar.
Duncan, J. A. L. (MR)	Finsbury.	Levita, Lt.-Col. Cecil B.,	
Edmunds, Humfrey (MR)	Central Hackney.	C.B.E., M.V.O., D.L. (MR)	North Kensington.
Elliot, Mrs. A. (MR)	North St. Pancras.	Lewis-Barned, Maj. H. B.	
Embleton, B. T. (Lab.).....	W. Bermondsey	D.L. (MR)	South Paddington.
eEmmet, Mrs. Evelyn, M.A.		eLidgett, Rev. J. Scott, M.A.,	
(MR)	North Hackney.	D.D.	Alderman till 1928.
eEve, Lady (MR)	South Kensington.	Littlejohns, John, B.Litt.	
Falmouth, Viscount (MR)	St. George's.	(MR)	East Lewisham.
eFaler, F. Bertram, M.A.,		eLowe, Mrs. E. M. (Lab.) ...	W. Bermondsey.
F.I.A. (MR)	Streatham.	Lyall, Dame Beatrix, D.B.E.	
eGanley, Mrs. C. S. (Lab.)...	North Battersea.	(MR)	East Fulham.
Gardner, Mrs. R. Dunn,		Lyons, I. (Lab.)	Limehouse.
(MR)	Norwood.	Macdonald, H. T. (Lab.) ...	N.E. Bethnal Green.
Gatti, J. M. (MR)	Abbey.	eMahoney, Rev. James, Ph.D.	
Gibbings, T. G. (Lab.)	North Southwark.	(Lab.)	Deptford.
Gilbert, J. D., D.L. (P)	Central Southwark.	eManning, Cecil A. G. (Lab.)	N. Camberwell.
eGilbert, Sir John, K.B.E. ...	Alderman till 1931.	eMarchant, W. F., O.B.E. (MR)	Norwood.
Goff, T. C. E., D.L. (MR)...	North Paddington.	Mark, J. Elliot (MR).....	Streatham.
eGooch, Henry C. (MR)	Dulwich.	Mathew, Mrs. A. M. (Lab.)	Limehouse.

Name.	Electoral Division.	Name.	Electoral Division.
Matthews, Charles W., D.L. (MR).....	S.W. St. Pancras.	Scurr, Mrs. Julia (Lab.)... Mile End.	
Meinertzhagen, E. L. (MR).....	Chelsea.	Selley, H. R. (MR).....	South Battersea.
Mills, G. W. (Lab.).....	South Poplar.	Shand, Alexander M. (MR).....	North St. Pancras.
Mills, Henry (P.).....	West Islington.	idney, Hon. William (MR).....	Chelsea.
Monk-Bretton, Lord, C.B. (MR).....	Clapham.	Silkin, L. (Lab.).....	S.E. Southwark.
Moreing, Adrian C., M.A., F.R.G.S. (MR).....	S.W. St. Pancras.	Sillitoe, Thomas J. (Lab.)... Shoreditch.	
Morrison, Herbert (Lab.)... East Woolwich.		Simmons, Sir Percy, K.C.V.O. (MR).....	City of London.
Morton, W. J., M.B.E. (MR).....	N.W. Camberwell.	Smith, Braacwell, B.Sc. (MR).....	Holborn.
Norman, R. C.	Alderman till 1928.	Smith, Miss Rosamond (MR).....	North Islington.
Perring, John (MR).....	Balham & Tooting.	Speakman, John (Lab.).....	Deptford.
ePhipps, Mrs. Wilton	Alderman till 1928.	eStephen, Sir Harry.....	Alderman till 1928.
Pierrepoint, Capt. G. E., M.C. (MR).....	Brixton.	Strauss, G. R. (Lab.).....	North Lambeth.
Platt, J. Crawford (MR) ... S. Hammersmith.		Sumner, C. E. (Lab.).....	Bow and Bromley.
ePound, Sir Lulham, Bt. (MR).....	City of London.	eSwann, Harold (MR).....	Kennington.
Powell, R. C. E. (Lab.).....	North Lambeth.	Swinton, Capt. G. S. C. (MR).....	Dulwich.
Randle, Allan, M.C., M.D. (Lab.).....	Rotherhithe.	Tasker, R. I., T.D., M.P. (MR).....	Holborn.
eRay, W. (MR).....	Central Hackney.	Taylor, Andrew T., F.S.A. (MR).....	Hampstead
Reed, Percival H. (MR).....	West Lewisham.	eTaylor, Rear-Adm. E. A., C.M.G., C.V.O. (MR).....	Finsbury.
Reynolds, Walter (MR).....	Hampstead.	Taylor, Robert G. (MR) ...	Cent. Wandsworth.
Roberts, Dr. Adeline, O.B.E. (MR).....	St. Marylebone.	eWallis, Miss K. T.	Alderman till 1928.
Roberts, Hugh (Lab.)	Mile End.	Walmisley, G. H., M.C.	Alderman till 1931.
eRowe, H. V. (MR).....	South Kensington.	Walton, Alfred (Lab.).....	Shoreditch.
St. Helier, Lady, D.B.E.	Alderman till 1931.	Warburg, Capt. O.E., O.B.E., M.A. (MR).....	North Hackney.
Salter, Mrs. Ada (Lab.) ...	South Hackney.	Waring, Major W., D.L. (MR).....	East Lewisham.
Samels, B. J. (MR).....	S. Hammersmith.	Webb, W. J. (Lab.).....	Rotherhithe.
Sanger, Ernest (MR).....	St. Marylebone.	eWebbe, W. H., C.B.E. (MR).....	N. W. Camberwell.
Sawyer, E. G. (MR).....	W. Lewisham.	Wilson, Clyde T., B.A., LL.B. (MR).....	Central Wandsworth.
Scott, Angus N., F.C.A. (MR).....	Putney.	eWorsthorne, Mrs. Priscilla (MR).....	N. Hammersmith.
Scurr, John, M.P.	Alderman till 1931.		

NOTE.—The letters (MR), (P), (Lab.) stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz., (MR) Municipal Reform; (P) Progressive; (Lab.) Labour.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—Members whose names are marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members:—Hon. Alice Brand, Fras. Bowie, St. John Catchpool, Mrs. B. Drake, Miss Moyra Goff, Hon. Lady Lawrence, Brigadier-General C. E. Macquoid, C.I.E., D.S.O., W. J. Pincombe, Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A., Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, M.A., Miss Tomes, Capt. O. Wakeman, M.A.,

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Clerk of the Council, Montagu H. Cox, LL.B. £2,000	Valuer, Frank Hunt, C.V.O. £2,000
Deputy Clerk, W. H. Waddington.	Chief Asst. Valuer, J. C. Spensley, O.B.E.
Comptroller of the Council, C. D. Johnson £2,000	Chief Officer, Public Control Dept. (vacant)
Deputy Comptroller, H. W. Stovold, O.B.E.	Chief Officer, Parks Dept., Brig.-Gen. P. Maud, C.M.G., C.B.E. £1,000
Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys, C.B.E. £2,000 (Also £1,000 as Administrator of Housing Development Schemes.)	Gen. Manager of Tramways, J. K. Bruce £2,000
Chief Asst. Engineer, W. C. Copperthwaite.	Traffic Manager, T. E. Thomas.
Architect, G. Topham Forrest, F.R.I.B.A. £2,000	Education Officer, George Henry Gater, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.A. £2,000
Chief Asst. Architect, R. Robertson.	Chief Officer of Stores, F. W. Mackinney ... £1,350
Solicitor, D. P. Andrews £1,500	Parliamentary Officer, Capt. H. Martyn Hooke £850
Deputy Solicitor, T. Bullivant.	Chief Officer, Mental Hospitals Dept.— H. F. Keene, O.B.E. £1,300
Chief Officer of Fire Brigade and Officer-in- charge of London Ambulance Service, A. R. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E. £1,500	Mental Hospitals Engineer, J. Malcolm, B.Sc. £1,000
Medical Officer of Health, F. N. Kay Men- zies, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.C.P., F.C.S. £2,000	
Med. Officer (General Purposes), Lt.-Col. W. Butler, M.B., C.M.	

Note.—"Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not on Sundays*, except where stated.

CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C. 4.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren (1675-1710) cost £747,660. Splendid architecture; monuments to celebrated men; famous music. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul" in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls); fragments of rock from Mount Calvary and carved stones from the Temple at Jerusalem affixed to wall of south choir aisle. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on week-days only): Library, whispering gallery, and stone gallery, 6d.; golden gallery, 1s.; crypt, 6d.; ball, 1s.; total, 3s. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *7. Week days at 8, *10.15, *4. (*Services are choral.) Among the distinguished statesmen, warriors and artists buried in the crypt or commemorated in the Cathedral are Nelson, Wellington, Napier, St. Vincent, Rodney, Cornwallis, Abercrombie, Moore, Gordon, Wolseley, Roberts, Brook, Ross of Bladensburg, Pakenham, Gibbs, Dundas, Wren ("si monumentum requiris, circumspecte") Reynolds, Donne, Turner, Benjamin West, Abbey, Leighton, Sullivan, and many others. In 1921 a bust of George Washington, presented by American subscribers, was placed in the crypt. The garden contains in S. portion an ornamental device with legend varied from year to year. At the N.E. corner of the Cathedral is St. Paul's Cross, erected in 1910, on the site of a cross and open-air pulpit removed by order of the Long Parliament. To the S. of the Cathedral are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666. Cut into the paving-stones at the foot of the steps at W. entrance is an inscription commemorative of Queen Victoria's thanksgiving in 1897.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament, S.W. 1 (built A.D. 1050-1760).—Open on week-days at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 6d., except on Mondays (open free); wax effigies, 6d. Norman undercroft, 3d. Open on Sundays for service only: Holy Communion at 8; Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 10.15. Evening Prayer at 3. Litany and Sermon at 6.30. Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9.30; choral services at 10 and 3. Chapel of Henry VII., Chapter House, and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I., Edward III., Henry V., Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, especially the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I. in 1297. Graves of Gladstone, Isaac Newton, Charles Darwin, Charles Dickens, Lord Macaulay, Dr. Johnson, Chaucer, Tennyson, Browning, Handel; memorial to Viscount Howe (killed before Fort Ticonderoga in 1758); the memorial to Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British forces in America; and the tombs of General John Burgoyne and of Colonel Enoch Markham; memorials to Wolfe (Quebec) and Col. Townshend (Ticonderoga); bust of Longfellow; memorial windows to British Airmen and British Y.M.C.A. who fell

in the Great War; coloured window and tablet to Lowell and tablet to Walter Hines Page, in vestibule of Chapter House. The Chapel of the Pyx is open on Tuesday and Saturday.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, S.E. 1.—Finest mediæval building in London after the Abbey, and mainly 13th century. Known as St. Mary Overie previous to 1540. Burial place of Gower, Massinger, and Bp. Andrewes, &c. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., free. Sunday services, 7.30, 8, and 11 a.m. (choral) and 6.30 p.m. (choral). Week-days: 7.30, 8, and 5 p.m. (choral). The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been partly restored. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir) is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner). Shakespeare memorial in S. aisle, with recumbent figure and window above, the gift of British and American subscribers. The chapel of St. John the Divine, in the north transept, once used as a magistrate's court, was restored at the cost of Harvard students, as a memorial of their founder, John Harvard, who was baptized in the Church Nov. 29, 1607 (part of Harvard's estate was derived from the sale of the Queen's Head Inn, Southwark, inherited from his mother).

ALL HALLOWS, Barking-by-the-Tower, E.C. 3.—15th century church, containing a very fine series of brass effigies; Jacobean pulpit with Sussex ironwork and font cover ascribed to Grinling Gibbons. William Penn, Quaker, was christened here, and a tablet has been erected by the Pennsylvania Society of New York. John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, was married here in 1797.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret St., W. 1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Ritualistic and noted for its music.

BOW CHURCH (ST. MARY-LE-BOW), Cheapside, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren (see p. 541), after the Fire, with beautiful steeple (222 ft.). 11th century crypt and church open daily (except M.) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. Since 17th century anyone born within sound of the bells of Bow Church has been designated a "Cockney." The 11th century church was built on stone arches or "bows."

CHRIST CHURCH, GREYFRIARS, E.C. 1.—The church of the former Greyfriars Monastery was destroyed in the Fire, and Christ Church was rebuilt by Wren. The organ (repaired 1921) is by Renatus Harris, and the marble font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Until removal to Horsham (1902) the boys of Christ's Hospital (Blue Coat School), the site of which is now occupied by the G.P.O., attended services at Christ Church and the galleries contain seats with raised benches for the "Grecians." Blue Coat School boys still attend annually on St. Matthew's Day (Sept. 21). "Spital Sermon" is preached at Christ Church at Easter.

CHRIST CHURCH, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.—*Vicar*, Rev. P. T. R. R. Kirk, M.A.

GUARDS' CHAPEL, Wellington Barracks (Birdcage Walk, St. James's Pk., S.W. 1).—Chapel redecorated in 1878. Open to visitors Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. Parade service on Sundays at 11 a.m. (tickets of admission can be obtained on application to the Chaplain, R. M. Chapel, Wellington Barracks); evening service (open to the public, without tickets) at 6 p.m.

HOLY TRINITY, Minories, Aldgate, E. 1.—(Dis-mantled and now a Sunday school). Contains a mural monument with the arms of the Earls of Dartmouth and of a member of that family (Legge) in which the arms of George Washington are quartered with those of the Legges.

MARYLEBONE CHAPEL, High Street, Marylebone, W. 1.—The former Parish Church of the village of Marylebone (now replaced by St. Marylebone Church), was rebuilt in early 18th century. In the churchyard lie Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician).

ST. ALBAN, Brooke Street, Holborn, E.C. 1.—A brick building by Butterfield (1858). Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music; organ by Willis. *Vicar*, Rev. H. Ross. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.30; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; litany, baptisms, and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3; evensong at 6.30; frequent mission services. Open daily, 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m.

ST. ANDREW BY THE WARDROBE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4 (near the site of the King's Wardrobe). Rebuilt by Wren.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3.—An early 16th century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary, and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris, the rival of Father Smith.

ST. ANNE'S, Wardour Street, Soho, W. 1.—Built in 17th century and noted for its music. Monument of William Hazlitt in the churchyard.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C. 1, the oldest church in London (A.D. 1123).—*Rector*, Rev. W. F. G. Sandwith, M.A. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahere. N. transept restored and reopened in June, 1893. Crypt and Lady Chapel open; cloisters opened Dec. 2, 1905. Services daily 12.30 p.m. except Sat. 11 a.m. and Thurs. 1.15 and 6.30 p.m.; Open free daily (Sundays for service only, 8.15; 11.0; 6.30.)

ST. BENET, Paul's Wharf, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, 1683; Inigo Jones, 1573-1652, and his father and mother, were buried in former church. St. Benet is the Metropolitan Welch Church.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren, with beautiful spire (226 ft.). Samuel Richardson, the novelist, is buried in the nave. In the old church Lovelace, Sackville and Winkyn de Worde were buried, and Samuel Pepys was baptized.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand W.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren on site of earlier church assigned to the Danish settlers. The traditional burial place of Harold Harefoot (King Harold I., see p. 98) son of Canute. The organ is by Father Smith; the bells are those celebrated in the familiar nursery rhyme "Oranges and Lemons," and the air is among those played on the chimes (since 1920). Owing to the historical association of this church with the kingdom of Denmark, Danish ceremonies are now and then performed there. Dr. Johnson's pew in gallery and monument outside E. end.

ST. CLEMENT'S, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains handsome carvings on pulpit and font, and some chained books.

ST. DUNSTAN'S IN THE EAST, Idol Lane, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren with

fine tower and spire; rest of church rebuilt, 1817-1821; contains many monuments.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris. Restored and re-opened 1919, after damage by Air Raid, July 7, 1917.

ST. ETHELBURGA'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2. (14th and 15th century).—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea foure days after."

ST. GEORGE'S, Hanover Square, W. 1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).—"George Eliot," Mr. Asquith, and Theodore Roosevelt were among those married here.

ST. GEORGE'S, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497-1569) and Edward Cocker (1631-1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetick." (The expression, "according to Cocker," refers to this book.)

ST. GILES'S, Cripplegate, E.C. 2 (14th century).—Contains the graves of John Milton, John Foxe, and Sir Martin Frobisher, the Elizabethan seaman, who attempted to discover a north-west passage to Cathay, and commanded the *Primrose* as vice-admiral to Drake in his expedition to the West Indies.

ST. HELEN'S, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1222.

ST. JAMES'S GARLICKHITHE, Garlick Hill, E.C. 4, has four stained glass windows, one of which was seriously damaged by a bomb by a German air raider on June 13, 1917. It is proposed that the window should not be completely replaced, and that year by year on the anniversary of the outrage the congregation should assemble for a service of thanksgiving for merciful preservation from sudden and violent death. The "Bomb" Sermon will be a modern counterpart of the "Lion" Sermon (see St. Katherine Cree, below).

ST. JAMES'S, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Built by Wren, with font and wood carvings by Grinling Gibbons. Lord Chesterfield and Lord Chatham were baptized in St. James's.

ST. JOHN'S, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Built in early 18th century, includes part of the ancient priory of St. John (12th century crypt).

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C. 3. Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's prayer book and bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton. The "Lion" sermon is preached here annually before the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London to commemorate the escape of a Lord Mayor (Sir John Gayer) from a lion in Algeria (Oct. 16, 1670).

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488-1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564-1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551-1557).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET'S, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." The parish church of the Dominions beyond the Seas, and perhaps the most American spot in all London. The window over the western door was put up in 1882, at the cost of Americans, to the memory of Sir Walter Raleigh, who was executed in Old Palace Yard hard by, and whose headless body, and the body of his son Carew, lie in the chancel. The quatrain below is by James Russell Lowell. (See also Tower of London.) The Milton window, at the west end of the north aisle, was the gift of Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia, and bears an inscription by Whittier. Below the window is a tablet to Sir Peter Parker, who sailed the *Menelaus* up the Chesapeake during the war of 1812-14, and was killed while leading a landing party. On the south wall is a memorial window to Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts; and over the vestry door is a window erected to Lady Arabella Stuart by an American lady. The church also contains the grave of Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Dinwiddie, Governor of Virginia.

ST. MARGARET PATTERNS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARY, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Judge Jeffreys and a marble monument to Lieutenant John Smith, "drowned off Staten Island in 1782." John Heminge and Henry Condell (Shakespeare's editors) were buried in the older church.

ST. MARY WOOLNTH (above the City and South London Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C. 3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith, contains a memorial to Sir Wm. Phipps, Governor of Massachusetts, who died in London in 1695.

ST. MICHAEL PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), contains the tomb of "Dick Whittington" (see p. 530) and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST. OLAVE, Hart Street, Mark Lane, E.C. 3.—A 15th century church, which survived the Fire of London, contains the tombs of Samuel Pepys and his wife, and a monument of John Watts, "President of the Council of New York"; also a memorial (formerly in All Hallows Staining) to Monkhouse Davison and Abram Newman, the exporters of the chests of tea which were thrown into Boston Harbour, Dec. 16, 1773. On Trinity Monday the Master and Brethren of Trinity House (q.v.) attend service here.

ST. PAUL'S, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (Painter), Wycherley (Dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (Wood Carver), Dr. Arne ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (Actor).

ST. PETER'S, Cornhill, E.C. 3.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smith.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C. 1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire (see footnote, col. 2). The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's

tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "sometime Governor of Virginia and Admiral of New England," who would have been put to death but for the intercession of Pocohontas. (Princess Pocohontas is buried in Gravesend, see p. 553).

ST. STEPHEN'S, Coleman Street, E.C. 2.—The Rev. John Davenport, who, with other refugees, landed at Boston in 1637, and founded the colony of New Haven, Connecticut, in the following year, was vicar of this church from 1624 to 1633. The colony was composed in part of former residents of this parish. The tablet in the church to Davenport's memory was erected by one of his American descendants.

ST. STEPHEN'S, Walbrook, E.C. 4.—Rebuilt by Wren (and considered, with Bow Church, q.v., and St. Bride's, q.v., one of his greatest successes), contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist), and a painting by Benjamin West.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C. 2 (re-built about 1505, on site of 13th century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Withering, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving. Sunday services at 11.15 and 6.

ST. SWITHIN'S CHURCH, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C. 4 (rebuilt by Wren after the Fire of London, but since modernised).—Contains embedded in its external (S.) wall *London Stone*, the milliarium from which in Roman times the miles (*millia passuum*) were measured. This stone is mentioned in King Henry VI., Pt. II.

THE TEMPLE CHURCH, south side of Fleet Street, E.C. 4.—The largest of the five remaining round churches in England, the other four being the Churches of the Holy Sepulchre at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow. The Norman church, restored 1840-1845, is open to the public on week-days, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Saturdays excepted. Organ by Father Smith. Church service (famous music) on Sunday afternoons at 3 without orders; orders for service on Sundays at 11 a.m. may generally be obtained by writing to the Master of the Temple or Under Treasurer, E.C. 4. Service is discontinued in Aug. and Sept. *Master of the Temple*, Rev. W. H. Draper, M.A.

WREN'S CHURCHES.—Many of the "Churches in the City of London" were destroyed by the Fire of London (Sept. 2-6, 1666). Fifty of these were rebuilt by Wren during the rebuilding of St. Paul's Cathedral, and many of them contain wood carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The total cost of the fifty churches was £263,786 10s. 4½d., the most expensive being St. Mary-le-Bow, £15,460 6s. 8½d. (£7,388 8s. 7½d. for "Bow Tower"), and the cheapest, St. Vedast-Foster (£1,853 15s. 6d.).

Church of Scotland.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL CHURCH, Crown Court, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. Sundays 11.15 and 6.30. *Minister*, Rev. J. Moffett, B.A.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, Belgrave Square, S.W. 1. Sundays 11 and 6.30.

• The City Churches now standing which survived the Fire of London are:—All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower; St. Andrew Undershaft; St. Bartholomew the Great; St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate; St. Giles, Cripplegate; St. Helen, Bishopsgate; St. Katherine Cree; and St. Olave Hart Street. Of St. Sepulchre, Holborn, only the south porch and the tower remain; of All Hallows, Staining, only the tower; St. Andrew, Holborn, escaped the Fire, but it was in a ruinous condition at the time and was reconstructed by Wren, the old tower being refaced with Portland stone in 1704.

Congregational.

BRIXTON INDEPENDENT CHURCH, 364 Brixton Road, S.W. 9.—Rev. B. Snell, M.A. Sundays 11 and 6.45; Thursdays at 8 p.m.

CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. 1.—Sunday morning at 11, evening at 7.—Rev. F. W. Norwood, D.D.

CHRIST CHURCH, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E. 1.—*Pastor*, Rev. William C. Poole, Ph.D. (*Pastor Emeritus*, Rev. F. B. Meyer, D.D.). Opened on July 4, 1876, the centenary of American Independence. The Lincoln Tower and Spire, 200 feet high, shows the Stars and Stripes wrought into the stone, and the British lion and the American eagle at the angles of the tower. The cost of the tower and spire, £7,000, was largely defrayed by Americans, in gratitude for Dr. Newman Hall's sympathy with the Union during the American Civil War. Sunday services, 11.0 and 7.0.

FELLOWSHIP GUILD SERVICES, instituted by Miss Maude Royden and Dr. Percy Dearmer at Kensington Town Hall in March, 1920, and removed in June, 1921, to Eccleston Guildhouse, Eccleston Square, S.W. 1. Sundays, Music and address, 3.30, and service and sermon, 6.30.

HARECOURT CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, St. Paul's Road, Canonbury, N. 1.—Founded about 1648 in Hare Court, Aldersgate, and removed in 1857 to Canonbury. John Bunyan died at the House of a Deacon of Harecourt, and the communion plate is of the Cromwellian period. *Pastor*, Rev. Hugh Parry. Sundays, 11 and 6.30; Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

THE KING'S WEIGH HOUSE, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.—Rev. W. E. Orchard, D.D. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Thurs. 7.30 p.m.

PILGRIM FATHERS' MEMORIAL CHURCH, New Kent Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest Congregational Church in London (A.D. 1616), was enlarged by American subscribers in 1856 as a memorial to the Southwark men who sailed in the *Mayflower*.—Sunday Services at 11 and 6.45; Tuesdays at 8.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wed., 8 p.m. *Minister*, Rev. J. P. Stephens, M.A.

WESTMINSTER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1.—Sundays, 11 and 7.

WHITEFIELD'S CENTRAL MISSION (London Congregational Union), Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.—Founded by the Rev. George Whitefield, M.A., in 1756 (Whitefield, with the Wesleys, brought about the great Evangelical revival of the 18th century. He also established an orphanage at Savannah, Ga., U.S.A., and died at Newburyport, Mass.). Institutional Church founded by Rev. C. Silvester Horne, M.A., M.P., in 1903. *Superintendent Minister*, Rev. Alexander D. Butler; *Organizing Sec.*, Harry E. Gaze. Sunday Services, 11 and 7. Men's Meetings, 3.15. Tuesday Service, 8 p.m. Institute and Clubs for young people open daily.

Baptist.

METROPOLITAN TABERNAACLE, Newington, S.E. 11 (Mr. Spurgeon's, 1861-1892).—(Built 1861, reopened, after destruction by fire in 1898, free of debt, Sept., 1900; cost of rebuilding, £44,576.) Sunday, 11 and 6.30; Thursday, 7.30. *Pastor*, Rev. H. Tydeman Chilvers; *Asst. Pastor*, Rev. Wallace Pettman.

WESTBOURNE PARK, Porchester Rd., Bayswater, W. 2.—*Pastor*, Rev. S. W. Hughes. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesdays, 7.30 p.m.

REGENT'S PARK CHAPEL, Park Square East, N.W.—*Minister*, Rev. F. C. Spurr. Sundays, 11 and 7.

Wesleyan.

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C. 1. "The Cathedral of Wesleyan Methodism." Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. *Minister*, Rev. George H. McNeal, M.A., 49 City Road, E.C. 1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1583), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susannah Wesley (1742), also the tomb (which, however, cannot now be identified) of Nathaniel Mather, the second son of Richard Mather, the founder of the family from which came Increase Mather, of Boston, U.S.A. To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W. 1.—Open daily, 10 to 6. *Sunday Preacher*, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young, D.D.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C. 2.—Sundays at 11, 3.30, and 7.

Roman Catholic.

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W. 1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high).—*Sundays*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9 (with short Sermon); Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass with Sermon, 12; Solemn Vespers and Benediction, 3.15; Compline, Sermon and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds, 6; Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capitular High Mass, 10.30; Low Mass, 12; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Devotions, Sermon and Benediction, 8.15. Church open 6.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Cardinals Wiseman and Manning buried in crypt. Campanile open to public, admission 6d.

ST. GEORGE'S CATHEDRAL, Lambeth Road, S.E. 1.—Built by Pugin 1840-8 (tower not yet built), near Waterloo Station and Lambeth North "Tube." *Sundays*: Low Masses, 7, 8, 9.30 (children), 12 (with short sermon); High Mass, 10.30; Vespers (Sermon and Benediction), 6.30 p.m. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 7, 7.30, 8, 10. Sermon and Benediction on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 8.15. *Holidays of Obligation*: Low Masses, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass, 11. Vespers and Benediction, 8 p.m. Church open, 6.30-11 and 2.30-9.30.

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W. 1.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass, 11; Low Mass and Sermon, 12; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. *Week-days*: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 10. Evening Service and Sermon daily, 8 (except Saturday). *Holidays*: High Mass, 11; Low Mass, 12. Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction. Great Day—St. Philip's, 26 May, High Mass, 11; Solemn Vespers, 4.30; Benediction, 8.

Dutch Reformed.

AUSTIN FRIARS, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.—14th century church, assigned by Edward VI. to Protestant refugees and ultimately to the Dutch; contains many 14th century and later tombs.

Christian Science.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.—*First Church of Christ Scientist* (Sloane Terrace, S.W. 1); *Second* (Palace Gardens Terrace, W. 1); *Third* (7 and 8, Curzon Street, Mayfair, W. 1).

Jews.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C. 3.—Founded during Commonwealth; present building erected in 1701. The oldest Jewish synagogue in the country.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, St. James's Place, Duke Street, Aldgate, E.C. 3.—Founded in 1692 (present building 1790).

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C. 2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers (*adelphoi* = brothers), James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. James, John, Robert, and William Streets (the last named is now Durham Street) commemorate the brothers, who were the founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens, q.v.), the commemorative streets being Charles Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, Of Lane, Buckingham Street (Of Lane is now "York Place").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911-4 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. The Agents-General for NEW SOUTH WALES, VICTORIA, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, and TASMANIA are accommodated in Australia House. QUEENSLAND and WESTERN AUSTRALIA have separate offices in the Strand.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C. 2. (Not open to sightseers).—The Bank of England was founded in 1694, and although a joint stock bank has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building (now being enlarged) was erected from the designs of Sampson (1734) and Sir John Soane (1788). A "Bank Guard" is furnished every evening by the Battalion of Foot Guards on duty.

BEDLAM (BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL), St. George's Circus, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1.—The oldest institution in the world for treatment of persons of unsound mind (originally founded in Bishopsgate in first half of 13th century) was removed to present site in 1815. Ciber's figures of Madness from the intermediate (17th century) buildings in Moorfields are now in the Guildhall Museum.

BELGRAVIA.—A fashionable district of London west of Buckingham Palace and south of Hyde Park, extends from Grosvenor Place on the east to Sloane Street on the west, and includes Belgrave, Chester, Lowndes, and Eaton Squares and Cadogan Place.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London),

with the Monument (q.v.) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1911); *St. Paul's Bridge* (proposed to be built by the Corporation of London); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 105 ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42 ft. 6 ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (to be re-constructed or re-built by L.C.C.); *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; rebuilt and reopened in 1862; width, 84 ft.) with Thornycroft's *Boulton* at the north-western end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (q.v.) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (opened in 1862) leading to Lambeth Palace and Bethlem Hospital (now open for foot-passengers only); *Faxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Victoria Bridge* (1858) and *Albert Bridge* (1873), Chelsea, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park; *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1891); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammer-smith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only); and *King Edward VII. Bridge*, Kew (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Re-furnished in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly, W. 1.—Occupied by Royal Academy of Arts (for annual exhibitions, see "Picture Galleries"); British Academy; Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, Linnean, Chemical and Geological Societies.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N. 1.—A social club for tenants of the Marquess of Northampton's estates in the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew). Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen in the vicinity.

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields*, see p. 542.

In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W. 10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors), Robert Owen (Social Reformer). In *Higgate Cemetery*, N. 6, are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G. J. Holyoake. In *Abney Park Cemetery*, Stoke Newington, N. 16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E. 27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R. A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Missionary), Sir H. Bessemer, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). CREMATORIA.—*Iford* (City of London); *Norwood*; and *Golder's Green* (12 acres),

adjoining Hampstead Heath. Since cremation was first instituted in 1885 there have been 25,418 cremations in Great Britain. Of these, 10,394 have been carried out at Golders Green, 4,855 at Woking, 3,476 at Manchester, and the remainder at 11 different centres in Great Britain.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S. W. 1.—(Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the Great War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by the King-Emperor on Armistice Day, 1920.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, Old Bailey, E. C. 4.—Built by Corporation of London, 1902-1907. Fine mural paintings by Sir W. B. Richmond and Professor Gerald Moira in Great Hall. To be viewed on Tuesdays and Fridays (from 10 to 4) when sittings of the Court so permit. Application to be made to the Keeper.

CHARTERHOUSE, in Charterhouse Square, E. C. 1, a Carthusian monastery, purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton and devoted by him as a home for aged gentlemen (66). "Brothers of Charterhouse," for particulars see *Times*, p. 11, Feb. 5, 1921. The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. Chapel, great hall, and staircase. Mon., Wed., and Fridays, admission 1s., at 3 p.m. Service on Sundays at 11 a.m., and on week-days at 9.30 a.m. and 6, 7 or 8 p.m. Buildings not shown on Sundays. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital.

CHELSEA, S. W. 3.—A western metropolitan borough (see p. 529), with a fine embankment between Victoria and Battersea bridges over the Thames (see p. 548). "Chelsea Old Church" (All Saints) contains memorials of Sir Thomas More, Sir Hans Sloane, Shadwell (poet laureate), Woodfall (printer of "Junius"), and many others. Steele, Smollett, Turner, Rossetti, Whistler, Leigh Hunt and Carlyle (see p. 550) lived there. The borough was formerly famous for buns and porcelain.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II. in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S. W. 3, for Old and Disabled Soldiers. Flags and other War Trophies in the Great Hall. Accommodation for 558 In-Pensioners. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons. Governor, General Rt. Hon. Sir Neville G. Lytton, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. *Lieut. Governor and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. H. C. Sutton, C.B., C.M.G.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE (see also p. 183), Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4.—The Royal "Officers of Arms" ("Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms") were incorporated by Richard III., and acquired "Derby House" on the site of the present College building from Queen Mary I. The building now in use was rebuilt after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised by this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge S.E. 1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (see pp. 535-538) built on the Pedlar's

Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 700 ft. Cost £3,239,293. The building contains a council chamber, reception hall, &c.

CRSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E. C. 3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The Long Room is 190 ft. long.

DAVID COPPERFIELD LIBRARY, Somers Town, Euston Road, N. W. 1.

DIAN WACE HOUSE, 7 Wine Office Court, E. C. 4.
DEVONSHIRE HOUSE, Bishopsgate, E. C. 2.—Built in late 16th century, and since 1667 the headquarters of the Society of Friends, where many documents relating to William Penn, &c., may be seen.

DICKENS MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, 48 Doughty Street, W. C. 1 (Dickens Fellowship). Open daily 11 to 1, and 2 to 5; admission 1s. Pres. W. Pett Ridge.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E. C. 1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely. The 14th century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk; a charge of 3d. is made for admission to the crypt.

EMPIRE MEMORIAL HOSTEL (British and Foreign Sailors Society), 747 Commercial Road Poplar, E. 14.—A memorial erected by the women of the Empire to men of both sea services who lost their lives in the service of their country. The hostel contains 220 beds, a restaurant and recreation-rooms. Open daily, incl. Sunday, free; night porter in attendance.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL, Guilford Street, Russell Square, W. C. 1.—Founded in 1739 by Capt. Coram, of the Merchant Marine, for exposed and deserted young illegitimate children. Coram also bequeathed funds for the benefit of King's Chapel, Boston, Mass. The chapel services are largely attended by the public. The hall contains many fine pictures by Hogarth, Gainsborough, &c.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S. W. 6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E. C. 2 (dating from early 15th century).—Grand Civic Hall, where Sovereigns and Princes are entertained, Freedoms conferred, and the great City functions take place; Offices and Council Chamber of the Corporation of the City of London (see p. 530). Admission free to Library (containing Plan of London in 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays; William I.'s Charter to the City, &c.), and Newspaper Room, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Librarian, Bernard Kettle.

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S. E. 1.—Founded by Thomas Guy (a bookseller), in 1721: the main entrance and quadrangle (with statue of founder) are early 18th century. 650 beds.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, E. C. 1, was constructed in 1867-1869 by order of the Corporation of the City of London from the designs of William Haywood, to carry the roadway over the valley of the Fleet river (the "Hole-bourne"). The Holborn Valley Viaduct is 1,400 ft. long, and is mainly of iron construction. The cost (£1,571,000) was borne by the City of London, the loan raised for the purposes of the improvement being secured on the Coal and Corn dues; these dues were abolished in 1889 and 1902, and the loan is otherwise discharged.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD-QUARTERS, City Road, E.C.2.—The H.A.C. (Sec., Maj. G. G. Walker, D.S.O., M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1642. Four of its members—Duncan, Keayne, Sedgwick, and Spencer—who emigrated in the seventeenth century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, U.S.A. American soldiers and sailors may view the armoury, on request.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Archway and offices built about 1750. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief until 1904. The mounting of the guard (1st or 2nd Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into Horse Guards' Parade. *Horse Guards' Parade*, where the Colour is "trooped" on the King's Birthday, has been enlarged to 300,000 sq. ft. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W.1.—The "Palace of Westminster" was rebuilt in 1840-1850 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, at a cost of £2,198,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays, if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is 336 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben" (15½ tons), named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when it was hung in 1856. A light is displayed from this tower when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner and Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C.4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, occupy (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars, the *Temple Church* (q.v.) surviving. Middle Temple Hall is Elizabethan, and in Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI, Pt. 1) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-1485). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century. *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, was founded in late 14th century. The Hall is 16th century (the "Comedy of Errors" was performed there in 1594); the Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; it has a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road), and the Hall, with hammer beam roof, is intact; in rear of the hall

is a picturesque Dutch garden, restored by the present owners of Staple Inn (the Prudential Assurance Company). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church); *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street, and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1899.

KENSINGTON PALACE, W.8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. Open on Sundays, 2 to 6; winter 2 to 4. *Kensington Gardens* (q.v.) adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E.1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—Open to readers on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4 (May to July, 10 to 4.30) and forenoon of Tuesdays. A large collection of Kentish books, prints, and Diocesan history. Closed at Christmas and Easter, in September, and early part of October.

LAW COURTS, Strand, W.C.2.—The Royal Courts of Justice were erected from the designs of G. E. Street (completed by Sir A. Blomfield and A. E. Street) in 1874-1882 at a cost of £1,000,000 (the site cost £1,500,000 in addition). Until they were occupied by the Supreme Court of Judicature (established in 1873 by the fusion of High Court, Chancery, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty) the Courts met in Westminster Hall (q.v.). The Central Hall is 138 ft. long.

LITTLE BRITAIN, Smithfield, E.C.1.—Benjamin Franklin lived in Little Britain on his first coming to London. It was then a centre of the bookselling and printing trade, and Franklin is reputed to have set type in the works which extended into the Lady Chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church (q.v.).

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The "Twelve Great Companies" (see p. 533) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel High Street and Road, E.2.—Founded 1759. Hospital contains 930 beds.

LONDON MONUMENT (commonly called "The Monument"), Pudding Lane, Eastcheap, E.C.3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671-1677, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 202 feet high (the flames of fire 42 feet in addition), and is based on a square plinth, with fine carvings on W. face. Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column. Admission 3d., 9 to 6 (Oct.-April to 4).

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8. The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket. Oxford and Cambridge, and Eton and Harrow matches in July. Lord's is also the Middlesex County Cricket Club headquarters, and the scene of some of the principal matches of the season. Admission to ordinary matches 2s., to special matches 2s. or 3s. (including tax). Tennis Court in building behind members' pavilion,

where interesting games are played. The public can obtain reserved seats on payment.

MANSION HOUSE, City, E.C. 4.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets, Smithfield; Leadenhall Market (Meat and Poultry); Billingsgate (Fish), Thames Street; Spitalfields, E. 1 (Vegetables, Fruit, &c.); Cattle Market (Mon. and Th. and Fri. for Horses) and Abattoirs, Caledonian Road, N. 1; Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford (temporarily closed).* Other markets are—*Covent Garden, W.C. 2 (established under a charter of Charles II. in 1662) and Borough Market, S.E. 1, for Vegetables, Fruit, Flowers, &c.*

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W. 1. (Not open to the public).—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased as a London residence for the Prince of Wales in 1863. Now the London house of Queen Alexandra.

MAYFAIR.—A fashionable district of London, north of Buckingham Palace and east of Hyde Park, extends from Oxford Street (N.) to Piccadilly (S.), and from Bond Street (E.) to Park Lane (W.), includes Curzon Street and Grosvenor and Berkeley Squares. The most fashionable shopping centres of London are included in Mayfair in Old and New Bond Street and Oxford Street. *Regent Street* almost adjoins Mayfair.

MONUMENTS.—**VICTORIA MEMORIAL** in front of Buckingham Palace; **ALBERT MEMORIAL**, South Kensington; **AIR, Victoria Embankment**; **BEAUFIELD, Parliament Square**; **BELGIAN, Victoria Embankment**; **BOADICEA** (more correctly "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; **BURNS, Embankment Gardens**; **BURGHERS OF CALAIS** (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; **CAVALRY, Hyde Park**; **CAVELL, St. Martin's Place**; **CENOTAPH, Whitehall**; **CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square**; **CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange**; **CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an Air Raid)**; **CAPTAIN COOK (Brock), the Mall**; **CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary**; **OLIVER CROMWELL (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall**; **DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall**; **DUKE OF YORK (124 ft.), St. James's Park**; **EDWARD VII., Waterloo Place (Mackennal)**; **GEORGE III., Cockspur Street**; **GEORGE IV. (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square**; **GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand**; **GUARDS', Waterloo Place**; **IRVING (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery**; **JAMES II. (Grinling Gibbons), The Mall**; **ABRAHAM LINCOLN (St. Gaudens), facing Westminster Abbey**; **LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange**; **MILTON, St. Giles's, Cripplegate**; **MONUMENT, THE (see above), NELSON (142 ft.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the Royal George)**; **FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place**; **"PETER PAN" (Frampton),**

Kensington Gardens; **RICHARD CŒUR DE LION (Marochetti), Old Palace Yard**; **ROBERTS, Horse Guards Parade**; **ROYAL ARTILLERY, (South Africa) The Mall**; **GREAT WAR, Hyde Park Corner**; **ROYAL MARINES, The Mall**; **SCOTT (Antarctic), Waterloo Place**; **SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square**; **GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square**; **WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner**; **WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange**; **JOHN WESLEY, City Road**; **WOLSELEY, Horse Guards Parade.**

PATENT OFFICE AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL LIBRARY, 25 Southampton Buildings, W.C. 2.—The library (204,777 volumes) is open to the public daily, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (In 1924 the Patent Office sealed 16,839 patents, registered 7,968 trade marks, and 20,155 designs, and made a profit of £75,203.)

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E. 1.—Recreation Room and Winter Gardens, Concerts, Swimming and Private Baths, Billiard Tables, &c. Concerts every Sunday, 3.30 p.m. (free). Evening, 6.30 p.m. (small charge for admission).

PORT OF LONDON.—The administration of the Port of London is under the "Port of London Authority" (see p. 206) whose offices adjoin Trinity House, Tower Hill, and extend to Crutched Friars. The offices were designed "on a really grand scale" by Sir Edwin Cooper: the square building of Portland stone has a façade facing the estuary and is surmounted by a "temple of Neptune." The *River Thames* has a total length of 210 miles from its source in Gloucestershire to its mouth at the Nore. The *tidal portion* below Teddington Lock (70 miles) forms the *Port of London*, where one-third of the commerce of the United Kingdom is carried on. The value of the trade of the port was stated at £564,333,772 for 1922, and at £579,095,902 for 1923. The Port is served by the following Docks:—*St. Katherine's Dock, E. 1 (23 acres), handling marine shells, spices, tea, marble, &c.*; *London Docks with Eastern Dock and Shadwell Basin, Wapping, E. 1 (100 acres), ivory, spices, rubber, wine, wool, tinned goods, &c.*; *Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16 (380 acres), timber, grain and Canadian produce*; *West India Docks, E. 14 (241 acres), rum, sugar, grain, timber and frozen meat*; *Milwall Docks, Poplar, E. 14 (231 acres), the principal centre of the grain trade of London*; *East India Docks, Poplar, E. 14 (68 acres), Cape and American traffic*; *Royal Victoria and Albert Docks, E. 16 (1,100 acres), frozen meat, grain and tobacco*; *King George V., North Woolwich, E. 16, opened in 1921 (68 acres), provides accommodation for the largest steamers afloat*; *Tilbury Docks (596 acres), about 26 miles below London Bridge, for Australasian and Eastern routes.*

POST OFFICE.—The "General Post Office" is in King Edward Street, E.C. 1, a handsomely-fronted, ferro-concrete building (Tanner), with marble inlaid hall, opened in 1910. The public Hall is open for usual postal business from 6.45 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Sat. 8 p.m.). In the neighbourhood are G.P.O. North and G.P.O. West (the Central Telegraph Office).

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17, Fleet Street, E.C. 4 (bought by the L.C.C. in 1900, and open free 10 to 4 or 5) is in a timbered 17th century house, and contains a Jacobean plaster ceiling and Jacobean and Georgian panelling.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Chancery Lane, W.C. 2 (built 1851-1866).—Contains a collection of the

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from various repositories (the Tower, State Paper Office, &c.). Search rooms open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays, 10 to 2. The *Public Record Office Museum* (open Mon. to Fri., 2 to 4 p.m.) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vellum volumes) made by order of William the Conqueror in 1086, and "Domesday Chest"; letters patent of John Balliol swearing fealty to Edward I. (1292); receipt book of Henry VII.; letters of Nelson (and the log of *H.M.S. Victory*); Wellington's Waterloo dispatch; petition to George III. from Congress; letter from Washington to George III.; autographs of Chaucer, &c.; Lord Montague's anonymous warning concerning the Gunpowder Plot (1605); bull of Pope Clement VII. confirming Henry VIII. as "Fidei Defensor" (1534); the "Scrap of Paper"; and many other documents of permanent interest; also monuments from the old Rolls Chapel (1377), part of an arch of which is preserved.

ROMAN LONDON.—Traces of the Roman occupation of London from the 1st century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. may still be seen *in situ*. There are remains of Roman baths at No. 5 Strand Lane, Strand, W.C. 2, and at the Coal Exchange, Lower Thames Street, E.C. 3. Portions of the Roman Wall which encircled London are still visible, including a bastion below the pavement of the yard of the General Post Office (fronting Giltspur Street). Other pieces of the wall may be seen in the disused churchyard of St. Alphage, Aldermanbury, E.C. 2; in the churchyard of All Hallows on the Wall, London Wall, E.C. 2; in Roman Wall House, Jewry Street and Crutched Friars, Aldgate, E.C. 3; below Leadenhall Market; and near the S.E. corner of the White Tower of the Tower of London; a small portion of Roman brickwork was uncovered in March, 1922, on a site adjoining St. Peter's, Cornhill, E.C. 3. Many relics of Roman London may be seen in the Guildhall, British and London Museums (g.v.).

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill, E.C. 3, founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened by Queen Elizabeth 1571, rebuilt 1667-9 and 1842-1844).—Admission free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth, Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, Wellington (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Peabody, and others; frescoes in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. Change, the busy time from 3 to 4 p.m. The chimes of the Royal Exchange (re-cast 1921) play English, Scottish and Irish melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon, and 3 and 6 p.m.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7.—Map Room open to public, free.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C. 1 (building erected 1810), where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 4 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 10 to 3 Mon. to Fri., 10 to 11 Sat.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C. 1.—Founded A.D. 1123 by Rahere (see St. Bartholomew's Priory, p. 571). Present buildings mainly 18th and 19th centuries; main entrance 1702. The Great Hall contains a series of portraits including Henry VIII., Harvey, Abernethy, Pott, Radcliffe, &c. Hospital for 760 beds. The Church of St. Bartholomew the Less (rebuilt 1823) is within the hospital precincts; Inigo Jones was baptised in former church.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, W. 1.—Founded in 1733. Hospital for 340 beds. Present buildings date from 1829.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W. 1.—(Not open to the public). Built by Henry VIII. (according to tradition, from designs by Holbein); the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal. A royal residence from 1698 to 1837. *Royal Levees* held here during the season. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's," and (by the King's permission) the Conference of the Allies was held there in February, 1921.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C. 1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and choir of Church (crypt 12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected by written permission of the Secretary of the Chancery.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. 1.—Founded 1213. Present buildings (7 red brick houses) by Currey, 1868-71. 1,000 beds.

SMITHFIELD, E.C. 1.—Sir William Wallace was executed there (1305) in the reign of Edward I., and Wat Tyler was "despatched" by Lord Mayor * Walworth (1381) in the reign of Richard II. Anne Askew, a Protestant martyr (1546), was burned there in the reign of Henry VIII.; and under Mary I. (1553-1558) many suffered there for the Protestant faith. (A memorial is affixed to the W. wall of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.) The last to suffer for religion at Smithfield was Bartholomew Leggett, Unitarian (1612), in the reign of James I. At the corner of Cock Lane (W. side of West Smithfield) is a small gilt figure commemorating the spot where the Fire of London was finally checked by the demolition of houses, Sept. 6, 1666. Smithfield Market occupies the W. side of West Smithfield.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C. 2, and Victoria Embankment, W.C. 2.—The beautiful river façade (600 feet long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills (*inter alia*) of Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke.

SPOCK EXCHANGE, E.C. 2. (Strangers not admitted).—Known in the City as the "House," was founded in 1773 and now consists of about 3,900 members. A "jobber" does business only with other members; a "broker" is the intermediary with the public. Speculators for a rise in prices are "bulls"; those for a fall are "bears." *Chairman of the Committee for General Purposes*, Archibald H. Campbell; *Secretary, General Purposes Committee*, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.; *Secretary, Trustees and Managers*, R. M. Brydone; *Office*, 23, Throgmorton St., E.C. 4.

* The "Sword of St. Paul" appears in the 1st quarter of the City Arms, not "Walworth's dagger" as once commonly believed.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1860-1870 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Westminster to Vauxhall section, on the S. (Surrey) side, 1860-1869; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871-1874. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir Joseph William Bazalgette (1819-1891) also constructed the London main drainage system, 1858-1865, at a cost of £4,600,000. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 440 yards, of which 510 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,560,041. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles) was constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is nearly 1½ miles, of which 407 yds. are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,406,000. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only) constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E. 16, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E. 18. The length of the subway is about 500 yards, and its cost was £85,862. The *Thames Tunnel* (1300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C. 1 and E.C. 3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square.

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C. 3 (built by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-1087).—Admission to Jewel House, on all week days, 6d.; White Tower and Armouries, including Vaults, 6d.; to Bloody Tower, on all week days, 6d. Free on Saturdays (except Jewel House and Bloody Tower) by tickets issued at the office at gateway. Open from 1 May to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; 1 Oct. to 30 April, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Not open on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or Sunday. *Constable, Field-Marshal Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; Lieutenant, Gen. Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.; Major and Resident Governor, Lt.-Col. Dan Burges, F.R.S., D.S.O.; Keeper of the Jewel House, Major-Gen. Sir George J. Younghusband, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.B.; Curator of the Armouries, Charles Foukes, F.S.A.* The Yeoman Warders ("Beefeaters") retain their picturesque Tudor uniforms. During the Great War the use of the Tower as a prison was revived.

Sir William Wallace, King David II. and King James I. of Scotland, the "Little Princes" (Edward V. and his brother), Anne Boleyn, Katherine Howard, Lady Jane Grey, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh, William Penn, Cranmer, Ridley and Latimer and many others were imprisoned in the Tower.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W. 1.—This space was laid out in the second quarter of the 19th century. In the Square are the *Nelson Monument* 142 feet high, with Landseer's lions round the base, and statues of *Havelock, Napier, and Gordon*. The plinth of the Nelson Monument was badly damaged by fire during the (unofficial) celebrations on Armistice Day (Nov. 11, 1918). In the façade of the N. Wall of Trafalgar Square are metal standard measures.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W. 1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087-1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377-1399), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is 200 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 90 feet high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards, S.W. 1.—Erected by Inigo Jones as a banqueting-house for the projected Whitehall Palace. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS.

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

By the Crown.

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres), see p. 553.
GREEN PARK (53 acres) W. 1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.

GREENWICH PARK (188 acres), S.E. 10, see p. 553.
HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).
HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).
HAMPTON COURT PARK (700 acres).

HYDE PARK (364 acres).—From Park Lane, W. 1., to Kensington Gardens, W. 2., containing the *Serpentine*. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1850.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres) W. 2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace containing the Albert Memorial.

KEW ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (288 acres), see p. 552.

REGENT'S PARK and PRIMROSE HILL (472 acres), N.W. 1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).

RICHMOND PARK (2358 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W. 1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. An ornamental lake of 5 acres is spanned by a suspension bridge built in 1857, from which a magnificent view is obtainable towards Westminster eastwards and westwards to Buckingham Palace. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace.

By the Corporation of London.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (439 acres), *see* p. 553.

EPFING FOREST (5,560 acres), *see* p. 553.

HIGHGATE WOOD (69 acres). Highgate Hill is the scene of the Dick Whittington legends.

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (36 acres).

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).

WEST WICKHAM COMMON (25 acres).

By the London County Council.

BATTERSEA PARK, (200 acres) S.W. 8 to S.W. 11, with *Sub-tropical Garden* (4 acres) and large artificial lake.

BLACKHEATH, (267 acres) S.E. 3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is situated near the S.E. corner of the heath.

BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S.E. 2.

BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell Hall, Herne Hill, S.E. 5.

CLAPHAM COMMON (220 acres), S.W. 4.

DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E. 22.

FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N. 4.

GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath, Hampstead.

HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), E. 5.

HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), E. 8.

HAINAULT FOREST (805 acres), Hainault, Essex.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH, (240 acres), N.W. 3.—Hampstead Church contains a bust of Keats, who lived for a time at Lawn Bank (formerly called Wentworth Place).

KEN WOOD, adjoining Parliament Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley. Purchased in 1922 by public subscription; opened and dedicated by the King, July 18, 1925.

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middlesex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful park, running down to the riverside, on the left bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert,morganatic wife of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa (rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church, near which is York House, where Queen Anne was born. At *Strawberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's house with ornamental garden.

PARLIAMENT HILL (267 acres).—adjoining Hampstead Heath. A tumulus, popularly known as *Boudicca's Tomb*, is believed to be a Roman boundary mark.

PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E. 15, and S.E. 22.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E. 18.

RAVENS COURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith, W. 9.

SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E. 16.

STREATHAM COMMON (66 acres), S.W. 16.

TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W. 17.

VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E. 2. The *Bethnal Green Museum* (a branch of the Victoria and Albert, Museum) is close by.

WANDSWORTH COMMON (183 acres), S.W. 18.

WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham Club.

WATERLOW PARK (26 acres), on the southern slopes of Highgate Hill, N. 6, containing *Lauderdale House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith,

PICTURE GALLERIES.

GUILDHALL ART GALLERY, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Founded in 1886 by the Corporation of London; enlarged and extended in 1922. Admission free from 10 to 5 March to Sept., and from 10 to 4 Oct. to Feb. Attendances, 1924, 91,901.—*Director*, Sir Alfred Temple, F.S.A.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2 (founded in 1824).—National collection of pictures. Open 10-4, 5 or 6, according to season. Paying days (6d.), Thursday and Friday. Open free other days; Sunday, from 2 to 4, 5 or 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

In 1924, 540,122 persons were admitted on free days, 116,865 on Sundays, and 98,537 on paying days.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Millbank, S.W. 1. THE TATE GALLERY (opened in 1897).—National collection of British pictures. Students' days, Tuesday and Wednesday, 6d.; other days free. For hours and Sundays *see* National Gallery. A Gallery for *Modern Foreign Art*, the gift of Sir Joseph Duveen, is being built adjoining the Tate Gallery; temporarily, a selection of Modern Foreign Paintings is exhibited in Gallery VIII. of the Turner Wing.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C. 2 (founded in 1856, and removed to present buildings in 1895). Series of 2,000 historical portraits. Open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to season; free on Sunday, 2.30 to 5.30 (2 to 4 in winter); Thursday and Friday (Students' days) admission 6d. from 10 to 4 or 5.

PASTEL SOCIETY, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. 1. *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.

PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.—There are many private collections of pictures in the great houses of London, admission to which can usually be obtained by written application beforehand. Among the most notable are those at *Apsley House*, Hyde Park Corner, the residence of the Duke of Wellington; *Bricklayer House*, Piccadilly (Earl of Ellesmere); *Dorchester House*, Park Lane (Sir George Holford); *Doughty House*, Richmond (Sir F. L. Cook, Bart.); *Grosvenor House*, Upper Grosvenor Street (Duke of Westminster); *Holland House*, Kensington Road (Earl of Ilchester); *Lansdowne House*, Curzon Street (Marquess of Lansdowne); *The Mond Collection* at 20 Avenue Road, St. John's Wood, N.W. 8.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Burlington House, Piccadilly W. 1 (founded in 1768).—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May, to middle of August, from 9 to 7; admission 1s. 6d.; catalogue, 1s. Exhibition of works by old masters, British and Foreign artists, 8 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till 5; admission, 1s. 6d.; catalogue, 1s. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4; catalogue 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 195 Piccadilly, W. 1.—Exhibitions open to all artists, March 22 to May 29, admission 1s.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF OIL PAINTERS, 195 Piccadilly, W. 1.—Open from Oct. 11 to Dec. 11, admission 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 5A Pall Mall East, S.W. 1 (founded in 1804).—Exhibitions confined to the works of Members and Associates are held in March and October, admission 1s.

WALLACE COLLECTION.—Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. 1 (opened in 1900).—Pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, bronzes, porcelain, armour, and miscellaneous objets d'art. Admission 6d. on Tuesdays and Fridays, other days free. Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Official lectures daily (Wed. excepted) at 3 p.m., and Saturday at 12 noon. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

WHITECHAPEL ART GALLERY, High Street, Whitechapel, E. 1. Stations, Aldgate and Aldgate East.—Loan Exhibitions held here during year. Admission free, weekdays 12 to 9 p.m.; Sunday 2 to 9 p.m.

MUSEUMS.

BRITISH MUSEUM, Bloomsbury, W.C. 1 (opened in 1759).—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, Roman, Etruscan, Cyprian, British and mediæval and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, china, glass, ethnographical objects; monuments of Indian religions, &c. Open free daily 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sundays 2 p.m. to dusk. *Lecture-tours* on weekdays at 12 noon and 3 p.m. *Reading-rooms* open daily to readers, from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. throughout the year, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, and Sundays. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and Sept. Tickets of admission to the reading-room, for purposes of research and reference, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant must state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and must send a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM, Cromwell Road, S. Kensington, S.W. 7, branch of THE BRITISH MUSEUM (removed to present buildings in 1880-5).—Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) at 10. The hours of closing are:—Jan. and Feb., 5; March to Sept. (inclusive), 6; Oct. to Dec. (inclusive), 5. Sundays (throughout the year) from 2.30 to 6. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. A morphological series in the central hall; a collection of domesticated animals; a series of insects illustrating economic zoology; galleries of mammals, including whales; birds and their nests; fishes; reptiles; insects; shells; corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals, rocks and meteorites, with series of specimens forming introductions to their study. An Official Guide conducts visitors round the collections at 12 noon and at 3 p.m. daily (except Sundays) free of charge, and his services are available for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, popular guide books and manuals, instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture post-cards, both monochrome and in colour.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7 (founded in 1852).—Museum

of decorative and industrial Art, under the control of the Board of Education. The Museum contains nine departments, viz.:—Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration and Design; Metal-work; Paintings; Wood-work; Textiles; Library (books on art); and the Department of Circulation. Open on Mon., Tu., Wed., and Fri. from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; on Th. Sat. and Bank Holidays from 10 a.m. till 9 p.m. except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free. Persons desiring to use the Library must apply for a ticket. The Indian Section, containing collections illustrating the arts and industries of the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; open free every day, same hours as above. On Sundays the Indian Section and all other Departments of the Museum, with the exception of the Library and the Circulation Department, are open from 2.30 p.m. till 6 p.m.

BETHNAL GREEN, Cambridge Road, E. 2.—Branch of Victoria and Albert Museum. Collections of pictures, furniture, pottery, textiles, British birds. Section for objects of special interest to children. Free daily (closed Good Friday and Christmas Day) Mon., Th. 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Tu., Wed., Fri., Sat., 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sundays, from 2.30 to 6 p.m.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W. 3.—Maintained as a museum by the Carlyle's House Memorial Trust. Open daily 10 a.m. to sunset, 1s. (6d. Saturdays). Sec., G. A. Lumsden.

CUMING MUSEUM, Central Library, Walworth Road, S.E. 17.—Natural History, "Folk" relics, "Bygones" on evolutionary lines, coins and tokens. Open free daily, 12 noon (Sat. 10 a.m.) to 8.30 p.m.; Sun., 6 to 9 p.m.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E. 2 (formerly Ironmongers' Almshouses).—Exhibition of old furniture, period rooms, staircases, mantelpieces, doorways, panellings, carvings, and relics of vanishing London of antiquarian and artistic interest. Maintained by L.C.C. Open free from 11 to 6 p.m. on week-days, and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Not open on Mondays (except Bank Holidays).

GUILDHALL MUSEUM, Guildhall, E.C. 2.—Founded by the Corporation of London. Relics of Roman, Saxon and Mediæval London, &c. Admission free March-Sept. 10 to 5, Oct.-Feb. 10 to 4.

HOGARTH'S HOUSE, Hogarth Lane, Chiswick, W. 4.—Open Mon., Wed., Sat. May 1 to Aug. 31, 11 to 5; Sept. 1 to April 30, 11 to 3. Admission 6d.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Rd., Forest Hill, S.E. 23 (L.C.C.).—Natural History of Man and Animals. Admission free. Week-days:—11 a.m. till 5.30, 6, or 7 p.m., according to season. Sundays throughout the year from 2 to 8 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays and on Christmas Day.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington, S.W. 7. The National Memorial of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria.—(1.) *Exhibition Galleries*, open to public, free, from 10 to 5; from Nov. to Feb., 10 to 4. Entered from Imperial Institute Road. The collections illustrate the commercial products and also the scenery and life of the different countries of the British Empire. Royal Presents and Addresses from overseas are displayed in the respective courts. There is a Central Stand for distribution of literature and for dealing with inquiries. Lecture demonstrations are given thrice daily to parties from schools and to

members of the public at stated times. (II.) *Scientific and Technical Department*, equipped with extensive laboratories and sample rooms, for investigating and testing raw materials of every kind from the Empire. (III.) *Technical Information Bureau* for the supply of information regarding new or little known natural products and the commercial utilisation of standard products of India, the Dominions, and the Colonies. (IV.) *Reference Library and Reading Rooms, and Map Room*, containing 35,000 official and other publications on the Empire and its products, tropical agriculture, etc., and the principal overseas periodicals. (V.) *Offices of the Empire Forestry, Overseas Nursing Association, African and Northbrook Societies*. (The University of London is housed, at present, in a part of the Imperial Institute Building.)

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Collection of Naval and Military trophies and relics, ordnance, small arms, ammunition, works of art, posters, photographs, novels, and reference library relating to all paintings, aspects of the Great War, 1914-1918. Open free, daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sunday, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. *Curator and Secretary*, Charles Houliks, F.S.A.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet St., E.C. 4.—Open daily from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5, according to season, admission 6d. Not open on Sundays, except by writing to the custodian previously. Entrance through Johnson's Court, Fleet Street.

LEIGHTON HOUSE, 12 Holland Park Road, Kensington, W. 14.—Arab hall, collection of Lord Leighton's sketches and pictures: Open free on Saturdays 11 to dusk; other week days 11 to 3, admission 1s. Closed on Sundays.

LONDON MUSEUM, Lancaster (late Stafford) House, St. James's, S.W. 1. Instituted, on the lines of the Carnavalet at Paris, for the conservation of antiquities and other objects associated with the history of London. Opened April 1912 at Kensington Palace and removed in 1913 to Lancaster House (the lease of which was presented to the nation by the late Lord Leverhulme). Tuesdays, 1s.; Wednesdays and Thursdays, 6d.; other days free; closed for cleaning on Friday till 2 p.m. Hours:—April 1 till Oct. 31, 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 6 p.m.); Nov. 1 to March 31, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Sundays 2 to 4 p.m.).

PARKES MUSEUM of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W. 1, contains various sanitary appliances and exhibits relating to health and hygiene; there is a large library of sanitary and public health literature. The Museum is open free daily from 9.30 to 5.30, and on Mondays to 7.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.—[The museum is closed for repairs until further notice.] *Curator*, Dr. W. F. P. McLintock.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—Admission to the Museum by order of members, or on application to the Secretary or Conservator, first four days of the week, from 10 to 5 in summer, and 10 to 4 from Nov. 1 to Feb. 29.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi, W.C. 2.—Barry's Pictures in the Great Hall. Admission free, daily, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Rubens' celebrated ceiling (recently restored), models of Trafalgar and Waterloo; interesting naval and military relics; models of ancient and modern war vessels; collections of

arms of all periods. Admission to the Museum 1s., daily. Soldiers and sailors in uniform, free. 10 to 5.

SCIENCE MUSEUM, Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. The divisions are: (a) Industrial Engineering; (b) Mechanical Engineering, Land Transport and Construction; (c) Water Transport and Air Transport; (d) Science and Scientific Instruments. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 to 6; Sunday, 2.30 to 6. Admission free.

Science Library, Imperial Institute Road, S.W. 7. Attached to the Science Museum, containing 160,000 works and periodicals on pure and applied Science, and a set of British patent specifications.—Open on week-days, 10 to 6 (Th. and Sat. to 8) Admission free.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.—The interesting house of the famous architect of the Bank of England, built in 1812, and maintained in its original condition, containing valuable collections and pictures by Hogarth, Watteau, Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, &c., the alabaster sarcophagus of Seti I. (B.C. 1370), and many architectural, sculptural and antiquarian treasures. Open free on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from March to August inclusive; and on Thursdays and Fridays in October and November. Hours, 10.30 to 5, in November to 4. For permission to view on other days apply by letter or personally. *Curator*, Arthur T. Bolton, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

WALLACE COLLECTION. See *Picture Galleries*.
WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 54A Wigmore Street, W. 1.—Daily, 10 to 5.30; Saturdays, 10 to 1. Admission, Medical men, dental and veterinary, pharmacists and nurses, on presentation of card; others on application to *Curator*, C. J. S. Thompson, M.B.E.

WESLEY'S HOUSE MUSEUM, 47 City Road, E.C. 1.—Open week-days from 10 to 1 and 2 to 4, charge 6d. *Curator*, Rev. Wm. Stewart.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE, S.E. 19.—The Great Pleasure Resort, originally designed for the International Exhibition in Hyde Park (1851) removed and re-erected on the crest of Norwood Hill. Open daily from 10 a.m. Festivals, Shows, musical and other entertainments. The famous Fine Art Courts and collection of Statuary have recently been restored. 28 acres of recreation under cover and 200 acres of parkland.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone Road, N. W. 1. (adjoining Baker Street Station).—Temporarily closed on account of fire.

OLYMPIA, Addison Road, W. 14. Various Exhibitions in 1926 (Furniture Trades, Feb.; Ideal Homes, Mch.; Builders, Apr.; Terrier Club, May 5; Ladies' Kennel, May 6); and the Royal Tournament, May 19 to June 5, followed by the International Horse Show.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington, N. 1.—Cattle Show in December; World's Fair in Dec. and Jan.; Dog Show in Feb.; Horse Shows in Feb. and March; Yachting Exhibition in March; Drapery Exhibition in April; Laundry Exhibition in May; Foundry Trades in June; Confectionery and Grocers in Sept.; Shoe and Leather and Dairy in Oct.; Brewers Exhibition in Nov.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—Accessible by railway, omnibus, "tube" and electric tram. Open daily, M., W., Th., Sat., Sun. and Good Friday: Tu. and Fri. (Students' days), 6d. 10 to sunset or 9 p.m. (summer time). (Houses 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. or sunset.) Closed on Christmas Day.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY'S GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.—Daily from 9 a.m. (Sundays 9.30 a.m.) to sunset. On Thursdays and Saturdays, 6d.; other days 1s. or by orders from Fellows.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent Square, S.W. 1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at Vincent Square, S.W. 1, and annual large show in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital (May).

WHITE CITY, Shepherd's Bush.—British Industries Fair (1926), Feb. 15 to 26. *Sec. of British Industries Fair*, 35 Old Queen Street, S.W. 1; Various Exhibitions, May to Nov.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W. 8 (opened A.D. 1828; the King's menagerie transferred from the Tower of London, 1834).—Admission on week days from 9 a.m. till sunset (warning bell is rung 15 minutes before closing time); Mondays 6d., other weekdays, 1s.; children under twelve, 6d. Special prices for parties and schools, on application to the Secretary. On Sundays admission to the gardens can only be obtained by an order from a Fellow of the Zoological Society. A military band plays on Saturday afternoons in summer from 4 p.m. An aquarium (admission on Monday 6d., other days 1s., children under 12, 6d.) was opened in 1924.

In 1924 visitors to the "Zoo" numbered 2,057,146, the highest total recorded in any year.

MUSIC.

ROYAL OPERA, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.—Grand Opera during London Season (in 1922 the Grand Opera season was revived). *Fancy Dress Balls* at Covent Garden on Fridays during winter.

QUEEN'S HALL, Langham Place, W. 1.—Promenade Concerts by the New Queen's Hall Orchestra, from second week in Aug. to end of Oct. *Conductor*, Sir Henry J. Wood. (M., Wagner; Tu., Classical; W., Operatic, &c.; Th., Popular; F., Beethoven; Sat., Popular.) Symphony Concerts throughout year. Sunday Concerts, afternoon and evening. *See also* Royal Philharmonic Society, *below*.

ROYAL ALBERT HALL, South Kensington, S.W. 7.—Royal Choral Society, London Ballad, and other Concerts, Meetings, Balls, Bazaars, Exhibitions, &c. Concert every Sunday at 3. *Manager*, Hilton Carter, M.V.O.

ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, 19 Berners Street, W. 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. Newbourn Levien. Series of orchestral concerts commenced 1813 and continued without break to present time. Season, Oct.—Mar. at Queen's Hall.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military School of Music. Wednesday concerts are held from first Wed. in May to last Wed. in Sept.; first Wed. at 3.30 P.M., all other Wed. at 8 P.M.

AEOLIAN HALL, 135, Bond Street, W. 1.

ALEXANDRA PALACE, Wood Green, N. 22.

PHILHARMONIC HALL, Great Portland Street, W. 1.

STEINWAY HALL, George Street, Conduit Street, W. 1.

WIGMORE HALL, Wigmore Street, W. 1.

METROPOLITAN SPORT.

AQUATICS (*Hon. Sec.*, *Amateur Rowing Association*).—The *Oxford and Cambridge Boat*

Race, rowed almost continuously since 1856 (first race 1829) takes place about last Saturday in March. The course is $4\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Putney to Mortlake. *Henley Regatta* occupies four days towards the close of the London season, and some of its principal races are now of an International character. *Doggett's Coat and Badge* (*see* Eltham, p. 553) are competed for annually by Thames watermen on Aug. 1, from London Bridge to Chelsea. The *Wingfield Sculls*, marking the amateur championship of the Thames, are competed for, between Putney and Mortlake, in July.

ATHLETICS.—The Amateur Championships are generally held on the first Saturday in July at Stamford Bridge Grounds, Fulham Road, the headquarters of the London Athletic Club, under the auspices of the *Amateur Athletic Association* (A.A.A.), 10, John Street, Adelphi, W.C. 2. The *Women's Amateur Athletic Association* (*Sec.*, Major Marchant, Polytechnic, Regent Street, W. 1) is affiliated to the A.A.A. The *Oxford and Cambridge Sports* are held at Queen's Club, Hammersmith, usually on the Friday before the Boat Race. *Bowling* is managed by the English Bowling Association, C. E. Woodruffe, *General Sec.*, 9-10, Pancras Lane, Queen Street, E.C. 4. *Amateur Boxing* is managed by the Amateur Boxing Association, 4, Aldgate High Street, E. 1, and Professional Boxing by the National Sporting Club, 43, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2. *Cricket* is governed by the M.C.C. at Lord's (*see* p. 545). The grounds of Surrey County Cricket Club at Kennington Oval and of Essex County at Leyton are also easily accessible. The *Croquet Association* offices (*Sec.*, Charles Crawley) are at 4, Southampton Row, W.C. 1. *Rugby Football* in the Metropolitan area is played by amateurs only, the International home matches between England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland and France taking place at Twickenham. The Oxford and Cambridge match is also played at Twickenham. The principal Metropolitan Clubs are Blackheath (Rectory Field), the Harlequins (Twickenham), Richmond (Athletic Ground), London Scottish and Rosslyn Park (Old Deer Park, Richmond). *Sec. of the Rugby Union*, Commdr. S. F. Cooper, R.N. *Offices*, Twickenham. Association Football is principally professional, the leading Metropolitan clubs being Arsenal (Highbury, N.), Chel 12 (Stamford Bridge), Clapton Orient (Millfields Road, Homerton, E. 6), Fulham (Craven Cottage, S.W. 6), Millwall (New Cross, S.E. 14), Queen's Park Rangers (Shepherd's Bush, W.), Tottenham Hotspur (Tottenham, N.), and West Ham United (Upton Park, E.). *Secretary of the Football Association*, F. J. Wall; *Office*, 42, Russell Square, W.C. The governing body for Amateur Gymnastics is the Amateur Gymnastic Association of Great Britain and Ireland (*Hon. Sec.*, C. J. West, Grassmead, Lingfield, Surrey). *Lawn Tennis* Headquarters are at the All England Lawn Tennis Club at Wimbledon, S.W., where the Championship of the world is decided early in July (or late in June). The controlling body is the *Lawn Tennis Association*, 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4. *Polo* is played at Hurlingham Club (Fulham, S.W. 6), and at Ranelagh Club (Barnes, S.W. 13). *Tennis* is played at Queen's Club, Prince's Club, and Lord's, and there is a Tennis Court at Hampton Court Palace (built by King Henry VIII in 1530).

RACE MEETINGS.—The *Derby* is run at Epsom (14 miles from London) last Wednesday in May or first Wednesday in June. *Ascot Week* at Ascot

Heath, near Windsor, about a fortnight after the Derby. The principal meetings are on *Newmarket Heath*; meetings near London are *Sandown Park* (Esher), *Kempton Park* (Sunbury), *Hurst Park* (W. Molesey), *Watlington* (Reigate), *Lingfield* (E. Grinstead); *Goodwood Races*, which mark the close of the London Season, are held in the Duke of Richmond's Park, near Chichester, Sussex in July. The *Grand Military Steeplechase* is at Sandown Park. The *Grand National Steeplechase* (the principal race of the steeple-chasing season) is held at Aintree, near Liverpool, about the last Friday in March.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON.

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle, A.D. 1271. Memorial Pillar to Earl of Warwick. Hadley Woods.

BROOKLANDS, Weybridge.—Motor and motor-cycle races.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—Magnificent sylvan scenery (374 acres), purchased by the Corporation of London for the benefit of the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) presented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station, G.W.R., passing within 250 yards of "Gray's Elegy" Church, see "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May. A herd of tame deer is maintained in the Park.

CROYDON, Surrey.—London Terminal (Customs) Aerodrome.

CUFFLEY, Herts.—Memorial to Capt. W. L. Robinson, F.R.S., on spot above which the first German Zeppelin (L 21) was destroyed on British soil, Sept. 3, 1916.

DULWICH, S.E. 21 (5 miles from London) contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1589), *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Sloane (open free daily, 10 to 4.5, or 6, and on Sunday afternoons during the Summer), the *Horniman Museum* (see p. 550), and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by S.E. & C.R.). Remains of 13th–15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's championship.

ENFIELD, Middlesex (10 miles from London by G.E. or G.N.R.). Opposite Market Place is part of Princess Elizabeth's Palace, with fine carvings; the Parish Church contains well-preserved brasses and monuments.

ENFIELD LOCK, Middlesex (11 miles from London by G.E.R.). Royal Small Arms Factory may be visited by appointment (intending visitors must be British subjects and should apply beforehand by letter).

EPPING FOREST (5,560 acres, purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present

forest is 12 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area; in 1920 the deer in the forest numbered 87), **LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BECH,** on Great Eastern Railway. Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,131 in May 1923. Buildings date from 1523.

GRAVESEND, a borough and river port, 22 miles from London (S.E. & C.R.). A favourite resort for Londoners. St. George's Church (1727) contains a pulpit of Virginian wood, erected in 1904, and a stained glass window (the gift of ladies of Virginia) in memory of Princess Pocahontas, who was buried in the former church in 1617. Gravesend was formerly considered to be the entrance to London (Tilbury fort and docks are on the opposite bank), and King Edward VII. received Queen Alexandra there, March 7, 1863 (three days before their wedding).

GREENWICH, S.E. 10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough (see p. 529) with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391–1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. The Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital (Thornhill), Nelson Relics, &c., free on weekdays (except Friday) from 10 (and on Sundays from 2) till 4 or 6, according to time of year. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbrack. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, from 10 till 4 or 6. Chapel open daily except Sundays and Fridays, and after 4 p.m. on Saturdays. *Greenwich Park* (188 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Notre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is *Greenwich Observatory* (founded 1675) the zero meridian of longitude and of "Greenwich Time." Admission to the Observatory only by permission of the Astronomer Royal. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, held for many years at the "Ship" Hotel, was last held in 1894.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, and added to by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1768). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. Open every week-day (except Friday) and on Sundays. Hours: Jan., Feb., Nov., Dec., 10 to 4, Sun. 2 to 4; Mar., Apr., Oct., 10 to 5, Sun. 2 to 5; May, June, July, Aug. and Sept., 10 to 6, Sun. 2 to 6. Admission, Mon., Wed., Thur. and Sat., 6d.; Tues., 1s. (children half

price); Sun. and Bank Holidays, free. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (620 scholars in Sept. 1922), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn in the farm ground is believed to have been built out of the timbers of the *Mayflower* by the 17th century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666).

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings in the market place.

RICHMOND, S.W. 14, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VIII., 1485-1509) and many buildings of the periods of Queen Anne (1702-1714) and George II. (1727-1760), including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the residence of the Duke and Duchess of York, and the home of Queen Mary's mother (the Prince of Wales was born there June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter* Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Airmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,250 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMEDDE.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15-23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is the privately owned *Magna Carta Island*, which is claimed as the actual site of the sealing.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lee. Scene of the celebrated plot. Old castle and dungeons, pictures, oak fireplaces, chests and panels; Queen Elizabeth's bed; the Great Bed of Ware (mentioned in "Twelfth Night").

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on the river Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam; St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station on G.W. Ry.) contains the 14th century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771. There is an eccentric "Bicycle" Window (1643) in an external cloister.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or **WALTHAM HOLY CROSS**), 13 miles from London (G.E. Ry.).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England, and the traditional burial place of King Harold II., 1066) and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1066-1087).—22 miles from London, by Great Western and South Western Railways. When the Court is not in residence, the State Apartments of Windsor Castle are generally open to the public, during His Majesty's pleasure, on every week-day except Friday. The charges for admission are: Adults, 1s.; children, 6d. On Bank Holidays half the usual fees are charged; the proceeds to go, by the King's command, to local charities. An authorised guide book can be obtained at the office, price 6d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from 1 April to 30 June, and 1 to 31 Oct. between 11 and 4; 1 July to 30 Sept., 11 to 5; and from 1 Nov. to 31 March, between 11 and 3. The Albert Memorial Chapel and the Round Tower are open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments, except that the Round Tower is closed during the winter (1 Oct. to 31 March). The royal stables and riding school may be viewed daily between the hours of 1 and 3. St. George's Chapel may be viewed on week-days (Fridays excepted), between 12.30 and 4.

WOOLWICH.—9 miles from London; S.E. & C.R. Dockyard Station for Barracks, Rotunda, &c. *Old Dockyard*; *Extensive Barracks for Royal Artillery, Royal Army Service Corps, &c.* Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda Museum* daily, free, from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, from 10 to 12.45 and from 2 to 4; Sundays, April to Sept., 2 to 5; Oct. to March, 2 to 4 p.m.

"UNDERGROUND" PASSENGERS.

The management of the "Underground" group of Tubes, Omnibuses, and Tramways report that their totals of travellers carried and car miles run in 1924 eclipsed the record figures set up in 1923, the journeys per head of the population averaging 232, against 217. Details are as follows:

	Passengers.
The railways carried	298,000,000
The omnibuses carried	1,264,000,000
The tramways carried	180,000,000
A total of.....	1,742,000,000
An increase over 1913 of.....	112,000,000
The railways ran	Car miles.
The omnibuses ran	70,000,000
The tramways ran	150,000,000
A total of.....	19,000,000
An increase over 1923 of.....	239,000,000
	22,000,000

London (Metropolitan) Theatres and Music Halls.

Name.	Address.	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance.
Adelphi.....	411, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2645	Musical Plays.
Aldwych.....	Aldwych, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3929	Comedy.
Alexandra.....	Stoke Newington, N. 16	Dalston 4330	Miscellaneous.
Alhambra.....	24-27, Leicester Square, W.C. 2	Gerrard 5064	Varieties.
Ambassadors.....	West St., Cambridge Circus, W.C. 2	Gerrard 4460	Comedy.
Apollo.....	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 6970	Comedy.
Balham Hippodrome.....	High Road, Balham, S.W. 12	Streatham 3030	Varieties.
Bedford Palace.....	Camden Town, N.W. 1	Museum 760	Varieties.
Borough.....	High Street, E. 15	Maryland 1150	Miscellaneous.
Britannia.....	116, Hoxton Street, N. 1	Clerkenwell 3963	Varieties.
Brixton.....	Brixton, S.W. 2	Brixton 50	Comedy.
Broadway.....	New Cross Road, S.E. 14	New Cross 196	Varieties.
Camberwell Palace.....	Camberwell, S.E. 5	Brixton 149	Varieties.
Cambridge.....	136, Commercial Street, E. 1	Bishopsgate 1139	Varieties.
Canterbury.....	143, Westminster Bridge Rd., S.E. 1	Hop 726	Varieties.
Chelsea.....	King's Road, Chelsea, S.W. 1	Kensington 733	Varieties.
Coliseum.....	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7540	Varieties.
Comedy.....	Panton St., Haymarket, S.W. 1	Gerrard 3724	Comedy.
Court.....	Sloane Square, S.W. 1	Sloane 5157	Comedy.
Covent Garden.....	Bow Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 640	Grand Opera.
Criterion.....	218-223, Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 3844	Comedy.
Croydon Empire.....	Croydon, S.E. 19	Croydon 1174	Varieties.
Grand.....	High Street, Croydon	Croydon 12	
Daly's.....	2-6, Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 201 & 202	Musical Comedy.
Drury Lane.....	Catherine Street, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2588	Opera; Drama.
Duke of York's.....	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 313	Comedy.
Elephant & Castle.....	26 & 28, New Kent Road, S.E. 1	Hop 2192	Repertory.
Empire.....	Leicester Square, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3527	Musical Comedy.
Empire (Mile End).....	95, Mile End Road, E. 1	East 165	Varieties.
Empress.....	Brixton, S.W. 9	Brixton 41	Varieties.
Everyman.....	Old Drill Hall, Hampstead, N.W. 3	Hampstead 7224	Repertory.
Finsbury Park Empire.....	Finsbury Park, N. 4	North 3317	Varieties.
Fortune.....	Facing Drury Lane Theatre	Regent 1307	Comedy.
Gaiety.....	Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2780	Musical Comedy.
Garrick.....	2, Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2	Gerrard 9513 4	Comedy.
Globe.....	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 8724	Comedy.
Grand.....	Woodgrange Road, E. 7	Maryland 1956	
Grand Palace.....	St. John's Hill, Clapham Junction	Battersea 88	Varieties.
Hackney Empire.....	Mare Street, Hackney, E. 8	Dalston 3	Varieties.
Hammersmith Palace.....	Hammersmith, W. 6	Hammersmith 106	Varieties.
Haymarket.....	Haymarket, S.W. 1	Regent 6030	Comedy.
Hippodrome.....	Cranbourne Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 650	Revue. [Plays.]
His Majesty's.....	Haymarket, S.W. 1	Gerrard 606	Comedy; Musical
Holborn Empire.....	242 & 243, High Holborn, W.C. 2	Holborn 5367 8-9	Varieties.
Ilford Hippodrome.....	Broadway, Ilford	Ilford 716	Varieties.
Islington Empire.....	High Street, Islington, N. 1	North 571	Varieties.
Kennington.....	Kennington Park Road, S.E. 11	Hop 3778	Varieties; Revue.
Kensington Little.....			Simple Productions
Kilburn Empire.....	High Road, Kilburn, N.W. 6	Paddington 698	Varieties.
King's.....	174, Hammersmith Road, W. 6	Hammersmith 119	Varieties.
Kingsway.....	8, Great Queen St., Holborn, W.C. 2	Gerrard 4032	Comedy.
Lewisham Hippodr.....	Catford, S.E. 6	Lee Green 26	Varieties.
Little.....	Adelphi Terrace, W.C. 2	Regent 2401	Comedy.
Lyceum.....	Wellington Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7617	Drama; Opera.
Lyric.....	29, Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 3686	Comedy.
Lyric Opera House.....	Hammersmith, W. 6	Hammersmith 921	Comedies.
Metropolitan.....	267 & 269, Edgware Road, W. 2	Paddington 194	Varieties.
New.....	St. Martin's Lane, W.C. 2	Regent 4466	Comedy.
New Cross Empire.....	483-489, New Cross Road, S.E. 14	New Cross 245	Varieties.
New Oxford.....	14 & 16, Oxford Street, W. 1	Museum 1740	Comedy.
Olympia.....	204, Shoreditch High Street, E. 1	Bishopsgate 1628	Varieties.
Olympia (Circus).....	Olympia, W. 14	Hammersmith 2729	Circus.
Palladium.....	7, Argyll St., Regent St., W. 1	Gerrard 1004	Revue.
Pavilion.....	Piccadilly Circus, W. 1	Gerrard 5654	Revue.
(Whitechapel).....	193 & 195, Whitechapel Road, E. 1	Avenue 3898	Yiddish Plays.
Penge Empire.....	Beckenham Road, S.E. 20	Sydenham 34	Varieties.
Playhouse.....	Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3970	Comedy.
Poplar Hippodrome.....	East India Dock Road, E. 14	East 64	Varieties.

Name	Address.	Telephone No.	Nature of Performance.
Prince of Wales	Coventry Street, Piccadilly, W. 1	Gerrard 7482	Comedy.
Princes	Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3400	Light Opera, &c.
Putney Hippodrome	Putney, S.W. 15	Putney 2002	Varieties.
Queen's	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 9437	Comedy.
Regent	King's Cross, N.W. 1	Museum 3180	Comedy.
Rehearsal	21, Maiden Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2633	—
Rotherhithe Hippodr.	Lower Road, S.E. 16	Hop 4688	Varieties.
Royalty	73, Dean Street, W. 1	Gerrard 3855	Comedy.
Royal Victoria Hall	"The Old Vic," Waterloo Road, S.E. 1		Shakespeare; Opera in English.
St. James's	King Street, S.W. 1	Gerrard 3903	Comedy.
St. Martin's	West St., Shaftesbury Ave., W.C. 2	Gerrard 3416	Comedy.
Savoy	Savoy Court, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3366	Comedy.
Scala	Charlotte St., Fitzroy Square, W. 1	Museum 6010	Comedy.
Shaftesbury	Shaftesbury Avenue, W. 1	Gerrard 6666	Comedy.
Shepherd's Bush Emp.	Shepherd's Bush, W. 12	Hammersmith 775	Varieties.
" Emp. Pal.	The Green, W. 12	Hammersmith 105	Varieties.
Shoreditch	95-101, High Street, E. 1	Bishopsgate 1584	Varieties.
Strand	Aldwych, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3830	Revue.
Stratford Empire	Broadway, E. 15	Maryland 1921	Varieties.
" Grand	Woodgrange Road, E. 7	Maryland 1956	Varieties.
Surrey	124, Blackfriars Road, S.E. 1	Hop 1460	Varieties.
Vaudeville	404, Strand, W.C. 2	Gerrard 3815	Revue.
Victoria Palace	Victoria Street, S.W. 1	Victoria 5282	Varieties.
Walthamstow Victoria	Hoe Street, E. 17	Walthamstow 470	Varieties.
Willesden Hippodrome	Willesden, N.W. 10	Willesden 49	Varieties.
Winter Garden	166, Drury Lane, W.C. 2	Gerrard 416	Revue.
Wood Green Empire	High Road, Wood Green, N. 22	Hornsey 1615 & 1878	Varieties
Woolwich Grand	Woolwich, S.E. 18	Woolwich 69	Varieties.
" Roy. Art. Theatre	Woolwich, S.E. 18	Woolwich 701	Varieties.
Wyndham's	Charing Cross Road, W.C. 2	Regent 3028	Comedy.

THE LONDON STAGE 1924-25.

THE playwright of the year was Mr. Noel Coward, a young dramatist and actor, who, after making a reputation by his satirical sketches for revues, had three full-length plays produced in rapid succession—*Hay Fever*, *The Vortex*, and *Fallen Angels*. Mr. Frederick Lonsdale ran him close with *Spring Cleaning* and *The Last of Mrs. Cheyne*, while Mr. Michael Arlen was represented by *The Green Hat*. All these plays could be described as of an advanced type, and aroused considerable discussion. There was a revival of interest in Ibsen, *The Wild Duck* and *Ghosts* being produced, and among a number of Mr. Shaw's plays staged was *Mrs. Warren's Profession*, the ban on which was removed by the Censor. One of the most successful plays was *The Man with a Load of Mischief* by Ashley Dukes, and a revival of Pinter's *Iris* enjoyed a long run. John Barrymore put on *Hamlet* at the Haymarket, and an interesting experiment was a performance of the famous tragedy with the company in modern dress. An adaptation of Thomas Hardy's classic, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, aroused keen interest at the Barnes Theatre; the Lyric, Hammersmith, continued its policy of reviving famous old plays; and a new theatre, the Fortune, was opened.

Record Runs.—The "record run" at a London theatre, in pre-war days, was held by *Charley's Aunt* (1,466 consecutive performances). The present record is 2,238 consecutive performances of *Chu Chin Chow*, which was produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31, 1916, reached its 1,467th performance on Oct. 17th, 1919, and was with-

drawn after its 2,238th performance (having brought in over £700,000) on July 22, 1921. Other long runs are *Beggar's Opera* (1,463), *Our Boys* (1,362), *The Maid of the Mountains* (1,352), *A Little Bit of Fluff* (1,241), *A Chinese Honeymoon* (1,075), *Romance* (1,046).

STREET ACCIDENTS, GREAT BRITAIN, 1924.

In addition to the accidents on the various railways of Great Britain, there were no fewer than 98,215 accidents caused by vehicles on streets and roads in 1924. Of this number 3,631 were fatal and 94,584 non-fatal, compared with 2,979 fatal and 80,122 non-fatal accidents in 1923.

Cause.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Electric trams	113	5,615
Horse-drawn vehicles	258	6,288
Motor omnibuses	459	6,014
Other motor vehicles	2,560	58,304
Pedal cycles	241	18,363

Totals..... 3,631 94,584

Division	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
England (1923)	2,557	72,056
London (1924)	844	36,065
Birmingham (1923)	65	1,625
Liverpool (1923)	63	2,405
Manchester (1923)	48	1,386
Wales (1923)	137	2,234
Scotland (1923)	285	5,832
Glasgow (1923)	35	1,256
Edinburgh (1923)	36	1,378

In 1923 there were 109,425 street accidents in Great Britain, of which 150 were fatal.

LONDON (MORNING) DAILY PAPERS.

Daily Chronicle (*Lib.*)—3-5 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1d.
Daily Express (*Ind.*)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1d.
Daily Graphic (*Ind.*)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. 1d.
Daily Herald (*Labour*)—2 Carmelite Street, E.C.4. 1d.
Daily Mail (*Un.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1d.
Daily Mirror (*Ind.*)—23-30, Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1d.
Daily News & Leader (*Lib.*)—19 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1d.
Daily Sketch (*Ind.*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1d.
Daily Telegraph (*Un.*)—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Financial News (*Ind.*)—111 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 2d.
Financial Times (*Ind.*)—72 Coleman Street, E.C.2. 2d.
Financial Express (*Ind.*)—46 Commercial Street, E.1. 1d.
Jewish Times (*Ind.*)—325 Whitechapel Road, E.1. 1d.
Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*)—127 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1d.
Morning Post (*Conservative*)—346 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
Public Ledger (*Commercial*)—50 Gt. Tower Street, E.C.3. 2d. p.m.
Sporting Life and Sportsman (*Ind.*)—27 St. Bride Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Times (*Ind.*)—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 2d.
Westminster Gazette (*Ind. Lib.*)—104 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1d.

LONDON (EVENING) DAILY PAPERS.

Evening News (*Ind.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 1d.
Evening Standard (*Conservative*)—46 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1d.
Jewish Evening News (*Ind.*)—325 Whitechapel Road, E.1. 1d.
Star (*Lib.*)—Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1d.

PERIODICAL PAPERS AND REVIEWS.

Adelphi—12 Curator Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Answers—22 25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Antiquaries Journal—Oxford U. Press, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 5s.
Asiatic Review—3 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 5s.
Baily's Magazine—8, Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1s.
Bazaar, Exchange and Mart (*Ind.*)—54 Drury Lane, W.C.2. 3d.
Blackwood's Magazine—37 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
Blue Magazine—13 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 6d.
Boxing—54-55 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 3d.
Boy's Own Paper—4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Burlington Magazine—17 Old Burlington Street, W.1. 2s. 6d.
Bystander (*Un.*)—116 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Canada (*Ind.*)—26-7 Cockspur Street, S.W.1. 9d.
Canadian Gazette (*Ind.*)—330 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.4. 6d.
Capitalist (*Ind.*)—15 Dowgate Hill, E.O.4. 6d.
Car and Golf (*Ind.*)—20 Bow Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Cassell's Magazine—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 1s.
Caxton Magazine—4 Vernon Street, W.C.1. 1s.
Chambers's Journal—38 Soho Square, W.C.2. 1s.
Charity Record (*Ind.*)—21 Bride Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Chums—La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 2d.
Citizen (*Ind.*)—2 Copthall Buildings, E.C.2. 2d.
City Press (*Non-Political*)—148 Aldersgate St., E.O.1. 2d.
City Review (*Ind.*)—7 Hosier Lane, E.O.1. 2d.
Civilian (*Ind.*)—38 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.4. 3d.
Clarion (*Socialist*)—44 Worship Street, E.C.2. 2d.
Classical Quarterly—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. 4s.
Classical Review—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. 5s. 6d.
Colour—37 King Street, E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
Connoisseur—1 Duke Street, St. James's, S.W.1. 2s.
Contemporary Review—12 Curator Street, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
Cornhill—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. 1s. 6d.
Country Life (*Ind.*)—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Court Journal (*Ind.*)—Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Criterion—17 Thavies Inn, E.C.1. 3s. 6d.
Daily Mail Overseas (*Ind.*)—Carmelite House, E.C.4. 2d.
Daily Mirror Overseas (*Ind.*)—23-30 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 6d.
Daily Sketch Weekly (*Ind.*)—46-47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 6d.
Discovery—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Dublin Review—28 Orchard Street, W.1. 7s. 6d.
Economic Review—6 John Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. 1s.
Economist (*Ind.*)—3 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Edinburgh Review—39 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 7s. 6d.
Empire Review—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. 1s.
English Historical Review—39 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 7s. 6d.
English Review—4 Dean's Yard, S.W.1. 1s.
Era—35 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2. 3d.
Eugenics Review—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
European Mail—10A Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2. 2d.
Eve—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Fairplay (*Ind.*)—51-6 Palmerston House Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 9d.
Farmers Express (*Ind.*)—3 Southampton St., W.C.2. 2d.
Field (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1s.
Finance (*Ind.*)—Frood Street House, E.C.4. 6d.
Financial Review of Reviews—6 Grafton Street, W.1. 1s.
Fishing Gazette (*Ind.*)—19 Adam Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Folk Lore—265 High Holborn, W.C.2. 6s. 6d.
Fortnightly Review—11 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 4s.
Freemason (*Masonic*)—21 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. 3d.
Freetinker—61 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3d.
Gentlewoman (*Ind.*)—70 Long Acre, W.C.2. 6d.
Geographical Journal—12 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2s.
Geographical Magazine—34 Margaret Street, W.1. 2s. 6d.
Girl's Own Paper—4 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Golf Illustrated—161A Strand, W.C.2. 9d.
Good Housekeeping—153 Queen Victoria Street, E.O.4. 1s.
Grand Magazine—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Graphic (*Ind.*)—Tallis Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Hibbert Journal—14 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
History—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Home and Abroad—24 Princeton Street, W.C.1. 1s.
Home and Colonial Mail (*Ind.*)—Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 6d.
Home Chat—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Home Magazine—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Homes and Gardens—20 Tavistock Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Horse & Hound (*Sporting*)—Duke Street, W.C.2. 3d.
Humorist—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Hutchinson's Magazine—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1s.
Ideal Home—85-94 Long Acre, W.C.2. 1s.
Ideas—47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
Illustrated London News (*Ind.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News (*Ind.*)—172 Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
Illustrated Sunday Herald (*Ind.*)—46-47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
International Labour Review—40 Museum Street, W.C.2. 2s.
Investor's Chronicle—7-8 Drapers Gardens, E.C.2. 6d.
Jewish Chronicle (*Ind.*)—2 Finsbury Square, E.C.4. 4d.
Jewish Guardian (*Ind.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Jewish Quarterly—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. 3s.
John Bull (*Ind.*)—53 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2d.
John O'Lond's Weekly—8-11 Southampton St., W.C.2. 2d.
Justice (*Social Dem.*)—103 Southwark St., S.E.1. 1s.
Kinematograph Weekly—85-94 Long Acre, W.C.2. 1s.
Labour News (*Neutral*)—10 Farringdon Ave., E.C.4. 2d.
Lady's Companion—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 3d.
Ladies Field Fashions (*Ind.*)—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1s. (monthly).
Lady (*Ind.*)—39 and 40 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 6d.
Lark Quarterly—112 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 6s.
Light (*Psychic*)—5 Queen's Square, W.C.1. 4d.
Little Folks—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 1s.
Local Government Chronicle (*Ind.*)—227 Tooley Street, S.E.1. 3d.
London Gazette (*Official*)—Kingsway, W.C.2. 1s.
London Magazine—22 5 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1s.
London Mail (*Ind.*)—92 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2d.
London Mercury—229 Strand, W.C.2. 3s.
London Opinion (*Ind.*)—8 Southampton St., W.C.1. 2d.
London Quarterly—26 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 3s.
Man—50 Great Russell Street, W.C.1. 2s.
Mayfair (*Ind.*)—44 New Bond Street, W.1. 2s.
Medical Review—70 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
Mind—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. 4s. 6d.
Modern Language Review—Camb. U. Pr., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
Municipal Journal (*Ind.*)—Sardinia House, W.C.2. 3d.
Museums Journal—34 Margaret Street, W.1. 2s.
Nash's Magazine—153 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 1s.
Nation and Athenaeum (*Lib.*)—5 John Street, W.C.2. 6d.
National Review—8 John Street, W.C.2. 3s.
National Weekly (*Socialist*)—175 Piccadilly, W.1. 2d.
Near East (*Ind.*)—167 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
New Age (*Ind.*)—70 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
New Leader (*Ind. Lab.*)—24-27 High Holborn, W.C.1. 2d.
New Magazine—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 1s.
New Statesman (*Ind.*)—10 Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. 6d.
News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Nineteenth Century—10 Orange Street, W.C.2. 3s.
Novel Magazine—16 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 9d.
Observer (*Un.*)—22 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2d.
Occult Review—8 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1s.
Outlook (*Ind.*)—Castle Court, Poppins Court, E.C.4. 2d.
Passing Show (*Ind.*)—94 Long Acre, W.C.2. 2d.
Pearson's Magazine—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 1s.
Pearson's Weekly—16-18 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2d.
Pelican (*Ind.*)—Perse School, Cambridge. 1s.
People (*Un.*)—49 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Performer—18 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 3d.
 Plain English (*Ind.*)—38 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. 6d.
 Poetry—Abbey House, Westminster, S.W.1. 1s.
 Poetry Review—Malory House, Holborn, W.C.1. 1s. 3d.
 Popular Science Siftings—1735 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Premier Magazine—22 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 1s.
 Progress (*Braille Type*)—224 St. Portland St., W.1. 6d.
 Psyche—68 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 5s.
 Public Opinion (*Ind.*)—44 Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2. 3d.
 Punch (*Ind.*)—10 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Quarterly Review—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. 7s. 6d.
 Queen (*Ind.*)—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 1s.
 Railway Magazine—33 Tottenham St., S.W.1. 1s.
 Referee (*Un.*)—Bridewell Ho., Bridewell Place, E.C.4. 2d.
 Review of Reviews—189 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 1s.
 Reynolds's (*Democratic*)—8 Temple Avenue, E.C.4. 2d.
 Round Table—St. Martin Street, W.C.2. 5s.
 Royal Magazine—16 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 1s.
 Saturday Review (*Ind.*)—9 King Street, W.C.2. 6d.
 School Science Review—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. 2s.
 Science Progress—50A Albemarle Street, W.1. 7s. 6d.
 Scout—1618 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 Sketch (*Ind.*)—72 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
 Smallholder—1618 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 Smart Set Mag.—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1s.
 Sociological Review—65 Belgrave Road, S.W.1. 5s.
 South Africa (*Ind.*)—83 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 1s.
 South American Journal (*Ind.*)—9 New Broad Street, E.C.2. 9d.
 Sovereign Magazine—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1s.
 Spectator (*Lib. Un.*)—York Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. 6d.
 Sphere (*Ind.*)—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1s.
 Sporting Times (*Ind.*)—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 3d.
 Statist (*Ind.*)—51 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Story Teller—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 1s.
 Strand Magazine—811 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1s.
 Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—8 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
 Sunday Illustrated News (*Lib.*)—5 Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. 2d.
 Sunday Pictorial (*Ind.*)—32 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 2d.
 Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—186 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
 Tatler (*Ind.*)—6 Great New Street, E.C.4. 1s.
 Times Educational Supplement—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 3d.
 Times Literary Supplement—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 3d.
 Times Weekly Edition (*Ind.*)—Printing Ho. Sq., E.C.4. 4d.
 Tit-Bits—811 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 T.P.'s & Cassell's Weekly—La Belle Sauvage, E.C.4. 2d.
 True Story Magazine—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1s.
 Truth (*Lib.*)—10 Bolt Court, E.C.4. 9d.
 Vogue—Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2. 1s.
 Weekly Dispatch (*Ind.*)—Carnelite House, E.C.4. 2d.
 Weekly Westminster—12 Currier Street, W.C.2. 3d.
 West Africa (*Ind.*)—28 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Whitehall Review (*Ind.*)—10A Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2. 6d.
 Wide World Magazine—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 1s.
 Windsor Magazine—Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1s.
 Woman—34 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 1s.
 Woman's Life—811 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 3d.
 Woman's Weekly—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Woman's World—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Worker's Weekly—16 King Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 World's Pictorial News—47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
 World To-day (*Ind.*)—20 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Yachting World (*Ind.*)—37 Walbrook, E.C.4. 3d.
 Yachtsman—158 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.

WEEKLY PAPERS (RELIGIOUS).

Baptist Times & Freeman—4 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 2d.
 British Weekly—Warwick Square, E.C.4. 2d.
 Catholic Herald—12 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Catholic Times—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Christian—12 Paternoster Buildings, E.C.4. 2d.
 Christian Endeavour Times—16 Pilgrim Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Christian Herald—6 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Christian World—13 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Church of England Newspaper—17 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 2d.
 Church Times—7 Portugal Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 English Churchman—74 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
 Friend—13 Currier Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Guardian—39 King Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 Methodist Recorder—161 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Methodist Times—13 Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 2d.
 Primitive Methodist Leader—37 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Record—2 Red Lion Court, E.C.4. 2d.
 Sunday School Chronicle and Christian Outlook—57 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 2d.
 Tablet—19 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 6d.

United Methodist—12 Farringdon Avenue, E.C.4. 2d.
 Universe—Arundel Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 War Cry—Judd Street, King's Cross, W.C.1. 2d.

PROFESSIONAL AND TRADE (PERIODICAL) PAPERS.

Accountant—6 Kirby Street, Hatton Garden, E.C.1. 9d.
 Advertiser's Weekly—66-7 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 4d.
 Aeroplane—14 Breams Buildings, E.C.4. 6d.
 Agricultural Gazette—20 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Amateur Gardening—148 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 2d.
 Amateur Photographer—20 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Amateur Wireless—La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 3d.
 American Machinist—6-8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 9d.
 Anglers' News—188 Elms Road, Clapham, S.W.4. 3d.
 Architect—Imperial Bldgs., Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 6d.
 Architects and Builders' Journal—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 6d.
 Architectural Review—9 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette—22 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1s.
 Autocar—20 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 4d.
 Automotor Journal—35 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 Baker & Confectioner, 911, Currier Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Bakers' Record—18a Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Bookman—Warwick Square, E.C.4. 1s.
 Bookseller & Stationery Trades Journal—12a Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
 Brewers' Gazette—131 Middlesex Street, E.1. 1s.
 Brewing Trade Review—13 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
 British Australasian—51 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
 British & Colonial Pharmacist—194 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 10s. 6d. p.a.
 British and Colonial Printer and Stationer—58 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
 British Export Gazette—76 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 1s.
 British Journal of Photography—24 Wellington Street, W.1. 3d.
 British Medical Journal—429 Strand, W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 British Trade Review—13-17 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Builder—4 Catherine Street, W.C.2. 9d.
 Builders' Merchants' Journal—155 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. Subscription.
 Building News—10 Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
 Cabinet Maker—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Cage Birds & Bird World—54-55 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
 Capitalist—15 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. 2d.
 Caterer—59-60 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Chemical Age—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Chemical News—Merton Ho., Salisbury Sq., E.C.4. 6d.
 Chemical Trade Journal—205 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
 Chemist and Druggist—42 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 9d.
 Cigar & Tobacco World—150 Holborn, E.C.1. 6d.
 Coal and Iron News—39 Crutched Friar, E.C.3. 6d.
 Colliery Magazine—30 Farnival Street, E.C.4. 8d.
 Commercial Motor—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 3d.
 Commercial World—57 & 58 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 3d.
 Confectionery Journal—37 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
 Concrete and Constructional Engineering—4 Catherine Street, Aldwych, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 Contract Journal—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 9d.
 Contractor—127-130 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 2d.
 Cycling—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 2d.
 Dairy World—98-9 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
 Dancing Times—25 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
 Decorator—329 High Holborn, W.1. 1s.
 Draper—45 Aldersgate Street, E.C.1. 2d.
 Draper's Record—154-6 Cheapside, E.C.2. 3d.
 Dyer & Calico Printer—150 Holb.-m, E.C.1. 9d.
 Economist—Granville House, Arundel Street, Strand, 1s.
 Education—28 Victoria Street, S.W.1. 2d.
 Educational Times—23 Southampton Street, Bloomsbury, W.C.1. 6d.
 Electrical Review—4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4. 6d.
 Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 3d.
 Electrician—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Electricity—36 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 2d.
 Engineer—33 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
 Engineering—35 & 36 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 1s.
 English Mechanic—10 Lancaster Pl. Strand, W.C.2. 3d.
 Era, (Dramatic, &c.)—135 Wellington Street, W.C.2. 4d.
 Estates Gazette—33-35 Kirby Street, E.C.1. 6d.
 Fairplay Shipping—51-6 Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 9d.
 Farm, Field and Fireside—3-7 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 Farmer and Stockbreeder—Lennox House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 Feathered World—9 Arundel Street, W.C.2. 2d.

- Finance—Broad Street House, E.C.2. 6d.
 Financial Outlook—119-125 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2. 2d.
 Financial Standard—Broad Street House, E.C.2. 1d.
 Financial World—7 Union Court, E.C.2. 3d.
 Fish Trades Gazette—Monument Street, E.C.3. 4d.
 Flight and the Aircraft Engineer—36 Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. 6d.
 Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—1 Mitre Court, E.C.4. 3d.
 Fruit Grower, &c—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Furniture Record—14 City Road, E.C.1. 3d.
 Garage & Motor Agent—51 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 6d.
 Garden—8 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 6d.
 Garden Life—51 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 Garden Work—51 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Gardeners' Chronicle—5 Tavistock Street, W.C.2. 6d.
 Gardening Illustrated—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Gas Journal—11 Bolt Court, E.C.4. 1s.
 Gas World—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 8d.
 Gramophone—25 Newman Street, W.1. 6d.
 Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 6d.
 Grocers' Gazette—71 Eastcheap, E.C.3. 3d.
 Grocers' Journal—Duke Street, Adelphi, 2d.
 Hairdressers' Weekly—51-54 Frith Street, W.1. 3d.
 Hardwareman & Ironmongers' Chronicle—265 Strand, W.C. 6d.
 Hardware Trade Journal—8 Bouverie Street, E.C.4. 1s.
 Homoeopathic World—12 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. 9d.
 Hospital Gazette—28 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 6d.
 Hotel Review—18 Bedford Row, W.C.1. 1s.
 Industrial Management—34 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 6d.
 Illus. Carpenter & Builder—8 Temple Ave., E.C.4. 2d.
 Insurance and Finance Chronicle—1 Cophthall Buildings, E.C.4. 4d.
 Insurance Record—11 Tudor Street, F.C. 2d.
 Investors' Chronicle—9 Draper's Gardens, E.C.2. 6d.
 Investors' Guardian—21 Lime Street, E.C.3. 6d.
 Investors' Review—30 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Iron and Coal Trades Review—5 1/2 Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.2. 9d.
 Ironmonger—42 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 9d.
 Jeweller & Metalworker—24 Clerkenwell Road, E.C.1. 3d.
 Joint Stock Companies Journal—11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Journal of Education and School World—3 Ludgate Broadway, E.C.4. 8d.
 Kinematograph and Lantern Weekly—93 Long Acre, W.C.2. 1s.
 Lancet—423 Strand, W.C.2. 1s.
 Land Agents' Record—140 Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
 Laundry Record—150 Holborn, E.C.1. 6d.
 Law Journal—37 & 39 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1s.
 Law Times—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 2s.
 Law Society's Gazette—Bell Yard, W.C.2.
 Leather Trades Review—24 Mark Lane, E.C.3. 20s. p.a.
 Licensed Victuallers' Gazette—81 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Licensing World—27 Russell Square, W.C.1. 2d.
 Light Car and Cyclecar—7 Rosbery Avenue, E.C.1. 3d.
 Live Stock Journal—8 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 4d.
 Lloyd's List—Royal Exchange, E.C.3. 2d.
 Locomotive Journal—9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3. 2d.
 London Corn Circular—3 Church Street, Minories, E.C.1. 37s. p.a.
 Machinery—51-2 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 9d.
 Machinery Market—146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Mark Lane Express—3 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 Meat Trades Journal—63 Long Lane, E.C.1. 3d.
 Medical Officer—36-38 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4. 1s.
 Medical Press & Circular—5 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 6d.
 Men's Wear—54-56 Cheapside, E.C.4. 2d.
 Mercantile Guardian—16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3. 21s. p.a.
 Metal Bulletin—79 Mark Lane, E.C.3. £3.3s. p.a.
 Miller, The—24 Mark Lane, E.C.3. 25s. p.a.
 Milk Industry—19-20 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 10s. p.a.
 Mining Journal—15 George Street, E.C.4. 8d.
 Mining Magazine—724 Salisbury House, E.C.2. 1s.
 Mining World—Gresham House, E.C.2. 6d.
 Modern Transport—10 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 Money—325 Mansion House Chambers, E.C.4. 6d.
 Motor—7-15 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 4d.
 Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—139-140 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 9s. p.a.
 Motor Cycling—7 Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1. 2d.
 Motor Trader and Review—139-140 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 15s. p.a.
 Motor Transport—Dorset House, Tudor Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Municipal Engineering and Sanitary Record—3 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 2d.
 Municipal Journal—Sardinia House, Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.2. 3d.
 Musical Standard—83 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2. 2d.
 Musical Times—160 Wardour Street, W.1. 6d.
 National Builder—Cromwell House, Surrey Street, W.C.2. 1s.
 National Poultry Journal—23 Vincent Square, S.W.1. 2d.
 Newsagent Booksellers' Review and Stationers' Gazette—37 & 38 Strand, W.C.2. 5d.
 Newspaper World—14 Cross Street, E.C.2. 3d.
 Nursing Mirror—28 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 Nursing Times—St. Martin's Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Oil and Colour Trades Journal—8 Ludgate Broadway, E.C.4. 6d.
 Oil News—32 Great St. Helen's, E.C.3. 3d.
 Outfitter—5 & 7 Moor Lane, E.C.2. 2d.
 Paper Maker—47 Cannon Street, E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Paper Trade Review—51 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 6d.
 Petroleum Times—4 Broad Street Place, E.C.4. 6d.
 Pharmaceutical Journal—72-73 Russell Street, W.C.2. 1s.
 Pianomaker—7 Little Titchfield Street, W.1. 1s.
 Policy (Insurance)—128 Strand, W.C.2. 2d.
 Popular Wireless—22-25 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 3d.
 Post Magazine—9 St. Andrews Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Poultry—71 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Poultry Keeping and Rabbit Breeding—51 Great Queen Street, W.C.2. 1d.
 Poultry World—54 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
 Power Engineer—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 1s.
 Power Laundry—19-21 Farringdon Street, E.C.4. 4d.
 Practitioner—2 Howard Street, Strand, W.C.2. 4s.
 Process Work—3 Amen Corner, E.C.4. 6s. p.a.
 Produce Markets Review—119 Cannon Street, E.C.1. 3d.
 Public Works—173 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 5s. p.a.
 Publishers' Circular—19 Adam Street, W.C.2. 4d.
 Quarry—30 & 31 Furnival Street, E.C.4. 8d.
 Radio Times—8-11 Southampton Street, W.C.2. 2d.
 Railway Gazette—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 1s.
 Railway Review—205 Euston Road, N.W.1. 2d.
 Review (Insurance)—20 Bucklersbury, E.C.4. 6d.
 Rubber Age—43 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1s.
 Sales Management—34 Bedford Street, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
 School Government Chronicle—2 & 4 Tudor Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Schoolmaster—3 Raquet Court, E.C.4. 2d.
 Schoolmistress—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 2d.
 Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tothill Street, S.W.1. 1s.
 Shipping World—Arundel Street, W.C.2. 6d.
 Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C.4. 3d.
 Shoe and Leather Record—33 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 4d.
 Snailholding and Allotment—54 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2d.
 Solicitors' Journal—104-107 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
 Sound Wave—1-2 Whitfield Street, W.C.2. 4d.
 Sporting Goods Review—Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.4. 6d.
 Sports Trader—40-43 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 10s. p.a.
 Stage—16 York Street, W.C.2. 4d.
 Stock Exchange Gazette—Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.2. 6d.
 Stone Trades Journal—36-8 Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.2. 6d.
 Surveyor—24 Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C.4. 6d.
 Syn & Shipping—93 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. 9d.
 System—43-4 Shoe Lane, E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Tailor & Cutter—42 Gerrard Street, W.1. 1s.
 Teacher's World—Montague House, Russell Square, W.C.1. 3d.
 Territorial Service Gazette—4 Crane Court, Fleet Street, E.C.4. 1d.
 Timber and Wood Working Machinery—131 Middlesex Street, E.1. 6d.
 Timber Trades Journal—8-11 Paternoster Row, E.C.4. 6d.
 Tobacco—2 Monument Station Buildings, E.C.4. 6d.
 Toy Trader—40-3 Fleet Street, E.C.4. 10s. p.a.
 Tramway and Railway World—Amberley House, Norfolk Street, W.C.2. 1s.
 Watchmaker & Jeweller—150 Holborn, E.C.1. 9d.
 Week y Notes (Legal)—30 Monague Street, W.C.1. 8d.
 Yachting Monthly—9 King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. 2s.
 LONDON OFFICES OF PROVINCIAL PAPERS.
 Aberdeen Evening Express (Ind.)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Aberdeen Press and Journal (Lib.)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bath & Wilts Daily Chronicle (Cons.)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Belfast News Letter (Un.)—180 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Re-last Telegraph (*Un.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Birmingham Evening Dispatch (*Lib.*)—159 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Birmingham Daily Mail (*Un.*)—80 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Birmingham Gazette (*Lib.*)—159-170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Birmingham Post (*Un.*)—88 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bolton Evening News (*Lib.*)—23 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bradford Daily Argus (*Un.*)—151 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bradford Telegraph (*Lib.*)—172 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bristol Evening News (*Ind.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bristol Evening Times and Echo (*Un.*)—125 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Bristol Observer (*Lib.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Bristol Times and Mirror (*Un.*)—125 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Burton Daily Mail (*Un.*)—231 Strand, W.C.2.
 Cambria Daily Leader (Swansea) (*Lib.*)—151 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Carlisle Journal (*Lib.*)—173 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Cork Examiner (*Nat.*)—120 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Derby Daily Telegraph (*Lib.*)—62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Derby Daily Express (*Un.*)—173 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Dublin Evening Herald (*Ind.*)—68 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Dublin Evening Mail (*Constitutional*)—147 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Dublin Evening Telegraph (*Nat.*)—118 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Dundee Advertiser (*Ind.*)—125 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Dundee Courier (*Ind.*)—12 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Dundee Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*)—12 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 East Anglian Daily Times (Ipswich) (*Ind.*)—149 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Eastern Daily Press (Norwich) (*Lib.*)—151 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Eastern Morning News (Hull) (*Lib.*)—147 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Edinburgh Evening Dispatch (*Un.*)—63 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Edinburgh Evening News (*Ind.*)—34 Salisbury Sq. E.C.4.

Glasgow Bulletin (*Ind.*)—112 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Glasgow Citizen (*Ind.*)—143 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Glasgow Daily Record & Mail (*Ind.*)—65 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Glasgow Evening News (*Ind.*)—180 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Glasgow Evening Times (*Ind.*)—112 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Glasgow Herald (*Ind.*)—112 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Hull Daily Mail (*Cons.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Hull Evening News (*Lib.*)—147 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Irish Independent (Dublin) (*Nat.*)—68 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Irish News (Belfast) (*Nat.*)—145 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Irish Times (Dublin) (*Constitutional*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Lancashire Daily Post, Preston (*Lib.*)—173-5 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Leeds Mercury (*Ind.*)—171 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Leicester Advertiser (*Cons.*)—44 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Leicester Mail (*Un.*)—69 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Leicester Mercury (*Lib.*)—44 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Liverpool Courier (*Cons.*)—127 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Liverpool Evening Express (*Cons.*)—127 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Liverpool Post and Mercury; Liverpool Echo; Liverpool Weekly Post and Mercury (*Lib.*)—130 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Manchester Daily Dispatch; Sunday Chronicle; Daily Sketch; Evening Chronicle; Sporting Chronicle; Athletic News (*Ind.*)—Graphic Bldgs., Tallis St., E.C.4.
 Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Manchester Guardian (*Lib.*)—43 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Midland Daily Telegraph (Coventry) (*Ind.*)—140 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Newcastle Daily Chronicle and North Mail (*Lib.*)—84 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Newcastle Daily Journal (*Cons.*)—170 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Northern Echo (Darlington) (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Northern Whig (Belfast) (*Un.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Nottingham Journal (*Lib.*)—169 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Nottingham Guardian (*Cons.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

People's Journal (*Lib.*)—126 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Preston Guardian (*Lib.*)—173-5 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Scotsman (Edinburgh) (*Un.*)—63 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sheffield Independent—169 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sheffield Daily Telegraph (*Cons.*); Sheffield Weekly News; Yorkshire Telegraph and Star—128 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

South Wales Argus (*Lib.*)—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 South Wales Daily News (Cardiff) (*Lib.*)—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

South Wales Daily Post (*Cons.*)—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 South Wales Echo—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Western Daily Press (Bristol) (*Ind.*)—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Western Mail (Cardiff) (*Un.*)—176 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Western Morning News and Mercury (Plymouth) (*Ind.*)—114 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Western Times (Exeter) (*Lib.*)—62 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Yorkshire Evening News (Leeds) (*Lib.*)—150 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Yorkshire Herald (*Un.*)—145 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Yorkshire Observer (Bradford) (*Lib.*)—172 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Yorkshire Post; Yorkshire Evening Post; Yorkshire Weekly Post (Leeds) (*Cons.*)—171 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

LONDON OFFICES OF COLONIAL AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.

Adelaide Advertiser—47 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Adelaide Observer—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
 Adelaide Register—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
 Argus South African Newspapers—82-85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Auckland Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Auckland Weekly News—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Australasian, Melbourne—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
 Bloemfontein Friend—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Buluwayo Chronicle—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Boston Herald—138 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Cape Argus—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Cape Times—24 Holborn, E.C.1.
 Ceylon Observer—11 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Ceylon Times—Blackfriars House, New Bridge St., E.C.4.
 Chicago Daily News—Trifolgar Buildings, W.C.2.
 Chicago Tribune—138 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Christchurch Press—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Christchurch Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore)—11 Arundel Street, W.C.2.

Detroit Free Press—14 Regent Street, S.W.1.
 Dundedin Evening Star—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

East London Dispatch—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Eastern Province Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Egyptian Gazette—37 Gracechurch Street, E.C.4.
 Englishman (Calcutta)—199 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.

Hong Kong Daily Press—131 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Indian Daily News (Calcutta)—119 Temple Chambers, E.C.4.

Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow)—36 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4.

Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Le Journal—175 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Le Matin—135 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Petit Parisien—160 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.
 Lyttelton Times (Christchurch)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Madras Mail—36 Whitefriars Street, E.C.4.
 Malay Mail—24 Devonshire Street, Queen Square W.C.

Mail and Empire (Canada)—29 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
 Melbourne Age—47 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Melbourne Argus—8 Salisbury Court, E.C.4.
 Melbourne Herald—92 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Montreal Gazette—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
 Montreal Star—17-19 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Natal Mercury—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Natal Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

New York Herald—Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
 New York Times—162a Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

New York Tribune—16 Regent Street, S.W.1.
 New Zealand Evening Post—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

New Zealand Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 New Zealand Times (Wellington)—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Oamaru Mail—134 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Otago Daily Times and Witness—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Ottawa Journal—20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.
 Penang Gazette—33 Paternoster Row, E.C.4.

Philadelphia Evening Bulletin—18 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Pioneer (Allahabad)—11 Arundel St., W.C.2.

Rangoon Gazette—24 Old Jewry, E.C.4.
 Rhodesia Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.

St. Louis Globe Democrat—138 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Southlander (Invercargill)—134 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Statesman (Calcutta)—23-28 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Sydney Mail—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sydney Morning Herald—58 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Sydney Telegraph—47 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

Times of India—127 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
 Toronto Globe, 20 Craven Street, Strand, W.C.2.

Washington Star—138 Fleet Street, E.C.4.

MOTOR CABS.

FARE payable for the hiring of a *Motor Cab* fitted with a *Taximeter*.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| (a) Not exceeding one mile, or for a period of time not exceeding ten minutes... | s. d. |
| ..... | 1 0 |
| (b) Exceeding one mile or ten minutes:— | |
| (1) For each quarter of a mile, or for a period of time not exceeding two and a half minutes | 0 3 |
| (2) For any less period or distance..... | 0 3 |
- In addition to the above the driver is entitled to charge the following extra payments:—
- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| (1) Luggage:—Whether hired by distance or by time—for each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6d.; for each package carried outside | 0 3 |
| (2) Extra persons:—When licensed to carry more than two persons—for each additional person beyond two, the whole journey..... | 0 9 |
- Provided that one child or two children under the age of ten years shall count as one person.

HORSE VEHICLES.

Exclusive of the extra 6d. authorised by Home Secretary.

FARES BY DISTANCE (Cabs either with or without a Distance Recorder, but without a *Taximeter*): If hired and discharged within the Four-Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles

The driver may notify, by means to be approved by the Commissioner of Police, that he is willing to accept a fare of 6d. for any journey not exceeding a mile.

For every additional mile or part of a mile If hired outside the Four-Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile

If hired within, but discharged outside the Four-Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, 1s.; exceeding one mile, then for each mile ended within the circle, 6d.; and for each mile or part of a mile ended outside

FARES BY TIME: Inside the Four-Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, 2s.; two-wheeled Cabs.....

If above one hour, for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period, four-wheeled Cab, 6d.; if two-wheeled Cab

If hired outside the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less whether a four-wheel or a hansom.....

If above one hour, then for every quarter hour of the whole time and for any less period

If hired within, but discharged outside, the Four-Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—Hirers of Cabs should particularly notice these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.

Whether hired by DISTANCE OR BY TIME, or whether within or without the radius.

LUGGAGE.—For each bicycle, child's mail cart, or perambulator, 6d.; for each package carried outside the carriage

NOTE.—Luggage carried on the footboard of a hansom-pattern cab so that the doors do not close over it is deemed to be outside within the meaning of this clause.

EXTRA PERSONS.—For each above two (one child or two children under 10 years of age count as one person)

WAITING.—When hired by distance, and at the request of the hirer made to wait:

for every 15 minutes completed if hired within the Four-Mile Circle, 4 wheels, 6d.; 2 wheels

If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—The fares by *Taxi-meter Motor Cabs* are based upon a combination of time and distance. When the cab is kept waiting, delayed by traffic, or caused to travel at the rate of less than six miles an hour, then the charge is by time. When travelling at a speed of six or more miles an hour, then the charge is by distance. Fares for horse-drawn cabs are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, expressed at the commencement of the hiring; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles, nor more than one hour if hired by time; further, if hired by time, the driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agree beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40s.

The driver of every cab shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any cab shall, if so required, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing cab number, name and address of Proprietor, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40s., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

The London Cab Act, 1896, enacts that if any person hires a cab, knowing, or having reason to believe, he cannot pay the fare; or, fraudulently endeavours to avoid payment of a fare; or, having failed, or refused, to pay a fare, refuses, or gives a false address, is liable, in addition to the fare, to a penalty of 40s.

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

All property left in any cab shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor) at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner; such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed. Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries, &c., relating to public carriages should be addressed to the Public Carriage Office, New Scotland Yard; but inquiries as to property

left in a cab or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, New Scotland Yard. Office hours, 10 to 4.

LAMPS TO BE LIGHTED.

Motor Cars.—A white light placed on the extreme off-side, and visible within a reasonable distance toward which the car is proceeding or intended to proceed. This lamp should show a red light to the rear unless a red light is fixed on the rear of the vehicle. To be lighted one hour after sunset and kept till one hour before sunrise.

A lamp for the illumination of the rear number plate to be lighted *half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise.*

Motor Cycles.—A white light to the front, but if it has a side-car attached, a red light to the rear must also be shown during the period between *one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.*

The lamps need not be placed on the extreme off-side unless the side-car is attached or projects beyond the off-side of the motor bicycle.

The front or rear plate must be illuminated *half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise.*

Horse Drawn.—If only one lamp is carried it must be on the extreme off-side to show a white light to the front visible for a reasonable distance during the period between *one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise.* If a light is shown to the rear it must be red.

N.B.—In certain localities a red light or red reflex light is requisite.

If a load projects more than 6 ft. to the rear a red light must be shown to the rear.

Traction Engines must show two efficient lights to the front and a red light at the rear between the hours of one hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise from April 1 to Sept. 30.

and between sunset and sunrise the remaining six months.

The lamps must be provided with shutters to enable them to be temporarily screened.

HARVESTING.—County Councils have power to make orders exempting vehicles used for the purpose of harvesting from carrying lights.

STAGE CARRIAGES licensed in the Metropolitan Police District must carry a lamp inside, properly lighted, between sunset and sunrise when plying for hire.

HACKNEY CARRIAGE STATISTICS.

During 1923 there were licensed public carriages:—Hansoms, 15; clarences—animal 332, mechanical 7,674; omnibuses—animal 8, mechanical 5,117; char-a-bancs, 316; tramway cars—mechanical 3,214; total, 16,676. Drivers and conductors:—Cab drivers—animal 460, mechanical 9,471; stage drivers—animal 2, mechanical 14,168; composite licences (stage driver and conductor)—animal 9; mechanical 2,354; conductors, 15,784; total, 42,248.

HACKNEY AND STAGE CARRIAGE DRIVERS before obtaining a licence are required to pass an examination as to their ability to drive, and hackney carriage drivers, in addition, have to pass an examination as to their knowledge of town. It extends to a knowledge of the principal squares, clubs, hospitals, hotels, theatres, streets, and public buildings in London. During 1923, of 618 men examined, 301 were successful. The proportion of drivers to mechanical hackney carriages is approximately 12·3 drivers to 10 carriages.

LOST PROPERTY.

Of lost property, 163,314 articles were deposited, of which 64,279 were claimed by the owners. The number of awards paid to drivers, &c., was 57,667.

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICES.

London County Council.

Ambulance Stations.

- A. 239 North End Road, Fulham.
- B. 15 Herbrand Street, Tavistock Place, W.C.
- C. 5 Mountclare Street, Bethnal Green, E.
- D. 142 High Road, Lee, S.E.
- E. 5 Buckner Road, Acre Lane, Brixton, S.W.
- F. St. George's Market, Elephant and Castle, S.E.
- G. Woolmore Street, Poplar, E.
- H. Calabria Road, Highbury, N.
- K. Lyons Place, Paddington, W.
- L. Battersea Rise, S.W.
- M. High Street, Woolwich.

Number of Ambulance calls in 1915, 2,405; 1916, 9,244; 1917, 12,632; 1918, 15,911; 1919, 18,182; 1920, 19,414; 1921, 20,879; 1922, 23,966; 1923, 27,469; 1924, 31,100.

Officer-in-Charge, London Ambulance Service, A. E. Dyer, A.M.I.C.E., Chief Officer L.F.B.

Headquarters, 94 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.1.

The Service is established for the conveyance to hospital of persons suffering from accident or sudden illness in the streets or public places, or from accident in private houses. It is not, in ordinary circumstances, intended for the removal of persons suffering from illness in private houses. Urgent parturition cases are removed from private houses, places of business, &c., to hospitals on the application of a duly qualified medical practitioner or a certified midwife, provided that either a certified midwife or doctor accompanies the case.

In addition to the above service and to that of the St. John Ambulance and Brigade, an

Electric Ambulance is maintained by the City of London.

Metropolitan Asylums Board.

Eastern Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk, Homerton, E. 9 (near Homerton Railway Station). Tel. City 7200.

North-Western Ambulance Station, Lawn Road, Fleet Road, Hampstead, N.W. 3 (near Hampstead Heath Railway Station). Tel. City 7203.

Western Ambulance Station, Seagrave Road, Fulham, S.W. 6 (near West Brompton Railway Station). Tel. City 7204.

South-Western Ambulance Station, Landor Road, Stockwell, S.W. 9 (near Clapham Road Railway Station). Tel. City 7205.

South-Eastern Ambulance Station, New Cross Road, S.E. 14 (near Old Kent Road Railway Station). Tel. City 7202.

Brook Ambulance Station, Shooter's Hill, Woolwich, S.E. 18 (nearest Railway Station, Blackheath). Tel. City 7201.

A fleet of 150 motor vehicles is maintained in connexion with the service.

The Board's ambulances are available for hire for private maternity, mental, medical and surgical cases, at any time of the day and night. Full particulars may be had on inquiry from the Office of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C. 4, or from any of the Ambulance Stations.

Applications for ambulances may be made by telephone or by messenger between 9 a.m. and 10 p.m., to the Office, Tel. No., City 7200, and at any hour of day or night, to one of the Stations.

Principal London (Ladies' and Gentlemen's) Clubs. 563

Name of Club.	Estab-lished	Club-House.	Telephone No.	Subscription		Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover Street, W.1.	Regent 660-70	12	12	Ladies and Gentlemen
Albion	1911	18 Exeter St., W.C.2.	Gerrard 1635	6	6	Connected with adjacent
Alexandra	1884	12 Grosvenor St., W.1.	Mayfair 6867	5	4 & 5	Ladies of position.
Almaack's	1908	54 Grosvenor St., W.1.	Gerrard 5524	4	5 & 6	Social and Bridge.
Amateur Players	1, 21	28 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.	Victoria 7667	..	..	Opera and Drama.
Alpine	1857	23 Savile Row, W.1.	Gerrard 6805	4	3	Mountaineering.
American	1919	95 Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 3303-4-5	25 to 25	25 to 25	Americans in London.
American Women's		41 Hertford Street, W.1.	Mayfair 6028	..	..	Social.
Anglo-Belgian	1909	9 Montague St., W.C.2.		..	..	Anglo-Belgian interests.
Argentine	1910	1 Hamilton Place, W.1.	Grosvenor 2620	10	10 & 5	Argentine interests.
Army and Navy	1838	36 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Regent 1876	40	14	Officers of H.M. Services.
Arthur's	1865	29 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Regent 1516-7	30	15	Social; Non-political.
Arts	1824	40 Dover Street, W.1.	Mayfair 1452	216	10	Art, Literature, Science.
Athenæum	1824	107 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Regent 6400	30	12	Lit. & Science, Pub. Services.
Australasian	1818	24 Mary Axe, E.C.3.	Central 3343	5	7, 3, 2	Australian interests.
Authors'	1801	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	Grosvenor 2340	318 & 2	5, 4 & 2	Literature.
Bachelors	1831	11 Hamilton Place, W.1.	Grosvenor 2536	30	15	Social; Ladies as visitors.
Badminton	1870	100 Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 2340	75	13	Sporting and Coaching.
Baldwin	1837	10 Bolton Street, W.1.	Grosvenor 1875	5	5	Social; Bridge.
Bath	1834	34 Dover Street, W.1.	Regent 2000	30	12	Naval, Military and Social.
Beaufort	1865	34 Soho Square, W.1.	Gerrard 1057	6	4	Sporting and Social.
Beefsteak	1876	9 Green Street, W.C.2.	Gerrard 2532	15	10	Social.
Boodle's	1762	28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Gerrard 1030	30	15	Social; Non-political.
British Empire	1910	12 St. James's Sq., S.W.1.	Regent 3442	10	10 & 8	Social; Non-political.
Brooks's	1764	28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Gerrard 3745	30	15	Social.
Buck	1919	18 Clifford Street, W.1.	Gerrard 1075	25	10	Social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1860	17 Savile Row, W.1.	Gerrard 6432	5	7	Artists and Collectors.
Caledonian	1801	28 St. James's Sq., S.W.1.	Regent 5133	25	12, 9, 8, 2	Strictly Scottish.
Camera	1888	10 John St., Adelphi, W.C.4.	Gerrard 1501	21	1, 2, 3, 4	Photographic and Social.
Carlton	1832	11 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Regent 741	240	15, 13, 12	Conservative.
Carlisle	1914	211 Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 6000	2	3 & 2	Social and business.
Cavalry	1860	127 Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 1260	30	13	Officers Mounted Services.
Cavendish	1912	119 Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 1245	5	8 & 5	Social and Residential.
Church Imperial	1913	75 Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Victoria 7063	1 & 2	1, 2 & 3	Gentlemen: C. of E.
City Albion	1924	1 Chapter House, E.C.4.	City 2492	3	3 & 2	Social.
City Carlton	1938	25 Swinburn Lane, E.C.4.	City 1722-3	30	12	Conservative and Unionist.
City of London	1832	19 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.	Central 5657	75	15	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University	1865	25 Cornhill, E.C.3.	Avenue 3024	5	6	Oxf. and Camb. Graduates.
Cobden	1860	160 Broadway Court, S.W.1.	Victoria 2917	Nid	2	Free Trade: Peace, &c.
Cocoa Tree	1750	64 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Regent 598	10	8 & 5	Social.
Commauch	1821	75 Seymour St., W.2.	Paddington 7310	..	1 & 3	Pub. School, Service & Prof.
Conservative	1840	74 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Regent 5540	30	15 & 3	Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Ave., W.C.2.	Gerrard 4335	10	11 & 6	Political; Conservative.
Covered Courts		Dulwich Common, S.E.22	Sydenham 2344	5	6	Social and Tennis.
Cowdray	1822	20 Cavendish Square, W.1.	Mayfair 5994	3 & 15	25 & 108	Nurses and Prof. Women.
Cruising Association	1908	16 Albemarle St., W.1.	Gerrard 2816	2	2	Yachting, Pilots, &c.
Deronsire	1874	29 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Regent 6172	15	15	Social; Non-political.
East India United Service	1840	16 St. James's Sq., S.W.1.	Regent 6111	30	15 & 10	Indian Affairs & Civil Servts.
Eccentric	1890	11 Ryder Street, S.W.1.	Regent 4610	5	5 & 3	Social.
Empress	1897	35 Dover Street, W.1.	Regent 220	10	7 & 5	Ladies of position.
Engineers'	1921	39 Coventry Street, W.1.	Regent 7020	10	5 & 2	Engineering interests.
Farmers'	1742	2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	Victoria 3160	1	3 & 2	Agricultural interests.
Fly Fishers'	1884	36 Piccadilly, W.1.	Gerrard 4591	5	5	Flyfishers only.
Forum	1910	6 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 6713	10 & 7	10, 8, 7, 5	Women: Social and Prof.
Garrick	1821	10 Garrick Street, W.2.	Gerrard 5846	20	13	Dramatic and Literary.
Golfers	1863	Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	Victoria 3160	..	6, 4, 1	Social; for Golfers.
Green Room	1877	40 Leicester Sq., W.C.2.	Gerrard 2860, 2015	10	8	Dramatic Profession.
Gresham	1843	15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.	City 9230	25	13	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards'	1811	4, Brook Street, W.1.	Mayfair 6143	30	15	Guards' Officers only.
Halevy	1911	13 Cook Street, W.1.	Regent 6446	1	5 & 4	Professional Women.
Hurlingham	1868	Pullman, S.W.1.	Pinner 3773	11 & 8	11 & 8	Pol., Tennis and Social.
Hurst Park	1883	83 Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 2010	5	10	Racing, and at W. Molesey.
Indian Empire	1912	27 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.	Sloane 5211	1	4, 2 & 1	Social; Ladies & Gentlemen.
Junior Army & Navy	1911	Horse Guards' Avenue, S.W.1.	Victoria 3148	5	7, 5 & 11	Officers past and present.
Junior Athenæum	1864	116 Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 2408-9	15	15	Social; Non-political.
Junior Carlton	1864	30 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Regent 5571	37	15 & 12	Strictly Conservative.
Junior Constitutional	1887	101 Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 1640	5	3 & 5	Conservative and Unionist.
Junior Naval & Military	1896	96 Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 1310	10	10, 8, 5, 1	Commissioned Officers.
Junior United Service	1847	Charles St., St. James's S.W.1.	Gerrard 3576	20	10	Officers of Army and Navy
Kempton Park	1877	23 St. James's St., S.W.1.		5	10	Racing: and at Sunbury
Kenmar	1910	10 Hertford Street, W.1.	Grosvenor 1141	5	5	Ladies: Bridge and Social.
Kennel	1873	84 Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 2981-2	11	5	For improving breed of dogs
Knights of the Round Table	1720	10 Strand, W.C.2.	Regent 6400	2	2	Social; Non-political.
Ladies' Army & Navy	1902	5 Burlington Gdns., W.1.	Regent 3350	3	6 & 4	Connected with Forces.
" Athenæum	1903	17 Stratford Place, W.1.	Mayfair 2441	..	7, 5 & 1	Literary and Social.
" Automobile	1903	76 South Audley St., W.1.	Grosvenor 1530	15	12 & 10	Social; Motor Locomotion.
" Carlton	1905	8 Chesterfield Gdns., W.1.	Grosvenor 2864	7	7	Social and Political.
" Empire	1905	6 Grosvenor Street, W.1.	Mayfair 6890	5 & 8	10 & 5	Social; Non-residential.
" Haymarket	1907	20 Haymarket, S.W.1.	Gerrard 6470	..	..	Social and Conservative.
" Imperial	1907	28 Dover St., S.W.1.	Regent 5393	5	6	Social and Conservative.
" International	1911	74 Princes Square, W.2.	Park 778	26	10 & 6	Students and Workers.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	Telephone No.	Subscriptn.		Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Ladies' New County	1904	21 Hanover Square, W. 1	Gerrard 5507	G.	G.	Social.
" Park	1904	32 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1	Kensington 4750	3	5	Social.
" Park Lane	1902	Park Lane, W. 1		..	..	Social.
" United Services		6 Curzon St., Mayfair, W. 1	Mayfair 6220	..	..	Connected with Forces
Leander Boat	1820	Riverside, Putney, S. W.		2	2	And at Henley-on-Thames
London Fencing	1848	7 Cleveland Row, S. W. 1		3	5	Fencing, &c.
London Rowing	1850	Embankment, Putney, S.W.	Putney 666	5	3	Amateur Rowing.
Lyceum	1904	108 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 1060	5	3	Ladies: Arts and Lit
M.C.C. (Lords)	1787	8 John Wood Rd., N.W. 8	Puddington 144	5	3	Headquarters of Cricket.
Marlborough	1865	52 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 4381	40	18	Social.
National	1845	12 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. 1	Victoria 4863	..	6 & 10	Protestant and Social.
National Liberal	1882	Whitehall Place, S.W. 1	Regent 4050	..	8 to 10	Liberal.
National Maritime	1910	4 Rangoon St., E.C. 3	Avenue 1881	1 & 2	1 & 2	Mercantile Marine.
National Sporting	1901	43 King Street, W.C. 2	Gerrard 2905	10	6 & 4	Sporting and Social.
Naval and Military	1862	40 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2103	20	15 & 13	Navy, Army, Marines, Air
New Century	1899	Hay Hill, W. 1	Mayfair 2062	2	2	Ladies: Social.
New City	1916	Walbrook, E.C. 4	Bank 523	Nil	8, 4, 2	Business and Professional.
New Oxfrd & Cambridge	1893	15 Stratton Street, W. 1	Grosvenor 2411	Nil	8 & 6	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New University	1864	57 St. James' St., S.W. 1	Regent 2530	30	13	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
New Victorian	1860	304 Sackville St., W. 1	Gerrard 909-10	2	5 & 6	Ladies: Social.
Newfoundland	1921	(None)	Victoria 2302	2	2 & 1	Interested in Newfoundland.
Nihon-Jin-Kwai	1882	3 Cavendish Sq., W. 1	Mayfair 271	..	2	Japanese nationality.
Nimrod	1853	40 Albemarle St., W. 1	Gerrard 3141	3	3	Social.
1900		College Mews, S.W. 1	Victoria 7982	..	1	Conservative.
Northern Counties	1891	21 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Victoria 3160	Nil	4, 3, 2	Social: Northumbrians.
Nurses'	1921	104 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7		..	..	Royal British Nurses' Assoc.
Old Colony	1916	Albion House, W.C. 2	Avenue 6680	5	10	Business Organization.
O.P.	1900	Craven Hotel, W.C. 2	Gerrard 7473	1	2	Playgoers.
Oriental	1844	18 Hanover Sq., W. 1	Mayfair 5125	51	15 & 3	Social.
Orleans	1877	20 King St., St. Jas., S.W. 1	Gerrard 5973	20	10 & 1	Social: Lady guests.
Oxford and Cambridge	1869	71 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 3131	40	14	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
Oxf & Camb. Musical	1869	6 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1	Museum 667	2	4 & 13	Chamber Music.
Phyllis Court	1905	Henley-on-Thames	Henley 149 and 150	20	10	River headquarters: Social.
Pioneer	1892	12 Cavendish Place, W. 1	Langham 2756	3	4 & 5	Ladies.
Playgoers	1884	20 Cranbourn St., W.C. 2	Regent 1205	2	3	Social: Drama.
Portland	1910	9 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Regent 570	30	20	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, S.W. 1	Regent 397	..	5	Social.
Press	1882	Salisbury Square E.C. 4	City 3768	..	5	Strictly Journalistic.
Prince's	1853	157 Knightsbridge, S.W. 7	Kensington 662	10	10	Real Tennis, Raquets.
Public Schools	1919	61 Curzon Street, W. 1	Grosvenor 1188	4 & 2	6, 4, 2, 1	Social: Public Schools.
Queen's	1892	3 Kensington, W. 14	Riverside 2824	Var.	3, 7, 10	Sports and Athletics.
Railway	1899	65 Belgrave Rd., S.W. 1		10 & 6	2	Study of Railway matters.
Ranelagh	1874	Barnes, S.W. 13	Putney 1704	40	11	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Reform	1837	104 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 1324	540	15	Strictly Liberal.
Roehampton	1901	Roehampton Lane, S.W. 15	Putney 783 & 1090	10	10	Polo, Golf, Croquet, Tennis.
Royal Aero	1901	3 Clifford Street, W. 1	Regent 1347 8	..	5 & 2	Aviation.
Royal Air Force	1917	128 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2000	Nil	10 & 7 & 2	Officers of R.A.F., R.F.C.,
Royal Automobile	1897	Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 5000	10	10 & 6	Motor Locomotion.
Royal Cruising		60 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1				
Royal Societies	1894	63 St. James's St., S.W. 1	Regent 4024	..	10, 6 & 4	Learned Societies.
Royal Thames Yacht	1775	Hyde Park Ho., S.W. 1	Sloane 2121	Nil	13 & 11	Yachting and Social.
R.W.S. Art	1884	54 Pall Mall East, S.W. 1	Gerrard 6733	1	1	Social and Art.
St. James's	1857	106 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2309	25	18	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bridge St., West, S.W. 1	Victoria 8917	15	15	Conservative.
Sandown Park	1875	4 St. James's St., S.W. 1		5	10	Racing, and at Esher.
Savage	1857	6 Adelphi Terr., W.C. 2	Regent 3289	7	7 & 4	Literature and Art.
Savile	1868	107 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 2500-1	10	10	Social.
Sesame	1895	4 Grosvenor St., W. 1	Mayfair 4474	5	7	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Smithfield	1798	12 Hanover Square, W. 1	Mayfair 5576	Nil	1	Fat cattle, &c.
Spanish (Centro Español)	1917	5 Cavendish Square, W. 1	Mayfair 5883	2	5	Spanish nationality (Men).
Sports	1893	St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Regent 1000	15	12, 7 & 2	Social and Sports.
Stadium	1922	85 High Holborn, W.C. 1	Holborn 6763	5	5	Luncheon and Sports Club.
Thames Rowing	1860	Riverside, Putney, S.W.	Putney 676	5	3	Amateur Rowing.
Thatched House	1856	66 St. James's St., S.W. 1	Regent 1127	20	12, 6, 3	Social: Non-political.
Three Arts	1911	104 Marybone Rd., N.W. 1	Langham 1426	1	4, 3 & 2	Ladies: Music, Art, Drama.
Travellers	1819	106 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Regent 1710, 1711	15	16	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85 Piccadilly, W. 1	Grosvenor 1020-1	30	15	Racing and Social.
Union	1805	Carton House Terr., S.W. 1	Gerrard 1066	30	15, 10, 5, 2	Social: Non-political.
United Nursing Services	1921	34 Cavendish Sq., W. 1	Mayfair 1268	1	1, 2 & 3	Ladies of Crown Services.
United Service	1815	116 Pall Mall, S.W. 1	Gerrard 8420	540	12	Combats' Clubs.
United Sports	1903	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Victoria 3160	..	1 to 5	Social and Sporting.
United University	1822	1 Suffolk Street, S.W. 1	Gerrard 2435	40	15	Oxford and Camb. Univ.
University of London	1914	21 Grosvenor St., W.C. 1	Grosvenor 2268	2	3 & 2	Graduates and Teachers.
University Women's	1887	49 Abchurch Lane, W. 1	Grosvenor 2268	1	3	Social and Medical.
Veterans	1907	2 Hand Court, W.C. 2	Holborn 200	Nil	58	Ex Army and Navy.
Victoria	1840	18 Wellington St., W.C. 2	Regent 2631	10	6	Sporting and Social.
Victoria (Ladies)	1894	36 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1	Victoria 1539	5	7	Town house for Ladies.
Welsh	1905	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1		2 & 1	2 & 1	Strictly Welsh.
Wellington	1885	1 Grosvenor Pl., S.W. 1	Victoria 7975	..	15	Social: Lady visitors.
West Indian	1898	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W. 1	Gerrard 8422	3	4 & 3	Social: West Indian.
White's	1698	St. James's Street, S.W. 1	Regent 1055	30	20	Social: Non-political.
Windham	1828	13 St. James's Sq., S.W. 1	Regent 1076	31	15	Social: Non-political.
Writers	1891	10 Norfolk St., W.C. 2	Central 8806	1	3 & 2	Ladies (Literary, &c.).
Yorick	1889	38 King St., W.C. 2	Regent 6454	2	4, 2 & 1	Literature, Drama, Arts.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Town.	Estab- lished.	Address.	No. of Mem- bers.	Subscription.		Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Abergavenny (County).....	1878	Lower Monk Street	90	2	5	J. Reginald Jacob.
Aldershot (Officers).....	1905	Farnborough Road	...	...	...	Lt.-Col. G. F. Paske, D.S.O.
Barnmouth (Merioneth County)	1904	Barnmouth	50	...	2	Hon. T. W. Best.
Bath (Bath and County)	1858	Queen Square	350	5	7	R. W. D. Young.
(Ladies).....	1902	Milsum Street	400	1	1½	Mrs. J. Richardson.
Beumaris (Royal Anglesey Yacht)	1802	5 Green Edge	135	2	1	Lt.-Col. B. C. Dwyer-Hampton.
Bedford (The Club).....	1885	9 De Parys Avenue	120	..	4	R. MacKean.
(Town and County).....	1884	Embankment	150	4	6	Capt. C. S. Hickman, D.S.O.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing).....	1886	Isle of Wight	400	6	3	Capt. A. Stuart Little.
Bexhill-on-Sea (New).....	1910	2 Marina Court Ave.	220	2 & 1	4 & 2½	George W. Lloyd.
Birkdale (Royce).....	1922	Palace Hotel	..	5	4	J. Bertram Brook.
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey Yt.)	1844	Rockferry	411	3	1	W. P. Davison.
Birmingham (Clef).....	1882	Paradise Street	250	5 & 2	6 & 1	Sidney C. Taunton, B.A.
(Conservative).....	1872	53 Temple Row	575	5 & 3	12, 6 & 3	G. A. C. Pettitt.
(Liberal).....	1880	Corporation Street	220	..	5	A. E. Allen.
(Midland).....	1868	New Street	181	5	8 & 4	E. Marston Rudland, F.C.A.
(Midland Conservative).....	...	Waterloo Street	273	..	5 & 2	T. Harold Platts.
(Press).....	1876	Martineau Street	190	2	£1 10s.	Edgar C. Keay, M.A.
(Three Counties: Ladies).....	1913	67½ New Street	580	4	4	Miss B. O'Leary.
(Union).....	1858	Colmore Row	351	10	12	F. H. Deakin.
Bishop Auckland (The Club).....	1868	Victoria Street	110	..	2	John T. Read.
Blackburn (Conservative)	1862	Church Street	500	1	£1 17s. 6d.	W. Ernest Balme
(District).....	1876	Library Street	60	..	3	H. Backhouse, jun.
(Union).....	1850	45 Preston New Rd.	98	7	7	Herbert A. Smitten
Bognor (The Club).....	1877	S. Jolly Road	100	2	4	A. H. Goodall.
Bolton (Conservative).....	1870	Maudsley Street	290	..	3 & 4	T. B. Hawkins.
Bournemouth (Boscombe Club)	1880	10 The Crescent	55	3	5	Maj. H. V. Firth.
(The Club).....	1871	Pier Approach	300	5	5	R. B. Badeley.
Bradford (Conservative)	1877	48 Market Street	450	5	5	A. Holmes; A. D. Maguin.
(The Club).....	1864	Manor Row	176	..	10	A. B. Gordon.
(Liberal).....	1870	Bank Street	86	3 & 2	5 & 3	Sam. Midgley, M.B.E.
Brecon (County).....	1882	Lion Street	70	..	£3 2	W. M. Best, M.A.
Bridgnorth (The Club).....	1887	Bridgnorth	70	..	£3 2	R. J. R. Hulewood.
Bridport (West Dorset).....	1872	12 South Street	140	2	3 & 1	G. A. C. D. Nantes.
Brighton (County).....	1921	7 Middle Street	500	2	2	Maj. G. W. Wright
(New).....	1874	123 King's Road	350	..	8 & 6	Lt. Col. H. V. Bailey
(Union).....	1863	128 King's Road	380	..	9 & 6	H. J. Alford.
Bristol (Century).....	1892	Colston Street	100	2	2	Percy Gibbs.
(Clifton).....	1885	22 The Mall	370	5	6	S. B. Sleeman.
(Constitutional).....	1885	St. Stephen Street	570	4 & 2	4 & 2	E. Herbert Fortune
(Liberal).....	1888	Corn Street	600	5	3	A. J. Gardner.
(University and Literary)	1890	20 Berkeley Square	230	..	3	H. W. Gibbs.
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Corinthian Yacht)	1872	Burnham-on-Crouch	518	3	2	Capt. F. W. Watson, M.B.E.
Burton-on-Trent (The Abbey).....	1884	Burton-on-Trent	150	5	6	J. S. Moorby.
Buxton (Union).....	1886	St. John's Road	100	3	4, 2 & 1	W. H. Tomlinson.
Cambridge (Amat. Dramatic)	1855	Park Street	50	158.	458.	C. R. T. C. Perowne
(Footlights).....	1884	Corn Exchange St.	250	2	3	J. D. Houson-Craufurd.
(Hawks).....	1871	All Saints' Passage	180	£1½	£6	E. W. Dawson
(Pitt).....	1810	Jesus Lane	200	3	2 per term	W. F. Smith.
(Union).....	1815	Bridge Street	14,000	1	3	S. Brown.
Canterbury (The Club).....	1875	33 St. George's Street	400	2	2½ & 1½	F. P. Carroll.
(East Kent).....	1870	16 St. George's Place	130	3	£5 10s. £3	N. H. Wightwick.
Cardiff (County).....	1865	Westgate Street	318	20	10	A. E. Brett.
(Exchange Club).....	1886	Exchange Buildings	533	15	3 & 1½	J. Peterson Griffiths.
Carlisle (Border).....	1862	8 Victoria Place	110	2	2	Thos. Holmes
(County).....	1890	24 Lowther Street	160	5 & 3	5 & 2	Maj. Hubert W. Sewell
Carmarvon (Royal Welch Yacht)	1840	Port-y-nar	120	3	2 & 1	W. S. Jones.
Cheltenham (New).....	1861	Imperial Square	400	20	5	A. Brown.
(Union).....	1861	Canbury Street	100	2	2	J. H. Boulter.
Chester (City).....	1806	St. Peter's Churchyd.	150	3	4, 3 & 2	J. Henshall.
(Grosvenor).....	1866	Eastgate Street	150	5	5 & 4	Capt. E. Hilton Gardner.
Chesterfield (East Derbyshire)	1874	Saltergate	80	..	3 & 2	H. C. Watson, A.C.A.
Chichester (West Sussex).....	1872	East Street	110	..	3 & 2	Bartel G. Martin.
Colchester (The Club).....	1874	Bank Passage	150	2	3 & 2	G. C. B. Butt, F.C.A.
(St. Runwald's).....	1887	Head Street	121	..	5 & 3	G. C. Bensusan-Butt, F.C.A.
Coventry (Banner House).....	1909	Little Park Street	115	..	2	S. Read.
(County).....	1899	Stonleigh Terrace	260	..	..	W. Foster.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron)	1815	R. Y. S. Castle, Cowes	..	100	£16	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O.
(Royal London Yacht).....	1839	The Parade	200	Nil	4	G. H. L. Watson.
Cromer (The Club).....	1900	Cliff Avenue	100	Nil	4, 3, & 2	E. J. Waller.
Deal (Deal & Walmer Union)	1871	Marine Rd., Walmer	200	3	2	S. J. Coast.
Derby (County).....	1878	103 Friar Gate	180	5	5 & 2	Genud H. Smith.
Devizes (North Wilts).....	1878	27 St. John's Street	42	2	2	Maj. C. H. Hopkins. [K.C.M.G.]
Dorchester (Dorset County)	1882	High East Street	200	3	4 & 3	Maj. Gen. Sir Wm. Onslow.
Dover (The Club).....	1868	Waterloo Crescent	100	Nil	5 & 4	Col. W. T. Mould, C.M.G.
(Royal Cinque Ports Yacht)	1872	Marine Parade	500	Nil	3	Maj. P. Lynch, M.B.E.
Durham (County).....	1890	Old Elvet	200	7	4 & 2	W. T. James.
Eastbourne (Devonshire).....	1872	Burlington Place	300	2 & 1	5 & 2	Col. L. C. H. Stainforth.
(Sussex).....	1886	20 Grand Parade	350	2	2	R. H. Andrews.
Easec Yacht Club.....	1890	Leigh-on-Sea	230	2	2	W. Bullivant.
Eton (Etonian County).....	1904	Clewer Mend, Eton	800	..	5	Maurice A. Mathew.
Exeter (Devon and Exeter)	1855	Northernhay Place	246	10 & 7	6 & 5	A. N. Pitts.
(Exeter and County).....	1876	High Street	130	..	3, 2, & 1	

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Exeter (Northernhay)	1870	Northernhay Place	80	G.	G.	R. P. Holmes.
Falmouth (The Club)	1886	Bath Road	170	3	2 & 4	Col. H. C. Adams, v.d.
Falmouth (The Club)	1886	Western Terrace	245	1	3	R. H. Meares.
Falmouth (The Club)	1872	Greenbank	245	1	3 & 1	Hereward H. Tresidder.
Folkestone (Radnor)	1874	135 Sandgate Road.	200	3	5 & 3	*R. S. Jewison.
Fowey (Royal Fowey Yacht) ..	1894	Fowey	225	3	3 & 1	*Fredk. A. Allchin.
Gloucester (City and County)	1801	Westgate Street	250	2	3 & 2	H. H. Scott.
Guildford (County)	1882	High Street	200	5	5 & 4	Major W. R. Harris, o.b.z.
Halifax (The Club)	1868	Fountain Street	120	5 & 3	7	*C. S. Walker.
Harrogate (The Club)	1856	Victoria Avenue	120	5	5	*C. A. Rhodes.
Harwich (Royal Harwich Yacht)	1843	Pier Hotel	257	3	5	*A. G. Corder.
Hell (Herefordshire)	1875	Broad Street	250	5	5 & 4	*C. H. Lomax.
Hove (The Club)	1890	Fourth Avenue	200	Nil	6	*Dr. B. G. Frith.
(The Drive, B.C.)	1907	The Drive	60		2	*A. H. Saulez.
Huddersfield (The Club)	1870	John William St.	210	20	5	*Frank Sykes; *R. V. Rigby.
Hull (Hull and E. Riding)	1874	Anlaby Road	215		8 & 3	Richard S. Gray, F.C.A.
(Royal Yorkshire Yacht)	1847	Jameson Street	100	3	1	*G. M. Stevenson.
Hythe (Cinque Ports)	1900	High Street	120		3 & 1	H. R. Hildyard.
Hythe (Hants (Royal Motor Yacht))	1905	Hythe Pier, Southampton	325	1	5 & 3	T. D. Wynn Weston.
Ipswich (County Club)	1869	Brook Street	165		5 & 4	*Cooper Sonth.
(Ipswich and Suffolk)	1886	Northgate	138	5	5 & 3	J. Pearce Harvey, A.C.A.
Jersey (R.C.I. Yacht)	1863	Gd. Hotel St Helier	140	1	1	*Major Newman Taylor, o.b.z.
(Victoria)	1853	Beresford Street, St. Helier	204	£6	5	*Maj. H. T. Amy, M.O.
Kendal (Westmorland County)	1893	Highgate	120	5	5	*H. B. Greenwood.
Kingswear (Royal Dart Yacht)	1866	Kingswear	95	1	3	*Lt.-Col. W. C. Macfie, D.S.O.
Leamington (Tennis court) ..	1847	Bedford Street	200		6 & 2	H. R. Heatley.
(The Club)	1887	3 The Parade	35	1	3	*A. A. B. Wilson (Gillespie).
Leeds (The Leeds Club)	1849	Albion Place	400	25	12 & 6	*H. D. Middleton; *F. W.
(West Riding)	1910	City Square	60		10	*Paul Pulleyne.
Leicester (County)	1873	Bishop Street	200	8	5	*W. L. Everard, M.P.; *V.R.
Lewes (Lewes and County) ..	1878	High Street	200	3	5 & 2	*Rowland Gorringe (Pochin).
Lincoln (Lincoln and County)	1873	St. Mary's Street	200	2	3	*W. S. White.
Liverpool (Atheneum)	1908	Church Street	500		5	Frederick G. Blair.
(Conservative)	1879	68 Dale Street	900	5	12	Capt. George Nickson.
(Exchange)	1840	11 Fenwick Street	280	7	10	*Hon. Secretary.
(Lyceum)	1801	Bold Street	500	20	5	G. C. James.
(Palatine)	1836	Bold Street	120	10	10	*E. D. Holes.
(Racquet)	1877	Up. Parliament St.	400	7	10	R. S. Oulton.
(Reform)	1879	32 Dale Street	500	Nil	8	W. Williams.
(Royal Dee Yacht)	1844	6 Rumford Place	60	Nil	1	*C. A. Robinson.
(Royal Mersey Yacht)	1844	Bedford, Rock Ferry	411	3	2	*W. P. Davidson.
(University)	1895	Mount Pleasant	460	5	4 & 2	Prof. F. Raleigh Batt.
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk Yacht)	1859	Lowestoft	350	6, 4 & 3	6, 4 & 3	Paym. Capt. W. H. Campion, R.N.
Maidstone (Kent County)	1867	Week Street	200	Nil	6 & 4	C. H. B. Marsham.
Manchester (Arts)	1879	South St. Peter St.	400		6 & 2	*O. C. Adamson.
(Brasenose)	1865	Mosley Street	224	8	11	*Basil G. Longson.
(Clarendon)	1869	102 Mosley Street	320	10	15 & 7	*Noel Heywood.
(Constitutional)	1868	36 St. Anne's Street	1,000		13 & 3	W. H. Shook.
(The Ladies)	1865	60 Deansgate	242	£1 10s.	2	Miss F. Moonhouse.
(Reform)	1867	King Street	1,500	10	15	F. Milnes.
(Union)	1825	75 Mosley Street	450	10	15	L. H. Walker.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland)	1869	Marton Road	350	15 & 12	8 & 6	J. R. Wilkenny.
Minnehad (West Somerset) ..	1901	The Avenue	120	2	4	*Lt.-Col. R. G. Merriman.
Monmouth (County)	1873	Agriculture Square	63	Nil	4	*J. T. Vizard.
New Brighton (Liverpool Yacht)	1913	Wallasey	175	4	2	*F. M. Lee.
Newbury (South Berks)	1888	The Bridge	100	3	4	*Hubert A. Fellowes.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Northern Counties)	1829	23 Eldon Square	210	15	10	George Lediard.
(Union)	1862	Westgate Road	390	20	15	*B. T. Rees; *C. G. Martyn.
Newport, Mon. (County)	1875	High Street	150	2	5	John Woods.
Northampton (The Club)	1873	George Row	500	5	4 & 3	*Lt.-Col. Hon. H. W. Mansfield
Norwich (Norfolk)	1834	Upper King Street	400	10	7 & 5	H. Gandy.
Nottingham (Borough)	1863	King Street	300	10 & 5	5 & 2	D'Oyley S. Ransom.
(Notts County)	1863	Brildesmith Gate	200	10	5	*W. Hucomb.
Oxford (Clarendon)	1863	54 Corn Market St.	250	2	4	*F. G. Proudfoot, M.D.
(Oxford and County)	1895	35 Holywell Street	250	3	4 & 3	*H. M. D. Parker, M.A.
(O.U.D.S.)	1895	George Street	120	5	10	H. Bird.
(Union Society)	1823	Fresh Court	25,000	£1	£4 10s.	C. A. Gladstone.
(Vincent's)	1863	High Street	100	£5 3s.	£4 10s.	F. P. Adey.
Penarth (Yacht)	1881	The Beach	233	5	3 & 4	Frank C. Swallow.
Peterborough (City and Counties)	1874	Priestgate	244	3	2	*F. R. Watson.
Plymouth (The Club)	1876	Lockyer Street	277	2	2	Maj. C. M. Grogan.
(Royal Western Yacht)	1827	The Hoe	350	7	£7 2s.	*Edgar R. Williams.
(Royal Plymouth Corinthian Yacht)	1877	Madeira Road	150	10, 6	2	*Lt.-Col. W. E. Norris.
(Royal South Western Yacht)	1890	West Hoe	103	2	3	Com. C. K. Bampton.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval) ..	1867	Pembroke Road	720	£4	£5, 2 & 1	Paym. Lieut. L. M. Poe, R.N.
(Royal Portsmouth Corinthian Yacht)	1880	Southsea	130		4 & 2	Capt. P. Irven, R.N.
Ramsgate (Royal Temple Yacht)	1857	West Cliff Terrace	420		4 & 3	*F. C. Llewellyn (Ramsgate).
Reading (Atheneum)	1842	Friar Street	200	Nil	3 & 2	*E. J. Ventris.
(Berkshire)	1875	Blackgrave Street	225	5	4	*A. Collins; *A. G. West.
Reading (Wellington)	1881	Station Road	320	2	4 & 3	*J. H. Jones.

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Ripon (The Club)	1900	Market Square	66	G.	2	*A. D. Goody.
Rochester (Castle)	1865	The Esplanade	120	3	4 & 2	*Robert H. Cooper
(Medway Yacht)	1880	Willis Avenue	120	10s. 6d.	1	*H. J. Calland.
(Rochester County)	1881	Castle Hill	80	2	4	S. I. Pritchett, m.d.
Rugby (The Club)	1866	North Street	125	Nil	5 & 4	*E. R. Marshall.
Ryde (Royal Victoria Yacht)	1845	St. Thomas Street	nolim.	6	6	Lt.-Col. A. P. Browne, n.s.o.
(Royal Thames Yacht)	1833	Ryde Pier Head	30 & 10	13 & 11	13	also at 80 P. 1000 by W. 1
Scarborough (The Club)	1867	St. Nicholas Cliff	110	5	7 & 3	*C. W. Conington.
(South Cliff)	1898	West Street	55	3	4	*G. H. Hemsley.
Sheffield (The Club)	1844	Norfolk Street	400	15	12	Lt. Col. M. J. Duggan, o.n.g.
(Atheneum)	1847	George Street	600	5	£6 10s.	R. H. Reed.
(Reform)	1893	St. James's Row	480	1	4	*Raymond Meek.
Shrewsbury (The Club)	1888	Oak House, Dogpole	150	4	5, 4 & 2	H. Beaumont.
Shropshire (The Club)	1872	The Square	230	10	3	*T. F. Kynnersley.
Southampton (Royal Southern Yacht)	1827	By the Pier	200	4	5	John Escombe.
(Royal Southampton Yacht)	1875	Above Bar	350	3	4 & 3	*F. Stadden.
(Castle Yacht Club)	1887	.....	45	2	£3	W. Campbell, Hedge End.
Southend (Alexandra Yacht)	1873	The Cliffs	280	2 & 1	3 & 2	*James Castle.
(Royal Nore Yacht Club)	1902	Southend-on-Sea	300	2	5	*J. H. Hargreaves.
Southport (Savage)	1885	351, Lord Street	100	3	5	*Thos. Dunnington.
(Union)	1869	1st Street	200	5	7	Paym.-Capt. F. P. E. Han-
Southsea (Royal Albert Yacht)	1864	Clifton Road	200	1	3 & 2	Thomas Dale (Hamp. reg.)
Stafford (County)	1863	Salter Street	60	2	3 & 2	Walter Goodley.
Stanford (Stanford and County)	1871	St. Mary's Street	90	1	3 & 2	
Stroud (The Club)	1880	George Street	65	1	3	*T. E. Sanders.
Swansea (Swansea and Counties)	1872	Castle Square	302	5	4	E. M. Bradford.
(Bristol Channel Yacht)	1875	Mumbles	280	2	3	T. Carey Griffiths.
Taunton (Somerset County)	1880	Fore Street	200	5	6 & 4	A. F. Davey.
Tarvisock (West Devon)	1869	Bedford Square	75	4 & 2	£3 10s.	*Capt. C. De F. Messervy n.s.
Teddington (Royal Canoe)	1866	Trowlock Island	180	2	7	*Alfred R. Evans.
Telgmouth (East Devon)	1869	Belvedere	246	2	4	R. D. Watson.
Tenby (Tenby and County)	1877	The Croft	84	Nil	5	*Fritz Gen. C. P. Triscott, n.
Tonbridge (The Club)	1894	145, High Street	75	3	4	*Patrick Brydson.
Torquay (Royal Torbay Yacht)	1863	Beacon Terrace	130	5	5 & 4	*C. E. Rotherham.
Tunbridge Wells (Counties)	1872	40, London Road	190	5	4 & 2	*F. A. Spencer. (kenden.)
(Kent and Sussex)	1909	The Great Hall	250	1	2	*T. H. Sleddall; *P. Wic-
Wakefield (County)	1903	Drury Lane	150	3	5	Capt. H. G. Stickley.
Walsall (The Club)	1881	Bridge Street	90	3	7	*J. S. Ridsdale.
Warwick (County)	1895	Church Street	100	1	4	*Capt. E. W. Nelson; J. Tib-
Westcliff-on-Sea (Welcome)	1910	The Cliffs	400	1	2	H. L. Davis. (bits.)
Westward Ho! (Union)	1877	.....	150	2	4	*Lt.-Col. G. P. Luard.
Weymouth (Royal Dorset Yacht)	1875	Charlotte Row	238	6	6	Maj. W. L. Newcombe.
Whitehaven (West Cumberland)	1908	47, Lowther Street	60	3	3	A. M. Allanson.
Winchester (Hampshire)	1875	Winchester	300	6	5 & 2	L. B. Keyser.
(City)	1890	13, Southgate Street	100	1	3 & 2	*A. L. Body.
Windsor (Royal Windsor Yacht)	1860	Windsor	120	2 & 1	3, 2, & 1	F. Croft.
Wisbech (The Club)	1920	13 The Crescent	25	3	3	*G. English.
Wolverhampton (Conservative)	1877	Lichfield Street	154	5 & 3	6 & 3	*W. Vincent Vate.
Worcester (County)	1860	Foregate Street	170	£10	£5	*Major H. Berkeley-Hill.
(Ladies)	1863	Foregate Street	90	2	2	Mrs. Whinfield.
(Union)	1878	The Cross	140	10	5	*G. Wyndham Crowe, m.d.
Worthing (County)	1892	Marine Parade	200	1	4 & 1	H. N. Collet.
Yarmouth, I. of W. (Solent Yacht)	1878	Yarmouth, Is. of W.	150	2 & 1	5, 3, & 1	*P. Bradford.
York (City)	1876	Castle Gate	120	1	1	*H. H. Dryland.
(Yorkshire)	1839	Museum Street	450	10	9	Major F. Burch.

On Jan. 1, 1922, there were 10,663 Registered Clubs in England and Wales, an increase of 460 since Jan. 1, 1921. In Wales (incl. Monmouthshire) the number on Jan. 1, 1922, was 433, which are included in the former total.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

RESIGNATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, or of the Manor of Poyning, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE.

DOWNING STREET, Whitehall, S.W. 1.—Named after a politician of Charles II.'s reign. No. 10 is the official town residence of the Prime Minister. No. 11 is the office of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. Chequers, a country residence for Prime Ministers (from Jan. 1, 1921), was accepted by Mr. Lloyd George in 1917 (with an endowment to maintain the estate, &c.) from Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of 700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee. Chequers is a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) ..	1854	204, Union St.	210	£20	7 Gs.	Alex. Sharp.
Ayr (County) ..	1872	Sanigate Street	220	6 Gs.	£4	Charles Young.
Dundee (Eastern) ..	1866	3, Albert Square	378	£10	8 & 4 Gs.	W. L. Pattullo.
Edinburgh (Australasian) ..	1867	12, Archibald Pl.	120	None	5 Gs.	H. E. Kavanagh.
" (Caledonian U.S.) ..	1825	4, Shandwick Pl.	450	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	Capt. E. J. Buttery.
" (New) ..	1797	85, Princes St.	1,000	35 Gs.	10 Gs.	May. E. St. Clair Gray, M.C.
" (Northern) ..	1839	91, George St.	300	10 Gs.	(8, 5 & 4 Gs.)	Alexander Morrison, C.A.
" (Queen's) ..	1897	7, Frederick St.	660	6 Gs.	6 & 5 Gs.	Miss L. Melklejohn.
" (Royal Eastern Yacht) ..	1836	37, Queen Street	100	2 Gs.	None	*A. N. G. Aitken.
" (Royal Forth Yacht) ..	1868	Granton	300	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	R. G. Angus.
" (Scottish Conservative) ..	1877	112, Princes St.	2,400	(12 & 5 Gs.)	(3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100)	J. M. M. Halliday.
" (Scottish Liberal) ..	1830	109, Princes St.	750	8 sup.	6 & 3 (12, 11 & 7 Gs.)	John A. E. Gunn.
" (University) ..	1864	127, Princes St.	700	35 Gs.	11 & 7 Gs.	A. W. Sansome.
" (University Union) ..	1885	Park Place	1,000	5s.	21 & 3 Gs.	*J. P. Bannerman.
Glasgow (Art) ..	1867	125, Bath St.	430	(7 & 15 Gs.)	4 Gs.	Lawrence Scobie.
" (Conservative) ..	1880	33, Bothwell St.	1,400	(10 & 5 Gs.)	10, 5 & 3 Gs.	George H. Rose.
" (Junior) ..	1888	111, Douglas St.	280	None	5 Gs.	*W. Beckett, Junr.
" (Kelvin) ..	1897	19 Royal Exchange Sq.	550	8 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss M. Logie.
" (Liberal) ..	1886	31, George's Pl.	1,000	None	8 & 3 Gs.	Matthew W. White.
" (New) ..	1869	144, W. George St.	900	30 Gs.	16 & 8 Gs.	William G. France, C.A.
" (Royal Clyde Yacht) ..	1856	Hunter & Quay	800	4 Gs.	2 & 1 Gs.	D. Findlayson.
" (R. W. St. R. of Scot. Yacht) ..	1875	156, St. Vincent St.	152	1 G.	1 G.	*E. A. Downes.
" (Scottish Constitutional) ..	1891	46, Kenfield St.	320	4 Gs.	6 Gs.	A. J. Ferguson.
" (Western) ..	1825	147, Buchanan St.	420	40 Gs.	(16, 8 & 4 Gs.)	Dr. Col. G. V. Watson.
Inverness (Highland) ..	1859	37, High Street	290	12 Gs.	(1 Gs.)	Frank W. Fraser.
Oban (Royal Highland Yacht) ..	1831	Corran, Esplanade	120	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan.
Paisley ..	1830	10, High Street	160	15 Gs.	7 & 5 Gs.	*Col. James Cook.
Rothsay (R. Northern Yacht) ..	1824	43 Argyle Street	300	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. H. Aspin.

PRINCIPAL IRISH CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club-House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		*Hon. Sec. or Secretary.
				Entr.	Ann.	
Bangor (Royal Ulster Yacht) ..	1856	Bangor, Co. Down ..	600	6 Gs.	3 Gs.	*Richard A. Barbour.
Belfast (Royal North of Ire-land Yacht) ..	1829	Ulster, Co. Down	701	2 Gs.	2 & 1 G.	*Robt. E. Workman.
" (Ulster) ..	1867	Castle Place	350	24 Gs.	10 & 7 Gs.	*Harold V. Coates.
" (Ulster Reform) ..	1885	4, Royal Avenue	470	15 & 3 Gs.	10 & 5 Gs.	*J. Maynard Sinclair.
" (Union) ..	1837	Donegall Place	250	20 Gs.	7 Gs.	*William McMullen.
Cavan (County) ..	1894	Church Street	50	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	*Charles Bain, B.A.
Cork (County) ..	1868	South Mall	200	£10	£8	W. C. L. Sullivan.
Dublin (Alexandra) ..	1892	133-5, St. Stephen's Gn.	200	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Miss Ewine Kennedy.
" (Royal Irish Automobile) ..	1901	34, Dawson Street ..	1,500	5 Gs.	5 & 3 Gs.	Walter Seaton, C.B.E.
" (Catholic Commercial) ..	—	42, Upper Sackville St.	600	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	James P. Murphy.
" (Dawson Street) ..	—	42, Dawson Street ..	200	1 G.	2 Gs.	J. Corcoran.
" (Dublin University) ..	1850	17, St. Stephen's Gn.	495	—	10 & 6 Gs.	Standish E. Mason.
" (Friendly Brothers) ..	—	22, St. Stephen's Gn.	80	—	—	F. Vaughan.
" (Hibernian Catch) ..	1680	112, Grafton Street ..	—	15 Gs.	2 Gs.	Albert R. Foot.
" (Hibernian U. Ser.) ..	1832	8, St. Stephen's Gn.	500	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles Kelly.
" (Kildare Street) ..	1788	Kildare Street	700	12 Gs.	12 Gs.	J. E. Holmes, C.B.E.
" (Leinster) ..	1745	23, Clare Street	180	3 & 2 Gs.	7 & 4 Gs.	D. Henry Bailey.
" (St. Stephen's Green) ..	1840	9, St. Stephen's Gn.	410	£10 & 5	£10 & 8	John J. Flood.
Fermanagh (County) ..	1863	Enniskillen	52	2 Gs.	31 & 21 Gs.	F. M. Sellens.
Kilkenny (County) ..	1876	Patrick Street	70	£5	6 Gs.	*Hon. Cecil Lowry Corry, J.P.
Kingstown (Roy. Alfred Yacht) ..	1864	None	230	2 Gs.	1 G.	*Major Lindesay Knox.
" (Royal Irish Yacht) ..	1846	Dum Laoghaire	300	£5	6 Gs.	G. H. B. Kennedy.
" (Royal St. George Yacht) ..	1845	Dum Laoghaire	300	5 Gs.	7 Gs.	F. M. Sellens.
Limerick (County) ..	1813	O'Connell Street	107	—	—	D. Henry Bailey.
Londonderry ..	1880	Bishop Street	160	8 & 4 Gs.	£6 & 3	G. E. Farmer.
" (Northern Counties) ..	1889	Omagh (Tyrone County) ..	70	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	*H. C. McCay.
Queenstown (Royal Cork Yacht) ..	1720	Queenstown	160	£7	£5	Col. H. Irvine, C.B.
Waterford (Co. & City) ..	1833	Waterford	80	8 Gs.	7 Gs.	H. B. Bruce.

NOTE.—WHITAKER'S ALMANACK was first published in 1868 (for the year 1869), and since 1887 there have been two editions. For 1926 the Popular Edition (in paper cover with Zodiac design) consists of 568 pages, and is sold for 3s. net; the Half-Bound Edition (in red and green cloth cover), consists of 888 pages, and is sold for 6s. 0d. net.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Legally, "British India" means all territories governed by the King-Emperor through the Governor-General of India, or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India; while "India" means British India, together with any territories of any prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty, exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India (Act 52 3 Viet., c. 63, s. 18). There are tracts of tribal territory on the N.W. and N.E. frontiers under the political influence, though not yet under the administrative rule, of the Indian Government.

Boundaries.—The political boundary of India marches with Persia and Afghanistan from the Gulf of Oman to Poval Schveikovski on the Taghdumbash Pamir. From this point the frontier—in many parts not yet clearly defined—touches the Chinese Empire and Nepal, till the limits of French Indo-China are reached on the Upper Mekong. The Indian frontier, on leaving the Mekong, marches with Siam till it reaches the sea at Victoria Point, half-way down the Malay peninsula. Beyond the sea the Indian Empire includes the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive and Minicoy Islands, Aden and Perim, besides protectorates over Socotra, Bahrein, and various chiefships along the coast from Aden to the Persian Gulf. Continental India, including Baluchistan, reaches from 8° to 37° N. latitude, and from 61° to 101° E. longitude. Delhi, the new capital, lies in 77° E. long.

Area and Population.—The total area of India proper is about 1,805,000 square miles, with a population of nearly 319 millions (about three-fourths of the population of the British Empire). The British Provinces, as distinguished from the Indian States, comprise 61 per cent. of the area, and nearly 78 per cent. of the population. The details are as follows:—

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY.	Area in square miles (1921).	PERSONS.				Difference per cent 1921 & 1921.
		1921.			1921.	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	269,566	225,705	495,271	501,395	- 1.2
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	20,733	6,293	27,026	26,459	+ 2.4
Assam	53,015	3,961,109	3,645,771	7,606,880	6,714,219	+ 13.3
*Baluchistan	54,228	255,014	165,634	420,648	414,412	+ 1.5
Bengal	76,843	24,151,222	22,544,314	46,695,536	45,482,605	+ 2.7
Bihar and Orissa	83,761	16,763,866	17,238,323	34,002,189	34,489,544	- 1.4
Bombay (Presidency)	143,621	10,176,969	9,771,250	19,948,219	19,666,266	- 1.8
Bombay	77,015	8,301,310	7,711,032	16,012,342	16,130,666	- 0.8
Sind	40,505	1,837,265	1,412,112	3,249,377	3,513,435	- 6.7
Aden	80	38,304	18,106	56,400	40,105	+ 22.4
Burma	233,727	6,756,969	6,455,223	13,212,192	12,115,217	+ 9.1
Central Provinces and Berar	99,876	6,951,399	6,961,361	13,912,760	13,916,158	- .4
Coorg	1,582	89,501	74,337	163,838	174,976	- 6.4
Delhi	557	281,633	206,555	488,188	413,447	+ 18.1
Madras	142,250	20,870,749	21,448,236	42,318,985	41,495,404	+ 2.2
*North-West Frontier Province	13,419	1,229,316	1,022,024	2,251,340	2,196,933	+ 2.5
Punjab	99,882	11,306,265	9,378,759	20,685,024	19,578,573	+ 5.7
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	106,295	23,787,745	21,588,042	45,375,787	46,807,490	- 3.1
Total Provinces.	1,094,300	126,872,116	120,131,177	247,003,293	243,933,178	+ 1.3
Assam State (Manipur).	8,456	188,119	195,897	384,016	346,222	+ 10.0
Baluchistan States	30,400	205,986	179,971	375,957	420,291	- 9.8
Baroda State	8,127	1,100,564	1,025,958	2,126,522	2,032,798	+ 4.6
Bengal States.	5,434	477,143	419,783	896,926	822,565	+ 9.0
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	1,946,186	2,013,483	3,959,669	3,945,200	+ 0.4
Bombay States	63,453	3,769,962	3,639,497	7,409,459	7,388,051	+ 0.3
Central India (Agency)	51,531	3,068,962	2,928,051	5,997,013	6,120,019	- 2.2
Central Provinces States	11,176	1,029,398	1,037,502	2,066,900	2,117,112	- 2.4
Gwalior State	26,357	1,691,700	1,494,375	3,186,075	3,227,961	- 1.3
Hyderabad State	82,698	6,345,071	6,126,699	12,471,770	13,371,676	- 6.8
Kashmir State	84,258	1,757,122	1,553,396	3,320,518	3,158,126	+ 5.1
Madras States	10,666	2,744,921	2,715,391	5,460,312	4,811,841	+ 13.5
Mysore State	29,475	3,047,117	2,931,775	5,978,892	5,806,193	+ 3.0
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas)	25,500	1,517,791	1,307,245	2,825,036	1,622,094	+ 74.2
Punjab States	37,959	2,425,781	1,990,283	4,416,063	4,212,794	+ 4.8
Rajputana (Agency).	128,987	5,184,891	4,659,493	9,844,384	10,530,432	- 6.5
Sikkim	2,818	41,492	40,229	81,721	87,920	- 7.1
United Provinces States	5,949	581,210	553,651	1,134,861	1,189,874	- 4.6
Total, States and Agencies	711,032	37,123,438	34,815,749	71,939,187	71,223,218	+ 1.0
TOTAL, INDIA	1,805,332	163,995,554	154,946,926	318,942,480	315,156,396	+ 1.2

* Districts and Administered Territories.

Physical Features.—Excluding Burma, which forms no part of the Indian peninsula, we may broadly divide the country into three sections, viz., the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayas range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,141 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and Mount Godwin Austen, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes afford a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the trec-fern, ilex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants. Between the Himalayas and the plains to the S.E. is the great fever-haunted Tarai or Duar jungle, densely forest-covered and full of big game.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus, and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. The richness of the Indo-Gangetic plain, with its ample rainfall, enables it to support a dense population, almost wholly agricultural. The density of the population rises in some districts to 900 per square mile. On the other hand, in Baluchistan there are only 6 persons to the square mile. The population has increased most in the densest areas, and pressure on the soil is severe in parts of Bihar and the United Provinces. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *khariif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Suleiman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhya, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains,

is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various smaller game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The black cotton soil is very fertile. There is irrigation by dams, wells, tanks, and canals. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Burma.—Beyond the Bay of Bengal is the large province of Burma, watered by the Irrawaddy and its tributaries and by the Salween. The delta region is flat; farther inland are hills and rolling downs; while the north is mountainous. Rice is the chief staple. Millet, cotton, sesamum, and tobacco are also grown. The forests, particularly of teak, make a considerable contribution to the exports. Petroleum is produced on a considerable scale, and jade, wolfram, and rubies are mined. The fauna include monkeys, jackals, tigers, elephants, bison, and deer.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

Population.—The fifth general census of India was taken on the 18th March, 1921. The final census returns gave a population of 318,942,480, as compared with 315,156,396 in 1911 (for details see p. 601), an increase in the ten years of about 1·2 per cent. The census total of 1921 is divisible into 247,003,293 (or over 77 per cent.) for British India, and 71,939,187 (or over 22 per cent.) for Indian States. India is not over-populated, for two-thirds of the people live on one-quarter of the area. In Burma, Assam, and elsewhere a much larger population might subsist. There were in 1921 33 towns with a population of over 100,000. Urban areas of over 5,000 people comprise only about 10 per cent. of the total population.

Caste.—Owing to the operation of the caste system India is broken up into a large number of mutually exclusive aggregates, the members of which are forbidden by an inexorable social law to marry outside the group to which they themselves belong. A caste may be defined as a collection of families, or groups of families, bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation. The boundary of a caste may be said to be fixed by the rule restricting intermarriage, but its social status depends on the occupation of its members and their habits in respect of diet. The chief castes are:—Sheikh (33,388,000), Brahman (14,255,000), Chamar (11,225,000), Ahir (9,032,000), Rajput (8,773,000), Burmese (7,827,000), Jat (7,375,000), Maratha (6,566,000).

Religions.—The population by religions in 1921 includes 216,734,586 Hindus (68 per cent. of the total), 68,735,233 Muhammadans (21 per cent.), 11,571,268 Buddhists (3·6 per cent.), nearly all in Burma, leaving nearly 7 per cent. for all other religions, including 4,754,064 Christians (seven-twelfths of whom are in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,238,803 Sikhs, 1,178,596 Jains (a decline), 101,778 Parsis, and 9,774,611 described as Primitive or Animists, who believe in magic and strive to propitiate impersonal forces. The Muhammadans, who are increasing faster than the Hindus, are infected with the caste system and other Hindu characteristics. The number of Indian Christians has increased nearly threefold since 1872.

Occupations.—Over 72 per cent. of the population was in 1921 dependent on pasture and agriculture. Industrial occupations support 33,000,000 persons, of whom nearly one-fourth are dependent on textile industries. The most important of these are industries connected with cotton, which employ nearly 6,500,000 persons, the majority of whom depend on hand-weaving. The public services support over 4,825,000 persons.

Sex.—Marriage is almost universal owing to religious obligations. The movement against infant marriage and enforced widowhood is gaining ground. There were in 1921 over 26,834,000 widows in India. The males outnumbered the females in 1921 in the proportion of 1,000 to 945.

Languages.—India has 222 vernacular languages, of extraordinary variety. The languages spoken by 316,056,000 persons in 1921 are grouped in seven families. The principal languages are Western Hindi (spoken by 96,714,000 persons), Bengali (49,295,000), Telugu (23,601,000), Marathi (18,798,000), Tamil (18,780,000), Punjabi (16,231,000), Rajasthani (12,681,000), after which come Oriya, Kanarese, Gujarati, Burmese, and Malayalam. Hindustani, a dialect of Hindi, has become the literary language of Hindustan, and is the *lingua franca* of India. English is understood by many.

LARGE CITIES WITH POPULATIONS EXCEEDING 110,000 (including Cantonments).

	In 1921.	In 1911.		In 1921.	In 1911.
Calcutta, including Suburbs and Howrah	1,327,547	1,272,279	Amritsar	160,218	152,756
Bombay City and Island	1,175,914	979,445	Allahabad	157,220	171,697
Madras City	526,911	518,660	Mandalay	148,917	138,299
Hyderabad	404,187	501,646	Nagpur	145,193	101,415
Rangoon	341,962	293,316	Srinagar	141,735	130,201
Delhi	304,420	232,837	Madura	138,894	135,115
Lahore	281,781	228,687	Bareilly	129,459	129,462
Ahmedabad	274,007	232,777	Meerut	122,609	116,631
Lucknow	240,566	252,114	Trichinopoly	120,422	123,512
Bangalore	237,496	189,485	Jaipur	120,207	137,098
Karachi	216,883	151,903	Patna	119,976	136,153
Cawnpore	216,436	178,557	Sholapur	119,581	61,345
Poona	214,796	188,701	Dacca	119,450	108,551
Benares	198,447	203,804	Surat	117,434	114,868
Agra	185,532	185,449	Ajmer	113,512	86,222

A Brief Sketch of Indian History.

ALEXANDER'S invasion of India (326 B.C.) is the first landmark of Indian history. A dim outline of earlier events can be traced from the evidences of race and language, from the traditions contained in ancient Indian literature, from accounts by later Greek and Chinese writers, and from coins and inscriptions. The oldest Indian books are supposed to date from about 1500 B.C.; they are written in Sanskrit, a language akin to Persian and to the principal European languages. The writers of these books were Aryans, a race which, as their traditions indicate, came into India from north of the Hindu Kush. They found in India, and conquered, a population of yellow-skinned type in the Himalayan districts, and a short, dark-skinned race, of low civilisation, in the rest of India. Of both these types there are still survivals. The religion and metaphysics of the Aryans are to be found in the *Vedas* and *Upanishads*; their epics, the *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, extol their mythical heroes; while in the *Code of Manu* we find a picture of Indian society, rather as the priestly caste of the day wished it to exist, than as it actually existed. The ascendancy of the Brahman priesthood over the soldier class of Kshetriyas is repre-

sented as fully established. The system of caste, originating in the attitude of the *Aryas* (kinsmen) to the dark and servile aborigines, generally prevails, and the people are organised in village communities. In the sixth century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Gautama, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died about 487 B.C. His supposed remains were discovered near Peshawar in 1909. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood. It prevailed widely from 250 B.C. to 350 A.D., but was never quite general, and existed side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. At length it lost ground, less through persecution than through a change in popular feeling; and before the twelfth century it had become practically extinct in India itself, though it still flourishes not only in Siam, China, and Japan, but also in Nepal, Burma, and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified.

According to Herodotus the twentieth satrapy

The latest principal publications relating to India, published in 1924, are:—Statistical Abstract, 1913-14 to 1923-24; Moral and Material Progress Report, 1924-25; Indian Budget for 1925-26 (H.C. 139); Home Accounts, 1923-24; Explanatory Memorandum regarding the Accounts and Estimates of 1925-26 (Cmd. 2498); Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure, 1924-25; Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act (H.C. 34); Bengal Criminal Law Amendment (Supplementary) Act, 1925; Report of Standing Joint Committee on Indian Civil Services Bill (H.C. 127); Allahabad Conspiracy Case (Cmd. 2309); Reforms Enquiry Committee (Cmd. 2360); Views of the Local Governments on the working of the Reforms (Cmd. 2361 and Cmd. 2362); Views of the Government of India regarding the Protocol for the Pacific settlement of International Disputes (Cmd. 2492); Report of the Indian Tariff Board regarding the increase of the duties on steel; Report of the Civil Justice Committee; Report of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee; Report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Accounts of 1923-24. They can be purchased through any Bookseller, or direct from H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2.

One-inch Ordnance Survey Maps are published by the Survey of India, and can be obtained from the India Office Sale Agents, Messrs. E. Stanford, Ltd., 12 to 14 Long Acre, London, W.C. 2 (1s. to 1s. 9d. each).

of Persia at one time included part of the north-west of India. Alexander (356 B.C.) did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river. At his death his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes (306 B.C.), has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Megasthenes describes the democratic village communities of the Punjab, speaks of the people as brave and truthful and adverse to litigation, and notes the absence of slavery. Asoka (272-231 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, whose edicts on stone pillars throw light upon this period, was a convert to Buddhism, which became the State religion. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of continuous authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China who visited the country between 399 and 695 A.D.

The influence of the Greek conquest was swept away by the Scythians, who poured in many waves, between about 165 B.C. and 320 A.D., over Northern India. Their inroads left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus. The sixth century was a period of confusion. The emperor Harsha (606-648), after many years of fighting, made himself master of Northern India, and ended his reign in piety and peace. From about 650 to 950 anarchy prevailed.

The Arab conquest of Persia, towards the middle of the seventh century, brought the successors of Muhammad to the Indus, and in N.W. India they made some temporary acquisitions; but three centuries were to pass before the foundations of a durable Muhammadan empire were laid. It was in 999 that Mahmud of Ghazni (in Afghanistan) began a long series of incursions into India, no fewer than fifteen expeditions taking place between 999 and 1027, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, while another ended in the capture of Somnath, in Kathiawar. The succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years; but their advance was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, whose memory is perpetuated by the Kutb Minar, near Delhi. The first Muhammadan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Muhammadan Mongols, or Moguls, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, but did not cross the Indus. During the reign of the last monarch of the Taghlak line, the famous Tamerlane (or Timur) burst into India at the head of a mighty host, captured and sacked Delhi in 1398, and laid waste a great part of Hindustan. A period of weak dynasties followed; frequent invasions from without, and general misrule and anarchy within, paved the way for larger conquests by the Mogul Emperors. In 1526 Babar, a direct descendant of Timur, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE, which at his death extended from the Oxus river in Central Asia to the borders of the Gangetic delta. His son, Humayun (1530-56), lost the whole of the territory conquered by Babar, but recovered a portion of it (including Delhi) shortly before his death. His victor was Sher Shah Sur, who reigned from 1540-1545. Akbar the Great, Humayun's son (1556-1605), spent a

long reign in firmly establishing the empire; at his death his dominions extended over Kabul, Kandahar, and all India north of the Nerbudda. Moreover, of the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Berar and Bidar were absorbed, and Bijapur and Golconda forced to pay tribute. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms. He was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men of his time were the Hindu, Todar Mall, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet. Jahangir (1605-27) received in 1616 Sir Thomas Roe, the ambassador of James I. Under Shah Jahan (1627-1658) the Mogul Empire reached the zenith of its glory. Many stately buildings, including the Taj Mahal at Agra, testify to his magnificence and taste. The close of Shah Jahan's reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. Aurangzeb (1658-1707) defeated and killed his brothers and kept his father a prisoner till death (1666). Aurangzeb had great ability and courage, but religious intolerance, distrust and dissimulation characterised his chequered career. His reign, in some respects splendid, ended in failure. He brought the Mogul Empire to its greatest extent by conquering and incorporating all India as far south as Tanjore. But from this time the decline of the empire began. Four sons disputed the right of succession, and Bahadur Shah (1707-12) secured the crown. After four short-lived emperors Muhammad Shah (1719-48), grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. His viceroys became rebellious, and so contributed to the success of the Mahrattas, who subdued the Deccan. About 1724 part of the Deccan became practically independent under Nizam-ul-Mulk (ancestor of the present Nizam). In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, captured Delhi, gave orders for a general slaughter of the inhabitants, and carried off enormous plunder. All the country west of the Indus was lost to the empire. On the death of Muhammad, the phantom rulers, Ahmad Shah (1748-1754) and Alamgir II. (1754-1759), occupied the throne, and were succeeded by Shah Alam (1759-1806), who came to terms with the British.

THE MAHRATTAS.—As the Moguls declined, the power of the Mahrattas increased. They were Hindus, and their country was in the Western Ghats, to the east of Bombay. The founder of their power was Sivaji (1627-1680), a chieftain of the family of Bhonsla, who became famous by his raids in the Deccan, and aimed at founding a Hindu kingdom. Balaji Vishwanath (1712-1720) Peishwa, or Prime Minister, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family, Sivaji's descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position. Under the Peishwas, aided by Scindia, Holkar, and the Gaekwar, who formed independent States about this time, the Mahrattas rapidly extended their territory and influence, conquering Gujarat, Malwa, Berar, and Orissa. Although they were severely defeated at Panipat in 1761 by Ahmad Shah, the Afghan invader, they remained for some time the first power in India, and were the most dangerous opponents of the English. Too often their rule degenerated into a system of organised plunder. With the Pindaris, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they became a scourge to the country. It was not until both Pindaris and Mahrattas were finally

overthrown in 1818 that India enjoyed the blessings of internal peace. The Mahratta empire, containing within itself the seeds of disintegration, was fated to bend before the superior sway of Europeans, who had gradually extended their power in India.

THE SIKHS.—The Punjab lay beyond the reach of the Mahrattas. There the decay of the Mogul empire gave the opportunity, not to a nation, but to a religious sect, united by military discipline, to establish territorial dominion. The founder of the Sikh religion was *Nanak Shah*, a Hindu reformer, born near Lahore in 1469. He preached the one God, purity of life, and abolition of caste. He had ten successors, named *gurus* or apostles, ending with *Govind Singh* (1708). The sect, though cruelly persecuted, survived, and gradually adopted a political organisation. It became a power under *Ranjit Singh* (1780-1839), who, revolting against the Afghan Amir, by whom he had been appointed Governor of Lahore, founded the kingdom of the Punjab. The powerful army he had organised brought on the collision with the British, and after two wars the Sikh kingdom was annexed, and became the province of the Punjab (1849).

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—From time immemorial the lucrative trade of Europe with India and the farther East has enormously enriched in turn each nation that has held it. In the 15th century it was mainly possessed by the Venetians on the European side, and by the Arabs on the Eastern side. The chief trading centres of the Arabs were Calicut, Ormuz, Aden, and Malacca. Seeing the large profits to be derived from this trade, the rising nations of Europe in the 15th century sought to obtain a share. Hence the ardour of the navigators who set out to discover an ocean route to India. The sea route round the Cape of Good Hope was discovered by Vasco da Gama, who anchored before Calicut in May, 1498. From that time until they lost their naval supremacy, a century later, the Portuguese enjoyed practically a monopoly of Indian trade. The first Portuguese viceroy, Francis of Almeida (1505-1509), established numerous factories and fortresses; while his successor, Alfonso de Albuquerque, captured Goa (1510), and extended the Portuguese dominion, notably on the Malabar coast. This dominion for 60 years from 1542 was tantamount to an entire regulation of the Asiatic coast trade with Europe from the Persian Gulf to Japan. It was stained by great cruelty. Up to the union of the crowns of Spain and Portugal in 1580 under Philip II., the Portuguese brought Indian products to Lisbon, whence the Dutch carried them to other parts of Europe. But when Philip II., on account of the Dutch revolt, shut Lisbon against them, the Dutch were driven to trade directly with the East. In 1602, by amalgamating existing trading companies, they formed "The Dutch East India Company," and the principal Portuguese settlements in the East were gradually captured. By 1661 the Portuguese held only those remnants of their Indian possessions which they still hold. The Dutch, who had some small trading factories, were in turn forced by the British to relax their hold on India. French and Danish East India Companies were established in 1601 and 1616 respectively. The latter achieved little, but, as will be seen directly, the French had a brief but brilliant period of influence in the middle of the 18th century.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—At the close of the 16th century the English became eager to share in the profits of Indian commerce. After some smaller ventures, the London East India Company was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth by royal charter on 31st December, 1600. There were 217 subscribers of the capital of £68,373, and the official title was "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies." A second charter in 1609 made the Company's privileges perpetual. The Portuguese resisted the new competitors, who nevertheless obtained a permanent footing at Surat after several stubborn engagements off Swally in 1612. In 1615 the British ambassador, Sir Thomas Roe, supported by the Emperor Jahangir, greatly improved the position of the Company. In 1639 the English acquired a strip of land on the east coast, built a factory there, fortified it, and named it Fort St. George; in 1653 this settlement of Madras became a Presidency. In Charles I.'s reign rival enterprises led to confusion and piratical excesses, but in 1657 co-operation and discipline were secured by the charter granted by Cromwell to a single company comprising the whole body of merchants. The charter was renewed by Charles II., in whose reign the Company enjoyed great prosperity. When, in 1662, Charles II. married Katharine of Braganza, a part of her dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay; in 1668 he transferred all his rights over it to the Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 Bombay replaced Surat as the seat of the western Presidency. Although in 1633 the Company had obtained certain treaty rights in Bengal from the Mogul, and in 1651 a factory had been established at Hooghly, yet in that part of India they held no territory as in Bombay and Madras. In 1688 the Muhammadan rulers forced them to abandon their settlement, but being invited to return, they laid, in 1690, amid swamp and jungle, the foundations of the Presidency of Fort William, which was destined to develop into the city of Calcutta. In 1693 a new charter was granted to the company. In 1698 a charter was granted to a rival company called "The English East India Company," to distinguish it from the old "London Company." After a brief period of conflict and trade losses, the rival companies came to terms in 1702; and in 1708 they were amalgamated under the title of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies."

When Great Britain engaged in war with France in 1744, the rival Companies of England and France came into collision, with the result that Madras was captured in 1746. Had Dupleix been well supported from home, he might have founded a French empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the utter defeat of the French army by Coote at Wandiwash in 1760, and in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French Company. Since then the territory retained by the French in India has been insignificant; and in it they are forbidden by treaty to hold any considerable military force. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive from Madras, and his victory at Plassey over the Nawab of Bengal in 1757 made British influence predominant.

Clive was appointed first Governor of Bengal in 1758. In 1760 he returned home, and in 1763 the English were again embroiled in Bengal, but completely defeated their opponents at Buxar (1764). In 1765 Clive (now Lord Clive) returned to Bengal as Governor, and before he left finally in 1767 he succeeded in reforming the services, in which great abuses existed. Owing to Clive's efforts, the Company in 1765 received from the Emperor at Delhi the *diwani* or fiscal administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, with the Northern Circars (Madras), and 25,000,000 people came under their government. Thus were laid the foundations of England's territorial dominion in India.

After an interval of misrule Warren Hastings (1772-85) was appointed Governor of Bengal, and in 1774 Governor-General, on the creation of that office under the Regulating Act of 1773. He vigorously reformed the revenue system and judicial procedure. Hastings was the first great administrative organiser of the British possessions. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of his Council. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy of the English. By repelling Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeating the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali, Hastings probably saved British India. On his return to England he was impeached on a number of charges, but acquitted.

The first administration of Lord Cornwallis (1786-93) was marked by a thorough reform of the Company's Civil Service, by the introduction of a permanent settlement of the land revenue, by a reform of the judicial system, and by the third Mysore War, in which he defeated Tipoo, the son and successor of Hyder Ali. The rule of Sir John Shore (1793-98) was uneventful.

The administration of the Marquess Wellesley (1798-1805) was distinguished by many important events. Tipoo, as hostile to the English as Hyder, was in 1798 in secret correspondence with the French, who were then dominant in the military councils of the Nizam and of Scindia, were established in Mauritius, and under Napoleon, then engaged in his Egyptian campaign, were aiming at a great Eastern Empire. Lord Wellesley saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tipoo, and the conquest and restoration of Mysore to a representative of the family of Hindu Rajas whom Hyder Ali had dethroned. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta confederacy, but led to the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, which curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and increased the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, Lord Wellesley developed, if he did not initiate, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which aimed at making the British the one paramount Power, while giving greater security than the balance of power attempted by his predecessors. Wellesley doubled the territories of the Company, and transformed a mercantile body into a political power with a preponderating influence throughout India. During the brief second administration of Lord Cornwallis (1805), and that of Sir G. Barlow (1805-7), Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances was reversed.

Lord Minto (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Punjab, Afghanistan, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively. On the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813 the monopoly of Indian trade was abolished.

Under the Marquess of Hastings (1814-23) a severe struggle with Nepal ended with the Treaty of Sagouli (1816), which still regulates India's relations with that State. The annexation in 1818 of the territory of the Mahratta Peishwa enlarged Bombay Presidency to its present dimensions. Lord Hastings in the same year crushed the marauding Pindaris of Central India, who had devastated the country in all directions. Reviving Lord Wellesley's policy of alliances, he settled on their existing basis the relations of the Supreme Power with the feudatory States of Rajputana and Central India. He encouraged education. Lord Amherst (1823-8) succeeded Lord Hastings. Encroachments on British districts by the King of Ava and his insolent refusal of all redress led to the first Burmese War, which cost 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave to India the provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam.

While Lord William Bentinck was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, educated natives were admitted more freely into the service of the Company, and various reforms were passed affecting education, the liberty of the Press, finance, and justice. The new charter of the East India Company in 1833 abolished the remaining monopoly of Chinese trade, introduced reforms in the constitution of the Indian Government, made the North-West Provinces a separate administration, and abolished the restrictions on the residence of British subjects in India. The resolution of Lord Auckland (1835-42) to support Shah Shuja against Dost Muhammad brought on the first Afghan War (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal retreat from Cabul. The administration of Lord Ellenborough (1842-44) saw the conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier and its annexation (1843). Lord Hardinge (1844-48) conducted in person the first Sikh War, and fought a series of severely contested battles, ending with Sohraon (1846).

Lord Dalhousie's administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted, after severe fighting, in the submission of the Sikhs and the annexation of the Punjab (1849). The second Burmese War (1852), deprived the King of Burma of Pegu. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of railways and the telegraph. He established cheap postage, promoted steam navigation with England *via* the Red Sea, and opened the Ganges Canal. His annexation policy was much criticised at home. It proceeded on the principle that British being preferable to native rule, gross misrule or a break in the natural succession justified, in the interest of the subject populations, the transfer of a native State to the British Government. In 1849 this "doctrine of lapse" was applied to Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi similarly became British territory; while on the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after repeated warnings to the tyrannical ruler of Oudh, that kingdom was also annexed, without bloodshed or fighting.

Earl Canning (1857-62), who succeeded Lord

Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace, but he was destined to face the greatest crisis that has threatened British rule in India. A mutiny of sepoys broke out on the 10th May, 1857, at Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, and the Central India campaign stand out among the stirring events of that momentous time. Although the control of Indian affairs was vested in the Cabinet through the Board of Control, the great mutiny was laid to the charge of the East India Company, whose eventful annals were brought to a close by the transfer of the entire administration of India to the Crown.

INDIA UNDER THE CROWN.—The "Act for the Better Government of India" established the authority of the Crown; and a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st Nov., 1858, announced the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." Legislative Councils were established. Lord Canning was succeeded in 1862 by Lord Elgin, who, however, died in Nov., 1863.

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence (1861-69) reformed the finances, which had been seriously burdened by the heavy military expenditure necessitated by the Mutiny. His administration was marked by the Bhutan War (1864) and by the terrible Orissa Famine of 1866. He encouraged irrigation.

Lord Mayo (1869-72) effected many administrative reforms, instituted State railways, promoted the construction of roads and canals, and inaugurated the system of provincial finance, which has since been extended.

During the tenure of office of Lord Northbrook (1872-76) the late King Edward VII., then Prince of Wales, visited India. The Viceroy devoted attention to finance and to famine relief. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of Baroda was deposed for misrule and disloyalty.

Lord Lytton's administration (1876-80) was made eventful by a terrible famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. In 1877 the Queen assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The peaceful term of the Marquess of Ripon (1880-84) was marked by the extension of local self-government, and by fiscal, judicial, educational, and other reforms.

His successor was the Marquess of Dufferin (1884-88). In 1885-6 occurred the Third Burmese War, by which Upper Burma with the Shan States was annexed. The N.W. frontier of Afghanistan was delimited, the frontier of India strengthened, and the army increased. The first Indian National Congress met in 1885.

The Marquess of Lansdowne (1888-94) continued his predecessor's policy of strengthening the army and consolidating British influence on the frontier. The Indo-Afghan boundary was defined, and a serious outbreak in Manipur was suppressed. He took the first step in currency reform by closing the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver. He reconstituted the Legislative Councils in 1892 by introducing a more popular element, and conferring a limited right of interpellation and criticism in financial matters.

The viceroyalty of Lord Elgin (1894-99) was full of events. In 1895 an outbreak in Chitral made necessary a large military expedition to relieve

the garrison. Plague broke out in 1896, and has raged more and less severely ever since. In 1896-7 an area of 307,000 sq. ms., with a population of 70 millions, was visited by a grievous famine. In 1897 the border tribes from Chitral to Baluchistan rose against the British garrisons. In the Tirah campaign that followed over 40,000 troops were employed. Several boundaries were settled under Lord Elgin, notably those with Russia on the Pamirs and with France on the Mekong. The frontiers of Afghanistan, Persia, and China were also defined. The general Customs tariff, abolished in 1882, was reimposed in 1894.

Lord Curzon (1899-1904 and 1904-5) succeeded Lord Elgin. In 1899 the pound sterling was made legal tender in India concurrently with the rupee, at the exchange of Rs. 15 to £1. In 1899-1900 occurred one of the worst famines on record, the tracts affected covering 475,000 sq. ms. with a population of 60 millions. Lord Curzon's term of office was a period of reform and reconstruction. He appointed Commissions of Inquiry on irrigation, railways, universities, agricultural banks, excise, and police, all of which suggested important reforms. He instituted agricultural banks and departments, and initiated legislation to free the cultivators from the money-lenders. The famine codes were amended. A new province, under the direct control of the Governor-General in Council, was created, called the North-West Frontier Province (1901). The Aden and the Perso-Afghan boundaries were delimited. An Imperial Cadet Corps of native princes and nobles was inaugurated. Educational policy was reviewed and reforms introduced. A much-needed reform of the police was undertaken. Lord Curzon also secured a perpetual lease of Berar from the Nizam. In 1904 a mission with a military escort proceeded to Tibet, and secured a favourable treaty. During Lord Curzon's absence in England for a few months in 1904 Lord Amthill occupied the post of Viceroy. Lord Curzon was reappointed in Dec., 1904. In 1905 the treaty with Afghanistan was renewed. The Viceroy reduced the dimensions of Bengal, and constituted a new province, called Eastern Bengal and Assam, by combining parts of Bengal with Assam. He carried out great reforms in the Army in conjunction with Lord Kitchener (appointed Commander-in-Chief in 1902), but, differing from certain proposals made by the latter, and finding that he lacked the support of the Home Government, he resigned (Aug., 1905).

Lord Minto succeeded in Nov., 1905. The Prince of Wales (now H.M. King George) made a tour in India during the winter of 1905-6. For some years after 1905 there was agitation among Bengalis owing to the partition of Bengal, and a Seditious Meetings Act was passed in Nov., 1907. In his Budget speech in 1907 the Secretary of State, Viscount Morley, foreshadowed important reforms in Indian administration, designed to associate the people more closely with the Government. He nominated two Indian members to his own Council, and an Indian member to the Governor-General's Council. He appointed Commissions to inquire into railways, into the possibilities of financial and administrative decentralisation, and into the conditions of factory labour, and action was taken on their reports. In 1908 the unrest in Bengal assumed an anarchical character. To mark the fiftieth anniversary of the transfer of India to the Crown a royal proclamation was

issued in Nov., 1908, promising extended self-government. Owing to the continued unrest in 1909 and 1910, a Press Act, to control printing presses, was passed.

Lord Hardinge succeeded in Nov., 1910. The Indian Legislative Council in June, 1911, prohibited indentured emigration from India to Natal after 1 July, 1912, and a new Seditious Meetings Act was passed. A great Durbar was held at Delhi on 12 December, 1911, by H.M. King George, to announce his Coronation. On this occasion the King-Emperor also made announcements of new and far-reaching steps in Indian policy, viz., the transfer of the seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi, and the creation of a Governorship for the presidency of Bengal, of a Lieut.-Governorship for Bihar, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. Delhi was chosen as the capital on geographical, historical, and political grounds. The provincial changes involved a partial rescission of the partition of Bengal and the abolition of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, created in 1905. Bengal as reconstituted is a compact Bengali-speaking province, placed under a Governor in Council. A new province, Bihar and Orissa, was formed, including Chota-Nagpur and the Sambalpur district. Assam again became a separate province, under a Chief Commissioner. The reconstituted provinces came into existence on 1 April, 1912. In pursuance of recommendations by the Decentralisation Commission, enhanced powers in respect of appointments and expenditure were granted to local governments having a quasi-permanent provincial settlement. Moreover, greater permanency was arranged for in financial settlements with the provinces, the control of the Government of India being relaxed. In Dec., 1912, the Viceroy took formal possession of the new headquarters at Delhi. The State entry was marred by an attempt on the life of the Viceroy. The outbreak of *The Great War* in August, 1914, was the signal for an outburst of loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor on the part of the princes and peoples of India. Practically all the ruling chiefs placed their military forces and the resources of their states at the disposal of the Government.

Following on the outbreak of war serious disturbances were started in the Punjab and elsewhere by emigrants returning from Canada and the United States imbued with revolutionary ideas. Order was restored as a result of measures taken under the Defence of India Act, which was passed in March, 1915. Several tribal risings on the North-West Frontier were promptly and rigorously suppressed. Lord Hardinge's term of office as Viceroy was extended from November, 1915, to March, 1916. The Viceroy announced in March, 1916, that it had been decided eventually to abolish the system of indentured emigration from India. Lord Hardinge put forward proposals for post-war constitutional reforms.

Lord Chelmsford succeeded in April, 1916. The year 1917 was marked by certain symptoms of unrest and the development of an agitation for constitutional changes towards self-government, or, in its extreme form, "Home Rule for India."

The Public Services Commission, appointed during Lord Hardinge's administration, reported. Three leading Indians attended the Imperial War Cabinet. Action was taken against the Mahsuds

and Mohmands on the North-West Frontier. The Lahore and Burma conspiracy trials were concluded and the leaders sentenced.

Towards the end of 1917 the Secretary of State visited India in connexion with a development of constitutional progress. The year 1918 was marked by some symptoms of unrest; the Rowlatt Committee, appointed in 1917, reported, and revealed evidence of the association of the Bengal seditionists with German plots; anti-Moslem riots broke out in Berar, and Muhammadans organised agitation leading to disturbances in Madras and Calcutta. The operations against the Marris were closed. The Bombay Government took the first steps towards obligatory primary education; a policy of more complete local self-government was decided on by the Government of India. The Home Rule League continued its activities. The influenza epidemic spread to India, and it is estimated that over 12 million deaths in British India and Indian States resulted. The Industrial Commission, appointed in 1916, issued a report. In 1919 a bill was introduced into Parliament embodying the proposals of the "Montagu-Chelmsford Joint Report," and eventually passed. During the year considerable distress occurred in consequence of the partial failure of the 1918 autumn crops throughout Northern India and the Peninsula, and relief measures were undertaken. Serious disturbances in the Punjab and Delhi, resulting in many deaths, followed on a "passive resistance" movement, inaugurated by Mr. Ghandi against the "Rowlatt" Bills, introduced by the Government of India, on the recommendation of the "Rowlatt" Committee, for renewing some of the powers which the Government had provided themselves during the War to deal with sedition. The movement spread to Bombay, and the local government was forced to deport Mr. Horniman, the Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*. The murder of the Amir and the subsequent events in Afghanistan were followed by an inroad of Afghans and some frontier tribes into India, necessitating prompt military action by the Government of India. The "Sadler" Commission on the Calcutta University reported during the year, and made drastic proposals for recasting the Indian secondary and university educational system. Noteworthy features in the progress of India during the year were the appointment of an Indian, Lord Sinha, as Under-Secretary of State for India in the Home Government, and the representation of India at the Peace Conference by two Indians, H.H. the Maharajah of Bikanir and Lord Sinha. The policy underlying the Government of India Act, 1919, mainly based on the recommendations of the "Montagu-Chelmsford" Report, viz., the increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Administration, with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government, was carried forward a further stage in 1920 by the Home Parliament, which, by rules, laid down the details of the constitution of the new Central and Provincial Governments (see pp. 582 and 585). One section of the India Home Rule for India party, dissatisfied with the Act, threatened non-co-operation with the Government in the future working of the reforms, and with the assistance of some Muhammadans, Mr. Gandhi, a Hindu, commenced a movement to carry out the threat, but the support of the "Moderate" wing of the party, including that of Mrs. Besant,

was given to the Government. A prominent and distinguished Indian, Lord Sinha, was designated as the first Governor of Bihar and Orissa. The Amir's representatives visited India and discussed with officers of the Indian Government the possibility of a resumption of more friendly relations. Bolshevik propaganda created an unhealthy political atmosphere in some quarters. Fighting with the Mahsuds on the North-West frontier continued throughout the year, in consequence of which the Viceroy announced Government's intention to occupy Central Waziristan, and to continue the railway from Jamrud towards the Khyber. Unrest, due in some measure to labour trouble, evidenced by an unprecedented number of strikes, and partly to unsatisfied political aspirations, was prevalent during the year. Government, in pursuance of its policy of making India commercially more self-supporting, instituted several inquiries into various trades and industries, and appointed a committee to inquire as to whether the adoption of a system of preferential tariffs would be beneficial. Further steps towards employing more largely Indians in the various Government services and for the improvement of conditions of service and pay of both European and Indian members of the same were taken. Several large works programmes were sanctioned. The recommendation of the Exchange and Currency Committee for the linking of the rupee to gold and the adoption of an exchange rate equivalent to one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign, i.e., an exchange rate of Rs. 10 to the £, was adopted. With a view to increasing banking facilities steps were taken to establish a large Imperial Bank. A *High Commissioner for India* in London, with a separate establishment, responsible to the Government of India for certain agency work, previously performed by the India Office, was appointed. The Army in India and the Medical Services Committees respectively reported. The Army in India Committee attempted to determine the part to be played by the Army in India in a scheme of Imperial Defence and to analyse the steps which must be taken to make the Army, both in its administration and its personnel, more efficient and more attractive to the right type of soldiers.

In January, 1922, the new Indian Legislature, Provincial Councils, and the Chamber of Princes, were inaugurated by the Duke of Connaught.

Lord Reading succeeded in April, 1922. The battle between constitutionalism and revolution continued. Unrest, riots, agrarian disturbances, strikes, and movements designed to embarrass the Government were prevalent. A conflict between Sikhs at Nanakana resulted in many deaths. Mr. Gandhi, the Ali brothers, and their associates, continued to advocate non-co-operation with the Government and boycott of the reforms. The utterances of the Ali brothers forced Government to order their arrests. The Moplahs, Muhammadan fanatics of Malabar, resisted the ordinary processes of law, and a widespread outbreak of violence ensued, directed against Government, civil officers, and Hindus, forced the authorities to take strong military measures for its suppression. Frontier disturbances and fighting continued. Failure of the crops in some parts necessitated the opening of relief works. The deficit in the Budget, due mainly to war commitments, compelled Government to impose

additional taxation. Special missions were sent to Afghanistan and Tibet. The Railway Committee reported and recommended drastic changes, including the termination of the system of management of railways by Government companies domiciled in England. The Jails Committee reported, and Government announced its intention to abolish the Andamans penal settlement. Large development and irrigation schemes were sanctioned.

In November the Prince of Wales visited India. In 1922 the battle between constitutional and unconstitutional agitation proceeded. The Government avoided any excessive severity *vis-à-vis* the movement, but arrested Mr. Gandhi, who was sentenced to six years' imprisonment. Attempts were made to secure greater powers for the Indian legislature, for the immediate abolition of the distinction between votable and non-votable items in the Budget, and for the submission of the whole Budget to the vote of the Assembly. A Committee was appointed with a view to making retrenchments and securing economy in the national expenditure. The Budget showed a deficit necessitating additional taxation. The Government found it necessary to give to Ruling Princes some measure of protection against attacks in the Press, and the Indian States (Protection against disaffection) Bill was brought forward in the Legislature, but leave to introduce it was refused. Lord Reading decided to make use of the special powers vested in the Governor-General under the Government of India Act, and, as the passage of the Bill was, in his judgment, essential for the interests of British India, certified it under section 67A of the Government of India Act.

The Fiscal Commission (Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, President) reported and made the following recommendations:—The adoption of a policy of protection; the constitution of an advisory Tariff Board to investigate the claims of particular industries; a more industrial bias to be given to primary education; provision of opportunities for the training of Indian apprentices; development of organisations for increasing the mobility of labour; legislation against dumping; precautions against imports from a country in which the exchange is seriously depreciated, and against any system of export bounties granted by foreign countries; measures for meeting complaints against the railway rates policy and coastal rates; and consideration of the possibility of legislation against shipping rebates. The principles recommended for the guidance of the Tariff Board, as regards an industry claiming protection, are: (1) that it possesses natural advantages; (2) that without the help of protection it is not likely to develop at all, or not so rapidly as is desirable; (3) that it will eventually be able to face competition without protection. Industries essential for national defence should be adequately protected; raw materials and industrial machinery should ordinarily be admitted free and partly manufactured goods, used in Indian industries, should be taxed as lightly as possible; the taxation of articles to which protectionist considerations do not apply should be regulated in accordance with the financial needs of the country. The existing cotton excise duty was condemned; the British Government should announce its intention of allowing the Government of India and the Indian Legislature to decide what action

is necessary, in the interests of India. Export duties should be moderate and imposed only for revenue purposes, and only on articles in which India has a monopoly or semi-monopoly. The advantages of recognising the principles of Imperial Preference were pointed out, but their application should be governed by certain principles, viz. :—the approval of the Legislature, no diminution of the protection required by Indian industries, and no economic loss to India after taking into account the economic gain from preference granted by the United Kingdom. In the case of other parts of the British Empire, the principle of reciprocity should be followed. No obstacle should be raised to the free inflow of foreign capital, but Government monopolies and concessions should be granted only to companies registered and incorporated in India, with a rupee capital, having a reasonable proportion of Indian directors, and affording facilities for training Indian apprentices.

A minority of the Commission, consisting of the President and four Indian members, considered that immediate steps should be taken to adopt an intense policy of industrialism, and that any discrimination necessary in the interests of the consumers must be decided by the Government of India and the Legislature. Imperial preference cannot be accepted until India has attained responsible Government, but Indian opinion might be inclined to accept the immediate application of Imperial preference provided India were placed at once on the same footing as the self-governing Dominions in the matter. Even under the present political status of India matters might be arranged to bring about in practice the position which the Dominions enjoy, by arranging that the power of initiating, granting, &c., Imperial preference should vest in the non-official members of the Legislature. Negotiations might be opened with the Dominions on the basis of reciprocity, and on condition that the right of the Indian people to a status of complete equality is recognised.

The Hon. V. Srinivasa Sastri visited the Dominions, as a representative of the Government of India, to discuss with the leaders of political thought the disabilities of Indians in the self-governing Dominions. In external affairs the subject uppermost in the minds of the Indian people was the revision of the Treaty of Sèvres. There was peace on the tribal frontier except in Waziristan. Some of the Wazir and Mahsud tribal sections entered into satisfactory engagements. The Government of India engaged in attempts to arrive at a better understanding with the Union of South Africa regarding the recommendations of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission. The machinery of the Legislature was extended by the appointment of advisory Standing Committees for the various departments. Twenty-three Acts and Regulations supplementing the criminal law were repealed. The Assembly agreed to the proposal to devote 150 crores of rupees (£100,000,000) to the rehabilitation of railways during the next five years. A Central Advisory Board for Railways was established.

In 1923 Burma was constituted a Governor's Province. A Royal Commission, with Lord Lee of Fareham as Chairman, was appointed to consider and report on the organisation and general conditions of the Superior Civil Services of India. The "Inchcape" Retrenchment Com-

mittee, appointed in 1922, reported and recommended a total reduction in the Budget of Rs. 10½ crores (£12,833,000 at 15 rupees to the £), the largest cuts being in military expenditure (Rs. 10½ crores = £7,000,000), railways (Rs. 4½ crores = £3,000,000), posts and telegraphs (Rs. 137 lakhs = £913,000). The Government proposed to raise the salt tax. Its proposals were defeated in the Assembly, whereupon Lord Reading certified the Bill under the provisions of section 67B of the Government of India Act as essential for the interests of British India. The Government accepted the principle of Protection but declared that it should be applied with discrimination; hitherto the Indian tariff had been a revenue tariff. A trade Convention was concluded with Afghanistan. A Bill was passed providing for the removal of existing racial distinctions in the criminal procedure applicable to Indians and non-Indians. The new frontier policy was further developed by the completion of various roads for mechanical transport within Waziristan and along the Derajat border: Jandola and Razmak were held by regular troops pending the completion of this road programme. The question of the status of Indians in Kenya excited much interest and controversy. After full consideration His Majesty's Government decided on the adoption of a communal system of representation. Whilst on three points decisions favourable to Indians were pronounced, the policy of the Home Government on others conflicted with the views of the Government of India and the aspirations of Indians, and demands were made in the Indian Legislature for retaliatory measures. The Secretary of State (Viscount Peel), the Maharajah of Alwar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru represented India at the Imperial Conference, at which a Resolution was passed recommending each Dominion of the Empire concerned to set up a Commission to consider, in conjunction with a Commission of equal number from India, how far the principle laid down by the Imperial Conference of 1921 that Indians lawfully resident overseas should not suffer derogation of rights of citizenship, had been given effect to and to what extent it could be further applied. Demands for the expansion of the Indian Constitution were made in the Indian Legislature, but the Secretary of State declined to submit the question to Parliament, on the ground that the experience of the working of the new Constitution had not yet been adequately tested. In 1923-24 the elections for the Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Councils were held. The total electorate was 990,979 for the Legislative Assembly and 5,810,345 for eight Provincial Councils. The Swarajists obtained a majority in the Central Provinces and increased their numbers in nearly all the other Provincial Councils and in the Legislative Assembly. When the new Councils met Government proposals were blocked and the Governor-General was again forced to "certify" the Budget after it had been rejected in the Legislative Assembly. In the Central Provinces and Bengal the Governors were compelled, in consequence of the opposition, to take over all the "transferred" subjects from the Indian Ministers. Conspiracies and methods of violence to further political aims were revived during the year, and the Bengal Government was given special powers to deal with violent crime. The Punjab was greatly disturbed by the

Sikh invasion of the Nabha State. The Royal Commission on the Superior Civil Services, appointed in 1923, reported and recommended financial improvements for the Indian Civil and other Services, the estimated cost of which for the first year is nearly 100 lakhs of rupees. Further Indianisation of the Services was recommended, viz., 60 per cent. of Indians in the Indian Civil Service as compared with 39 per cent. at present, in the Police 50 per cent., and in the Forests Services 75 per cent. During the year a Legislative Council was set up in Coorg.

Early in 1925, the Swarajist leader, Mr. Das, repudiated the policy of violence, but asked in return for the cessation of "repressive" measures. A committee was appointed to enquire into the difficulties arising from or inherent in the working of the Constitution, and recommended many alterations, particularly that the control of the Secretary of State should be relaxed in purely Indian matters. The terms of reference did not, however, extend to the larger question of a complete revision of the Constitution, contemplated in Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of 1918, after the lapse of 10 years. The Viceroy came home to confer with the Home Government, and on his return to India announced the decision that the moment for such an enquiry had not arrived. The political situation was somewhat confused by the sudden death of the Swarajist leader, Mr. Das, who was succeeded by Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta Das. The first railway electrification scheme in India was inaugurated in Bombay, and in Madras the Mettur-Cauvery irrigation project, by which 300,000 acres will be brought under irrigation, was commenced. The Government extended the policy of protection by granting a bounty on steel manufactured in India. In Bombay the mill-hands struck against a reduction of wages, and Government was asked by the mill-owners to repeal the cotton excise duty. The Khyber Pass Railway, 27 miles in length, from Jamrud—some three miles from the entrance of the Pass—to Landi Kotal, on the Afghan border, was opened.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—Legislation for India in England is chiefly of a constitutional or financial character. *The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General, a Council of five members, and a supreme court with a chief judge, was the first statute that recognised the East India Company as a ruling body. Pitt's *India Act* (1784) left the business and most of the patronage to the Court of Directors, but gave the supreme civil and military authority to a Board of Control, whose president represented India in the House of Commons. In 1793 the Company's charter was renewed; in 1813, on a further renewal of the charter, the trade of India was thrown open; while on the next renewal in 1833 the Company's monopoly of the China trade was abolished, and they became a non-commercial governing body. In 1853 the Company's charter was renewed for the last time, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to competition. By "An Act for the Better Government of India" (1858), all the territories governed by the East India Company were transferred to the Crown, and all the powers exercised by the Company and the Board of Control were vested in the Secretary of State for India, assisted by a Council. Under this Act, as amended by Acts of 1889, 1907, 1915

and 1919, at least one-half of the members of Council must have served in India for 10 years, and must not have left India more than 5 years prior to their appointment. The number of members may be 12 and must not be less than 8, and is at present 8. Their term of office is now 5 years, with power of extension. There are now 3 Indian members. In 1877 (under the Royal Titles Act) Queen Victoria assumed the title of Empress of India. By the Indian Councils Act (1909) the imperial and provincial Legislative Councils were enlarged, their powers of interpellation and criticism enhanced, and the elective element extended, special provision being made for the representation of landholders, the professional classes, Muhammadans, and European and Indian traders and planters. The executive councils of Madras and Bombay were increased in size, and power was given to constitute executive councils in provinces under Lieut.-Governors. The Government of India Act (1912) created a Governor of Bengal, established an Executive Council for Bihar and Orissa, and authorised the creation of legislative councils in provinces under Chief Commissioners. The Indian High Courts Act (1911) empowered the Government of India to increase the number of High Court judges from 15 to 20, to establish new High Courts, and to appoint temporary judges. An Act to consolidate the Imperial Legislation relating to the Government of India was passed in 1915. The Government of India Act, 1919, confers on provinces a larger measure of independence of the Government of India; it distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature; it provides for the devolution of authority in respect of provincial subjects to local governments, for the allocation of revenues to those governments and for the use under the authority of the Governor-General in Council of the agency of local governments in relation to central subjects; it provides for the transfer of some provincial subjects to the administration of the Governor acting with Ministers. It gives borrowing powers to local governments. It lays down that the major provinces shall be governed, in relation to reserved subjects, by a Governor in Council, and in relation to transferred subjects by a Governor acting with Ministers, appointed from among the elected Members of the local legislative Council. It confers extended powers on local legislatures. For the Supreme or Central Government, it provides that the Legislature shall consist of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly. It provides for the appointment of an Auditor-General and a Public Services Commission on India. A Statutory Commission is to be appointed 10 years after the commencement of the Act for the purpose of enquiring as to the desirability of a further extension of the principle of self-government in India.

INDIAN LAW.—The law administered in the Indian courts consists mainly of: (1) The enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils (imperial and provincial) and of the bodies that preceded them; (2) statutes of the British Parliament applicable to India; (3) the Hindu and Muhammadan laws of inheritance and domestic law; (4) the customary law affecting particular castes and races.

The Government of India.

EMPEROR OF INDIA—H.I.M. GEORGE V.

Secretary of State—The Right Hon. Earl of Birkenhead, P.C.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA is the head of the Indian Administration in England, and as a member of the Cabinet he is solely responsible to, and represents the supreme authority of, Parliament. Subject to the provisions of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder, the Secretary of State can impose his orders on the Government of India. In matters requiring secrecy (*e.g.*, foreign policy and the affairs of Indian States) the Secretary of State can act on his own authority without consulting his Council, and in most other matters can overrule the majority of his Council. Indian Government business in England is transacted at the India Office and at the office of the High Commissioner for India (*see p. 197*).

The King-Emperor appoints the Governor-General, the Governors of the 9 major Provinces (Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma), the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of the Executive Councils of the Governor-General and of Governors, and the Judges of the High Courts. The term of these appointments, except judgeships, is usually 5 years.

Subject to the Secretary of State's direction, the supreme executive authority in India, in both civil and military affairs, is the Governor-General in Council. The Governor-General's Executive Council now contains 7 members including the Commander-in-Chief (three of whom must have served in India 10 years), as well as himself. Ordinarily, the opinion of the majority prevails, but the Governor-General is empowered in special circumstances to overrule the majority. In accordance with the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules thereunder, the *Indian Legislature* consists of the Governor-General and two Chambers, viz., the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly (*see p. 58a* as to their constitution). Except as otherwise provided by or under the Act, a Bill is not deemed to have been passed unless agreed to by both Chambers. The Act confers powers on the Governor-General of securing essential legislation in emergencies, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council; of returning Bills for reconsideration, and of vetoing proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of British India. The Indian Budget is submitted to both Chambers, and is voted on by the Legislative Assembly except in regard to certain specified heads, but the Governor-General in Council can act, notwithstanding a refusal or reduction of grants, where essential to the discharge of his responsibilities, and he may authorise expenditure necessary for the safety and tranquillity of British India or any part thereof. Differences of opinion between the two Chambers may be referred for decision by the Governor-General to a joint meeting of members of both Chambers appointed for the purpose. Although the Government does not command a majority in the Indian Legislature, it is necessarily given the power to reject adverse votes, since its responsibility is not to the Indian Legislature, but to Parliament.

The seat of the Supreme Government is at Delhi, the summer headquarters being still at Simla.

Business is conducted by 9 Departments—Finance, Foreign and Political, Home, Legislative, Commerce, Industries and Labour, Education, Health and Lands, Army, and Railway. Each Department is in the charge of a Secretary to Government (the Foreign and Political Department has both a Foreign and a Political Secretary), and is under the care of a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his Council. The Governor-General himself superintends the Foreign and Political Department. The *Finance Department* deals with public accounts, loans, taxation, opium, currency, banking, mints, &c. The *Foreign and Political Department* conducts relations with external politics, relations with Foreign States, frontier tribes, relations with Indian States and Feudatories within the limits of India, and, through its Political Residents and Agents in the various Indian States, supervises their administration and regulates their relations with the paramount Power. The Political Residents in the Persian Gulf and Muscat look after the commercial and political interests of India in those quarters. The *Home Department* deals with the internal politics, civil service, judicial affairs, prisons, police, &c. The Legal Member of Council takes charge of Government Bills in connexion with the *Legislative Department*. The department of *Commerce* deals with trade and shipping, ports, &c. The department of *Industries and Labour* deals with industries, stores, labour, public works, post-office, telegraphs, civil aviation, communications, irrigation, factories, &c. The Army is under the *Army Department*, of which the Commander-in-Chief has charge in Council. The *Education, Health and Lands Department* has the control of education, local government, sanitation, land revenue and surveys, agriculture, famine, meteorology, forests, foodstuffs, &c. Railway administration is entrusted to a *Railway Department*, which is in the charge of the Commerce Member of Council.

British India is divided into 15 *Local Governments and Administrations*, viz.:—Under Governors, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, still termed Presidencies, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma; under Chief Commissioners, who are under the immediate authority of the Governor-General in Council, the North-West Frontier Province, British Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

The Governors of Madras, Bombay and Bengal are permitted to communicate direct with the Secretary of State.

The unit of administration throughout British India is the District, the executive head of which is the District Officer, called Collector-Magistrate or Deputy-Commissioner, as the case may be. In subordination to a Commissioner, who corresponds direct with the Provincial Government,

he has control in every department of administration, and is the responsible head of his jurisdiction. There are 273 Districts in British India.

There are separate *High Courts* for both civil and criminal cases in Madras, Bombay, Bengal,

Bihar and Orissa, and in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma. Appeals may be carried to the English Privy Council. The Central Provinces, Berar, Oudh, Sind, and the North-West Frontier Province have each a *Judicial Commissioner's Court*.

CONSTITUTION OF THE TWO CHAMBERS OF THE INDIAN LEGISLATURE.

The Council of State (inaugurated in 1921).

President, Sir Henry Moncreiff Smith, C.I.E.

(Rs. 5,000 for 8 months and Rs. 3,000 for 1 month.)

Members elected by constituencies to represent :	In									Total.
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Burma.	Assam.	
Non-Muhammadans	4	3	3	3	1	2	...	...	1	17
Muhammadans.....	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	10
European Commerce .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Sikhs .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
General Population.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2†	1	...	3
Total, elected.....	5	6	6	5	4	3	2†	2	1	34†
Total, nominated *										25
Grand Total.....										59

* Of whom 16 are officials.

† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

The Legislative Assembly (elected 1923).

President, Vithalbhai Javerbhai Patel.

(Rs. 5,000 for 6 months and Rs. 3,000 for 6 months.)

Members elected by constituencies to represent :	In											Total.
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces.	Assam.	Burma.	Delhi.	Ajmer-Merwara.	
Non-Muhammadans ...	10	7	6	8	3	8	4	2	...	...	...	48
Muhammadans	3	4	6	6	5	3	1	1	...	...	...	30
Europeans .....	...	2	3	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	9
Landholders.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	7
Indian Commerce....	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sikhs .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Non-Europeans .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
General population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Total, elected	16	16	17	16	12	12	6	4	4	1	1	105
Total, nominated*												39*
Grand Total.....												144

* Of whom 25 are officials.

† Including one nominated as the result of an election in Berar.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, DELHI.

[Indian salaries are the substantive salaries (excluding allowances) stated in rupees per mensem.]

<i>Viceroy and Governor-General</i> , His Excellency the Right Hon. Rufus Daniel Isaacs, Earl of Reading, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., b. 1860, (assumed charge April, 1921)	per mensem Rs.20,900
<i>Viceroy Designate</i> , The Rt. Hon. E. F. L. Wood.	
<i>Private Secretary</i> , Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., C.B.E.	Rs.2,750
<i>Military Secretary</i> , Col. R. B. Worgan, C.S.I., C.V.O., D.S.O.	
<i>Comptroller of the Household</i> , Lt.-Col. W.W. Muir, M.V.O., O.B.E., 1 15th Sikh, allice.	(Rs.500-700) + r. pay.
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> , Capt. R. Burton, Coldstream Guards; Capt. H. L. Mostyn-Owen, 19th K.G.O. Lancers; Capt. D. B. Daly, Royal Horse Guards; Capt. T. M. Lunham, 17th Q.V.O. Poona Horse; Lt. J. D. Gage-Brown, Somerset L.I.; Lt. G. R. E. Blois, Scots Guards. <i>Indian Aides-de-Camp</i> , Subadar Major (Hon. Lieut.) Gulab Shah, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.E., 10th Baluch Regt.; Risaldar Major Jafar Husain.	
<i>Surgeon, Lieut.-Col. J. Norman Walker</i>	Rs.2,100
<i>Commandant, Governor-General's Bodyguard</i> , Major E. G. Atkinson, 15th Lancers.	
<i>Adjutant, Governor-General's Bodyguard</i> , Capt. R. T. Lawrence, M.C., 4th (D.C.O.) Hodson's Horse.	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

<i>Members</i> . General Field-Marshal Sir William R. Birdwood, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commander-in-Chief in India (1925)	Rs.8,333
Sir A. Muddiman, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Home); Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Habibullah, Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Kt. (Education, Health, and Lands); Sir C. A. Innes, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Railways and Commerce); Sir B. P. Blackett, K.C.B. (Finance); Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (Industries and Labour); Satish Ranjan Das (Law)	each Rs.6,667

RESIDENTS.

<i>Hyderabad</i> , W. P. Barton, C.S.I., C.I.E.; <i>Mysore</i> , S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E.; <i>Persian Gulf</i> , Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E. (each Rs.4,000); <i>Kashmir</i> , Sir John Wood, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; <i>Burda</i> , E. H. Kealy; <i>Waziristan</i> , E. B. Howell, C.S.I., C.I.E. (offg.); <i>Gwalior</i> , L. M. Crump, C.I.E.	each Rs.3,000
<i>BRITISH ENVOY TO NEPAL</i> , W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E.	Rs.3,000
<i>H.E.M.'S CONSUL-GENERAL AND AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, KHORASAN</i> , Capt. E. T. R. Weekham	Rs.3,000

HOME DEPARTMENT.

<i>Secretary</i> , J. Crerar, C.S.I., C.I.E.	Rs.4,000
<i>Joint Secretary</i> , H. Tomkinson, C.I.E.	Rs.3,000
<i>Deputy Secretary</i> , T. Sloan	Rs.1,000-2,550
<i>Director, Intelligence Bureau</i> , D. Petrie, C.I.E., C.V.O., O.B.E.	Rs.3,000

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

<i>Political Secretary</i> , J. P. Thompson, C.S.I.	Rs.4,000
<i>Foreign Secretary</i> , Sir Denis Bray, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.	Rs.4,000
<i>Deputy Secretaries</i> , K. S. Fitze (Rs.2,000); Major A. E. B. Parsons, D.S.O., O.B.E.	Rs.1,700
<i>Under Secretary</i> , Khan Sahib Muhammad Iman-ul-Hak	Rs.1,080
<i>Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian State Forces</i> , Major-General E. A. Fagan, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.	

AGENTS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

<i>Central India</i> , R. I. R. Glancy, C.S.I., C.I.E.; <i>Rajputana</i> , Lt.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson, C.I.E.; <i>Baluchistan</i> , see p. 591; <i>North-West Frontier Province</i> , see p. 590; <i>States of Western India</i> , C. C. Watson, C.I.E. (each Rs.4,000); <i>Punjab States</i> , Lt.-Col. H. B. St. John, C.I.E., C.B.E.; <i>Madras States</i> , C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E.	each Rs.3,000
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FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDINARY BRANCH.

<i>Secretary</i> , A. C. McWatters, C.I.E.	Rs.4,000
<i>Deputy Secretary</i> , P. R. Rau (offg.)	Rs.2,000
<i>Currency, Controller of</i> , H. Denning, Rs.3,000-3,500	
<i>Auditor-General</i> , Sir Frederic Gauntlett, K.B.E., C.I.E.	Rs.5,000
<i>Revenue, Central Board of: Members and Joint Secretaries</i> , A. R. Loftus Tottenham, C.I.E.; A. H. Lloyd (Rs.3,000-3,500). <i>Secretary</i> , V. S. Sundaram	Rs.1,660

MILITARY FINANCE BRANCH.

<i>Financial Adviser</i> , A. F. L. Brayne, C.I.E.	Rs.3,250
<i>Deputy Financial Advisers</i> , Lt.-Col. R. Prince, O.B.E., Lt.-Col. S. G. V. Ellis, D.S.O., Lt.-Col. A. G. Murray, Lt.-Col. W. V. Richards	Rs.1,000-2,250
<i>Military Accountant-General</i> , Col. A. W. Daldy, O.B.E.	

MINTS.

<i>Mint Masters</i> , Lt.-Col. G. H. Willis, C.I.E., M.V.O., Capt. A. J. Ransford (offg.) (Calcutta) (Rs.2,000-200-3,000); Major R. E. Stace (Bombay)	Rs.2,000-200-3,000
<i>Assay Master, Bombay and Calcutta Mints</i> , Major W. J. Kennedy-Mirards	Rs.1,400-80-1,800

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, E. Burdon, C.I.E.Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, G. M. Young.....Rs.2,250

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Director, Capt. E. J. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O.,
A.D.C., R.I.M.Rs.2,800
Deputy Director, Capt. E. W. Huddleston, C.I.E.,
C.B.E.Rs.1,900
Commander, Bombay Dockyard, Comdr. A. G.
Kinch, D.S.O.Rs.1,100
Chief Constructor, Bombay Dockyard, E. P.
Newnham, C.I.E.
Chief Engineer, Bombay Dockyard, Eng.-Capt.
F. B. Phillips, O.B.E.Rs.1,550

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Secretary, R. L. Corbett, C.S.I., C.I.E.Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, N. J. Roughton.....Rs.2,250
Assistant Secretaries, Rai Bahadur S. N. Banerji,
Rai Sahib L. Sen. (offg.)Rs.1,000-1,250
Actuary, H. G. W. Meikle.....Rs.2,000
Director-General of Commercial Intelligence,
C. G. FrekeRs.1,300-2,250
Indian Tariff Board: President, G. Rainy, C.S.I.,
C.I.E.
Memoirs, V. G. Kale, P. P. Ginwala.
Secretary, G. C. F. Ramsden.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary, L. Graham, C.I.E.Rs.4,000
Joint Secretary, W. T. M. Wright, C.I.E. Rs.3,000
Additional Joint Secretary, S. C. Gupta
.....Rs.3,000
Deputy Secretary, G. H. SpenceRs.2,000
Solicitor to the Government of India, Lieut.-Col.
Sir Robert W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., D.S.O.
.....Rs.2,000-2,500

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

(RAILWAY BOARD.)

Chief Commissioner, Sir C. D. M. Hindley
.....Rs.5,000
Members, P. C. Sheridan, C.M.G.; F. A. Hadow,
C.V.O.each Rs.4,000
Financial Commissioner, G. G. Sim, C.I.E.

Directors, S. C. Tomkins; A. J. Chase, O.B.E.;
Lt.-Col. F. R. H. Eustace (offg.); S. D. Manson;
A. M. Hayman; J. M. D. Wrench (offg.)
.....Rs.2,500-3,000

Secretary, P. H. Maflin, O.B.E., M.C.
.....Rs.2,500-2,800
Chief Engineer with the Board, Lt.-Col. H. E. C.
Cowie, C.B.E., D.S.O.Rs.2,750-3,000
Accountant-General, J. M. Hartley Rs.2,750-3,000

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, HEALTH,
AND LANDS.

Secretary, J. W. Blore, C.I.E., O.B.E.Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, R. B. Ewbank, C.I.E. Rs.2,500
Educational Commissioner, J. A. Richey, C.I.E.
.....Rs.2,500-3,000
Inspector-General of Forests, Sir Peter H.
Clutterbuck, C.I.E., O.B.E.Rs.3,250

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Director - General, Major-General Sir R. C.
McWatt, C.I.E.Rs.3,500
Deputy Director-General, Lieut.-Col. J. K. S.
Fleming, O.B.E.Rs.2,150

Public Health Commissioner, Lt.-Col. J. D.
Graham, C.I.E.Rs.2,500-3,000
Assistant Directors-General, Lieut.-Col. G. G.
Hirst (Rs.2,000); Capt. C. M. Ganapathy, M.C.
.....Rs.1,300

Archæology: Director-General, Sir John H.
Marshall, C.I.E.Rs.1,750-2,250
Surveyor-General of India, Col.-Commndt. E.
A. Tandy, R.E.Rs.3,250
Agricultural Adviser and Director, Agricultural
Research Institute, Pusa, Dr. D. Clouston,
C.I.E.Rs.2,750
Zoological Survey of India: Director, Major
R. B. S. SewellRs.1,750-2,000
Botanical Survey: Director, C. C. Calder
.....D.A.Rs.750
Keeper of the Records of the Government of India,
A. F. M. Abdul AliRs.1,300-40-1,500
Librarian, Imperial Library, J. A. Chapman
.....Rs.1,000-50-1500

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND
LABOUR.

Secretary, A. A. L. Parsons, C.I.E.Rs.4,000
Deputy Secretary, A. G. ClowRs.1,400-2,650
Under Secretary, Rai Bahadur J. P. Ganguli
.....Rs.1,450
Assistant Secretary, Rai Sahib H. L. Chibber
.....Rs.1,000-1,250

PUBLIC WORKS BRANCH.

Deputy Secretary, D. G. HarrisRs.2,150
Assistant Secretary, W. G. Dollman
.....Rs.1,000-50-1,250
Consulting Engineer, Sir F. St. J. Gebbie, C.I.E.
.....Rs.3,500

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Director-General, Sir Geoffrey R. Clarke, C.S.I.,
O.B.E.Rs.4,000
Deputy Directors, H. R. Sams, C.I.E. (Rs.2,475);
Rai Bahadur Hemanta Kumar Raha (Rs.1,750-
100-2,150); F. T. de Monte.
.....Rs.1,750-100-2,150
Chief Engineer, W. Sutherland, C.S.I.
.....Rs.2,750-125-3,000
Deputy Chief Engineers, G. P. Roy, G. A.
Hopkins.....Rs.1,750-100-2,150
Director, Wireless Branch, Comdr. R. L.
Nicholson, D.S.O.Rs.2,500

Printing, Stationery, and Stamps, Controller of,
E. E. Coombs, O.B.E.Rs.1,500-250-2,250
Stores, Indian Stores Department, Chief Con-
troller of, J. S. Pitkeathly, C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.,
D.S.O.Rs.3,000-100-3,500
Ditto, Directors, Lieut.-Col. K. M. Kirkhope,
C.I.E. (Rs.2,250-100-2,750); Lieut.-Col. H. M.
Alexander, D.S.O., O.B.E.Rs.750-1,200
Patents and Designs, Controller of, K. Rama Pai
.....Rs.750-1,200
Metallurgical Inspector, E. A. Wraight Rs.3,000
Observatories, Director-General of, Sir Gilbert
WalkerRs.1,750-2,250
Geological Survey, Director of, E. H. Pascoe
.....Rs.3,000
Mines, Chief Inspector of, R. R. Simpson.
.....Rs.2,000-2,500
Explosives, Chief Inspector of, Dr. N. L. Sheldon
.....Rs.1,500-2,000
Simla Circle, Engineer, A. Brebner, C.I.E.
.....Rs.2,150

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.*

Under the Government of India Act, 1919, and rules made thereunder, the local governments are given a large measure of independence of the Supreme Government. The Act distinguishes the functions of local governments and local legislatures of the Provinces from the functions of the Governor-General in Council and the Indian Legislature. The Supreme Government is given authority over certain subjects, classified as "Central," such as defence, political relations, railways, tariffs, &c. Other administrative heads, classified as "Provincial"—viz., local self-government, public health, education, public works, water supply, land revenue administration, famine relief, agriculture, excise, administration of justice, &c., are wholly or partly handed over to Provincial Governments with responsibility, subject to certain limitations, within their own areas, for administering them. In the nine major or "Governors' Provinces"—i.e., Madras, Bengal, Bombay, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, the Punjab, Assam and Burma—provincial subjects are further divided into "reserved" and "transferred subjects," the administration of, and responsibility for, which rests with the Governor and his Executive Council and with the Governor and Ministers respectively. Ministers are chosen from among the elected members of the

Legislative Council by, and hold office during the pleasure of, the Governor. They are directly responsible to the Legislative Council for the administration of the "transferred" subjects, but can be overruled by the Governor if he considers their policy inconsistent with the discharge of his responsibilities.

The Act legislates for a transition from a bureaucratic to a self-government system and for the gradual transfer of more subjects to the Ministers. Matters of departmental or minor importance are dealt with, as a rule, by the Governor, his Council, and the Ministers sitting in conclave, but the decision on reserved subjects rests with the Governor in Council, and that on transferred subjects with the Ministers, subject to the Governor's intervention and control.

Legislative Councils have an elected majority, and normally a life of three years, but may be sooner dissolved by the Governor. The previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council is required to the introduction of certain classes of Provincial Bills. The Governor has powers of veto in regard to proposed legislation affecting the safety or tranquillity of his Province or any part of it, or of another Province, and can secure legislation essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for reserved subjects. Such Bills must be sent to the Governor-General for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure, but in emergencies the Governor-General may assent to them, subject to disallowance by His Majesty in Council. The

* The areas and populations of the separate provinces are for British territory only. The figures are according to the Census of 1921.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Members elected by constituencies to represent:	Legislative Councils of									
	Madras.	Bombay.	Bengal.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Burma.	Coorg.
Non-Muhammadans	65*	46†	46	60	20	48	40	21	...	...
Muhammadans	13	27	39	29	32	18	7	12	...	...
Indian Christians	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europeans	1	2	5	1	...	1	...	1	2	...
Anglo-Indians	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Landholders	6	3	5	6	4	5	3	...	...	...
Universities	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	...
Planting Interests	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...
Commerce and Industry	5	7	15	3	2	...	2	1	5	...
Sikhs .....	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Mining Interests .....	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
General Urban Population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...
Indian Urban Population ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Karen Rural .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
General Rural .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
Jama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Non-Jama .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total elected	98	86	114	100	71	76	54†	39	79	15
Total nominated, including Members of the Executive Councils	29	25	26	23	22	27	17	14	24	5
Grand Total	127	111	140	123	93	103	71	53	103	20
[Of the nominated members not more than the following numbers may be officials] ...	19	16	18	16	14	18	8	7	14	4

* 23 seats reserved for Non-Brahmans.

† 7 seats reserved for Mahrattas.

‡ Including 17 nominated as the result of elections in Berar.

Governor has powers of assenting to, or of withholding assent to, or of returning for reconsideration, other Bills, but must in certain circumstances send them for consideration to the Governor-General, who may reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure.

Provincial Budgets are voted on by the Legislative Councils, but the Governor has power to act, in respect of a demand for reserved subjects, notwithstanding a refusal or a reduction of grants, if the demand is essential to the discharge of his responsibilities for the subject, and in cases of emergency he can authorise such expenditure as may be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of his Province. Certain heads of expenditure do not require an annual vote: a deadlock is thus avoided in case of irresponsible action by the Legislative Council in the matter of supply.

Of the members nominated to the Indian Legislature and Provincial Legislative Councils some represent certain communities and interests. Males over 21 (28 in the case of Burma) years of age possessing certain qualifications (residence within the constituency and the possession of certain property qualifications, the payment of land revenue, rent, local taxes, income-tax or municipal rates) are eligible for the franchise. Women are not qualified for registration, but the disqualification may be removed in certain circumstances in any Province, or in all. The franchise is low, and gives the vote to small cultivators and some wage earners. The electorate of 1924 comprised over 5,800,000 persons.

(1) **MADRAS** (area, 142,260 sq. miles; pop. 42,318,985) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The province is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, &c., are cultivated. Manganese ore is mined and exported. Madras is served by the South Indian and by the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways, the latter connecting it with Bengal on the north and Bombay on the west. About 89 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,361,000 native Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Many natives of the Presidency emigrate to Burma and Ceylon, some only temporarily. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Madura (138,894) and Trichinopoly (120,422), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Madras. Population, 526,911.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Goschen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. (April, 1924) Rs. 10,000
Private Sec., E. C. Smith, C.I.E. Rs. 1,350
Milit. Sec., Lt.-Col. F. C. Balfour, C.I.E., M.C. Rs. 1,250
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. J. M. B. C. Plowden; Lieut. L. Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C.; Lieut. M. E. B. Portal; Risaldar Major Hamir Singh Bahadur.

Surgeon, Maj. D. P. Johnstone, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,200
Commndt., Governor's Bodyguard, Major M. H. Jackson, D.S.O., M.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E.; N. E. Marjoribanks, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman, Sahib Bahadur; T. E. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E. each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Raja of Panagal; Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro; Diwan Bahadur T. N. Sivagnanam Pillai each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Diwan Bahadur D. Swamikannu Pillai Avargal, C.I.E., I.S.O. Rs. 2,000
Dep. Presdt., Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal (per annum) Rs. 5,000
Sec., R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal Rs. 1,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., A. Y. G. Campbell, C.I.E., C.B.E. Rs. 3,750
Second Sec., E. W. Legh, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000
Local Self-Govt., &c., Sec., C. B. Cotterell, C.I.E., Rs. 2,750
Law Sec., R. B. V. T. Krishnama Achariyar (actg.) Rs. 1,750
Finance Sec., G. T. Boag Rs. 2,750
Development Sec., G. T. H. Bracken Rs. 2,600
Public Works Secs., M. R. Kharegat (Bldgs. and Roads) (Rs. 3,125); P. Hawkins (Irrign.) (Rs. 3,125); Lt.-Col. C. J. Clarke, D.S.O., R.E. (Rlys.) (S.p. Rs. 250)
Board of Revenue, M. E. Couchman, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,750); N. Macmichael (Rs. 3,500); H. G. Stokes, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500).

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Victor M. C. Trotter Rs. 5,000
Judges, Sir C. G. Spencer; W. W. Phillips; Sir C. V. K. Sastriyar; C. Krishnan; V. Ramesan; C. E. Odgers; M. D. Devadoss; M. Venkatasubba Rao; E. H. Wallace; H. O. C. Beasley; D. G. Waller Rs. 4,000

(2) **BOMBAY**.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Mahrattas, and by the lapse of the Satara State. Sind was conquered in 1843. The province (including Sind, but not Aden and Perim, which are also attached to it) contains 122,979 square miles (about equal in size to the British Isles), with a population of 19,291,719. Eastern Sind is desert. The administration of Sind (which occupies about two-fifths of the Presidency) is in some respects separate. About 76 per cent. of the people of the Presidency are Hindus, and 20 per cent. Muhammadans. The Parsis (83,000) who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati, Sindhi, Kanarese and Western Hindi, are the principal languages. Millet and other food-grains and oil seeds are cultivated. Cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Bombay, Baroda and Central India with the lines worked by it to the north, and the Great Indian Peninsula (with the Indian Midland) eastwards; south-eastwards is the Madras and Southern Mahratta system; while Karachi (Sind) is the port for the extensive

North-Western Railway system. Ahmedabad (274,007), Poona (214,796), Sholapur (119,581), Surat (117,434), and Karachi (216,883), the capital and chief port of Sind, are the most important cities. For Aden and Perim, see p. 591.

CHIEF CITY, Bombay. Population, 1,175,914.

Governor, H.E. Lieut.-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Dec. 1923)

Rs. 10,000

Private Sec., J. C. Kerr, C.I.E.Rs. 1,525

Military Sec., Major H. G. Vaux, C.I.E., M.V.O.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. B. Lyon; Capt. K. E.

Previté, R.M.; Capt. T. B. C. Piggott, M.C.;

Capt. J. P. Robinson; Indian A.D.C.,

Risaldar-Major Lakshpat Singh.

Surgeon, Major A. G. TresidderRs. 1,100

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir M. H. H. Hayward, K.C.S.I.; H. S. Lawrence,

C.S.I.; Sir Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta; C.

Jehangir, C.I.E., O.B.E.; Lalubhai Samaldas

Mehta (temp.)each Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

Sir Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah; Bhaskarrav Vithojirav Jadhav; Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlvieach Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I.,

C.I.E.Rs. 3,000

Dep. President, Bhojisingh Gurdinomal Pahalajani

.....Rs. 500

Sec., Naoroji Jahangir Wadia.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Political, &c., Sec., J. E. B. Hotson,

O.B.E.Rs. 3,000

Finance Sec., G. WilesRs. 3,000

Revenue Sec., G. A. Thomas, C.I.E.Rs. 3,000

Gen., Educl. Sec., C. W. A. TurnerRs. 2,875

Home Sec., A. Montgomerie, C.I.E.Rs. 3,000

Public Works Secs., R. T. HarrisonRs. 3,250

Legal Sec., P. E. Percival, C.I.E.Rs. 3,000

Development Sec., R. D. Bell, C.I.E.Rs. 3,000

Commr. in Sind, P. R. Cadell, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Rs. 3,750

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Ch. Justice, Sir Norman C. MacleodRs. 5,000

Judges, Hons. Sir L. A. Shah; Sir A. B. Marten;

A. M. Kajiji; C. G. H. Fawcett; L. C. Crump;

N. W. Kemp; G. D. Madgaonkar

each Rs. 4,000

SIND.

Judicial Commr. Court Sind, Judl. Commr. C. A.

Kincaid, C.V.O.Rs. 3,500

Aidl. Judl. Commrs., B. C. H. Calcraft Kennedy;

E. Raymond; A. H. S. Aston; Dr. F. X. de

Souza; Rupchand Bilaram (temp.)Rs. 3,000

(3) BENGAL (area of newly-constituted province, 76,843 sq. miles, with population of 46,695,536) was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently the province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur. Fifteen districts of Eastern Bengal were detached in 1905 and combined with Assam, while one district from the Central Provinces was added to Bengal. This partition was revoked in 1911, and Bengal now includes five Bengali-speaking divisions. About 54 per cent. of the population are Muhammadans and 43 per cent. Hindus. The principal languages are Bengali and Western Hindi. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, very populous

and productive. The chief products are rice, jute, oilseeds, sugar, tobacco, silk, tea, and coal. The East Indian Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley. The Eastern Bengal Railway, running north, and the Bengal-Nagpur, south, from Calcutta, are also important. Important cities are Dacca (119,450), now the second capital, and Howrah (195,301), a great jute-manufacturing centre adjoining Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY, Calcutta. Pop., including suburbs and Howrah, 1,327,547.

Governor, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton, P.C., G.S.C.I., G.O.I.E. (March, 1922)Rs. 10,000

Private Secy., H. R. Wilkinson

Rs. 1,500 + O.P. £30

Military Sec., Lieut.-Col. J. Mackenzie, C.I.E.

Rs. 1,250

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. D. G. M. Shewen;

Capt. H. Bruce Johnstone; Capt. S. B.

Horn, M.C.

Indian A.D.C., Risaldar-Mal Singh.

Surg. to the Govr., Major E. H. V. Hodge, I.M.S.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Abdur Rahim, K.C.S.I.; Sir Hugh Stephen-

son, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; J. Donald, C.S.I., C.I.E.;

Maharaja Kshaunish Chandra Ray Bahadur,

of Nadiaeach Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

(Vacant)each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Evan Cotton, Kt., C.I.E.Rs. 3,500

Dep. President, Dr. A. SuhrawardyRs. 416

Sec., J. Bartley.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., Political and Appts., L. Birley, C.I.E.

Rs. 3,750

Judl. Sec., H. C. LiddellRs. 2,900

Rev. Sec., W. S. Hopkyns, O.B.E.Rs. 2,750

Local Self-Govt. Sec., S. W. GoodeRs. 2,750

Fin. and Commerce Sec., J. A. Woodhead

Rs. 2,750

Legislative Sec., J. BartleyRs. 2,400

Agric. and Industries Sec., Guru Saday Dutt

Rs. 2,750

Educ. Sec., J. H. LindsayRs. 2,750

Pub. Wks. Secs., (Irrig.) C. Addams-Williams,

C.I.E.; (Roads and Bldgs.) G. G. Dey

each Rs. 3,250

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir L. Sanderson, K.C.Rs. 6,000

Judges, Sir N. R. Chatarji; Sir H. Walsley;

Sir W. E. Greaves; Sir B. B. Newbould; G. C.

Rankin; C. C. Ghose; P. L. Buckland; Z. R.

Zahid Suhrawardy; A. H. Cuming; H. G.

Pearson; B. B. Ghosh; E. B. H. Pantan;

A. Page; A. Chotzner; Manmatha Nath

Mukharji (addtl.); Dwarka Nath Chakrabarti

(addtl.); W. G. Gregory (addtl.) each Rs. 4,000

(4) The UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA and OUDH, called "North-Western Provinces and Oudh" until 1902 (area, 106,295 sq. miles; pop. 45,375,787), forms the upper part of the great Ganges plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. Originally (excluding Oudh) it formed part of the Bengal Presidency, but in 1835 a separate administration was formed under a Lieutenant-Governor. OUDH was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner. After 1877 the two administrations were combined. The chief products are wheat, rice,

barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14 per cent. Muhammadans. Western Hindi is the chief language. The province is served by the East Indian, Oudh and Rohilkhand, and Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railways. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (185,532), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Benares (198,447), the great manufacturing centre, Cawnpore (216,436), Lucknow (240,566), Bareilly (129,459), and Allahabad (157,220).

CHIEF CITY (Agra), Allahabad. Pop. 157,220.

(Oudh), Lucknow. Pop. 240,566.

Governor, H.E. Sir William Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Dec. 1922)Rs. 10,000
 Priv. Sec., Maj. R. O. Chamier.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. F. E. B. Girling, M.C.;
 Capt. R. Tarleton.
Hon. Indian Aide-de-Camp, Risaldar Major
 Abdus Sattar Khan.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir Samuel P. O'Donnell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (*Finance*);
 Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan, C.I.E.,
 M.B.E. (*Home*)Rs. 5,333

MINISTERS.

(Vacant) (*Indus. and Agric.*); Rai Rajeshwar
 Bali, O.B.E. (*Educ. and Local Self-Govt.*)
 each Rs. 5,333

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Rai Bahadur Lala Sita Ram ...Rs. 2,000
Dep. Presdt., Rai Bahadur Pandit Kharagjit
 MisraRs. 416
Sec., W. K. PorterRs. 800-50-1000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., G. B. Lambert, C.S.I. Rs. 3,000
Revenue and Judicial Sec., C. E. D. Peters
 Rs. 2,600
Financial Sec., E. A. H. Blunt, C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Rs. 2,500
Industries and Educ. Sec., Kunwar Jagdish Prasad,
 C.I.E., O.B.E.Rs. 2,450
Local Self-Govt. and Public Health Sec., G. B. F.
 MuirRs. 2,350
Public Works Secs., (*Bldgs.*, &c.) A. C. Verriores,
 C.I.E. (Rs. 3,250); (*Irrign.*) A. C. H. Laurie
 (Rs. 3,125); (*Sarda Canal*) F. F. Bion Rs. 3,250
Board of Revenue, Sir S. H. Fremantle, C.S.I.,
 C.I.E.; R. Burn, C.S.I.each Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Chief Justice, Sir Edward Grimwood Mears
 Rs. 5,000
Judges, C. H. Walsh, K.C.; B. Lindsay; Dr.
 Shah Muhammad Sulaiman; Rai Bahadur
 Pandit Kanhaiya Lal; S. R. Daniels; Barjor
 Jamsheji Dalal; Rai Bahadur Lal Gopal
 Mukharji (*addtl.*); G. P. Boys (*addtl.*)
 each Rs. 4,000

Judicial Commr. of Oudh, L. Stuart, C.I.E.

Add. do., Saiyid Wazir HasanRs. 3,500
 Rs. 3,333

(5) The PUNJAB (area, 99,846 sq. miles; pop. 20,685,024) occupies the N.W. angle of the great northern plain of India, and derives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, traverse the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849. Up to 1853 it was under a Board of Administration,

who were then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1859, when also the Delhi Division was transferred to the Punjab from the North-West Provinces. The Punjab is mainly agricultural, and, owing to the scanty rainfall, depends largely for its harvests on vast irrigation canals, which are still being greatly extended, and are highly remunerative. The principal crops are wheat, millet, barley, maize, pulse, oilseeds, sugar, and cotton. The Punjab possesses rich deposits of rock-salt, which, with wheat and other grains and cotton, form the principal exports. Timber is scarce. 55% of the population are Muhammadans, and 32% are Hindus. The Sikhs number about 3,107,000 in the Punjab and Punjab States, to which they are mainly confined. Panjabi, Western Punjabi and Western Hindi are the chief languages. The various branches of the North-Western and Southern Punjab Railways serve the province. Amritsar, the sacred city of the Sikhs, has 160,218 people.

CHIEF CITY, Lahore. Population, 281,781.

Governor, H.E. Sir William Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (May 1924)Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Major D. Pott, D.S.O., M.C.
 Rs. 1,250

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. R. C. W. Johns; Capt.

E. W. O'D. Inglis; Hony. Lieut. Risaldar
 Major Hira Singh (*Hon.*).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Sir John Maynard, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Sardar Bahadur
 Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia, C.I.E. Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Khan Bahadur Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain; Rai Sahib
 Chaudhri Chhoti RamRs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Presdt., Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdul Qadir
 Rs. 3,000
Dep. Presdt., Sardar Mohinder Singh.
Sec., Sardar Abnashna Singh.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec. to Govt., H. D. Craik, C.S.I.Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec., M. Irving, O.B.E.Rs. 2,500
Transferred Depts. Sec., J. G. Beazley, Rs. 2,150
Home Sec., J. M. Dunnett, C.I.E.Rs. 2,500
Legislative Sec., M. V. BhideRs. 2,500
Police Dept., *Insp.-General*, S. A. Cocks, O.B.E.
 Rs. 2,500

Edn. Dept., *Director of Public Instruction*, Sir G.
 Anderson, C.I.E.Rs. 2,650
Public Works Secs., (*Irrign.*) W. P. Sangster, C.S.I.,
 C.I.E. (Rs. 3,250); A. R. Murray (Rs. 3,250);
 E. R. Foy (Rs. 3,250); (*Bldgs. and Roads*)
 A. S. Montgomery, C.I.E.Rs. 3,250
Financial Adviser, P. W. D. & Joint Sec., *Finance*
Dept., J. Davidson, O.B.E.Rs. 2,250
Financial Commrs., H. P. Tollinton, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 (Rs. 3,500); A. M. Stow, O.B.E.Rs. (3,500)

HIGH COURT, PUNJAB AND DELHI.

Chief Judge, Hon. Sir R. B. Shadi Lal ...Rs. 5,000
Judges, W. A. le Rossignol; A. B. Broadway;
 A. E. Martineau; M. H. Harrison; C. Foorde,
 K.C.; A. Campbell; Jai Lal (*addtl.*); J.
 Addison (*addtl.*); K. B. Zafar Ali (*addtl.*)
 each Rs. 4,000

(6) BURMA is bounded by Tibet on the north, by China, French Indo-China, and Siam on the east, and by Assam, Bengal and the sea on the west. It is the largest province, having a total area of 233,707 sq. miles, about equal to Spain and Portugal, with a population of 13,222,192.

These figures include the Shan States and Chin Hills. Many immigrants come from Bengal, Madras, and China. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the first Burmese war in 1826, Pegu after the second war in 1852, and Upper Burma and the Shan States after the third war in 1885. The Shan States form a minor administration distinct from that of Burma though under the same Executive Government and not subject to the jurisdiction of the Burma Legislature. The province is thinly peopled; but, owing to remarkable prosperity, the population has increased 9 per cent. in 10 years. The inhabitants belong to numerous tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. Burmese and Shangle are the chief languages. Buddhism, now almost confined to Burma, so far as the Indian Empire is concerned, is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people. The Burmese are much better educated than the natives of India proper, education being conducted by Buddhist monks. The delta country of Lower Burma is flat, but above Prome there is upland, hilly country. Rice, the main product of the delta region, is largely milled at Rangoon and exported. The principal export after rice is teak, which comes from the extensive forests of Burma and the Shan States, and overland from Siam. Burma is fairly rich in minerals, especially petroleum, rubies, jadestone, and wolfram. The Irrawaddy and its chief tributaries, the Chindwin, the Shweli, and the Myitnge, form important waterways. The main stream is navigable beyond Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, and carries much traffic. There are considerable exports by land to Western China. The Burma Railways have reached Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy, while a branch has been built to the Shan States, which lie in the Salwin basin.

CHIEF CITY, LOWER BURMA, Rangoon.

Pop. 341,962.

"UP. BURMA, Mandalay. Pop. 148,917.
Governor, H.E. Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler,
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (Jan., 1923).....Rs. 8,333
Private Sec., Capt. V. F. Gamble, C.I.E.

Rs. 1,200

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. A. D. G. S. Batty, M.V.O.;
Naib-Commndt. Sardar Bahadur Sarrañ Singh.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

U. May Oung; Sir James MacKenna, C.I.E.

Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

U. Maung Gye, U. Pu.....Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Sir Robert Giles.

Deputy President, U. Ba Pe.

Sec., Khon Hock Chuan.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., F. Lewisohn, C.S.I., C.B.E.Rs. 3,415
Home and Political (Addtl. Sec.), W. B.

Brauder, C.B.E.Rs. 3,000

Finance and Revenue Sec., W. Booth-Graveley
(off.).....Rs. 2,300

Fin. and Rev. (Addtl. Sec.), A. E. Gilliat

(Rs. 1,000)

Public Works Secs., J. D. Stuart; A. J. R. Hope,
C.I.E.Rs. 3,415

Educ., Local Govt. &c., Sec., J. Clague R. 2,300

Agric., Excise, &c., Sec., C. R. P. Cooper (off.)

Rs. 2,300

Financial Comms., S. A. Smyth, C.S.I. (off.)

Rs. 3,300

Development Comm. (vacant)Rs. 3,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, RANGOON.

Chief Justice, J. G. RutledgeRs. 5,000

Judges, Hons. H. S. Pratt; B. H. Heald; W. Carr;

J. R. E. Cunliffe; E. D. Duckworth; Parun-

gavur Narasimha Chari; J. A. Maung Yi;

Jyotis Ranjan Das; R. E. Otter, M.C.; U. Ba

(addtl.) each Rs. 3,500

(7) BIHAR AND ORISSA (area of new province, 83,187 sq. miles, with pop. of 34,002,189). This province, which came into existence on 1 April, 1912, comprises Bihar, Orissa, and Chota-Nagpur, hitherto forming part of Bengal, as well as the Sambalpur district transferred to Bengal from the Central Provinces in 1905. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense. Orissa and Chota-Nagpur are ill-watered and liable to drought. Orissa has a variety of races and a considerable sea-board. The highlands of Chota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. The Patna High Court came into existence on March 1, 1916. Bihar and Orissa yields the greater part of India's output of coal and mica. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco are cultivated. 82% of the people are Hindus, and the great Hindu temple of Juggernaut is at Puri, in Orissa. There is a variety of languages, Western Hindi and Oriya being the chief. The railway systems are the East Indian, Bengal and North-Western, and Bengal-Nagpur.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 119,976.

Governor, H.E. Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I.,

K.C.I.E. (April 12, 1922)Rs. 8,333

Priv. Sec., Capt. G. E. R. EdgecombeRs. 1,500

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. C. E. Wakeham; Major

C. G. Lees (Hon.); Lieut. Muhammad Raza

Khan (Hon.).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

S. Sinha; E. L. L. Hammond, C.S.I., C.B.E.

each Rs. 5,000

MINISTERS.

Sir Saiyid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din (Educn.);

Ganesh Datta Singh (Local Self Govt.)

each Rs. 5,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Khan Bahadur Khwaja Muhammad

NurRs. 3,000

Sec., J. A. SamuelRs. 2,000

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., J. D. Sifton, C.I.E. (off.)Rs. 3,000

Fin. Sec., H. K. Briscoe, C.I.E.Rs. 2,450

Revenue Sec., J. R. DainRs. 2,250

Judl. Sec., A. E. ScroopeRs. 2,400

Educ. Sec. & Dir. of Industries, B. A. Collins

Rs. 2,650

Public Works Secs., (Irrign.) Rai Bahadur Bishin

Svarup; (Rs. 3,250) (Rds. and Bldgs.) H.

WardleRs. 3,250

Local Self-govt. Sec., H. E. Horsfield.....Rs. 2,350

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Sir Dawson MillerRs. 5,000

Judges, Sir B. K. Mullick; Sir Jwala Prashad;

Pratulla Ranjan Das; L. C. Adami; Sir J.

Bucknill, K.C.; R. L. Ross; K. Sabay (addtl.)

each Rs. 4,000

(8) The CENTRAL PROVINCES and BERAR (area, Central Provinces alone, 82,109 sq. miles; pop. 10,837,444). The Central Provinces were formed in 1861 out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras, but originally belonging to the Mahratta Kingdom of Nagpur.

the country, hilly and forest-clad, contains a large population of aboriginal tribes. The people are mostly Hindus, and they speak mainly Western Hindi and Marathi. The province, which is served by the Indian Midland, Great Indian Peninsula, and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways, possesses coal and manganese ore, and produces rice, wheat, millet, pulse, oilseeds, and cotton. There are cotton mills at Nagpur.

Since 1st October, 1902, BERAR has been amalgamated with the Central Provinces. Berar area, 17,767 sq. miles; pop. 3,075,316, which is to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in British hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears, and its revenues were charged with the future cost of the Hyderabad Contingent which was in 1903 incorporated in the Indian Army. In 1902 Berar was leased in perpetuity to the Government of India on payment of £167,000 a year to the Nizam. Berar is purely agricultural. It is very fertile, and yields cotton, millet, oilseeds, &c. The chief language is Marathi, and most of the people are Hindus.

CHIEF CITY, Nagpur. Population, 145,193.

Governor, Sir Montagu S. D. Butler, C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E. (Jan. 1925)Rs. 6,000
Priv. Sec., Major T. S. Paterson, M.C.
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. R. Ashley.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

T. Marten, Shripad Balwant Tambe
each Rs. 4,000

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President (vacant)Rs. 2,000
Sec., D. G. Mitchell.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Sec., A. E. Nelson, C.I.E., O.B.E.Rs. 3,000
Settlement and Land Records, J. F. Dyer Rs. 2,450
Mil. Sec., H. C. GowanRs. 2,500
Gen. Sec., S. WaterstonRs. 2,350
Legal Sec., D. G. Mitchell, C.I.E.Rs. 2,450
Educ. Sec., A. BeckettRs. 2,000
Public Works Secs. (Bldgs. & Roads) J. A. Baker
(Rs. 3,125); and (Irrign.), Lt.-Col. H. de
Pollard-Lowsley, C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Rs. 3,250

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS.

N. T. W. Baker, C. S. Findlay, (offg.) (Rs. 3,500);
(addtl.) H. F. Hallifax; P. S. Kotval; F. W. A.
Prideaux, O.B.E.each Rs. 3,000

(9) ASSAM (area, 53,015 sq. miles; pop. 666,230) was constituted a separate administration in 1874 out of certain Bengal districts, most of which had been ceded by Burma in 1825. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Sylhet and Jauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus and Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Bengali and Assamese. The Assam-Bengal railway serves the province. Tea and rice are the principal products. Assam contains nearly 900,000 immigrants from other parts of India, chiefly coolies for tea-gardens. Seat of Government, Shillong.

Governor, H. E. Sir John Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (Oct. 1922)Rs. 5,500
Priv. Sec. and offg. A. D. C., J. H. Crace...Rs. 1,450

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

Khan Bahadur Kutub-ud-din Ahmad; A. W. Botham, C.I.E.Rs. 3,500

MINISTERS.

Rai Bahadur Pramod Chandra Datta, Maulavi Saiyid Muhammad SaadullaRs. 3,500

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President, Maulavi Abdul HamidRs. 500
Dep. Presdt., Gopendralal Das Chaudhuri.

Sec. and Sec. Legis. Dept., A. Mellor...Rs. 2,550

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary (vacant)Rs. 2,900
Second Sec., G. T. LloydRs. 2,650
Public Works Sec., O. H. DesenneRs. 3,000

(10) THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE was constituted in 1901 by the transfer from the Punjab of portions of the districts of Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan (area, 13,419 sq. miles; pop. 2,251,340, partly estimated). Attached to the Province are the five trans-border political agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi, and Wano, together with tribal areas under the control of the Deputy Commissioners of the five settled districts first above mentioned. The officer in charge is directly responsible to the Government of India. The people are chiefly Muhammadans, and the chief languages are Pashto and Western Punjabi. The province produces wheat, barley and other grains, oilseeds, cotton, &c. It has a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

CHIEF CITY, Peshawar. Population, 104,452.
Chief Commr., H. N. Bolton, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Rs. 4,000

Secretary to Chief Commr., Major M. E. Rae
Rs. 1,000-2,500

Judicial Commr. (vacant)Rs. 3,000
Rev. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. J. Keen, C.I.E., C.B.E., T. B. Copeland, (offg.)Rs. 3,000
Public Works Secs., Col. C. H. Haswell (Bldgs.),
Rs. 2,050; S. Walker (Irrign.)Rs. 2,150

(11) AJMER-MERWARA (area, 2,711 sq. miles; pop. 495,271), ceded in 1818, lies within Rajputana. The Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwara and the chief executive and judicial authority. 73% of the people are Hindus. Rajasthani and Western Hindi are the chief languages.

CHIEF CITY, Ajmer. Population, 113,512.
Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. S. B. A. Patterson,
C.I.E.Rs. 4,000

(12) COORG (area, 1,582 sq. miles; pop. 163,838), annexed in 1834. The Resident at Mysore is *ex officio* Chief Commissioner and the chief executive and judicial authority.

Chief Com., S. E. Pears, C.S.I., C.I.E.Rs. 4,000

(13) BRITISH BALUCHISTAN (area, 54,228 sq. miles; pop. 420,648) was constituted a separate administration in 1888, under the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, who also controls the affairs of the native States of Baluchistan up to the Persian frontier. The districts it comprises (Sibi, Quetta, Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Nushki, Zhob, Chagai, Nasirabad, and the Bolan) were acquired partly from Afghanistan by the treaty of Gundamak (1879), partly from the Khan of Kalat by arrangement. Baluchistan consists largely of mountains and sandy deserts, and is sparsely populated. A large part of the people lead a pastoral, nomad life. In religion they are Sunni Muhammadans, and Pashto is the chief language. The Afghan-Baluch frontier

was demarcated in 1896-7. To Chaman, on this frontier, a railway runs *via* Quetta and is continued to Mirjawa. The Khan of Kalat, the head of a loose confederacy, receives about £19,000 per annum for quit-rents, subsidy, &c. British troops occupy Quetta, commanding the Bolan Pass, and have the treaty right to occupy any other position.

Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E......Rs. 4,000
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Capt. P. Gaisford.
Rev. and Judi. Commr., Lt.-Col. R. H. Chenevix-Trench, C.I.E., O.B.E......Rs. 3,000

(14) DELHI.—This province (area, 593 sq. miles; pop. 488,188) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Punjab division of Delhi, in pursuance of the policy announced by H.M. the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi.

Chief Commissioner, E. R. Abbott, C.I.E......Rs. 3,000

(15) THE ANDAMANS and NICOBARS (area, 3,143 sq. miles; pop. 27,086) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Since 1858 Port Blair, in South Andaman, has been used as an Indian penal settlement. Much valuable timber, worked by convict labour, is obtained. The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands. The principal products are coco-nuts.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. M. L. Ferrar, C.I.E., O.B.E......Rs. 3,000

The *Laccadive Islands* comprise 14 islands (nine inhabited), distant 200 miles from the Malabar coast of the Madras Presidency, in which they are included. (Pop. 10,600 in 1911.)

Aden and Perim.—From old time the peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, has been an important trade centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance. It was occupied by the British in 1839. It is now a great coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. It is the only fortified point between Egypt and Bombay, and may be regarded as an outpost of the Indian Empire. Aden and Perim—a small unfortified island serving as a coaling station at the southern entrance to the Red Sea, occupied in 1857—form part of the Bombay Presidency, and have an area of 80 square miles and a population of 56,500. Aden is a free port. The chief industries are salt and cigarette manufacture. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The total seaborne trade in 1923-24 was £9,342,000. In 1923-24, 1,220 vessels called at Aden, and 480 at Perim. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast (Hadrarnaut), from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Muscat-territory at Ras Salir.

Aden: Political Resident, Maj.-Gen. T. E. Scott, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O......per mensem Rs. 3,000

The *Kuria Muria Islands*, to the S. of Oman, have been in British possession since 1854. In 1834 the East India Company occupied *Sokotra* (area, 1,400 sq. miles), 150 miles from Cape Guardafui, which has a pastoral Muhammadan population roughly estimated at 5,000, mainly Arabs. A formal protectorate was established in 1886. The Sheikh receives a small subsidy, and is pledged not to cede the island to any foreign Power.

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

THE higher civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Open competitive examination in England and India. 2. The Indian Army. 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State. 4. The patronage of the Local Governments.

The Civil Service of India.—The annual examination ordinarily commences in London July-August. Candidates must be over 21 and under 24 on Aug. 1 in the year of examination. Application for permission to compete must be made on or before June 1, on forms that can be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. 1. Examination fee, £8. Selected candidates are on probation in England for one or two years, and receive an allowance of £300 if of European domicile, or £350 if of Indian domicile, if they pass their probation at one of the Universities or Colleges approved by the Secretary of State, conduct themselves well, and comply with all the rules laid down for their guidance. A final examination is held in Indian law, language, &c. A first-class passage to India will be engaged for selected candidates. In case of failure to pass the final examination, or to execute the usual covenant and to proceed to India, all allowances received must be refunded. The salary of a covenanted civil

servant commences usually at Rs. 7,200 a year. The Regulations for competitive examinations to be held in India can be obtained from the India Office, London.

The Indian Army.—Candidates for commissions in the Indian Army are required to pass the Army Entrance Examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners. Candidates must be between 18 and 19 years of age (in the case of candidates already serving in the Army the upper limit of age will be 21). Of the cadetships for the Indian Army offered, some are allotted to King's India Cadets nominated by the Secretary of State for India, and the remainder being offered to candidates in the order of their passing the entrance examination. A few direct appointments to the Unattached List for the Indian Army are made by the War Office from candidates nominated by the principal Universities in the United Kingdom. A few direct appointments are also offered to officers of the Territorial Army and Supernumerary Reserve between the ages of 21 and 25 who undertake the final examination of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, under arrangements made by the War Office. At the end of the period of training at Sandhurst, cadets recommended for commissions are gazetted to the Unattached List for the Indian Army. On

appointment to an Indian regiment, an officer's minimum initial pay is at the present moment *2s. 4d.* a day. Regulations and examination papers can be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.

Indian (Imperial) Police Force.—A competitive examination will be held in London and other centres on June 22, 1926, in conjunction with the Army and Air Force Examination. A fee of £4 will be required from candidates examined in London, and a fee of £5 from those examined in other centres. Save as provided in the regulations a candidate must be a European British subject. Indian and Burmese candidates will be eligible if they have been resident in the United Kingdom for not less than five years. Candidates must be above 19 and under 21 years of age on Aug. 1, 1926; must be unmarried, and if they marry before reaching India will be required to forfeit their appointments. Applications to compete at the examination must be made on forms to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, and must be returned not later than April 10, 1926. Successful candidates will be required to undergo a strict medical examination; will be examined as to their ability to ride. Free passage to India will be granted to probationers. The initial pay is Rs. 350 per month, plus an overseas allowance of Rs. 100 per month in the case of probationers with non-Indian domicile. The pay proceeds by increments to Rs. 700, and thence to Rs. 1,450 per month, subject to efficiency bars, with prospects of promotion to higher posts.

The patronage of the *Secretary of State for India* is small, and is now chiefly dependent on the requirements of the Government of India in the Judicial Department. Some appointments to the *Indian Educational Service* are made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee. The age is usually from 23 to 30. Appointments are in the first instance for two years, the salary beginning at Rs. 400 a month, rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 a month to Rs. 1,250, with prospects of promotion if service is extended. Officers of non-Indian domicile receive additional ("Overseas") pay of Rs. 150 per month during the first few years, but the amount is increased later. Initial salary and date of increments will be ordinarily determined in future by age. Appointments of *Chaplains* of the Church of England and the Church of Scotland to the Indian Ecclesiastical establishments are normally made, on the occurrence of vacancies, by the Secretary of State for India from amongst candidates nominated by the Indian Chaplaincies Board of the Church of England and the General Assembly's Committee on Indian Churches respectively. Church of England candidates must be between 27 and 34 years of age, and Church of Scotland candidates must be under 34 years of age. On appointment chaplains receive a salary of Rs. 600 per month, rising by annual increments to Rs. 1,300 per month.

Indian Public Works and State Railways Departments.—Until further notice the Secretary of State in Council will, during each year, make a number of appointments of Asst. Executive Engineer in the Public Works and State Railway Depts. of the Government of India. In making these appointments he will act with the advice of

a Selection Committee. Application forms can be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Dept., India Office, London, and should reach the India Office not later than the April 1. Every European candidate must have attained the age of 21, and not attained the age of 24, on the 1st Aug. of the year in which the examination takes place. Selected candidates will be required to undergo further training on works in India for a period of at least one year. During this period they will be on probation and their final appointment will be made dependent upon the result of such probation. The pay and allowances of Europeans so appointed commence at Rs. 525 a month. The pay rises by annual increments to Rs. 1,675 per month, with possibilities of promotion to higher posts. From time to time appointments to the Locomotive, Carriage, Wagon and Traffic Departments of Indian State Railways are made, full information regarding which can be obtained from the Public Works Secretary, India Office, London.

Indian Forest Service.—In making appointments, the Secretary of State for India in Council acts with the advice of a Selection Committee. Applications for appointment must be made on a printed form to be obtained from the India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. The normal age limits are over 19 and under 22 on the 1st January of the year of candidature, but the upper age limit will be extended by two years in favour of applicants whose theoretical and practical knowledge of forestry renders them, in the opinion of the Secretary of State in Council, eligible for appointment without undergoing further training. No person will be deemed qualified who shall not satisfy the Secretary of State that, save as provided in the Regulations, he is a British subject. Selected candidates must be prepared to give an undertaking that they will not marry before reaching India. Any breach of this undertaking will entail forfeiture of appointment. Every candidate must be of good physique, and good character. Candidates must have obtained a degree with *Honours* in some branch of National Science in a University of England, Wales, or Ireland, or have passed the Final Bachelor of Science Examination in Pure Science in one of the Universities of Scotland. A degree in Applied Science will not be considered as fulfilling these conditions. A fair knowledge of either German or French is required. Weight will be attached to the possession of a diploma or degree in Forestry. The Secretary of State reserves the right to require candidates to pass a competitive examination. The probationers are required to defray all expenses of lodging, board, tuition, and excursions to forest centres while at the University. The Secretary of State for India in Council makes payments to each probationer at the rate of £300 a year, not exceeding a total of £600. On appointment to the Indian Forest Service a probationer's salary commences at Rs. 325 (plus an overseas pay of Rs. 150 per mensem) and rises by increments to Rs. 1,650, with prospects of promotion.

Further information regarding these and other Indian appointments can be obtained on application, from the Under-Secretary of State, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W. 1. Pay, Leave, and Pension Regulations of the Indian Services are contained in the Civil Service Regulations, which can be consulted at the India Office.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1924.

(In lakhs of rupees.)*

SEPARATION OF CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

The Government of India Act, 1919, was designed *inter alia* to secure a greater measure of independence for Provincial Governments, and to this end provision was made, in the Act and in Rules subsequently published under authority of the Act, for the delimitation of the functions of Government, as between the Government of India and the chief Provincial Governments and for the definite assignments to each of these Provincial Governments of specific revenues of their own. Effect has been given to these measures of devolution in the nine "Governor's Provinces," viz.: Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the United Provinces, the Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, the Central Provinces, Assam and Burma, and in the Province of Coorg. As regards these provinces the functions of Government has been classified as either "central subjects" or "provincial subjects." A general authority to control all matters coming under the latter head, subject to certain expressed provisos, is devolved upon the Local Governments concerned.

The sources of revenue available to Local Governments for the purpose of defraying their administrative charges consist, in the main, of the receipts from those provincial subjects which are revenue-producing, the principal heads being Land Revenue, Irrigation, Stamp Duties and Excise. In addition, a local Government is given a small share in any expansion of Income Tax (otherwise a "central" source of revenue) that may be due to an increase of the total assessed incomes within the Province over that of 1920-21.

When the division of the sources of revenue was made between the Central and Provincial Governments, it was realized that the Central Government would be left insufficiently provided. It was therefore arranged that an annual contribution should be made by eight of the local Governments to the Central Government. The annual contributions fixed at the outset aggregated 983 lakhs of rupees. They were not, except in case of emergency and with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to be subject to increase, and should reduction of the aggregate be found possible, reductions were to be made in fixed proportions from the quotas of the several Provinces. The general policy which it is intended to pursue in the matter is a progressive reduction of provincial contributions with a view to their ultimate cessation. As special measures, the annual contribution of Rs. 63 lakhs by the Province of Bengal has been remitted for a total period of six years with effect from 1922-23, and for the year 1925-26 a reduction of Rs. 50 lakhs in the aggregate has been made in favour of certain provinces.

The revised financial arrangements outlined above came into force from April 1, 1921, as from what date all "provincial" revenue and expenditure ceases to be included in the estimates and accounts of the Central Government. In the case of Coorg the separation was made on April 1, 1924.

GROSS REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue:</i>			
Customs	3969.6	...	3969.6
Taxes on Income	1823.6	25.5	1849.1
Salt	1001.5	...	1001.5
Opium	424.8	...	424.8
Land Revenue	43.1	3446.5	3489.6
Excise	48.2	1892.3	1940.5
Stamps	27.7	1243.4	1271.1
Forest	21.2	541.0	562.2
Registration	1.6	121.2	122.8
Scheduled Taxes .....	...	33.1	33.1
Tributes from Native States	86.8	...	86.8
Total	7448.1	7303.0	14751.1
Railways (net receipts) †	3269.4	3.8	3273.2
Irrigation (net receipts) †	10.5	706.6	717.1
Posts and Telegraphs (net receipts) †	96.1	...	96.1
Interest Receipts	316.6	158.7	475.3
<i>Civil Administration:</i>			
Justice	4.4	87.0	91.4
Jails and Police	8.5	89.1	97.6
Ports and Pilotage	21.8	1.0	22.8
Education	1.5	61.8	63.3
Medical and Public Health	4.3	51.4	55.7
Agriculture	8.4	25.5	33.9
Misc. Departments	19.6	28.3	47.9
Total	68.5	344.1	412.6
Currency and Mint	312.7	...	312.7
Civil Works	37.1	65.6	102.7
<i>Miscellaneous:</i>			
Superannuation	35.5	47.2	82.7
Stationery and Printing	13.4	14.9	28.3
Miscellaneous	45.9	124.7	170.6
Total	94.8	186.8	281.6
Receipts by Military Depts. Extraordinary Receipts ..	481.6	...	481.6
Grand Total	12395.1	8768.6	21163.7
Contributions, &c., from Provincial Govts.	921.5	921.5	...
Total Revenue as finally distributed between Central and Provincial (in lakhs of rupees)	13316.6	7847.1	21163.7
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (000 omitted)	£88,778	£52,314	£141,092

EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE.

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
<i>Direct Demands on the Revenue:</i>			
Customs	71.4	...	71.4
Taxes on Income	62.7	...	62.7
Salt	136.1	...	136.1
Opium	258.8	...	258.8
Land Revenue	11.1	506.9	518.0
Excise and Stamps	32.6	163.3	195.9
Forest	36.2	333.6	369.8
Registration	0.3	63.5	63.8
Scheduled Taxes .....	...	0.3	0.3
Total	544.0	1067.6	1611.6

† Gross receipts less working expenses.

* A lakh = Rs. 100,000. (See p. 600 for the Indian system of notation.)

EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—
continued. (In lakhs of rupees.)

	Central Govt.	Provincial Govts.	Total.
Railways:			
Interest, Annuities, &c.	1757·7	...	1757·7
Other expenditure.....	867·5	107·7	759·8
Total	2625·2	107·7	2517·5
Irrigation:			
Interest on debt.....	11·9	444·9	456·8
Other expenditure	4·5	55·5	60·0
Total	16·4	500·4	516·8
Posts & Telegraphs:			
Interest on debt	63·9	...	63·9
Other expenditure	—28·5	...	—28·5
Total	25·4	...	25·4
Interest:			
On Ordinary Debt (excluding Railways, Irrigation, Posts and Telegraphs	1295·1	172·1	1467·2
On other obligations.....	438·3	13·7	452·0
Total	1733·4	185·8	1919·2
Civil Administration.			
General Adminis- (India	112·1		
tration (Home	43·7	922·3	1078·1
Audit.....	74·6	...	74·6
Justice.....	13·6	525·5	539·1
Jails and Police.....	120·5	1328·4	1448·9
Ports and Pilotage	22·8	33·8	56·6
Ecclesiastical	29·3	...	29·3
Political and Scientific ..	382·3	4·2	386·5
Education	30·6	956·8	987·4
Medical & Public Health ..	39·6	391·3	430·9
Agriculture	23·7	169·1	192·8
Miscellaneous Depts.....	41·2	95·5	136·7
Total	934·0	4426·9	5360·9
Currency	99·1	...	99·1
Civil Works	170·3	861·0	1031·3
Miscellaneous:			
Famine Relief.....	05	135·5	135·5
Territrl. & Pol. Pensions ..	28·8	...	28·8
Superannuation	297·6	322·2	619·8
Stationery and Printing ..	51·2	114·0	165·2
Miscellaneous	68·9	103·6	172·5
Total	446·5	675·3	1121·8
Mil. & Marine Services	6104·3	...	6104·3
Extraordinary Items.....	341·0	...	341·0
Total expend. charged to Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	13039·6	7609·3	20648·9
Adjustmts. between Cen. & Provincial Govts. }	38·0	28·0	...
Grand Total	13077·6	7571·3	20648·9
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (ooo omitted).....	£87,184	£50,475	£137,659
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) (ooo omitted).....	£1,594	£1,839	£3,433

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1923-24.
(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)
Madras	1638·6	1602·3	+36·3
Bombay	1481·2	1451·9	+29·3
Bengal	1013·2	977·9	+35·3
U. Provinces ..	1270·9	1287·3	—16·4
Punjab	1090·8	979·0	+111·8
Burma and Shan States	980·6	988·7	—8·1
Bihar and Orissa ..	528·5	484·5	+44·0
Central Provinces & Berar ..	538·9	516·2	+22·7
Assam	225·9	205·0	+20·9
Total	8768·6	8492·8	+275·8
less—			
Contributions, &c., to Central Government...	921·5	921·5	...
Net (as shown in table above) ..	7847·1	7571·3	275·8
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (ooo omitted).....	£52,314	£50,475	£1,839

REVISED ESTIMATES, 1924-25.

The revised estimates for 1924-25 show a surplus in the following cases (in lakhs of rupees): Central Government, 399·6; Bengal, 27·6; Punjab, 93·2; Bihar and Orissa, 7·1; Central Provinces, 25·6; Assam, 14·6; Coorg, 1·1. There are deficits in the case of: Madras, 20·3; Bombay, 27·5; United Provinces, 29·7; Burma and Shan States, 80·3. The total estimated surplus for 1924-25 for the Central Government and the Provincial Governments is Rs. 411 lakhs.

BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, 1925-26.
(In lakhs of rupees.)

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus.	Deficit
Madras	1652	1622	30	...
Bombay	1610	1706	...	96
Bengal	1045	1067	...	23
United Provinces ..	1282	1232	50	...
Punjab	1140	1081	59	...
Bihar and Orissa ..	544	579	...	35
Burma	1040	1166	...	126
Central Provinces and Berar	557	550	7	...
Assam	244	241	3	...
Coorg	14·5	15	...	0·5
Total	9128·5	9259	149	280·5
less Contributions to Central Government	620	620	...	...
Total	8508·5	8639	149	280·5
Central Government ordinary revenue	12447	13043	...	...
Contributions from Provincial Governments	620	...	24	...
Total	21575·5	21682	173	280·5
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (ooo omitted).....	£143,800	£144,500	£700	Deficit (approx.)

* Including Contributions to the Central Government.

NET REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

The figures of Gross Revenue just given include the net receipts of railways and other commercial undertakings without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of Gross Expenditure include the interest charges of commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. This method of compiling the figures causes the revenue available for administrative purposes and the expenditure on such purposes to appear greater than they really are. A statement of the net revenue and expenditure of the Central Government for 1923-24 is therefore given in the table below, which shows the *net* revenue derived from commercial undertakings, after deducting all expenditure including interest charges, similar adjustments being made under other heads of revenue and expenditure by deducting (1) the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium from sale receipts, and (2) the receipts of the spending departments from the gross expenditure incurred by them. The cost of the establishments maintained for the collection of revenue is not shown as a deduction from revenue, but as a separate head of expenditure.

NET REVENUE (in lakhs of rupees).*

	1923-24.
<i>Principal Heads of Revenue:</i>	
Customs	3969.6
Taxes on Income	1823.5
Salt	1001.5
Opium	166.0
Other Heads	228.6
	7189.2
<i>Commercial Undertakings:</i>	
Railways	644.2
Irrigation	5.9
Posts and Telegraphs	70.8
	709.1
<i>Currency and Mint:</i>	
Currency	211.9
Mint	1.8
	213.7
<i>Provincial Contributions and Adjustments</i>	883.6
<i>Miscellaneous Civil Receipts</i>	45.9
<i>Extraordinary Items</i>	81.4
Total Net Revenue (lakhs of rupees)	8960.2
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1) (ooo omitted) ...	£59,735

NET EXPENDITURE.

	1923-24.
<i>Debt Services</i>	1416.9
<i>Military Services:</i>	
Army	5218.3
Marine	71.8
Military Engineer Services	332.6
	5622.7
<i>Collection of Revenue</i>	285.2
<i>Civil Administration</i>	865.5
<i>Miscel. Civil Charges</i>	397.6
<i>Civil Works</i>	133.3
Total Net Expenditure charged against Revenue (lakhs of Rs.)	8721.2
Equals (at Rs. 15 to £1)	£58,141
Surplus (+) or Deficit (-) (ooo omitted) —	£1,594

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.—The following statement shows capital outlay, not charged to Revenue.

Central Government.

	Accounts, 1923-24.	Revised Estimate, 1924-25.	Budget Estimate, 1925-26.
	(In lakhs of rupees.)*		
State Railways	2080.0	1285.0	2300.0
Postal & Telegraph			
Debt	75.2	165.0	213.5
Irrigation Works	0.1	0.1	0.3
New Capital at Delhi	154.7	137.0	155.0
Other Capital expenditure	—	—	343.3
Total	2310.0	1587.1	3012.1

(Equals at Rs. 15 to £1) } £15,400 £10,581 £20,081
(ooo omitted.) }

Provincial Governments.

	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.
Madras	16.4	32.8	47.6
Bombay	391.0	573.7	584.9
Bengal	—	1.1	2.7
United Provinces	116.8	140.1	233.2
Punjab	149.6	141.5	273.1
Burma & Shan States	0.6	—	—
Bihar and Orissa	—	—	—
Central Provs. & Berar	25.9	28.1	46.8
Assam	1.0	1.3	—
Coorg	—	—	—
Total	700.1	916.4	1182.9
(Equals at Rs. 15 to £1) } £4,667 £6,109 £7,886 (ooo Omitted) }			

BURDEN OF TAXATION.—If taxation proper be divided among the population of British India, without allowing for certain portions of Salt, Excise, and Customs duties which fall on persons in the Indian States, the burden in 1923-24 was estimated at Rs. 4.0 per head, or, if land revenue (which is akin to rent) be added, Rs. 5.4 per head. The Budget of 1919-20 introduced a duty of 50 per cent. on excess profits, but this tax was discontinued in 1920-21. The Budget for 1920-21 amended the super-tax law. The Budget for 1921-22 imposed additional taxation under the heads of postal charges, railway surcharge, import duties and taxes on income. The Budget for 1922-23 increased railway passenger fares,

* A lakh is 100,000 rupees. (See p. 600 for Indian system of notation.)

postage rates, the general customs *ad valorem* duty on imported goods, the income-tax, and the super-tax. The Budget for 1923-24 raised the salt tax from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 2½ a maund. The Budget for 1924-25 reduced the salt tax to Rs. 1½ per maund and imposed a specific duty on certain materials for match manufacture. No additional taxation was proposed in 1925-26, but certain minor amendments were made in the Customs Tariff.

DEBT AND ASSETS.—On March 31, 1925, the debt of India (Central and Provincial Governments) amounted to Rs. 77,659 lakhs (sterling and rupee debt having been combined at the rate of Rs. 10=£1). Miscellaneous obligations (Savings Bank balances, &c.) amounted to about Rs. 106 crores, besides a charge of £58,836,500 for various railway annuities. Its advances to Native States, corporations, agriculturists, &c., stood at Rs. 100 lakhs. Other assets were the Gold Standard Reserve of £39,999,000, and the cash balances in England and India, £13,514,000 and Rs. 3,174 lakhs respectively.

LAND REVENUE.—This is the oldest and the most important source of revenue. The State is the paramount landlord in India, and the land revenue is the State's share in the rent of the soil. In most of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, about one-fourth of Madras, and part of Assam the land revenue has been permanently fixed; elsewhere generally the assessments, or settlements, are revised periodically (usually once in 20 or 30 years). The nature of the settlements varies in different provinces. In parts of Bengal and Bombay, the greater part of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the N.W. Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces the settlement is with large proprietary or proprietary village communities (*zamindars*), and the estate is assessed as a whole. Elsewhere (especially in Burma, Berar, Bombay and Sind, Assam, and most of Madras) the *raiyatwari* tenure prevails, and each raiyat, or peasant proprietor, holds direct from the State. In temporarily settled *zamindari* districts the land revenue usually amounts to about 50 per cent. of the rental paid to the landlord by the cultivating tenant, while in temporarily settled *raiyatwari* districts the revenue varies from 20 per cent. of the gross produce down to much smaller proportions, averaging about 8 per cent. Private improvements are exempt from assessment. The gross land revenue paid to the State (Central and Provincial Governments) in 1923-24 amounted to Rs. 3,490 lakhs (£23,264,000.)

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—Poppy may now be grown only in parts of the United Provinces (Bengal opium) and in the Central Indian (Malwa) native States. Except in these States the manufacture is a Government monopoly. In 1923-24, 2,950 chests of Bengal opium were sold for export, in addition to 5,349 chests sold direct to Governments of Borneo, Netherlands (Indies), Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, &c. The gross revenue from Bengal opium, including the value of opium sold by the Excise Department for consumption in India, was £2,832,000. The expenses of production, &c., were £1,725,000. Formerly, most of the opium exported from India was consumed in China; but the Government of India, in furtherance of the efforts of the Chinese Government to suppress the growth and consumption of opium in China, decided in 1907 to reduce progressively the amount of Indian opium exported to China, and as from March 31,

1917, export of Indian opium to China is prohibited.

EXCISE.—Licence fees and duties are levied on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and other drugs. The revenue, owing partly to stricter administration, and partly to enhanced duties, has greatly expanded in recent years, and amounted to Rs. 1,941 lakhs (£12,940,000), gross in 1923-24 (Central and Provincial Governments).

CUSTOMS.—The net revenue was 3,969 lakhs (£26,464,000) in 1923-24. (For tariff see page 599.) The export duty on rice yielded 118 lakhs (£788,000), and the countervailing duty on Indian cotton goods lakhs 157 (£1,044,000) in 1923-24. The export duty on jute produced 358 lakhs 2,385,000).

INCOME TAX is levied on non-agricultural incomes at the following rates:—

Annual Income.	Rate of Tax per Rupee.*
Rs. 2,000 and over	5 pies
" 5,000 "	6 " "
" 10,000 "	9 " "
" 20,000 "	12 " "
" 30,000 "	15 " "
" 40,000 "	18 " "

In the case of companies and registered firms, whatever the total income, the rate is 18 pies in the rupee.

Super-tax is leviable in addition to ordinary income tax on incomes of individuals and registered firms above Rs. 50,000, of Hindu undivided families above Rs. 75,000, at 1 to 6 annas in the rupee, and on the taxable incomes of companies above Rs. 50,000 at a flat rate of 1 anna in the rupee. Rs. 1,850 lakhs (£12,334,000) were received from taxes on income in 1923-24.

STAMPS.—Stamps yielded 1,271 lakhs gross (£8,474,000) in 1924-25. About two-thirds of the revenue is from court fees and one-third from commercial stamps.

SALT.—The salt duty was reduced from Rs. 2½ to Rs. 2 a maund (84 lb.) in 1903, to Rs. 1½ in 1905, and to R. 1 in 1907. It was increased to Rs. 1½ on March 1, 1916, to Rs. 2½ from March 1, 1923, and reduced to Rs. 1½ from March 1, 1924. Rs. 1,002 lakhs (£6,676,000) was received from salt in 1923-24.

FORESTS.—About 99,000 square miles of forests are reserved and scientifically worked by the State, while about 150,000 square miles besides are under State control. A third of the revenue comes from Burma.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—The Post Office in 1923-24 conveyed 1,209 million of letters, postcards, newspapers, &c., and issued 33 million of money orders. Inland letter rates are the lowest in the world. The length of telegraph wires in India on March 31, 1924, was 462,000 miles, and the number of messages sent in 1923-24 was over 19 million. The capital outlay amounted to Rs. 2,114 lakhs (£14,097,000) at the end of 1923-24. The Indian Postal and Telegraph services were amalgamated on April 1, 1914. The combined services showed for the year 1924 a surplus of 54 lakhs (£361,000). The net receipts of the Indo-European Telegraph Department amounted to 16½ lakhs (£110,000) in 1923-24. Its capital expenditure to the end of 1923-24 was £1,181,000.

RAILWAYS.—Nearly all the railways in India are owned by the State and administered by a

* 12 pies = 1 anna; 16 annas = 1 rupee; 10 rupees = £1 (statutory rate), but at present the rupee has a fluctuating value.

Railway Board, though many are leased to and worked by companies. The mileage open for traffic on March 31, 1924, was 38,039, while the mileage under construction was 759. Of the mileage open about 50 per cent. was on the standard gauge ($5\frac{1}{2}$ ft.), and about 41 per cent on the metre gauge. On March 31, 1924, the total capital at charge was Rs. 724 crores (£482,900,000). The net earnings of the railways in 1923-24 amounted to 3,935 lakhs (£26,232,000), showing a percentage of 5.4 on total capital at charge. The number of passengers increased to 599 millions, and the goods traffic amounted to 98 million tons. Rates are very low, third-class passengers travelling on the average over four miles for a penny. The net gain from State railways was 644 lakhs (£4,361,000) in 1923-24. The total capital expenditure on State and other railways in 1923-24 was about 2,132 lakhs (£14,200,000).

IRRIGATION.—The total capital outlay on State irrigation works up to March 31, 1924, was £59,558,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, yielded a profit to the State, after payment of interest charges, of about £2,528,000. The area irrigated by Government irrigation works, excluding the Indian States, amounted to 27½ million acres, while the annual value of the crops raised amounted to over 1½ times the total capital expended on the works. Two-fifths of the irrigation revenue comes from the Punjab.

HOME CHARGES.—The net expenditure in England, chargeable to Revenue, amounted in 1923-24 to £28,120,800; Interest on Railway Debt and Annuities, £10,098,000; Interest on Ordinary Debt, £4,142,400; other Debt Services, £1,820,000; Stores, £2,424,000, of which £1,607,000 was for Marine and Military Stores; payments for British forces, troop service, &c., £3,764,000; Army non-effective charges, £3,576,000; Civil annuities, pensions, &c., £1,023,000; Furlough payments, civil and military, £1,206,000; home administration, £227,500. The expenditure of the Indian Government in England is met by bills or telegraphic transfers drawn on India by the Secretary of State, and sold by him in London for sterling.

CURRENCY.—The principal coin in use is the silver rupee, containing 165 grains of fine silver and 15 grains of alloy, and weighing in all 180 grains troy. Up to 1893 the Indian Mints were open by law for the unrestricted coinage of silver into rupees. Owing, however, to the almost continuous fall in the value of the rupee from 1871 to 1893, legislation in the latter year closed the mints to the public, with a view to eventually fixing the exchange. For a time the rupee continued to fall, but subsequently it rose, and between 1898 and 1916, was practically stable at *s. ad.* The Act of 1899 made the British sovereign legal tender in India at the ratio of 15 rupees to the sovereign, the rupee, however, remaining also legal tender to any amount, but the ratio was altered to 10 rupees in 1920. In 1907 it was decided that half the profit on silver coinage should be applied to capital expenditure on railways; the other half of the profit, and the whole of the interest, being added to the gold standard reserve. In June, 1912, it was decided that no portion of the profit was to be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets

of the Gold Standard Reserve amounted to £25,000,000. From April 1, 1921, the interest on investments in the Gold Standard Reserve, when that Reserve reaches £40,000,000, is appropriated in reduction of the rupee securities created for the special purpose of the Currency Reserve. The total receipts from profit on coinage, interest and discount, and profit by exchange up to March 31, 1925, amounted to £48,513,000. Of this sum £1,123,655 has been used for capital expenditure on railways; the remainder has been paid to the Gold Standard Reserve, for the purpose of maintaining the rate of exchange between England and India. On March 31, 1925, the investments of this fund in sterling securities amounted to £39,996,814 (estimated value), while £3,186 was held in cash in England. India has a paper currency. The 1, 2½, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupee notes are legal tender everywhere in India, but other notes only within their circles of issue. In 1918 a branch of the Royal Mint was established at Bombay for the minting of gold coins.

ARMY.—In peace time, the Army in India consists, first, of British troops, about 68,000; and, secondly, of Indian troops (largely Muhammadans), about 143,000, excluding followers. In addition, the Indian State troops furnished by Indian States contribute 21,000, including cavalry, transport corps, and sappers. Further, there are 37,000 European and Eurasian volunteers (efficient). For police duties and frontier service the regular military is supplemented by frontier militia and local levies. During the period (1902-9) when Lord Kitchener was Commander-in-Chief, considerable changes were effected in the organisation and training of the Army. On June 1, 1907, there was a redistribution of the Army of India. The net military expenditure (including marine) has risen from about £20,000,000 in 1912-13 to about 5,623 lakhs (£37,485,000) in 1923-24. The estimated net expenditure for 1925-26 is 5,625 lakhs (£37,500,000). During the Great War of 1914-18 the Government of India recruited on a voluntary basis over 800,000 combatants and more than 400,000 non-combatants, giving a grand total of about 1.3 million men. 1,215,000 officers and men were sent on service overseas from India; the total Indian casualties were 102,000. In 1917 the bar hitherto precluding the admission of Indians to King's Commissions was removed; the pay and pensions of the Indian soldiery were improved. India has an Auxiliary Force on a volunteer basis. Ague is the chief cause of sickness among British troops, and enteric fever the chief cause of death.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE consists of 14 sea-going vessels, and numerous smaller steamers and launches.

Director R.I.M., Bombay, Capt. E. J. Headlam,
C.M.G., D.S.O. (s.p.t.)Rs. 2,800

EDUCATION.—Elementary education is based, so far as possible, on an adaptation of indigenous institutions and traditions. Higher education is an imported product. It is popular, and has undoubtedly been attended with beneficial results. As is natural with an imported product, its development is marked by some crudities, and its influence has to some extent been unsettling. It has appealed to the natural intellectuality of the people, and has succeeded only partially in stimulating practical application. There are 14 Universities, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras,

Bombay, Allahabad, Benares (Hindu), Patna, Dacca, Aligarh (Muhammadan), Lahore, Hyderabad, Mysore, Lucknow, Rangoon and Delhi. In State institutions education is secular. The institutions in 1923-24 numbered 219,131, and the scholars 9,316,654, including 1,001,466 females, excluding scholars in night schools in some Provinces. Of the institutions, about 75 per cent. are maintained by the State or aided by grants, the rest being private and unaided. Of the total expenditure on education in 1923-24, £13,274,000, £2,890,000 came from fees, and £8,210,000 from Government revenues or local and municipal funds. The census of 1921 showed that only 139 males and 21 females per thousand are literate, in the sense of being able to write a letter and read the reply thereto.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT, municipal and rural, in its present form, is a product of British rule. The municipalities at the end of 1923-24 numbered 772, controlling a total population of nearly 19 millions, and receiving an income of £6,878,000 from rates and taxes (petrol, taxes on houses and lands, water, lighting, and conservancy rates, &c.) and £2,256,000 from other sources (excluding loans). Out of 12,155 members of municipal bodies 1,133 were officials and 11,022 non-official. In almost all districts in British India there are local district boards, partly representative. Over 32 per cent. of their total expenditure of about £7,826,000 in 1923-24 was devoted to civil works, 37 per cent. to education, and the remainder largely to sanitation and hospitals.

JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.—There are about 9,300 officers exercising civil and criminal jurisdiction. Many of the superior and the great majority of the inferior officers are Indians. In 1923, 2,129,000 civil suits were instituted; 2,100,000 persons were tried, and 996,500 convicted, in criminal cases, of whom 731 were sentenced to death and 595 executed, 1,886 to transportation, and 173,929 to imprisonment.

The strength of the police in 1923 was 14,113 officers and 182,733 men. There were 775 prisons, with a daily average of 128,645 prisoners. At the convict settlement of Port Blair (Andamans) there were 8,790 prisoners on March 31, 1924.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The reporting of vital occurrences is still defective. The recorded death rate for British India in the decennium ended 1913 ranged between 38·21 per 1,000 in 1908 and 28·72 in 1913; it was 35·9 per 1,000 in 1919 and 25·00 in 1923. There were over 12 million deaths from influenza during 1918-19. Fevers of various kinds are by far the commonest cause of death, cholera, dysentery and diarrhoea, smallpox, and (since 1896) plague being other chief causes. The reported deaths from plague up to the end of 1923 were about 11,183,000 in India as a whole. Over 23,000 people were killed by snakes in 1923. In 3,651 hospitals and dispensaries, maintained mostly from public funds, 38,281,000 patients were treated in 1923. The number of persons vaccinated in 1923-24 was 9,835,000. According to the census of 1921 there were 102,400 lepers.

SURVEYS.—The Survey Department superintends forest and cadastral surveys, as well as trigonometrical and topographical surveys, special explorations, and map production. Marine, geological, botanical, and archaeological surveys are in operation. The Meteorological Department is of great service in forecasting rainfall.

TRADE OF INDIA.—Among the countries constituting the British Empire, India comes second to the United Kingdom itself in the volume of its sea-borne trade, which almost equals that of Canada and Australia combined. During the five years ending 1913-14 both imports and exports were, on the average, twice as great as they were 25 years ago. The ordinary course of Indian trade shows yearly a large net export of merchandise and a net import of treasure, but in 1920-21 and 1921-22 there was an excess of imports. The table below exhibits the leading figures for the last

SEA-BORNE TRADE.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.
	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)	£ (000 omitted.)
Imports of Private Merchandise ...	223,732	177,564	155,138	151,741	164,432
Government Stores ...	7,692	10,834	8,990	6,381	4,492
Total Merchandise ...	231,424	188,398	164,128	158,122	168,924
Treasure—Private	15,610	20,766	42,030	34,802	66,018
Government ...	7,565	100	357	668	14
Total Treasure	23,175	20,866	42,387	35,470	66,032
Total Imports	254,599	209,264	206,515	193,592	234,956
Exports of Private Merchandise :					
Indian Produce, &c.	160,008	154,253	199,441	232,557	256,564
Foreign Goods (re-exports) ..	12,029	9,376	10,109	8,716	9,006
Government Stores	6,392	2,143	1,164	977	1,379
Total Merchandise ...	178,429	165,772	210,714	242,250	266,949
Treasure—Private	17,201	12,662	1,854	2,370	3,276
Government ...	246	50	157	79	170
Total Treasure	17,447	12,712	2,011	2,449	3,446
Total Exports	195,876	178,484	212,725	244,699	270,395
Total Sea-borne Trade	450,475	387,748	419,240	438,291	505,351
Net Imports of Treasure	5,728	8,154	40,376	33,021	62,586
Net Exports of Merchandise	52,005*	22,026*	46,586	84,128	98,025
Excess of Exports	58,727†	30,754†	6,210	51,107	35,439

* Net Imports of Merchandise.

† Excess of Imports.

five years in thousands of pounds sterling (Rupees being converted at the rate of 15 to the £).

During the year 1924-25 as compared with 1923-24 the value of the imports increased by Rs. 6,204 lakhs (£41,365,000), and the exports increased by Rs. 3,855 lakhs (£25,696,000). In imports the principal articles showing increases were:—Cotton yarns and manufactures (Rs. 1484 lakhs = £9,900,000), sugar (Rs. 545 lakhs = £3,634,000), raw and waste cotton (Rs. 173 lakhs = £1,159,000), yarns, other than cotton, jute, silk and wollen (Rs. 121 lakhs = £809,000).

In the export trade (Indian merchandise) jute, yarns and manufacture increased by £6,284,000; raw and waste jute by £6,120,000; seeds by £2,234,000; raw and waste wool £1,264,000; tea by £1,164,000; grain, pulse, and flour by £9,462,000; hides and skins by £854,000; and iron and steel and manufactures thereof by £595,000. There were decreases in gums by £1,040,000, raw and waste cotton by £5,150,000, tea by £1,164,000 and chemicals, &c., by £739,000.

As will be seen, the bulk of the imports consists of manufactured articles, while two-thirds of the exports consist of food, tobacco, and raw materials.

The following statement shows the chief articles of the foreign trade of India in 1924-25 (converted at Rs. 15 = £1):—

IMPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton Goods ...	£48,443	Fruits & Vegetables	£1,063
Raw Cotton ...	2,830	Precious Stones...	797
Machinery, &c. ...	9,827	Coal and Coke...	883
Iron and Steel ...	10,442	Rubber Manuf's	1,033
Sugar, &c.	13,935	Copper	1,070
Railway plant...	4,050	Matches	592
Mineral Oils ...	6,234	Paints	844
Cotton Yarn ...	6,442	Apparel	1,030
Hardware, &c. ...	3,325	Build'g, &c., Mat's	782
Silk Goods ...	2,487	Soap	883
Instruments, &c.	2,014	Silk (raw)	794
Liquors	2,189	Salt	943
Dyes	1,938	Haberdashery, &c.	770
Woollen Goods	2,903	Stationery	544
Motor Cars	1,466	Belting	629
Provisions	2,612	Aluminium	651
Paper, &c.	2,023	Tin	580
Spices	1,772	Tea Chests	619
Brass, &c.	2,111	Arms, ammuni-	
Glass	1,733	tions, &c.	616
Cigarettes, &c. ...	1,319	Government Stores:	
Chemicals	1,403	Rly. plant, &c. ...	£864
Drugs & Medicin's	1,208	Mach'y & millw'k	592

EXPORTS (000 omitted).

Cotton (raw) ...	£60,879	Coffee	£1,393
Grain & Flour...	43,377	Brasn, &c.	1,059
Jute Manuf's ...	34,514	Wood	939
Tea	22,262	Dyes	905
Seeds	22,112	Rubber	954
Jute (raw) ...	19,454	Paraffin Wax ...	910
Cotton Yarn and		Spices	712
Manufactures	8,006	Coir	816
Lac	5,034	Tobacco	790
Hides and Skins	4,516	Mica	685
Leather	4,859	Hemp	1,152
Metals & Ores...	4,792	Carpets	747
Wool (raw) ...	3,380	Re-Exports:	
Opium	982	Government Stores:	
Petroleum	1,655	Opium to Govt. of	
Oilcake	1,466	Hong-Kong, &c.)	756
Manures	844		

The following table shows the distribution of the Indian private sea-borne trade in 1924-25:—

COUNTRIES.	PRIVATE MERCHANDISE ONLY.	
	Imports.	Exports.
Total Value (000 omitted) ...	£164,432	£256,564
	Percent	Percent
United Kingdom	54.1	24.0
Belgium	2.8	3.7
Ceylon	0.5	3.5
China (excluding Hong Kong)	1.1	2.4
Egypt	0.3	3.9
France	1.0	5.2
Germany	6.2	6.7
Holland	1.2	2.0
Hong Kong	0.5	0.8
Italy	1.6	6.0
Japan	6.9	14.3
Java and Borneo ...	6.6	0.8
Mauritius	1.5	0.4
Straits Settlements...	1.9	2.1
Switzerland	0.7	0.0
United States	5.6	8.8
Mesopotamia	0.3	0.6
S. Africa	0.2	0.7
Kenya	1.5	0.2
Canada	0.4	0.6
Australia and New Zealand	0.3	2.0
Persia	0.9	0.7
Spain	0.06	1.5
Arabia	0.2	0.4
Siam	0.08	0.4
All other countries...	3.6	8.3

(NOTE.—Rupee figures converted at rate of Rs. 15 = £1.)

CUSTOMS DUTIES.—The general import tariff is 15 per cent. *ad valorem*. The principal exceptions to the general rate are as follows:—Cotton twist, yarn and thread pay 5 per cent., other cotton goods 11 per cent., an Excise duty of 3½ per cent. being levied on those woven in Indian mills. Arms and certain "luxury" articles, including gold and silver manufactures, motor cars, &c., and silk piece goods, pay 30 per cent., sugar 25 per cent., cigars 75 per cent., cigarettes Rs. 7 or Rs. 10, as 8 per 1,000, spirits generally Rs. 21 As. 14 a gallon, salt Rs. 1¼ a maund (82 lb.), gold and silver plate 30 per cent., Kerosene As. 2 p. 6, and motor spirit, 4 As. per gallon, mineral oil 7½ per cent.; (an excise duty of As. 6 per gallon is levied on motor spirit and an excise duty of A. 1 per gallon on kerosene produced in India), coal As. 8 a ton. Some machinery and certain iron, steel, and railway materials pay 10 per cent. A few other articles pay 2½ per cent. There are protective duties at special rates on coal tubs, and on iron and steel and certain manufactures thereof. The duty on manufactured tobacco is Rs. 2 as. 4 per lb., matches Rs. 1 As. 8 per gross, splints for match-making 4½ As. per lb., veneer for making match boxes 6 As. per lb., beer As. 8 per gallon, perfumed spirits Rs. 36 a gallon. Gold, metallic ores, living animals, raw hides, skins, raw cotton and wool, certain agricultural requisites, quinine, and a few other articles are free. There are export duties of As. 3 a maund on rice, Rs. 1½ per 100 lb. on tea, Rs. 4½ per bale of 400 lb. on raw jute other than cuttings, in the case of which the rate is Rs. 1½ per bale; Rs. 20 per ton on jute sacking, Rs. 32 per ton on hessians, and 5 per cent. *ad valorem* on raw hides and skins.

SHIPPING.—In 1923-24 the number of vessels

engaged in the foreign trade which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast at ports in British India was 7,706, with a tonnage of 16,614,000. Of this tonnage, nearly 74 per cent. was under the British flag.

PORTS.—The chief ports are Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Karachi, and Madras. These ports are administered by port trusts having wide powers, but subject to Government supervision. The total value of the coasting trade was £146,482,000 in 1923-24.

FOREIGN LAND TRADE OF INDIA.—The most important countries in the land trade are Nepal and the Shan States. The imports of merchandise and treasure in 1923-24 were £13,304,000, and the exports £10,850,000.

AGRICULTURE is by far the most important occupation of the people of India. In British territory in 1923-24, 254 million acres were cropped, a decrease of 5 million acres as compared with 1922-23. Of the total area cropped nearly 9 per cent. was under wheat, 30 per cent. under rice, and 39 per cent. under other food-grains and pulses, 5½ per cent. under oilseeds, and 7 per cent. under cotton, jute, and other fibres. Jute cultivation has been extraordinarily profitable. Sugar, tea, and tobacco are other important crops. The total area under irrigation was 45 million acres.

BANKS.—In addition to the Imperial Bank of India, which is closely associated with the Government, there are joint-stock banks, European and Indian, and many small native banks. In 1923 there were 26 Indian joint-stock banks, whose head offices are located in India, in addition to 18 exchange banks with head offices outside India, and 7 Indian co-operative banks, with capital and reserve of Rs. 5 lakhs and over. The capital of the Imperial Bank of England was Rs. 562 lakhs; reserve, Rs. 455 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 8276 lakhs; and cash balance, Rs. 1,501 lakhs. The corresponding figures for the Indian joint-stock banks were: capital, Rs. 689 lakhs; reserve, Rs. 284 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 4442 lakhs; cash balance, Rs. 737 lakhs. The 18 exchange banks with head offices not located in India had: capital, £83 million; reserve, £57 million; deposits, £895 million outside India, and Rs. 6844 lakhs in India; cash balances £118 million outside, and Rs. 1447 lakhs in India. The 7 Indian co-operative banks had a capital of Rs. 40 lakhs; a reserve of Rs. 16.6 lakhs; deposits, Rs. 403 lakhs; loans outstanding, Rs. 318 lakhs; and cash balances amounting to Rs. 37 lakhs. The proportion per cent. of cash to liabilities on deposit was:—18½ in the case of the Imperial Bank; 19½ for exchange banks doing a considerable portion of their business in India; 27½ for other exchange banks; and 17 to 19½ in the case of Indian joint-stock banks.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.—Much success has been achieved in rural districts by co-operative credit societies. In 1923-24 there were in British India and Indian States 1,932 central, 54,645 agricultural and 4,529 non-agricultural societies, with a total membership of 2,509,000; a capital of £27,020,000 and a net profit of £212,600.

MINERALS.—The output of coal in India in 1923 was 19,657,000 tons. The production has much increased in recent years. Nine-tenths of the total comes from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of crude petroleum in India (chiefly Burma) has increased from 19 million gallons in 1897 to 294 millions in 1924. The

production of salt is about 1,782,000 tons. The production of manganese ore was about 695,000 tons, and of saltpetre 7,386 tons. The yield of gold (nearly all from Mysore) was about 422,300 oz. There is a considerable output of mica and a fluctuating output of rubies and jade. Monazite and tungsten ore have now taken an important place in the list of minerals of economic value produced in India. The output of the former in 1923 was 246 tons, and of the latter 872 tons.

MANUFACTURES.—In India the ancient village handicrafts still survive, though they suffer more and more from the competition of machine-made goods. Cotton-weaving is by far the most important hand industry. Power mills have grown up under European auspices, but are now largely owned by natives. There were 5,985 factories in 1923 subject to the Indian Factories Act, employing 1,409,000 persons, including 221,000 women and 75,000 children; the percentage of factories maintaining a week of 48 hours or less for men is 27, the corresponding percentage for women was 31. The maximum weekly hours for children are 36. The 310 cotton mills at work in British India and Native States in 1923-24, mostly in Bombay and Ahmedabad, contained 7,903,000 spindles and 148,000 looms. Up-country cotton mills have increased. The production was 618 million lb. of yarn (mostly of low counts) and 402 million lb. of woven goods. There is a tendency to produce finer yarns and to pay more attention to weaving. The 89 jute mills, mostly situated in or near Calcutta, contained 1,043,000 spindles and 49,000 looms. There were, in 1923, 15 woollen and 8 paper mills, 13 breweries, and various other factories.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—In 1923-24 there were 5194 joint-stock companies registered in British India and in the Indian States, with a paid-up capital of Rs. 26430 lakhs (£176,207,000). The companies were classified as follows:—Trading and manufacturing, 2113; banking and loan, 882; tea and other planting, 489; mining, 363; cotton mills, 262; jute mills, 54; other mills and presses, 244; estate, &c., 99; insurance, 73; railways, transport, &c., 203; navigation, 25; sugar, 41; others, 346.

In addition there were 756 companies registered else than, but working in, British India and Indian States, with a capital of £605,300,000.

They were classified as follows:—Trading and manufacturing, 272; banking and loan, 29; tea and other planting, 206; mining, 37; cotton mills, 10; jute mills, 8; other mills and presses, 3; insurances, 128; railways and other transport, 33; navigation, 17; sugar, 2; others, 11.

INDIAN SYSTEM OF NOTATION.—The Indian numerical notation system differs from the European. Large numbers are punctuated as crores and lakhs and not in hundreds, thousands and millions. A *lakh* is one hundred thousand (written out as 1,00,000), and a *crore* is one hundred lakhs or ten millions (1,00,00,000). Thus, 1,68,00,000 is read as 1 crore, 68 lakhs. A lakh of rupees (Rs. 1,00,000), may be read as equal to £10,000 at the nominal value of 2s. the rupee, or as about £6,666 at 15 rupees—the rate adopted for conversion in this article. The exchange value of the rupee has fluctuated considerably and is at present about 1s. 6½d. (See also pp. 419 and 597). The rupee is divided into 16 annas and may be now considered as equivalent to 1d. The anna is sub-divided into 12 pies (½d. approximate value).

TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL INDIAN RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS, SHOWING THE SALUTES TO WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED, AND THE AREA, POPULATION, PREVAILING RELIGION, AND REVENUE OF THEIR STATES.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Suc- cession	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1921.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or approximate.
Salutes of 21 Guns.					
Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of.....	1875	8,182	2,121,875	Hindus	£ 1,460,000
Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of	1925	26,382	3,195,476	"	1,400,000
Hyderabad, The Nizam of	1911	82,698	12,471,770	Hindus and Muhammadans	4,099,000
Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of	1925	80,000	3,322,030	Muhammadans	1,485,000
Mysore, The Maharaja of.....	1895	29,460	5,859,952	Hindus	2,250,000
Salutes of 19 Guns.					
*Bhopal, The Begum of	1901	6,902	692,448	Hindus	414,000
*Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of	1903	9,519	1,151,598	"	830,000
†Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of	1893	54,713	300,543	Muhammadans	81,000
*Kolhapur, The Maharaja of	1922	3,217	833,726	Hindus	666,000
†*Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of	1884	12,691	1,380,063	"	340,000
Travancore, The Maharaja of.....	1924	7,625	4,006,062	{ Hindus and Christians }	1,337,000
Salutes of 17 Guns.					
Bahawalpur, The Nawab of.....	1907	15,000	781,191	Muhammadans	346,000
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of	1900	1,993	496,437	Hindus	138,000
†Bikaner, The Maharaja of	1887	23,315	659,685	"	555,000
Bundi, The Maharaja Raja of	1889	2,220	187,068	"	69,000
Cochin, The Maharaja of.....	1914	1,417	979,019	{ Hindus and Christians }	416,000
Cutch, The Maharao of.....	1876	7,616	484,547	Hindus	230,000
Jaipur, The Maharaja of	1922	15,579	2,338,802	"	561,000
Karauli, The Maharaja of	1886	1,242	133,730	"	53,000
†Kotah, The Maharao of.....	1889	5,684	630,060	"	309,000
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of.....	1918	34,963	1,841,462	"	800,000
†Patiala, The Maharaja of.....	1900	5,932	1,499,739	{ Hindus and Sikhs }	844,000
Rewa, The Maharaja of.....	1918	13,000	1,401,524	Hindus	390,000
†Tonk, The Nawab of	1867	2,553	287,898	"	160,000
Salutes of 15 Guns.					
†Alwar, The Maharaja of	1892	3,221	701,154	Hindus	366,000
Banswara, The Maharawal of	1914	1,606	190,362	Animists	42,000
Datia, The Maharaja of.....	1907	911	148,659	Hindus	120,000
Dewas (Senior Branch), The Maharaja of ...	1899	449	77,005	"	47,000
Dewas (Junior Branch), The Maharaja of ...	1892	419	66,998	"	45,000
Dhar, The Maharaja of	1898	1,777	230,333	"	105,000
†Dholpur, The Maharaj-Rana of	1911	1,200	230,188	"	126,000
Dungarpur, The Maharawal of	1918	1,447	189,272	"	38,000
Idar, The Maharaja of	1911	1,669	226,355	"	96,000
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of	1914	16,062	67,052	"	29,000
Khairpur, The Mir of.....	1921	6,050	193,152	Muhammadans	163,000
†Kishangarh, The Maharaja of.....	1900	858	77,734	Hindus	33,000
†Kotcha, The Maharaja of.....	1874	2,079	284,948	"	67,000
Partabgarh, The Maharawat of	1890	886	67,114	"	39,000
Rampur, The Nawab of	1889	892	453,607	{ Hindus and Muhammadans }	360,000
Sikkim, The Maharaja of	1914	2,818	81,721	{ Buddhists and Hindus }	29,000
Sirohi, The Maharao of.....	1920	1,964	186,639	Hindus	70,000
Salutes of 13 Guns.					
†Benares, The Maharaja of	1889	875	362,735	Hindus	178,000
Bhavnagar, The Maharaja of	1919	2,860	426,404	{ Hindus and Muhammadans }	577,000
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of	1922	1,307	592,489	"	242,000
Dhrangadhra, The Maharaja of.....	1911	1,107	88,406	" Hindus "	167,000
Jaora, The Nawab of	1895	601	85,778	"	70,000
Jhalawar, The Maharaj-Rana of	1899	810	96,182	Muhammadans	56,000
†Jind, The Maharaja of	1887	1,259	308,183	{ Hindus and Sikhs }	190,000

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATE, SALUTE, AND TITLE OF CHIEF.	Date of Succes- sion.	Area in sq. miles.	Population in 1921.	Prevailing Religion.	Revenue for last year recorded or ap- proximate.
					£
†Junagadh, The Nawab of	1911	3,336	465,493	Hindus and Muhammadans	406,000
†Kapurthala, The Maharaja of	1877	630	284,275	Muhammadans and Hindus	247,000
Nabha, The Maharaja of	1911	928	263,334	Hindus and Sikhs	164,000
†Nawanagar, The Maharaja of	1907	3,791	345,353	Hindus and Muhammadans	405,000
Palanpur, The Nawab of	1918	1,750	236,694	Hindus and Muhammadans	64,000
Porbandar, The Maharaja of	1908	642	101,881	Hindus	120,000
Rajpipla, The Maharaja of	1915	1,517	168,454	"	126,000
Ratlam, The Maharaja of	1893	693	85,489	"	60,000
Tripura, The Raja of	1923	4,116	304,437	"	170,000
Salutes of 11 Guns.					
Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of	1919	802	84,790	"	33,000
Chamba, The Raja of	1919	3,216	141,867	"	53,000
Charkhari, The Maharaja of	1920	880	123,405	"	36,000
Chattarpur, The Maharaja of	1867	1,130	166,549	"	48,000
Faridkot, The Raja of	1918	643	150,661	Sikhs and Hindus	122,000
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of	1869	1,024	167,071	Hindus and Muhammadans	339,000
Janjira, The Nawab of	1922	377	98,590	"	52,000
Mandi, The Raja of	1913	1,200	185,048	Hindus	83,000
Manipur, The Maharaja of	1891	8,456	384,016	"	57,000
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of	1922	822	96,697	"	168,000
Panna, The Maharaja of	1902	2,596	197,600	"	68,000
Pudukkottia, The Raja of	1886	1,179	426,813	"	143,000
Rajgarh, The Raja of	1916	962	114,972	"	48,000
Sailana, The Raja of	1919	296	27,105	"	20,000
Sirmur (Nahan), The Maharaja of	1911	1,198	140,468	"	40,000
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of	1913	4,500	318,482	"	83,000

N.B.—There are also 13 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 11 guns.

† The present chief has a personal salute of two additional guns.

STATES OF THE RULING PRINCES AND CHIEFS OF INDIA.

THE States in India whose chiefs are in subordinate alliance with, or under the suzerainty of, the King-Emperor, comprise about two-fifths of the area, but only two-ninths of the population of India. Their administration, with a few unimportant exceptions, is not under the direct control of British officials, but it is subject, in varying degrees, to the Supreme Government. The chiefs are entitled to British protection, but have no power of making war and peace, or of sending ambassadors to one another or to foreign States; the military force they maintain is strictly limited; no European is allowed to reside at any of their courts without special sanction; and in case of misrule the Supreme Government can dethrone the chief or temporarily suspend him from the exercise of his powers. In matters of Imperial interest, trade, main lines of railway, &c., the Supreme Government has jurisdiction. Some States pay tribute, most do not. Tributes aggregating £579,000 (£233,000 from Mysore) were paid to the Government of India in 1923-24. Generally speaking, the States are governed by their Princes, Ministers, and Councils, with the advice of a political officer of the Supreme Government. This officer may have charge, as British Resident, of one large State, or may be the Agent for a

group of States. A common characteristic of all Indian States, important or insignificant, is that in their territory British Indian law does not run. For them the Indian Legislature or the Provincial Legislative Councils cannot legislate; and over them the High Courts or Chief Courts of the Provinces have no jurisdiction.

The Assigned Districts of Mysore (Bangalore), Kalat (Quetta), and Berar are still technically Indian States territory. The Shan States, on the other hand, are technically part of British India, though administered by local Sawbwas or petty chiefs. Excluding these territories, the Indian States have a combined area of 711,032 square miles, and a population of 71,939,187. They maintain in the aggregate a considerable body of troops of inferior military organisation in addition to their Indian State forces. Many treaties provide that States shall furnish troops on the requisition of the Supreme Government, and troops of Indian States served in almost every Indian campaign of the 19th century. Lord Curzon inaugurated an Imperial Cadet Corps of Indian princes and nobles. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad is nearly as large as Great Britain, and the Nizam enjoys a very large revenue. On the other hand, in Kathiawar and

elsewhere, where family custom has led to minute sub-division, there are many chiefs of single villages. In these petty estates the nominal chief may have some very limited magisterial powers, but the administration is regulated and carried on by the Supreme Government in its executive capacity. The amount of control thus exercised over an Indian State in its internal affairs depends on a number of considerations, and varies from State to State. The rulers have not necessarily any religious or tribal connexion with the majority of their subjects. Thus the Nizam of Hyderabad is a Muhammadan, but most of his people are Hindus. Although the Indian States, large and small, number 693, only about 200 are of any real importance. The majority represent the scattered military chiefships which sprang from the ruins of the Moghul Empire in the 18th century. The rulers of Gwalior, Indore, and Baroda are all descendants of successful generals who then rose to power. Most of these States are of more recent origin than the British power in India. A unique step was taken in 1910, when a new Indian State was created out of the family domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

The salutes enjoyed by the Indian princes indicate their relative importance. Those with eleven guns or more are addressed as His Highness. On pages 601-2 are the names of 73 ruling chiefs who have salutes of eleven guns or more with some particulars of their States. Some well-known Indians of title, such as H.H. the Agha Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., the Maharaja of Darbhanga, G.C.I.E., and the Maharajah of Burdwan, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., are not ruling chiefs. The States of Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Sikkim, and Kalat, and those belonging to the Rajputana and Central India Agencies, 175 in all, are under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council. The remainder, chiefly minor States, are under the supervision or control of various Provincial Governments. The States of first magnitude, which have a superior Resident, are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir, Jaipur, Udaipur, Gwalior, Indore, and Travancore and Cochin.

The Indian States may be thus classified:—
1. *Hyderabad*, the premier State in India (capital, Hyderabad, pop. 404,187—the fourth city in India). This State is in the centre of the Deccan or central plateau of Southern India. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, and is descended from Asaf Jah, who became Viceroy of the Deccan in 1712, and then independent of the Mogul Emperor. Telugu and Marathi are the chief languages. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. The Nizam's Guaranteed Railway is the principal line. 2. *Mysore*. This State, situated on a plateau in Southern India, was administered by the Indian Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was restored to native rule, under a somewhat strictly framed instrument of transfer. In Dec., 1913, the instrument was replaced by a new Treaty putting the relations between the British Government and the State on a footing more in consonance with the actual position of the Maharaja among the Feudatory Chiefs of India. Kanarese and Telugu are the chief languages. There is a Mysore State Railway. Millets, pulses, and rice are the principal crops. Mysore has important goldfields. 3. *Baroda*, situated in Western India in Gujarat and Kathiawar and much interlaced with British districts. The reigning Gaekwar was the adopted

heir of the ruler deposed in 1875 for misgovernment and misconduct. 4. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal, including Kashmir. The important frontier State of *Kashmir* (capital, Srinagar, pop. 141,735) was granted to Gholab Singh by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War (1846). It comprises Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, and Baltistan. A British force stationed at Gilgit watches the northern passes and controls the feudatory chiefships of Hunza and Nagar; while on the west the subordinate chiefship of Chitral is occupied by British troops, depending for their support on the Peshawar border. 5. *Sikkim*, a frontier State situated on the borders of Tibet, between Nepal and Bhutan, acknowledged the British protectorate in 1890, when also the boundaries of Tibet were defined by the Sikkim-Tibet Convention. 6. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. The most important of these is *Patiala*. 7. *Rajputana*, comprising the ancient sovereignties lying between Sind and the United Provinces. *Rajputana* (pop. 9,844,384) extends some 460 miles from north to south, and is 530 miles in breadth, and is larger than the British Isles. About half of the area is desert. It comprises 20 States of varying size and importance. Of these 17 are ruled by hereditary Rajput chiefs, two by Jat chiefs, and one by a Muhammadan. The Governor-General's Agent's headquarters are at Ajmer; he has under him Residents for Eastern and Western Rajputana, and about twenty other officers, distributed among the States to supervise the administration, and give advice when it is required. The most important States are *Jodhpur* (*Marwar*), *Udaipur* (*Mewar*), and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties, the most ancient in India, go back before the Mogul Empire, and resemble feudal monarchies. 8. The States of *Central India*, lying to the north of the Nerbudda and to the south and east of Rajputana, although in the aggregate one-third less in extent than those of Rajputana, are nearly four times as numerous. All but 17 are petty chiefships. The most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one-half of the whole area. The 31 minor States of *Bundelkhand* (largest, *Rewa*) are in political relation with the Central India Agency. *Bhopal*, one of the principal Muhammadan States in India, is now for a fourth generation under female rule. 9. The Malayalim States of *Travancore* and *Cochin*, lying together in S.W. India. These important States, attached to Madras Presidency, represent ancient Hindu dynasties. 10. The three northern Muhammadan States of *Khairpur* (Sind), *Bahawalpur*, and *Rampur*. 11. *Kalat* (including *Makran* and *Kharan*) and *Las Bela*, with tribal areas in the possession of the Marri and Bugti tribes. 12. *Gujarat*, including *Kutch* and the numerous petty chiefships of *Kathiawar*. 13. The Southern *Mahratta* States. 14. The numerous *Afghan* and *Baluch* tribes of the N.W. frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. The names of some of these tribes, *Waziris*, *Orakzais*, *Afridis*, &c., have become familiar owing to the many expeditions against them. 15. The aboriginal *Gond* and *Kol* tribes, under petty princes of aboriginal or Rajput blood, in *Chota-Nagpur*, *Orissa*, the Central Provinces, and the *Jaipur* (*Vizagapatam*) Agency. 16. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous hill tribes of the N.E. frontier.

Countries Contiguous to India.

NEPAL.

Sovereign, His Majesty Maharaja Dhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram Jung Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsheer Jung; *etc.* 1911. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Prime Min., H. H. Maharaja General Sir Chandra Shamsheer Jung, Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.O.V.O., D.C.L. Personal salute in British India, 19 guns.

Nepal (area, about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. 5,600,000) lies between British India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,141 ft.). Amid the sterile mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, &c., are grown. Nepal is divided into four provinces. In 1923-24 its exports to British India were £4,182,000, while its imports amounted to £1,892,000. The chief trade route is that between Kathmandu and the Bihar and Orissa frontier (76 miles). Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oils, seeds, ghee, cattle, jute, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, metals, &c. The revenue, realised chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is over £1,000,000. The aborigines are Mongolian in type, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. The country was conquered in 1769 by the Gurkhas, who are Hindus and claim to be Rajputs. Their frequent aggressions led to a war with the British in 1814-5. Relations have now long been friendly. The policy of seclusion is, however, consistently followed by the Nepal rulers. The real political power rests with the Prime Minister. This office is always held by a member of his family, the succession being determined by special rules. The present Prime Minister, Sir Chandra Shamsheer Jung, paid a most successful visit to England in 1908. The army numbers about 45,000. By arrangement with Nepal, India obtains many fine recruits for its Gurkha regiments. During the Great War, and in the subsequent Afghan war, the Nepal Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material. A new Treaty was concluded in December, 1923, between the British and Nepalese Governments, by which *inter alia* the internal and external independence of the State was recognised.

CAPITAL, Kathmandu (pop. 80,000) — *British Envoy at the Court of Nepal*, W. H. J. Wilkinson, C.I.E. Rs. 3,000

BHUTAN.

Bhutan (area, about 20,000 sq. miles; pop. about 250,000, mainly Buddhists) also lies on the S.E. of the Himalayas, and its products resemble those of Nepal. In 1863, owing to outrages on British subjects, portions of it were annexed to India, an annual allowance being paid by the Indian Government as compensation. By a treaty in 1907 this allowance was fixed at £6,667, and Bhutan agreed to be guided in its external relations by the advice of the British, who, however, will not interfere in its internal affairs. The former dual government of a spiritual chief and a temporal chief came to an end when the Tongsa Penlop, the chief councillor and virtual ruler, Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., was chosen hereditary Maharaja in 1907. He has a salute of 15 guns in British territory. The estimated annual revenue is £13,000. Bhutan's total trade with India in 1923-24 was £45,000. There is no British Resident.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir of Afghanistan and its Dependencies, H. M. Amir Amrullah Khan; *etc.* 1929. Salute in British territory, 21 guns.

Afghan Minister in London, Shuja-ud-Daula Khan, 25 Knightsbridge, S.W. 1.

Afghanistan lies on the N.W. frontier of India. Estimated area, 245,000 sq. miles, and pop. 6,380,500. It is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the N.W. Frontier Province (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. to the Oxus, which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures. The population is very mixed. The Duranis have predominated since 1749, especially in Kandahar; next come the Ghilzais (military and commercial) and the Tajiks (aboriginals, who are cultivators or retail traders). All are Sunni Muhammadans, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shiite sect. The national tongue is Pushtu, but Persian is more universally spoken.

Afghanistan is divided into five major provinces, Kabul, Kandahar, Herat, Turkestan, and Badakshan (with Qataghan, Kafiristan (now Nuristan), and Wakhan), and four minor provinces, the Eastern, Southern, Farah, and Maimana, which are under governors, with subordinate nobles and judges, police, and revenue officers. Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organisation, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. He first formed a national army, paid and controlled by himself. It comprises about 90,000 regulars and irregulars, but lacks discipline and cohesion. Considerable quantities of rifles and artillery have been purchased in Europe under arrangements made with the Government of India. Factories for arms and ammunition, and for various commercial products, have been erected in Kabul. The Afghan laws are Islamic sacred laws, tribal laws, and those of the Amir, who is the Court of Appeal. They have recently been codified under the name of the "Fundamental Law." Recently steps have been taken to develop education, hitherto controlled by the mullahs. Two schools under French and German superintendence respectively have recently been opened. Most of the people are industrious cultivators, and the country has become fairly settled, peaceful, and prosperous. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet,

maize, and *dal*. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen, and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, and gold are found. The roads are generally unsuitable for wheeled traffic, but are being improved. Goods are conveyed by pack animals. The chief trade routes to India are the Khaiber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (220 miles), along which a motor service was established by the late Amir, and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles). The Sind-Pishin railway is now completed to the Baluchistan-Persian frontier. The trade of Afghanistan with India in 1923-24 was about £1,783,000. The exports to India are mainly fruits and nuts, raw wool, and *ghis*; while the imports therefrom are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, and sugar. The Afghan customs duties are heavy. There is a large export of wool to Persia and Russia, cotton and silk goods, sugar, &c., being taken in exchange. The annual revenue is unknown, and consists largely of payments in kind. It may amount to £1,500,000. There are taxes on land, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, poll-taxes, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories, and mining royalties.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5 the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence.

His Majesty the late Amir Habibullah Khan was assassinated on February 20, 1919; his brother, Nasrulla Khan, by a *coup d'état* thereupon seized and temporarily held the reins of government at Kabul, but the Amir's third son, Amanulla Khan, soon after declared himself, and was recognised as, Amir. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by the Amir and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left officially free and independent.

A treaty was signed by representatives of Afghanistan and Great Britain on the Nov. 22, 1921, by which the two Governments agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognise boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; to receive Legations at London and Kabul and consular officers at Delhi, Calcutta, Karachi, Bombay and Kandahar and Jalalabad respectively. The Afghan Government are allowed to import free of customs duty such material as is required for the strengthening of their country. The export of goods to British territory from Afghanistan is permitted. A Trade Convention has been concluded and one to deal with Posts and Telegraphs is under consideration.

CAPITAL, *Kabul* (about 100,000). The chief commercial centre is *Kandahar* (60,000). Other provincial capitals are *Herat* (20,000), *Nazar-i-Sherif* (20,000), and *Khanabad* (5,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lieut.-Col. Sir F. H. Humphrys, K.B.E., C.I.E. (1922).....Rs. 3,500

British Consul at Kandahar, Khan Sahib Mahmud Khan.
British Consul at Jalalabad, M. Muhammad Jehangir Khan.

MESOPOTAMIA AND THE PERSIAN GULF.—For three centuries England has taken the lead in the Gulf trade. She has suppressed piracy, slavery, and inter-tribal warfare on land and sea, made surveys, and laid down buoys and cables. Vigorous measures have been taken against gun-running. England and India still have the lion's share of the trade, the bulk of which is conducted by Indians, who make Bombay their *entrepôt*. The Arabian shores are low-lying deserts, the Persian coasts mountainous; at the head of the Gulf are great alluvial plains. The heat is intense in summer. Natural harbours are few. The British Government have been entrusted with the mandate for Mesopotamia. Municipal Councils, representative divisional councils, and a Council of State have been set up. Emir Feisal was elected King in 1922. The port of Basra has been greatly developed and a large capital expenditure has been incurred on railways during the British occupation. *High Commr., Mesopotamia*, Sir Henry Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (See also pp. 755-757.)

Bahrain (capital, *Manama*), governed by Sheikh Sir Hamid Isa bin Ali al Khalifah, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and under the protectorate of the Indian Government, is the largest of a group of islands half-way up the Gulf, near the Arab coast (El Hasa). It is the headquarters of extensive pearl fisheries, and a distributing centre for the adjacent mainland. Pearls are the only notable export; rice, cotton goods, dates, sugar, and spices the chief imports. In 1923-24 the value of the exports was £388,539, and of the imports £1,711,686. The people (about 115,000) are Muhammadans. The Sheikh has been in treaty relations since 1820 with the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at Bahrain. In 1880 he engaged not to make treaties with any other State.

The Sultan of *Oman* (*Muscat*) is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a Political Agent at his Court.

The independent tribes on the *Pirate* (Arab) Coast from *Ras-el-Kheima* to *Odsid* are bound under treaties with the Indian Government (dating from 1820, and confirmed in 1853 by a Treaty of Perpetual Peace) to maintain a maritime truce for the prevention of piracy and slavery, and for the cessation of hostilities at sea. Hence their chiefs are sometimes called the "Trucial" chiefs. The British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf is the recognised arbiter and adviser of these tribes, and peace is maintained by the British flag. In 1892 these tribes agreed not to enter into relations with, or cede territory to, any other Power than the British. The trade of the Arab coast ports largely consists in exports of pearls to India *via* *Lingah* and *Bahrain*.

Important caravan routes converge at *Koweit*, which has an excellent harbour. The Sheikh is under treaty obligations with the Indian Government.

Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., C.I.E.....Rs. 4,000
Pol. Agent, Muscat, Lt.-Col. Crosthwaite, C.B.E.

Rs. 2,550
Do., Koweit, Major J. C. More, D.S.O.Rs. 1,350
Do., Bahrain, Major C. K. Daly, C.I.E.Rs. 1,200

PERSIA (q.v.) borders on Baluchistan and Afghanistan. The demarcation of the Perso-Baluch frontier, partially carried out in 1872 and 1895, was completed in 1905.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.—A portion of what was once the Russian Empire is continuous with Persia and Afghanistan. The Trans-Caspian Railway runs, *via* Merv, to Samarkand and Andijan, with a branch to Tashkent. The Murghab Valley branch from Merv to Kushk on the Afghan frontier, opened in 1898, brings the Russian railways within 70 miles of Herat, and within 450 miles of the Chaman terminus of the Indian railways. Another important strategic line connects Tashkent directly with Orenburg. The Amu-Darya, or Oxus, which separates Bokhara from Afghanistan for 330 miles, is navigated by Russian steamers.

CHINA.—India is in contact with two dependencies of China, Chinese Turkestan and Tibet, and one province, Yunnan.

Chinese Turkestan is surrounded by the mountains of Tianshan, the Pamirs, and Kuenlun. There are three difficult passes into Russian Turkestan and two still more difficult ones into India. The boundary between Kashmir and Chinese Turkestan has not been officially defined. There is a British consul-general at Kashgar (Lt.-Col. R. A. Lyall). Trade with India is chiefly carried over the Karakoram Pass (18,500 feet) *via* Ladakh, in Kashmir.

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly defined), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk, in exchange for cotton and woollen goods and grain. The total trade in 1923-24 was about £815,000. Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces. Under the Anglo-Chinese Sikkim Convention of 1890, a trade mart was opened at Yatung; but as the Tibetans persistently disregarded the Convention, a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes; and for payment of an indemnity. The Tibetans pledged themselves not to alienate any territory or grant concessions to, or permit the intervention of, any foreign Power. By the Convention of Peking (April, 1906) China accepted the Conventions of 1890 and 1904, and declared that no foreign State should interfere in Tibet, while England also undertook not to interfere in the administration of Tibet or annex territory. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, both Powers recognised the suzerain rights of China in Tibet, agreed to maintain its territorial integrity, to refrain from intervention in its internal administration, to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, not to send representatives to Lhasa, not to assign any territory to either Power, and not to obtain railway, mining, or other concessions; but direct relations between British commercial agents and Tibetan authorities under the Conventions of 1904 and 1906 are permitted. In Dec., 1905, the ruler of Tibet, the Tashi Lama, visited India. The Dalai (or Sacred) Lama, who fled before the British advance on Lhasa, returned to Tibet in Jan.,

1910. The Chinese had meanwhile strengthened their hold over the administration, despite the opposition of the Lamas, or monks, who resented the loss of their authority. In Feb., 1910, the Dalai Lama again fled to India, pursued by Chinese troops. He was then deposed by the Chinese Emperor. The British Government refused the Dalai Lama's appeal for their intervention, but allowed him to remain at Darjiling. He left India in June, 1912, for Lhasa, where sharp fighting occurred between the Chinese and Tibetans, the former being worsted. In August, 1912, the British Minister at Peking presented a Note to the Chinese Government, urging that China should not actively intervene in internal administration in Tibet. To this the Chinese Government agreed, and representatives of the British, Chinese and Tibetan Governments met in conference at Simla in Oct., 1913, to discuss the relations between the three countries. A convention, the terms of which have not been made public, was initiated by the three representatives, but the Chinese Government have so far refused to ratify it.

Yunnan is a Chinese province to the N.E. of Burma. By Anglo-Chinese agreements of 1894 and 1897 a boundary was fixed between Burma and Yunnan, and arrangements were made regarding trade, extradition, &c. Part of the boundary is still undefined. By an agreement of 1896 Great Britain and France agreed to share equally all privileges or advantages that might be conceded by China in Yunnan. Trade with Yunnan is chiefly by a difficult route from Bhamo, in Upper Burma. The direct trade was about £1,639,000 in 1923-24. Burma imports from Yunnan hides, raw silk, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. Têng-yueh and Ssumao, near the Burma frontier, are treaty "ports." There are British consuls at Têng-yueh and Yunnan-fu.

SIAM (q.v.) marches with Burma for many hundreds of miles through mountainous country, and considerable trade is carried on over this frontier, mainly with Chiangmai. Burma imports from Siam teak, cattle, silk goods, &c., and exports cotton goods, &c. In 1923-24 the value of the total trade was about £555,000. The boundary of Burma and N.W. Siam was demarcated in 1892-3. France in 1904 recognised the portion of Siam west of the Menam basin, including the Malay peninsula and adjacent islands, as within the British sphere of influence.

TRADE BY LAND OF BRITISH INDIA WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1923-24.

(Converted at the rate of Rs. 15 = £1.)

	Imports from.	Exports to.
	£	£
Persia.....	374	1,011
Afghanistan.....	629	1,154
Dir, Swat and Bajaur	70	95
Chinese Turkestan	164	170
Central Asia.....	147	199
Tibet.....	562	253
Nepal.....	4,182	1,892
Sikkim	492	110
Bhutan	64	28
Western China	1,021	618
Siam.....	361	194
Shan States.....	5,066	4,971
Other Countries.....	172	155

£13,304

£10,850

The Dominion of Canada.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.	
		Census, 1911.	Census, 1921.
Alberta (Edmonton).....	255,285	374,295	588,454
British Columbia (Victoria)	355,855	392,480	524,582
Manitoba (Winnipeg)	251,832	461,394	610,118
New Brunswick (Fredericton)	27,985	351,889	387,876
Nova Scotia (Halifax).....	21,428	492,338	523,837
Ontario (Toronto).....	407,262	2,527,292	2,933,662
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown) ...	2,184	93,728	88,615
Quebec (Quebec)	706,834	2,005,776	2,361,199
Saskatchewan (Regina)	251,700	492,432	757,510
Yukon (Dawson)	207,076	8,512	4,157
North-West Territories (<i>Ottawa</i>)	1,242,224	6,507	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy .....	...	...	485
Total	3,729,665	7,206,643	8,788,483

Land Area, 3,603,909 square miles; Water Area, 125,756 square miles. The rural population, in 1921, was 4,436,361, and the urban population, 4,352,122. Of the total immigration of 111,362 in 1924-25, 27,625 were from England and Wales, 16,174 from Scotland, 9,379 from Ireland, and 15,914 from the U.S.A.

Increase of the People.

Census Year.	Population.			Decennial Increase.	Immigrants during the Year.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1861 .....	...	...	3,090,561	...	...
1871	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	598,696	27,773
1881	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	49,149
1911	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	311,084
1921	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	1,581,840	148,477

Racial Origins.	1911.	1921.	Religions.	1911.	1921.
British Races.....	3,896,985	4,868,903	Roman Catholics.....	2,833,041	3,389,636
English.....	1,823,150	2,545,496	Presbyterians	1,116,071	1,409,407
Scottish	997,880	1,173,637	Anglicans	1,043,017	1,407,994
Irish	1,050,384	1,107,817	Methodists	1,079,993	1,159,458
Other	25,571	41,953	Baptists	382,720	421,731
European Races	2,978,617	3,696,902	Lutherans	229,864	286,458
French	2,054,890	2,452,751	Greek Church	88,507	169,832
Scandinavian	107,535	167,359	Jews	74,564	125,197
Hebrew.....	75,681	126,196	Mennonites	44,625	58,797
Italian	45,411	66,769	Congregationalists	34,054	30,730
Polish	33,365	53,403	Confucians.....	14,562	27,114
Finnish	15,497	21,494	Salvation Army	18,834	24,733
Belgian	9,593	20,234	Evangelical Associations	10,595	13,905
Other.....	636,645	788,696	Christian Science	5,073	13,826
Asiatic Races.....	43,017	65,731	Doukholors	10,493	12,648
Chinese	27,774	39,587	Brethren	9,278	11,580
Japanese	9,021	15,868	Buddhists	10,012	11,281
Other.....	6,222	10,276			
Indian	105,492	110,814	Indian Population (1901) 127,941; (1911) 105,492; (1921) 110,814. Eskimos (1921) 3,269.		
Negro	16,877	18,291			
Unspecified	165,655	27,842			

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first settlement (Quebec) was founded by them in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America.

The Dominion of Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska and part of the coast of Labrador), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean.

Relief.—From a physical point of view Canada may be divided into an eastern division, a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line, and a northern division. The eastern division comprises two areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:—(1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Montreal, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 95,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. The northern division, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, is pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to may also be said to possess two areas equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second area, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains (Mount Robson, 13,068 feet) and the Selkirk and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 16,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The highest mountain peaks in Canada are Mount Logan, 19,850 feet, and Mount St. Elias, 18,008 feet, both in the Yukon.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. The soil is generally fertile and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

GOVERNORS-GENERAL OF CANADA SINCE 1867.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin (Marquess of Dufferin and Ava), K.P., K.C.B.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne (Duke of Argyll), K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby), G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921

GOVERNMENT.

Canada is a self-governing Dominion within the British Empire, its constitution resting on the British North America Act of 1867, under which the Dominion of Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day). The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign and aided by a Privy Council.

Governor-General and Staff.

<i>Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, General Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1921)</i>	£10,000
<i>Secretary, A. F. Sladen, C.M.G., C.V.O.</i>	\$6,000
<i>Private Secretary, Major P. K. Hodgson, O.B.E.</i>	
<i>Comptroller, Lt.-Col. Humphry Snow, C.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	
<i>Deputy of the Governor-General's Secretary, James F. Crowdy, M.V.O.</i>	\$4,200.
<i>Aides-de-Camp, Major H. Willis O'Connor, D.S.O.; Major J. P. U. Archambault, D.S.O., M.C.; Captain C. S. Price-Davies; Captain J. R. Chaplin.</i>	
<i>Honorary Aides-de-Camp, Brig.-Gen. G. H. McLaren, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Percy Sherwood, K.C.M.G.; Col. C. M. Edwards, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. R. La Fleche, D.S.O.; Major Alphonse Payette, M.C.; Brig.-Gen. T. L. Tremblay, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. L. R. Royal Ewing, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. A. E. Dubuc, D.S.O.; Col. J. B. Rogers, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. C. H. Hill, D.S.O.; Col. A. Macphail, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. C. R. E. Willetts, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Pearkes, F.R.C., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. D. L. Redman; Brig.-Gen. D. M. Ormond, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. W. W. Foster, D.S.O.; Col. C. W. Peck, F.R.C., D.S.O.; Major-Gen. A. B. Perry, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. L. Ralston, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. A. MacMillan, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. D. MacKinnon, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. G. P. Vanier, D.S.O.</i>	
<i>Honorary Naval Aide-de-Camp, Captain Walter Hose, C.B.E.</i>	
<i>Honorary Air Aide-de-Camp, Group-Capt. J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C.</i>	
<i>Honorary Physician, Maj.-Gen. J. T. Fotheringham, C.M.G., M.D.</i>	

THE EXECUTIVE.

The executive government and authority are vested in the King, and exercised in his name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council.

THE DOMINION CABINET.

(At the Dissolution, Oct., 1925.)

<i>Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs and President of the Privy Council, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, C.M.G., LL.D.</i>	\$15,000
<i>Minister of Finance, Hon. James Alexander Robb</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of National Defence, Hon. E. M. Macdonald</i>	10,000
<i>Post-Gen., Hon. Charles Murphy, B.A., K.C.</i>	10,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, LL.D., K.C.</i>	
<i>Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health, (vacant)</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, LL.B., K.C.</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of Customs and Excise, Hon. J. Boivin</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin</i>	10,000
<i>Solicitor-Gen., Hon. M. Cannon</i>	7,000
<i>Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Thomas Andrew Low</i>	10,000
<i>Secretary of State, Hon. Arthur Bliss Copp, LL.B.</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of Railways and Canals, Rt. Hon. George P. Graham</i>	10,000

<i>Minister of the Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines, Hon. Charles Stewart</i>	\$10,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William Richard Motherwell</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of Labour, Hon. James Murdock</i>	10,000
<i>Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Hon. - Gordon</i>	10,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio, Hon. John Ewen Sinclair</i>	
<i>Minister of Public Works, Hon. James H. King, M.D.</i>	10,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio, Hon. G. Marler</i>	

<i>Leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C. (b. 1874)</i>	10,000
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HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

<i>Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.</i>	
<i>High Commissioner, Hon. Peter C. Larkin</i>	\$10,000
<i>Secretary, Lucien T. Pacaud, K.C.</i>	7,000
<i>Assistant Secretary, E. P. Luke</i>	3,700

Paris Agency Office.

<i>Commissioner-General, Philippe Roy</i>	12,000
<i>Secretary, Pierre Dupuy</i>	3,500
<i>Agent of the Department of External Affairs in Washington, U.S.A.</i>	
<i>M. M. Mahoney (British Embassy)</i>	5,000

CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

<i>Argentine Republic.—E. L. McColl, Reconquista No. 46, Buenos Aires.</i>	
<i>Australia.—D. H. Ross, Box 140 G.P.O., Melbourne.</i>	
<i>Belgium.—A. Stuart Bleakney, 98 Boulevard Adolphe Max, Brussels.</i>	
<i>Brazil.—P. W. Cook, Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro.</i>	
<i>British West Indies.—H. E. Poussette, P.O.</i>	

* NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—four thousand dollars is paid in addition to a Minister of the Crown as his seasonal indemnity as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada.

Box 125, Port of Spain, Trinidad (Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Porto Rico and Venezuela); James Cornack, P.O. Box 225, Kingston, Jamaica (Jamaica, Cuba, Hayti, San Domingo, Central American States, Colombia, Bermuda and the Bahamas).

China.—L. M. Cosgrave, P.O. Box 300, Shanghai.

France.—Hercule Barré, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

Germany.—L. D. Wilgress, Raboisen 8, Hamburg 1 (Germany, Russia; the countries on the eastern shore of the Baltic, Poland and Czechoslovakia).

India and Ceylon.—H. A. Chisholm, P.O. Box 2003, Calcutta.

Irish Free State.—A. F. MacEachera, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin.

Italy.—W. McL. Clarke, Via Monzoni 5, Milan 2.

Japan.—A. E. Bryan, P.O. Box 230, Kobe.

Mexico.—C. Noel Wilde, Apartado Num. 126-bis, Mexico City.

Netherlands.—F. H. Palmer, Zuidblaak 26, Rotterdam.

New Zealand.—C. M. Croft (Acting), Union Buildings, Customs Street, Auckland.

South Africa.—R. S. O'Meara (Acting), P.O. Box 683, Cape Town.

Straits Settlements.—A. B. Muddiman, P.O. Box 121, Singapore (Straits Settlements, British Borneo, Netherlands East Indies and Siam).

United Kingdom.—Harrison Watson, Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1, England; J. Forsyth Smith, Century Buildings, 21 North John Street, Liverpool; Douglas S. Cole, Sun Building, Clare Street, Bristol; Gordon B. Johnson, 87 Union Street, Glasgow, Scotland (Scotland and Ireland).

United States.—Frederic Hudd, 44 Whitehall Street, New York City.

Canadian Commercial Agent.—Australia.—B. Millin, The Royal Exchange Building, Sydney, N.S.W.

Special Canadian Representatives.

United Kingdom.—Lucien T. Pacaud, K.C., Secretary to the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, Canadian Building, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W. 1, England.

France.—Philippe Roy, Commissioner-General, 17 and 19 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

United States.—Department of External Affairs of Canada: M. M. Mahoney, representative, care of British Embassy, Washington, D.C.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 96 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 6 for Alberta, and 6 for Saskatchewan; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalised subject of the King, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The House of Commons is elected every five years at longest, and the next (15th) Parliament will consist of 245 members, elected as follows: 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 14 for Nova Scotia, 11 for New Brunswick, 17 for Manitoba, 14 for British Columbia, 4 for

Prince Edward Island, 16 for Alberta, 21 for Saskatchewan, and 1 for Yukon. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalised subjects of the King; no property qualification is necessary, its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921 women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive \$4,000 per Session, with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 6, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov. Gen.), Sept. 1, 1917, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the Empire Parliamentary Association of the Houses of Lords and Commons.

The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Hewitt Bostock	\$6,000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, Austin Blount, C.M.G.	6,000
Deputy Clerk and 1st Clerk Assistant, J. C. Young	4,620
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Andrew R. Thompson.	
Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, O.M.G., K.C.	5,000

The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., LL.D., M.P.	6,000
Deputy Speaker, George N. Gordon, K.C., M.P.	4,000
Clerk, A. Beauchesne, M.A., K.C.	6,000
Clerk Assistant, Thos. M. Fraser, B.C.L.	4,020
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. W. H. Bowie...	4,000

THE JUDICATURE.

The Judicature.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of King's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin	\$15,000
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<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Idington; Rt. Hon. Lyman Poole Duff; Hon. Pierre B. Mignault; Hon. E. L. Newcombe; Hon. T. Rinfret</i>	each	\$12,000
<i>President of the Court of Exchequer for the Dominion, Hon. A. K. McLean</i>		10,000
<i>Puisne Judge of the Exchequer Court, Hon. Louis A. Audette, LL.D.</i>		9,000
<i>Registrar of the Supreme Court, E. R. Cameron, K.C.</i>		6,000
<i>Registrar of the Exchequer Court, C. Morse, K.C., D.C.L.</i>		5,000

DEFENCE.

The Militia of Canada is classified as Reserve and Active, the latter being subdivided into Permanent and Non-permanent Forces. The *Permanent Force* consists of 15 units of all arms of the service, with an establishment limited to 10,000 (with a strength in 1925 of 3,600). The *Non-permanent Active Militia* is made up of cavalry, artillery, machine-gun, signalling and other corps, with a total establishment of 10,509 officers and 112,352 other ranks. The *Reserve Militia* is a framework designed to serve as a basis for contingent military organisation; drill and training are voluntary and entail no expense to the public.

Expeditionary Force in the Great War.—The number enlisted up to the cessation of hostilities was 595,441, of whom 418,052 were sent overseas. Over 80% of all enlistment was voluntary. The total outlay for the War is estimated at \$2,000,000,000.

Royal Canadian Navy.

The Royal Canadian Navy consists (Oct. 1925) of 2 Destroyers and 4 Mine-sweepers on the Active List and 1 Light Cruiser and 2 Submarines on the Reserve List, with a personnel of 513 officers and men. There is also a Naval Reserve (500) and a Naval Volunteer Reserve (1,000).

Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Headquarters: Ottawa.

Hon. Commandant, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G.

Commissioner, Cortlandt Starnes.

Asst. do., G. S. Worsley.

Liaison and Intelligence Officer, Col. C. F. Hamilton.

Secretary, G. T. Hann.

EDUCATION.

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost being met by local taxation, aided by grants from the several Provincial Governments. There are (1924) 29,195 elementary and secondary schools (attendance at the former being compulsory except in the Province of Quebec), with 2,005,590 pupils; and 79 colleges with 21,307 students. The 23 universities had 39,372 students in 1923-24.

FINANCE.

Year ended March 31.	Consolidated Fund.	
	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$
1920	349,746,335	303,843,930
1921	434,386,537	361,118,145
1922	381,952,387	347,560,691
1923	394,614,900	335,254,008
1924	396,837,682	324,813,190
1925	346,834,479	318,891,901

RECEIPTS.	Year ended March 31, 1924.	Year ended March 31, 1925.
	\$	\$
From Taxes—		
Customs	121,500,798	108,146,871
Excise	38,181,747	38,603,489
War Tax	182,036,261	147,164,158
Post Office	28,865,374	28,782,535
Canals & Public Works	1,400,167	1,391,368
From various sources ...	24,853,335	27,746,058
Total Receipts...	396,837,682	346,834,479

EXPENDITURE.	Year ended March 31, 1924.	Year ended March 31, 1925.
	\$	\$
Debt Charges	136,237,872	134,739,604
Provincial Subsidies	12,326,136	12,281,391
Civil Government	10,514,983	10,407,963
Pensions	33,411,081	34,888,665
Public Works	11,900,847	12,029,578
Post Office	28,305,941	29,873,802
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment	9,970,994	8,765,880
Other Expenditure	82,084,336	74,955,018
Total Expenditure...	324,813,190	318,891,901

WAR TAX REVENUE DURING THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 1916-1925.

Year.	Banks.	Trust and Loan Companies.	Insurance Companies.	Business Profits.	Income Tax.	Inland Revenue Department.	Total War Tax Revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1916	1,300,447	324,250	459,247	—	—	1,536,838	3,620,782
1917	1,114,023	202,415	419,699	12,506,517	—	2,059,584	16,302,238
1918	1,115,758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	—	2,227,390	25,379,901
1919	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	20,970,062	9,349,720	11,288,508	56,177,503
1920	1,170,223	274,216	638,731	44,145,184	20,263,740	15,587,707	82,079,801
1921	1,257,534	293,802	807,667	40,841,401	46,381,824	78,803,099	168,385,217
1922	1,293,697	283,594	749,959	22,815,667	78,684,355	73,656,489	177,484,161
1923	1,244,437	312,391	852,328	13,031,461	59,711,539	106,482,718	180,634,873
1924	1,236,958	308,632	857,587	4,752,681	54,204,028	120,676,376	182,036,251
1925	1,217,754	315,315	867,902	2,704,427	56,248,043	85,810,717	147,164,158

DEBT.

Year ended March 31.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	\$	\$
1920	3,041,529.587	2,248,868,624
1921	2,902,482,117	2,340,878,984
1922	2,902,347,137	2,422,135,801
1923	2,888,827,237	2,453,776,869
1924	2,819,610,470	2,417,783,285
1925	2,818,066,523	2,417,437,686

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

FIELD CROPS.	1924.	1924.	1924.
	acres.	bush. per acre.	bush.
Fall Wheat	774,172	28'8	22,294,000
Spring Wheat	21,281,538	11'3	239,803,000
All Wheat	22,055,710	11'9	262,097,000
Oats	14,491,289	28'0	405,976,000
Barley	3,407,441	26'1	88,807,000
Rye	800,814	15'4	13,750,900
Peas	179,509	18'0	3,239,900
Beans	71,936	16'6	1,194,100
Buckwheat	442,263	25'8	11,412,000
Flax	1,276,667	7'6	9,694,700
Mixed Grains	848,078	37'7	31,995,000
Corn for husking	295,015	40'7	11,998,000
Potatoes	561,628	cwt.	cwt.
Turnips, &c.	197,920	205'1	40,597,000
Short ton, 2,000 lb.		tons.	tons.
Hay and Clover	9,874,907	1'51	14,960,300
Grain Hay	2,486,899	2'00	4,983,000
Alfalfa	473,579	2'65	1,256,800
Fodder Corn	718,879	7'99	5,740,700
Sugar Beets	36,080	9'28	334,000

The live stock included 3,588,788 horses, 9,460,836 cattle, 2,684,743 sheep, 5,069,181 swine, and 47,538,130 poultry.

In dairy produce the total Dominion output of butter was 184,290,908 lb., valued at \$63,449,160, and of cheese 151,673,880 lb., valued at \$24,518,734.

Fur Farming.—A comparatively new industry, but one which is assuming appreciable proportions, is that of fur farming. There were 1,550 fur farms in the Dominion in 1924, mainly in Prince Edward Island, 1,466 of which were fox farms, the remainder being divided between mink, raccoon, marten, skunk, fisher, Karakul sheep, beaver, and muskrat. The total number of animals on the farms at the end of 1924 was 37,101, valued at \$8,389,497; born in captivity, 28,658; sold from farms, 13,022, value \$2,549,180; pelts sold, 7,304, value \$661,081, the total sale for live animals and pelts being \$3,210,161 as compared with \$2,174,395 in 1923.

Fisheries.—The fisheries are an important source of wealth, and include salmon, cod, halibut, whitefish, herrings, mackerel, and lobsters. The total value of the catch in the calendar year 1924 was \$44,534,235 as against \$42,565,545 in 1923 and \$60,250,544 in 1918, the banner year of the fishery harvest. The capital invested in vessels, &c., engaged in catching operations in 1924 was \$43,857,350, and the number of men employed 69,450. The number of canning and curing establishments in operation in 1924 was 836.

Lumbering.—The net value of production, including (a) logging operations and (b) mill operations, was \$269,034,658 in 1922, and \$313,748,937 in 1923. The principal items of production in 1923 were sawn lumber \$108,290,542, shingles \$9,617,114, and laths \$6,324,747.

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1923 had a total capital of \$3,380,322,950, the gross value of the products being \$2,781,165,514. These industries employed 525,267 hands, the total pay roll for whom was \$571,470,028.

Minerals.—Some minerals produced in 1924 were as follows: Gold, 1,525,380 oz. (\$31,532,402); zinc, 98,909,077 lb. (\$6,274,791); copper, 104,457,447 lb. (\$13,604,538); nickel, 69,536,350 lb. (\$19,470,178); lead, 171,032,493 lb. (\$13,860,473); cobalt, 948,704 lb. (\$1,682,395); silver, 19,736,323 oz. (\$13,180,813); asbestos, 225,744 tons (\$6,710,830); coal, 13,638,197 tons (\$53,593,988); gypsum, 646,016 tons (\$2,208,108); salt, 207,979 tons (\$1,374,780); natural gas, 14,881,336 M. cu. ft. (\$5,708,636). The total value of the mineral output, 1924, was \$209,583,406.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

(Twelve months ended March 31, 1925.)

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce
British Empire.	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	151,100,207	395,850,982
Oceania—		
Australia.....	2,634,713	12,037,203
New Zealand.....	1,189,803	15,079,661
British South Africa ..	86,144	9,276,502
British East Indies ..		
British India	8,420,897	4,056,351
British West Indies—		
Barbados	6,732,913	1,738,442
Jamaica	3,516,332	3,252,833
Trinidad and Tabago ..	2,555,552	3,552,516
Other B. W. I.	2,077,916	2,304,696
British Guiana	6,938,760	2,422,524
Newfoundland	1,643,162	12,701,428
Hong Kong	1,829,869	1,707,569
Total British Empire	194,991,066	475,140,259

Foreign Countries.	\$	\$
Argentine Republic.....	6,262,738	10,322,373
Austria	231,280	104,835
Belgium	5,061,912	16,633,411
Brazil	1,818,213	3,417,449
Chile	393,694	776,367
China	2,521,874	7,838,187
Colombia	719,441	269,678
Costa Rica	143,671	153,627
Cuba	7,798,128	7,142,406
Czecho-Slovakia	952,143	123,121
Denmark	86,857	4,278,962
Ecuador	75	85,292
Egypt	60,621	1,063,181
Estonia		198,350
Finland	16,593	1,038,009
France	18,436,361	10,290,063
French Africa	184,701	148,669
French West Indies ..	242	145,334
St. Pierre & Miquelon	17,450	1,104,386

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>	\$	\$
Germany.....	6,772,590	24,234,685
Greece.....	423,810	5,369,933
Guatemala.....	234,744	229,153
Haiti.....	12,019	489,596
Honduras.....	524,543	224,668
Hungary.....	563	24,519
Iceland.....	896	22,759
Italy.....	1,926,138	14,139,375
Japan.....	7,005,056	22,011,088
Lettonia.....	2,927	939,784
Mexico.....	2,550,815	2,856,409
Morocco.....	9,223	16,092
Netherlands.....	5,077,323	12,644,245
Neth. East Indies	2,951,820	1,473,951
Neth. Guiana.....	...	87,411
Neth. West Indies	4,877	33,605
Nicaragua.....	86,671	50,698
Norway.....	741,153	2,091,195
Panama.....	2,998	295,170
Persia.....	157,928	2,030
Peru.....	3,532,608	928,796
Poland and Danzig.....	35,644	1,774,056
Portugal.....	327,788	9,413
Azores and Madeira	131,221	17,185
Portuguese Africa .....	...	554,984
Rumania.....	3,662	32,882
Russia.....	2,807	11,669,352
Salvador.....	122,062	235,949
San Domingo.....	2,686,000	362,849
Siam.....	3,668	162,330
Spain.....	1,774,732	178,096
Canary Islands.....	1,767	66,775
Sweden.....	1,191,054	3,906,572
Switzerland.....	7,801,575	745,174
Syria.....	4,749	46,088
Turkey.....	298,788	35,252
United States.....	510,003,256	417,457,171
Alaska.....	102,008	226,202
Hawaii.....	160,788	23,931
Philippine Islands	126,001	318,668
Porto Rico.....	2,950	683,915
Uruguay.....	228,427	859,206
Venezuela.....	115,494	1,065,253
Yugo-Slavia.....	386	63,361
Total For. Countries.....	601,941,471	593,927,094
Grand Total.....	796,932,537	1,069,067,535
Total Trade.....	\$1,865,999,890	

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1923, including inland vessels, was 3,231 sailing vessels and 4,463 steamers (total net tonnage, 1,230,880). The sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1924 were: Canadian 16,778 (7,698,045 tons), British 5,187 (15,128,994 tons), Foreign 16,795 (14,161,363 tons); total tonnage 34,018,402. The number of coasting vessels entered and cleared was 172,797, with a registered tonnage of 77,365,128.

Banking.—There were 14 chartered banks on Dec. 31, 1924, with 4,229 branches, with liabilities to the public of \$2,438,771,001; assets of \$2,701,427,011; deposits \$2,130,621,760. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office and Dominion Government savings banks on March 31, 1925, was \$33,611,128.

Home Produce Exported, 1924-25.

Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood) \$443,298,877

Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres) \$163,031,415
 Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products 9,711,720
 Wood, Wood Products and Paper... 253,610,024
 Iron and its Products..... 57,405,940
 Non-ferrous Metals and Products... 90,370,788
 Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals) 20,728,986
 Chemicals and allied Products 16,209,820
 All other Commodities 14,699,783
 Total \$1,069,067,535

Imports for Consumption, 1924-25.
 Vegetable Products (except Chemicals, Fibres and Wood) \$173,585,839
 Animals and their Products (except Chemicals and Fibres) 41,491,969
 Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products 165,440,757
 Wood, Wood Products and Paper... 38,185,383
 Iron and its Products 134,684,441
 Non-ferrous Metals and their Products..... 41,111,550
 Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except Chemicals) 131,013,294
 Chemicals and allied Products 24,760,237
 All other Commodities 46,659,067
 Totals \$796,932,537

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The total single track mileage of steam railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1924, was 40,061 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being \$3,413,865,613, the earnings being \$445,923,877, and the working expenses \$382,483,908. There were also (1923) 1,736 miles of electric railways with a capital of \$199,069,870, earnings \$50,191,387, and working expenses \$36,171,923. In 1924 the passengers carried numbered 42,921,809 (steam), and freight 106,429,355 tons (steam), 3,145,863 tons (electric, 1923).

Name.	Total Miles operated.	Capital.
Canadian National Railway		\$
System.....	26,060	2,326,411,356
Canadian Pacific	19,101	650,833,470
Other Lines.....	7,531	436,620,787

Total, 1924 52,692 3,413,865,613

Canals.—In 1924 the vessels passing through the canals of the Dominion numbered 30,700 of 16,810,086 tons. There are six systems under control of the Dominion Government with a total waterway of 1,594 miles (of which 117 miles are constructed canals).

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 12,370 post-offices on Mar. 31, 1924. The postal revenue was \$28,782,535 in 1924-25. In 1924 there were 3,772 rural mail delivery routes on which were erected 201,392 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines in 1922 was 11,455 miles, and of other lines 41,641 miles. On March 31, 1925 there were 93,048 wireless and radio stations, 91,996 of which were private receiving stations. Long-distance stations operated at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, N.S., Montreal, Quebec and Vancouver, B.C. Messages during 1923-24 numbered 372,464. Twenty-three Government steamers are equipped with wireless, having an average range of about 175 miles.

On December 31, 1923, there were 944,029 telephones and 2,39,680 miles of telephone wire in use; earnings, \$39,559,149; expenses, \$29,966,181.

Provinces of the Dominion.

ONTARIO.

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 407,262 sq. miles, with a population (1921) of 2,933,662, an increase since the last census (1911) of 406,370. Of the total population 1,227,030 live in rural parts and 1,706,632 in urban centres.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 111 members elected for four years which meets every year at Toronto. Executive Council of eleven members (three without portfolio) act as the Ministry of the Province.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Col. Harry Cockshutt (1921)\$10,000
Official Sec., Col. A. Fraser, LL.D. 1,400

Executive.

(July 16, 1923.)

Premier and President of the Council and Minister of Education, Hon. George Howard Ferguson\$12,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. William Folger Nickle, K.C. 8,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. William Herbert Price, K.C. 8,000
Agriculture, Hon. John Strickler Martin. 8,000
Land & Forests, Hon. James Lyons 8,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. Lincoln Goldie 8,000
Public Works and Highways, Hon. George Stewart Henry 8,000
Labour & Health, Hon. Forbes Godfrey ... 8,000
Mines, Hon. Charles McCrear 8,000
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. Leeming Carr; Hon. J. R. Cooke.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Joseph E. Thompson..... 2,500

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO.

Chief Justice of Ontario, Rt. Hon. Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G.\$10,000
Chief Justice of the Second Divisional Court, Hon. Francis R. Latchford 10,000
Chief Justice, Common Pleas, Hon. R. M. Meredith..... 10,000
Justices of Appeal, Hon. J. J. MacLaren; Hon. J. Magee; Hon. F. E. Hodgins; Hon. W. N. Ferguson; Hon. W. R. Riddelleach 9,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. H. MacD. Mowat; Hon. R. F. Sutherland; Hon. W. E. Middleton; Hon. H. T. Kelly; Hon. H. I. S. Lennox; Hon. C. A. Masten; Hon. H. E. Rose; Hon. W. A. Logie, C.B.; Hon. J. F. Orde; Hon. R. G. Fisher; Hon. Robert Smith; Hon. W. H. Wright; Hon. D. L. Grant.....each 9,000

Agent-General for Ontario in the British Isles, William C. Noxon, 163, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

Assistant, S. E. Percival.

Finance.—The Ordinary Receipts of the Provincial Government for 1924 were \$40,540,924, and the Ordinary Expenditure \$48,866,569.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area is 234,163,200 acres, and in 1924 the area of cleared land was about 15,000,000 acres, of which 10,264,614 acres were under field crops. The total value of the agricultural production in 1921 was \$463,381,991. Cheese factories produced 104,219,238 lb. of cheese in 1924 valued at

\$16,907,561, and creameries made 59,954,581 lb. of butter valued at \$20,742,843. In 1924 there were 663,875 horses, 2,917,302 cattle, 870,279 sheep, 1,807,993 pigs, and 16,751,345 poultry. Free grants of land are obtainable in the great clay belt of Ontario, opened up by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. Improved farms, orchards, and small holdings can be bought on reasonable terms in the older settled parts of the Province. There is a scheme of land settlement, with free land and financial assistance for returned soldiers, both Imperial and Canadian. There is always a demand for farm workers.

Log Products.—The gross production of log and timber products and wood pulp amounted in 1923 to \$128,328,088, or 30 per cent. of the lumber and pulp trade of the whole Dominion.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The total value of its manufactures in 1923 was \$1,451,883,308. There were, in 1923, 262,770 employees, an invested capital of \$1,775,493,340, and an annual wage bill of \$268,662,730. The chief manufacturing centres in 1922 were Toronto (\$394,065,052), Hamilton (\$100,280,131), Ottawa (\$49,202,686), Oshawa (\$40,131,834), London (\$35,487,959), and Ford (\$31,690,257).

Minerals.—Ontario is the leading mineral Province in the Dominion, the output in 1924 being \$75,556,333. The principal metals are: gold, \$25,669,262; silver, \$6,717,975; nickel, \$11,300,000; and copper, \$3,808,000.

Hydro-Electric Power.—One of the greatest Government-owned public utility organisations in the world is the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, supplying light and power from Niagara and elsewhere. These works are now supplying over 400,000 horse-power, and further developments are under construction.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, TORONTO, population (1921) 521,893, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity; Hamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (114,151); Ottawa, the Federal capital (107,843), with a large lumber trade and woodenware manufactures; London (60,959); Brantford (20,440); Kingston (21,753); Peterborough (20,994); Windsor (38,591); Port William (20,541); Kitchener (21,763); Guelph (18,128); St. Catharine's (19,881); Sault Ste. Marie (21,092).

QUEBEC.

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 706,834 square miles, with a population (1921) of 2,361,199, an increase since the last Census of 355,423. In 1912 the Province was enlarged by 351,780 square miles by the addition of the greater part of the Labrador Peninsula, known as *Ungava* (or New Quebec).

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 85 members elected for five years to represent the 86 electoral districts of the Province (Charleroi and Saguenay counting as one).

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. N. Pérodeau \$10,000
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. Col. J. D. Papineau .. hon.

Executive.

<i>Prime Minister and President of the Council & Attorney-General, Hon. L. A. Taschereau, K.C.</i>	\$12,000
<i>Lands and Forests, Hon. Honoré Mercier, K.C.</i>	6,000
<i>Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Jacob Nicol, K.C.</i>	6,000
<i>Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron</i>	6,000
<i>Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. David, K.C.</i>	6,000
<i>Public Works and Labour, Hon. A. Galigneault, K.C.</i>	6,000
<i>Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries, Hon. J. E. Perrault, K.C.</i>	6,000
<i>Roads, Hon. J. L. Perron, K.C.</i>	6,000
<i>Without Portfolio, Hon. E. Moreau; Hon. M. Madden; Hon. L. Lapierre.</i>	

The Legislature.

<i>Speaker, Legislative Council, A. Turgeon, K.C.</i>	\$4,000
<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. N. Francoeur, K.C.</i>	4,000

The Judicature.

<i>King's Bench:—</i>	
<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Eug. Lafontaine</i>	\$10,000
<i>Puisne Judges, Hons. R. A. E. Green-shields; Ed. Guérin; C. E. Dorion; A. R. Hall; S. Letourneau; E. E. Howard; J. M. Tellier; V. Allard; Alphonse Bernier; A. Rivard</i> ...each	9,000

Superior Court:—

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux, LL.D., born 1851</i>	\$10,000
<i>Asst. do., Hon. J. E. Martin</i>	9,000
<i>Do. (acting), Hon. J. S. Archibald</i>	9,000
<i>Puisne Judges, Hons. J. Walsh; A. A. Bruneau; D. Monet; L. P. Demers; P. G. Martineau; W. Mercier; A. M. Tessier; C. Archer; W. A. Weir; C. Pouliot; B. Letellier; L. A. Panneton; J. Archambault; C. Lane; Pierre d'Auteuil; L. J. H. Loran-gier; E. J. Flynn; A. E. Delorimier; L. Coderre; C. A. Duclos; F. S. MacLennan; G. F. Gibson; L. N. Du Plessis; A. Sevigny; E. F. Survepy; P. Cousineau; L. J. A. Désy; J. Demers; C. A. Wilson; Gonsalve Desaul-niers; Arthur Trahan; L. R. Roy; I. N. Belleau; A. Stein</i> each	\$9,000

Circuit Court:—

<i>Judges, Hons. M. Ethier; J. Morland; A. Dorion; J. B. Archambault.</i>	
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Court of Sessions of the Peace:—

<i>Montreal—J. L. Decarie (Chief Justice); F. T. Enright; Gustave Perrault; Amédée Monet; Victor Cusson.</i>	
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<i>Quebec—Hons. Art. Lachance (Chief Justice); P. A. Choquette.</i>	
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<i>Agent-General for Quebec in England, Hon. L. J. Lemieux.</i>	
<i>Asst. do., Capt. C. H. Verge, 38 Kingsway, W.C.a.</i>	

Finance.—The actual revenue for the year 1924-25 was \$25,021,328.81 and the actual expenditure \$24,278,192.24. The Debt is stated at \$62,363,104.61.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1923 was \$811,103,396 (1905, \$387,900,585), the principal manufacturing centres being (1923): Montreal (\$447,617,742), Quebec (\$28,869,962), Three Rivers (\$27,086,713), Shawinigan Falls (\$16,381,429), Sherbrooke (\$11,968,421) and Hull (\$11,473,096). The lumber

industry is still by far the most important trade, but the settled portion of the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial Government has found it necessary to organise an effective service of rangers to prevent the destruction of trees by forest fires. The forest lands cover an area of over 130,000,000 acres, of which 45,000,000 are under licence to cut timber. The wood-pulp industry is assuming great importance; several large factories have recently been built, and the value of the output, which was only \$2,516,683 at the Census of 1921, was, in 1924, \$44,090,213. Improved farms may often be obtained in the eastern townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. The area of land subdivided for the purpose of settlement unsold on June 30, 1924, was about 8,000,000 acres. In 1924 the production of dairy industry products was cheese 41,661,813 lb. (valued at \$6,643,326), and butter 65,596,627 lb. (valued at \$23,325,897). In 1924 there were in the Province 345,068 horses, 1,801,125 cattle, 831,227 sheep, 797,726 swine, and 6,718,612 poultry.

Education.—The Superintendent of Instruction, assisted by a Council of 44 members, is invested with the central control of Education. The schools, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, are maintained partly by local taxation and partly by Government grants. There were, in 1923, 7,944 schools with 517,404 scholars, including the high and superior schools and 15 normal schools supported by the State. There are also Schools of Agriculture, Commercial and Classical Schools, and four Universities—two Protestant (McGill University Montreal, and Bishop's College, Lennoxville); and two Roman Catholic (Laval University, Quebec, and Montreal University).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, QUEBEC (population, 95,193), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Montreal (population, 618,506), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers. Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. Other important cities are Hull (24,117), Sherbrooke (23,515), Trois Rivières (22,367), Verdun (25,001). Population figures from the 6th Census (1921).

NOVA SCOTIA.

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25'–47° N. lat. and 59° 40'–66° 25' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,428 square miles (360 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population, at the Census of 1921, of 523,837, an increase since the last census of 31,499 persons.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 43 members.

<i>Lieut.-Governor, His Honour J. Robson Douglas</i>	\$9,000
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Executive.

<i>Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon.</i>	
E. N. Rhodes.....	\$7,000
<i>Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. C. Douglas</i>	6,000
<i>Minister of Public Works and Mines, Hon.</i>	
G. S. Harrington.....	6,000
<i>Minister of Highways, Hon. P. C. Black...</i>	6,000
<i>Minister of Natural Resources and Provincial Development, Hon. J. A. Walker.</i>	
<i>Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. J. F. Fraser, J. F. Cahan, W. N. Rehfuess, B. A. Le Blanc.</i>	6,000

The Legislature.

<i>President, Legislative Council, Hon. J. M. Mack, K.C.</i>	\$1,500
<i>Speaker, House of Assembly,</i>	
.....	1,500

The Judiciary.

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. R. E. Harris</i>	\$10,000
<i>Judge in Equity,</i>	
<i> Puisne Judges, Hon. J. A. Chisholm, H. Mellish, T. S. Rogers, D. D. McKenzie, R. H. Graham</i>	9,000
<i>Judge, Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. H. Mellish</i>	1,000

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in England,
John Howard, 33 St. James's Square,
S.W. 1

Agriculture and Live Stock.—About 10,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, and the soil is of good average fertility. The climate is delightful, the winter being less severe than in most of the other parts of the Dominion. In 1924 there were about 5,000,000 acres of land occupied, of which about 2,000,000 acres were under crop, 3,000,000 acres in pasture and partially wooded lands, and about 70,000 acres in gardens and orchards. Fruit is extensively cultivated, and Nova Scotia apples yielded a crop of 1,274,422 barrels in 1924, the principal fruit belt being the Annapolis Valley. The products of the farms in 1923 was valued at \$39,949,465 (gross). Improved farms of 100 to 250 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £1,000, whilst the Government offer uncleared Crown lands at \$80 per 100 acres, or 80 cents per acre for any additional quantity. Through the Land Settlement Act, the Government gives practical assistance to skilled farmers. There is a Government agricultural college and experimental farm at Truro for men and women, and a well-equipped technical college at Halifax. In 1924 the live stock included 284,748 cattle, 267,913 sheep, and 936,930 poultry.

Manufactures.—In 1923 the gross value of the manufactures was \$81,984,848. The capital invested was \$106,947,436, and 17,179 hands were employed; the principal industrial centres being Dartmouth (\$12,171,685), Sydney (\$9,640,320) and Halifax (\$9,545,038).

Fisheries.—The total value of the fisheries in 1924 was \$3,777,251, and the number of persons employed was about 20,000.

Minerals.—Mineral products in 1924 were valued at \$23,820,352; the coal deposits are extensive and are estimated to last for 200 years. 5,557,441 gross tons were produced in 1924. Iron ores are plentiful, and extensive manufactures of iron and steel are carried on at Sydney and Sydney Mines, Cape Breton.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, HALIFAX (population 58,372), one of the terminals of the Inter-

colonial Railway Branch of the Canadian National Railways, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries. Other towns are Sydney (22,545); Glace Bay (17,007).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,975 square miles, with a population of about 130,000, inhabitants. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 22,545), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the largest steel works in Canada. The plate mill recently erected will supply the steel plates required by the various steel shipbuilding plants of Canada. The Canadian National Railway connects the island with the mainland by rail.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°–48° N. lat. and 63° 47'–69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 387,876, an increase since the last census of 35,987 persons. It was first colonised by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members elected by the people.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. William F. Todd, LL.D.

\$9,000

Executive.

<i>Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter.....</i>	3,000
<i>Minister of Public Works, Hon. D. A. Stewart</i>	3,000
<i>Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. C. D. Richards</i>	3,500
<i>Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. Antoine J. Leger</i>	3,000
<i>Agriculture, Hon. Lewis Smith</i>	3,000
<i>Health, Hon. H. I. Taylor, M.D.</i>	3,000

Speaker, Legislative Assembly (to be appointed).

The Judiciary.

<i>Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.</i>	
<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen, K.C.M.G.</i>	\$10,000
<i>Judges, A. S. White; W. C. H. Grimmer each</i>	9,000

King's Bench Division.

<i>Chief Justice, J. H. Barry</i>	\$10,000
<i>Judges, O. S. Crocket; William B. Chandler; and A. T. Le Blanc</i>	9,000

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

<i>Judge, Hon. Sir J. Douglas Hazen</i>	\$1,000
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<i>Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.</i>	
<i>Judge, Hon. O. S. Crocket</i>	\$500

Finance.—The ordinary receipts for 1924 were \$3,725,286, and the ordinary expenditure \$3,835,522.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 18,663,000 acres, of which 859,412 acres were under field crops in 1924. The total value of the field crops in 1924 was \$16,080,000.

The live stock (1924) included 216,639 cattle, 148,310 sheep, 73,608 pigs, and 50,008 horses. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad; value of the fisheries (1924) \$5,383,809. In 1924 the cheese factories in operation produced 942,220 lb., value \$155,003, and the creameries 1,155,108 lb. of butter (\$437,602).

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output of manufactured goods in 1923 was \$70,114,006, the principal manufacturing centre being St. John (\$29,600,590). The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests and the fisheries. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found; also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, FREDERICTON; population (1921), 8,114. St. John (pop. 47,166) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal; Moncton (17,488).

MANITOBA.

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the Red River Settlement, is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°–60° N. lat. and 95°–101° W. long., with a total area of 251,832 square miles and a population (1921 Census) of 610,118, an increase since the last census of 148,724, or 32.23 per cent.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 6 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 55 members, each in receipt of an annual sessional allowance of \$1,500.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir James A. M.

Aikins (1 Aug., 1926) \$9,000

Executive.

Prime Minister, President of the Council, and Provincial Treasurer, Hon. John Bracken \$6,400

Attorney-General and Minister of Tele-

phones, Hon. R. W. Craig 6,600

Public Works, Hon. W. R. Clubb 5,400

Education, Hon. Charles Canuon 5,400

Provincial Secretary, Minister of Agri-

culture, Provincial Lands Commissioner

and Railways Commissioner, Hon. A.

Préfontaine 5,400

Minister of Municipal Affairs and Public

Utilities Commissioner, Hon. D. L.

McLeod 5,400

The Judiciary.

Court of Appeal:—

Chief Justice, Hon. W. E. Perdue \$10,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. C. P. Fullerton,

J. E. Prendergast, R. M. Dennistoun,

C.B.E., W. H. Trueman each 9,000

King's Bench:—

Chief Justice, Hon. T. G. Mathers 10,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. D. A. Macdonald,

A. C. Galt, J. P. Curran, A. K. Dysart,

J. E. Adamson each 9,000

Finances.—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended April 30, 1925,

were \$7,134,385 and the expenditures \$7,259,540; debt \$72,066,802.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 148,432,640 acres, of which 6,818,045 acres were under field crops in 1924. The soil is fertile and productive, immigration is invited and encouraged and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. The value of field crops in 1924 was \$136,025,000. The live stock included 369,722 horses, 710,282 cattle, 94,784 sheep, 425,747 swine, 3,693,886 poultry. The dairy output was 596,237 lb. of cheese (\$101,887), 12,632,814 lb. of creamery butter (\$4,160,707); the honey production was 1,302,000 lb., worth \$195,300.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the manufactured products in 1923 was \$97,334,531. The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises amounted to \$92,425,674 and the hands employed 14,816; the chief industrial centres being Winnipeg (\$70,529,471), St. Boniface (\$12,287,382), Brandon (\$3,762,627), and Portage la Prairie (\$1,991,280). In 1924 there were 4,520 miles of steam railway in the Province.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG; population (1921), 179,087, the third largest city in Canada. Brandon (15,397), St. Boniface (12,821), Portage La Prairie (6,766).

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 355,855 square miles, with a population (Census of 1921) of 524,582; the Census of 1911 gave 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females), an increase since the former Census of 213,823.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 48 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. W. C. Nichol \$9,000

Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett 2,400

Executive.

Premier & President of Council, Hon. John

Oliver \$9,000

Minister of Education, Finance and In-

dustries, Hon. J. D. MacLean, M.D. 7,500

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. E. D. Barrow 7,500

Minister of Lands, Hon. T. D. Pattullo ... 7,500

Attorney-General & Labour, Hon. A. M.

Manson, K.C. 7,500

Minister of Public Works and Railways,

Hon. W. H. Sutherland, M.D. 7,500

Minister of Mines, Commissioner of Fisheries,

and Provincial Secretary, Hon. William

Sloan 7,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. A. Buckham.

The Judiciary.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice, Hon. J. A.

Macdonald \$10,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Martin, W. A.

Gallier, Albert E. McPhillips, M. A.

Macdonald each 9,000

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon

Hunter 10,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. B.

Gregory, Aulay Morrison, D. A. Mac-

donald each 9,000

Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer

Martin 1,000

Agent-General in London, F. A. Pauline, British

Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W. 1.

Finances.—The ordinary receipts of the provincial government in 1924 were \$19,621,208, and the expenditure \$21,476,272.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The field crops of British Columbia were valued in 1924 at \$17,392,000, which was a falling off from previous years. The live stock (1924) included 42,555 horses, 262,122 cattle, 54,218 sheep, 42,672 swine and 2,191,605 poultry. The butter output totalled 3,671,370 lb., valued at \$1,374,340, and the cheese 317,539 lb., worth \$79,744.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of the output of manufactures in 1923 was \$175,606,992, the principal manufacturing centres being Vancouver (\$71,221,905), Victoria (\$10,498,975), New Westminster (\$7,809,423) and Prince Rupert (\$2,322,375). The yield of the other industries in 1924 was: minerals, \$52,298,533; lumber, lath and shingles (1923), \$49,729,817; fisheries, \$21,257,567. There are extensive coal measures, and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber; the mines have produced over \$800,000,000, and are still in the early stages of development. Only one-tenth of the available agricultural and fruit lands is at present settled, and there are miles of pulpwood as yet unexploited. There are undeveloped deposits of magnetite and hematite iron. The climate is healthful and temperate. The principal exports are fish, coal, gold, silver, minerals and timber.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Population 1921, 38,727. Other centres are Vancouver (117,217), New Westminster (14,495), Nanaimo (9,088).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (Census, 1921) 88,615 (47,069 males and 46,659 females in 1911), a decrease from the last census of 5,113 persons. The island was first settled by the French, who held it for many years as a fishing station. The British took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) and compelled the greater part of the French inhabitants to leave, and from that time it has remained British.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on manhood suffrage).

Lieut.-Governor (1924-1929) Hon. Frank Richard Heartz \$7,000

Executive.

Premier and Attorney-Gen., Hon. James D. Stewart, K.C. \$4,000

Prov. Sec. and Treas. and Minister of Agriculture, Hon. John H. Myers 2,000

Minister of Public Works, Hon. John A. McDonald 2,000

Without Portfolio, Hons. James A. McNeil; Murdoch Kennedy; Leonard Wood; Adrian F. Arsenault; William J. P. McMillan.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, L. L. Jenkins.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. John A. Matheson ... \$10,000

Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, William S. Stewart

Assistant Judges, Hon. Francis L. Haszard;

Hon. Aubin E. Arsenault each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The value of the field crops in 1924 was estimated at \$11,990,400. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at from \$20 to \$60 an acre (including buildings), according to condition and locality. The breeding of silver black foxes in captivity is an established and profitable industry. There are about 450 fox ranches, conducted by incorporated companies and private partnerships or individuals. The live stock included 33,317 horses, 117,755 cattle, 88,228 sheep, 45,335 pigs, and 959,137 poultry.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the manufactures in 1924 was \$4,462,821, against \$2,326,708 in 1900.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, CHARLOTTETOWN (Pop. 12,347), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (3,228), Souris (1,094), and Georgetown (884).

ALBERTA.

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an estimated area of 255,285 square miles, including about 2,500 square miles of water, with a population (1921) of 588,454, an increase since the 1911 Census of 214,159.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 60 members, elected for five years, representing 51 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The Executive Council consists of eight members.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. R. G. Brett, LL.D. (1915) \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. Herbert Greenfield \$8,500

Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, Hon. J. E. Brownlee 6,000

Public Works, Hon. Alex. Ross 6,000

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. R. G. Reid 6,000

Education, Hon. P. E. Baker 6,000

Agriculture and Health, Hon. George Hoadley 6,000

Railways and Telephone, Hon. V. Winfield Smith 6,000

Without Portfolio, Hon. Mrs. Irene Parly Clerk of the Executive Council, J. D. Hunt 4,800

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. O. L. Macpherson \$2,500

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Hon. Horace Harvey \$10,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. C. A. Stuart, N. Du B. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. S. McCarthy, T. M. Tweedie, A. H. Clarke each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area in field crops, 1924, was 11,049,683 acres. The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at three points in the Province. Free homesteads

are available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. The value of the field crops in 1924 was estimated at \$159,759,700; wheat, \$73,575,000; oats, \$22,653,000; hay and clover, \$2,800,000; grain hay, \$43,695,000; potatoes, \$2,802,000; barley, \$7,285,000. The live stock included 861,537 horses, 433,528 milch cows and 1,188,468 other cattle, 206,458 sheep, and 949,891 swine. The creamy butter made totalled 22,288,888 lb., valued at \$7,044,628, and cheese 1,714,790 lb., valued at \$278,478.

Finance.—Gross bonded Debt, Dec. 31, 1924, \$78,594,759.95; less Sinking Fund, &c., \$25,130,362.60; Net General Debenture Debt, \$53,464,397.35. Estimated Revenue (1925), \$11,221,109.00; estimated Expenditure (1925), \$11,589,741.51. Assessed valuation of land within the Province, \$725,886,535.51.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output in 1923 was \$54,337,801, against \$1,313,375 in 1900, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary (\$18,171,249) and Edmonton (\$16,603,344).

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population, 58,821; Calgary (63,305). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, and Westaskiwin are the other principal cities of the Province.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west, and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population at the Census of 1921 being 757,510, an increase of 265,078 persons since the Census of 1911.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, aided and advised by an Executive Council of seven members. The Province is divided into 66 electoral districts. Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. H. W. Newlands, K.C. \$9,000

Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, Hon. C. A. Dunning 7,500

Minister of Agriculture and Municipal Affairs, Hon. C. M. Hamilton 6,000

Public Works and Telephones, Hon. A. P. McNab 6,000

Provincial Secretary and Public Health, Hon. J. M. Uhrich 6,000

Attorney-General and Minister in Charge of Bureau of Child Protection, Hon. J. A. Cross 6,000

Minister of Highways and Minister in charge of Bureau of Labour and Industries, Hon. J. G. Gardiner 6,000

Minister of Education, Bureau of Publications, and King's Printer, Hon. S. J. Latta 6,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. George A. Scott.

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Frederick W. G. Haultain, born 1857 \$10,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. J. B. Lamont, W. F. A. Turgeon, J. McKay and W. M. Martin each 9,000

Ch. Justice, King's Bench, Hon. J. T. Brown 10,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. H. Y. MacDonald, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. L. Embury, C.M.G., G. E. Taylor, D. MacLean and P. E. McKenzie each 9,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province of the Dominion, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. In 1924 wheat yield totalled

132,918,000 bushels. The approximate value of agricultural products in 1924 was \$290,258,907, grain and field crops, \$237,310,000. The live stock included 1,170,745 horses, 1,528,867 cattle, 123,326 sheep, and 872,819 swine.

Industries.—The capital invested in manufacturing enterprises in 1923 was \$29,891,835, and the value of the manufactured products \$34,337,811, the principal industrial centres being Regina (\$12,623,517), Moose Jaw (\$7,267,946) and Saskatoon (\$6,009,903).

CAPITAL, REGINA. Population (1921), 34,432. Other large centres are Saskatoon (25,739), Moose Jaw (19,285), and Prince Albert (7,558).

TERRITORIES.

THE YUKON TERRITORY was constituted a separate political unit in 1898. It is governed by a Gold Commissioner and a Territorial Council of three elected members. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles. The population in 1921 was 4,157 (2,819 males and 1,338 females). Mining is the chief industry. The gold output for the year ending Dec. 31, 1924 was \$719,897.

Gold Commissioner, Geo. P. Mackenzie.

THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, as now constituted, have been divided into 3 Provincial Districts, Mackenzie, Kewatin, and Franklin. They are governed by a Commissioner, a Deputy-Commissioner and 5 Councillors appointed by the Governor in Council. The area of the Territories is 1,242,224 square miles. Population in 1921, 7,988.

Commissioner, N.W.T., W. W. Cory, C.M.G.

WRANGLER ISLAND.

Wrangler Island (or Long's Island), in the Arctic Ocean off the N.E. coast of Siberia, was discovered by James Long in 1849, and was occupied by shipwrecked members of Stefansson's Arctic expedition in 1914. On Sept. 21, 1921, the British flag was hoisted on the island by an expedition despatched to the island by Stefansson, the annexation being notified to the Government of the Dominion of Canada on March 17, 1922. A relief expedition was dispatched to the island in 1923, but the party left on the island is assumed to have perished. The Russian government vessel *Krasny Oktiabr* is reported to have hoisted the Russian flag on the island on Aug. 20, 1924. The island is the resort of polar bears, and its highest point is Berry Peak (2,300 ft.), in the centre of an arctic plain.

BIRTH RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The birth-rate in England and Wales for 1921, at 22.4 per 1,000 persons living, was the lowest recorded (except for the war years 1915-19), since civil registration was instituted in 1837. The death-rate was 12.1 per 1,000, and the excess of births over deaths, or natural increase, was 300,185, or 10.3 per 1,000 of the population.

The records from the British Dominions show wide variations in birth, death, and marriage rates. The highest birth-rate was 30.3 in Manitoba and the lowest 20.3 in British Columbia. Below are the aggregate figures for the principal Dominions:—

	Population.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Marriage Rate.
Australia	5,455,426	24.95	9.91	17.18
Canada	6,417,000	26.03	10.06	15.08
New Zealand	1,223,901	23.34	8.73	17.38
South Africa	1,526,462	28.33	11.07	16.50

Newfoundland.

AREA AND POPULATION.

	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Newfoundland	42,750	217,037	238,670	259,259
Labrador Coast	120,000	3,947	3,949	3,774
Total.....	162,750	220,984	242,619	263,033

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1913	7,406	13,788	20,194	4,417	14,255	18,672	1,871
1920	7,799	10,996	18,795	4,259	15,422	19,681	1,838
1921	7,272	8,865	16,137	3,497	8,233	11,730	1,522
1922	7,392	8,116	15,508	3,719	13,070	16,789	1,441
1923	7,046	11,034	18,080	3,646	18,818	22,464	1,357

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Island of Newfoundland is situated between 46° 37'–51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'–59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad, and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.), and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. The coast is extremely rugged, and the coastal regions are mountainous, the north and east being cold during winter and early spring owing to the quantities of ice brought down from the Greenland seas. The interior is undulating and is covered with tofts (round hills) interspersed with lakes, rivers, and swamps, but containing many fertile valleys, where the climate is favourable to agriculture, and a great wealth of forests, mainly of spruce, fir, pine, and birch. The climate is salubrious, and the people are a strong, brave, healthy, hardy, industrious race. The thermometer seldom falls below zero in winter, and ranges in the shade in summer from 70° to 80°.

GOVERNMENT.

Newfoundland, the oldest English colony, was discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497; the first land seen was hailed as *Prima Vista*—the present Cape Bonavista. The island was afterwards visited (1500) by the Portuguese navigator Gaspar de Cortereal, and soon became the centre of an extensive fishing industry, with settlements of Portuguese, Biscayans, and French. In August, 1583, the island was formally occupied by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) the whole island was acknowledged to be British. A Governor was first appointed in 1728, and in 1855 "Responsible Government" was accorded to the island.

The executive is entrusted to a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two houses. The *Legislative Council* is appointed by the Crown and consists of 24 members; the *House of Assembly* consists of 36 members, elected by the people, every male British subject aged 21 being entitled to the franchise.

GOVERNOR.

Governor, His Excellency Sir William Lamond Allardye, K.C.M.G. (1922)\$15,000
 Private Sec., Capt. A. G. S. Goodfellow.
 Aide-de-Camp, Major A. R. Moncrieff, M.C.

THE MINISTRY (June 9, 1924).

Premier & Minister of Education, Hon. Walter S. Monroe\$4,000
 Colonial Secretary, Hon. J. R. Bennett ... 4,000
 Justice, Hon. W. J. Higgins, K.C.
 Finance & Customs, Hon. Sir J. C. Crosbie, K.B.E. 4,000
 Posts & Telegraphs, Hon. W. J. Woodford Without Portfolio, Hon. A. B. Morine, K.C.; M. S. Sullivan; Rd. Cramm; F. G. Bradley; Jos. J. Long. 4,000
 Not in the Cabinet.
 Minister of Agriculture & Mines, W. J. Walsh\$4,000
 Minister of Public Works, C. E. Russell, J.P. 4,000
 Minister of Marine & Fisheries, W. C. Winsor 4,000

LEGISLATURE.

The *Legislative Council* consists of not more than 24 members, appointed for life; the *House of Assembly* of 36 members, elected by the people for 4 years.
 President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Patrick McGrath\$500
 Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. Cyril J. Fox 750

JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood ...\$8,000
 Assist. Judges, Hon. G. M. Johnson, Hon.
 J. M. Kenteach 7,000
 Registrar, Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Lloyd, P.C.,
 K.C.M.G., D.C.L., K.C.

DEFENCE.

Newfoundland contributed 11,922 men to the fighting forces of the Empire during the War, in addition to 3,000 enlisted in Canadian and other forces.

EDUCATION.

Education is denominational, and is assisted by Government. Primary and Secondary schools were attended in 1922 by 55,152 pupils. The Government grants in 1922 amounted to \$814,495.

RELIGION.

At the Census of 1911 and 1921 the following statistics were obtained:—

Religion.	1911.	1921.
Roman Catholics.....	81,177	86,576
Church of England.....	78,616	84,665
Methodists	68,045	74,205
Presbyterians	1,876	1,876
Salvation Army	10,141	13,023
Various	2,767	2,688

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure and debt of Newfoundland for the six years ended June 30, 1923, are stated as under (\$1 at par = 4s. 2d. or \$4.86 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Public Debt.
	\$	\$	\$
1913-14	3,920,176	3,920,178	30,450,765
1917-18	5,528,540	6,197,876	35,445,785
1918-19	9,535,725	6,766,389	42,032,786
1919-20	10,597,562	9,247,007	43,033,036
1920-21	8,438,040	10,951,489	49,033,067
1921-22	8,269,681	9,127,543	55,030,027
1922-23	8,876,773	9,552,302	54,957,765

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The external trade of the island for the five years ending June 30, 1923, is stated as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
1913-14 ...	15,193,726	15,134,543	30,328,269
1919-20 ...	40,533,388	34,865,438	75,398,826
1920-21 ...	28,909,727	22,441,267	51,350,994
1921-22 ...	18,209,853	19,478,417	37,688,270
1922-23 ...	19,321,824	20,956,863	40,278,687

The trade was chiefly distributed in 1922-23 as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	\$3,130,605	\$6,961,491
United States	7,001,069	1,859,647
Canada	8,251,715	1,679,678
Portugal	60,282	2,671,177
Spain	129,889	2,832,451

The principal imports are flour, textiles, coal, hardware, and provisions; the principal exports are codfish, cod and seal oil, pulp and paper, herrings, seal-skins, tinned lobsters, iron pyrites, and other minerals; the total value of the fishery products in 1922-23 was upwards of \$12,374,169.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays, nearly 10,000 being engaged in fishing—for cod in summer, a large proportion of which is exported to South

America—and seal fishing in winter and spring. Agriculture, mining, and lumbering are also engaging attention and affording means of employment, while large pulp and paper mills have been erected. The larger portion of the interior is practically in a state of nature, but the railways have opened up large tracts of rich agricultural, mineral, and timber lands hitherto of small value. A valuable discovery of copper has been made at Little Bay, about 200 miles from St. John's.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—There were 905 miles of railway open in 1923 and 47 miles of private line. The trans-insular line runs to Port-aux-Basques, via Exploits River and Bay of Islands, with branch connexions to Placentia, Bonavista, Bay de Verde, Hearts Content, Trepassey, the principal settlements in Conception Bay, and to Lewisporte (in Notre Dame Bay). Communication between various points on the coast and Sydney, C.B., is maintained by a fleet of 14 first-class steamers.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 850 post-offices in 1923 (130 of which were also telegraph offices) and 89 telegraph offices additional, dealing with 4,000,000 letters and post-cards, 3,600,000 newspapers and books, and 273,800 parcels. 250 telephone stations are open, mostly in post offices. There are 4,600 miles of telegraph line and 1,000 miles of telephone wire. Postal and telegraph revenue, £81,356; expenditure, £281,163.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1923, the Mercantile Marine of Newfoundland consisted of 3,238 sailing vessels of 143,340 tons, and 148 steam vessels of 18,480 tons. In 1922-23 the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at Newfoundland ports was 2,294,080 tons, of which 1,312,595 tons were British.

TOWNS.

The CAPITAL, ST. JOHN'S (population 38,264), contains two cathedrals, several banks, and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Harbour Grace (3,825), Bonavista (4,052), Carbonear (3,320), and Twillingate (3,217).

HIGH COMMISSIONER.

High Commissioner in London, Capt. Victor Gordon, 58 Victoria Street, S.W. 1.

LABRADOR.

Labrador, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, in the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the entrance to Hudson's Straits (or to Cape Wolstenholme), on the north; the boundaries between Quebec and Labrador being a matter of keen controversy which is expected to come up for settlement before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Labrador possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and salmon fisheries. One of the grandest spectacles in the world is provided by the Great Falls of Labrador, on the Hamilton River. The inhabitants of this 850 miles of coastal America are mainly Eskimos, engaged in fishing and hunting. There are no towns, but there are Moravian Mission stations at Makkovik, Hopedale, Nain, Okak, Hebron, and Killinek. Pulp and paper mills have been founded at Sandwich Bay and Hamilton Inlet to deal with the almost inexhaustible supply of timber.

The Commonwealth of Australia.

AREA AND POPULATION.

States and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.*			
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Increase 1911-1921.	Estimated March 31, 1925.
New South Wales (Sydney) ...	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371	453,637	2,265,056
Victoria (Melbourne)	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280	215,729	1,667,090
Queensland (Brisbane)	670,500	605,813	755,972	150,159	842,150
South Australia (Adelaide) ...	380,070	408,558	495,160	86,602	541,507
Western Australia (Perth)	975,920	282,114	332,732	50,618	366,377
Tasmania (Hobart)	26,215	191,211	213,780	22,569	214,336
Northern Territory (Darwin)...	523,620	3,310	3,867	557	3,627
Federal Capital Territory (Canberra)	940	1,714	2,572	858	4,449
Total	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,435,734	980,729	5,904,592

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Oversea Arrivals.	Total.	Deaths.	Oversea Departures.	Total.	
1919	122,290	222,956	345,246	65,931	56,653	122,584	40,540
1920	136,406	109,109	245,515	56,289	81,503	137,792	51,552
1921	136,198	87,938	224,136	54,076	72,284	126,360	46,869
1922	137,496	93,513	231,009	51,311	55,490	106,801	44,731
1923	135,222	92,859	228,081	56,236	55,319	111,555	44,541
1924	134,927	103,667	238,594	54,980	59,918	114,899	46,869

Inter-censal Increases, 1871-1921.

Year of Census.	Result of Census.			Decennial Increase.	Net Immigration during Period.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
1871	910,511	752,528	1,663,039	504,224	1861-1871 ...	166,565
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	552,155	1871-1881 ...	191,804
1891	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	924,198	1881-1891 ...	382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	599,409	1891-1901 ...	24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1911 ...	40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1921 ...	207,571

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1921.	Religions.	1911	1921.
European	4,402,662	5,387,143	Church of England	1,710,443	2,372,995
Chinese, incl. half-caste	25,772	20,826	Presbyterians	558,336	636,974
Japanese do.	3,576	2,928	Methodists.....	547,806	632,629
Hindus and Cingalese do. ...	4,052	3,956	Other Protestants	458,379	637,692
Aborigines (estimated).....	60,000	60,000	Roman Catholics...	921,425	1,134,002
Do. half-caste	10,113	11,536	Jews	17,287	21,615
Other Races.....	8,830	9,345			

* Exclusive of full-blood Australian Aborigines, who are estimated at 80,000.

The Australia mainland is probably the oldest of all land surfaces in either hemisphere, and may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters :—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait ; *East*, Pacific Ocean ; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean ; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,943,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between $10^{\circ} 41' 39''$ S. latitude and $113^{\circ} 9' 153''$ E. longitude ; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance to England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora ; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity ; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S. ; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island ; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin ; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy ; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly ; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt ; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise gold, silver, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, antimony, mercury, tin, zinc, &c.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of other countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT.

The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Empire, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Executive Council of ten Ministers of State and such honorary Ministers who may be appointed thereto. The Commonwealth was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth ; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Commonwealth also now controls such matters as Old Age Pensions, Patents and Copyrights, Naturalization, Navigation, &c. A complete list of the matters regarding which the Commonwealth may legislate is given in Chapter I. (Part V.) of the Constitution. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connexion with matters exclusively under Commonwealth control, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt.
Hon. Lord Stonehaven, P.C., G.C.M.G.,
D.S.O. (1925) £10,000
Military Secretary, Hon. C. H. Mul-
holland, C.B.E., D.S.O.
A.D.C., Capt. A. Lawrence.
Official Secretary, J. H. Starling, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Executive Council

(Before the General Election, Nov., 1925).

*Prime Minister and Minister for External
Affairs*, Rt. Hon. Stanley Melbourne
Bruce, P.C., M.O. £2,100
Treasurer, Hon. E. C. G. Page 1,650
Minister for Home and Territories, Senator
the Rt. Hon. G. F. Pearce, P.C. 1,650
Attorney-General, Hon. Sir L. E. Groom,
K.C.M.G., K.C. 1,650
Postmaster-General, Hon. W. G. Gibson 1,650
Minister for Trade and Customs, Hon. H.
E. Pratten 1,650
Minister for Works and Bldgs., Hon.
W. C. Hill 1,650
Minister for Defence and Health, Hon. Sir
N. R. Howse, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. 1,650
Minister for Markets and Migration,
Senator Hon. R. V. Wilson 1,650
Vice-Pres., Executive Council, Hon. L.
Atkinson 1,650
Honorary Ministers, Senator Hon. T. W.
Crawford; Hon. C. W. C. Marr, D.S.O.,
M.C., V.D.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Federal Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate contains 36 members, six from each of the Original States, elected for six years by universal suffrage. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a minimum of 5 Representatives for each State. The House of Representatives, 1924, is made up of 28 for New South Wales, 20 for Victoria, 10 from Queensland, 7 from South Australia, 5 each from Tasmania and Western Australia, and 1 (entitled to debate but not to vote) from the Northern Territory. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive £1,000 per annum, with travelling expenses.

President of the Senate, Hon. Thomas Givens.
Speaker, House of Representatives, Rt. Hon.
William Alexander Watt, P.C.

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Judges, having original and appellate jurisdiction, subordinate to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Adrian Knox,
P.C., K.C.M.G. £3,500
Judges, Rt. Hon. Isaac Alfred Isaacs, P.C.;
Hon. Henry Bourne Higgins; Hon.
Frank Gavan Duffy; Hon. Charles
Powers; Hon. George Edward Rich;
Hon. Hayden Erskine Starke each 3,000
Arbitration Court, President, Hon. Charles
Powers 3,000
Deputy Presidents, Hon. Sir John Quick;
Noel Augustin Webb each 2,000

DEFENCE.

Navy.

The Australian fleet consists of the Mel-
bourne (flag-ship), Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide,

3 sloops, 11 destroyers, and several auxil-
iaries. H.M.A.S. Sydney destroyed the German
cruiser Emden at Cocos Island on Nov. 9, 1914.
The personnel of the fleet is mainly Australian in
character, although still supplemented to some
extent by Imperial officers and men. The sea-
going forces on May 15, 1925, consisted of ap-
proximately 406 officers and 4,219 petty officers
and men. There is also a R.A.N. Brigade com-
posed of members of the Citizen Naval forces,
a section of the Commonwealth Compulsory
Military Training System.

Army.

By a Federal Law of 1920 military training is
compulsory on all male citizens between the
ages of 12 and 26—in *Cadet Corps* 12-18, and
Citizen Soldiers 20-26, with short periods of
training in the field. The Universal Training
Law was continued in 1922, but its operation is
restricted to the more populous centres, and
confined to youths of 17-21 years. Australia
had, up to the end of the Great War, enlisted
no fewer than 416,809 men, fully equipped
for service in the war: New South Wales,
164,030; Victoria, 112,399; Queensland, 57,705;
South Australia, 34,959; West Australia, 32,231;
Tasmania, 15,485. The Australian forces behaved
with the greatest gallantry whenever engaged
with the enemy. To December 31, 1919, their
record of Honours and Decorations was V.C. 65,
G.C.M.G. 3, K.C.M.G. 9, C.M.G. 149, K.C.B. 9,
C.B. 42, K.B.E. 2, C.B.E. 33, O.B.E. 125, M.B.E. 99,
D.S.O. 619, R.V.O. 2, R.R.C. 147, M.C. 2,366,
D.C.M. 1,756, M.M. 9,926, M.S.M. 1,776, A.M. 3,
D.F.C. 58, A.F.C. 16, A.F.M. 2, and 1,032 foreign
decorations. The Total Casualties in the A.I.F.
were: killed, 59,342; wounded, 166,819; sick,
87,957; not specified, 218—total, 314,336.

The total cost of the War to the Commonwealth
Government from August, 1914, to the end of
June, 1925, was £598,120,359, of which amount
£222,692,745 was charged against revenue.

Air.

The permanent strength of the Australian
Air Force as at June 30, 1923, was 71 officers and
453 airmen. The sum of £445,220 was provided
on the 1924-25 Estimates for Air Force and
Civil Aviation purposes.

FEDERAL FINANCE.

Years.	Revenue.	*Expenditure	Balance repayable to States.
	£	£	£
1919-20	52,783,102	46,062,610	6,720,492
1920-21	65,517,608	58,677,445	6,840,163
1921-22	64,897,046	57,861,511	7,035,535
1922-23	64,720,635	57,535,084	7,185,551
1923-24	66,017,203	58,614,331	7,324,538
1924-25	68,854,809	59,301,142	7,553,291

The Customs and Excise Revenue is collected
by the Commonwealth and partly repaid to the
States at the rate of 25s. per head of the
population.

DEBT.

The total of the Commonwealth Public Debt
on June 30, 1925, was £430,947,592, including a
War Loan from the British Government of

* In addition, the following amounts were spent from
loans—1919-20, £46,672,373; 1920-21, £28,026,413; 1921-22,
£12,823,480; 1922-23, £7,146,643; 1923-24, £9,344,736;
1924-25, £21,747,342.

£88,097,605. Adding the indebtedness of the States to that of the Federal Government (and making allowances for certain amounts included in both) the total public debts of Australia amounted (June 30, 1924) to about £955,578,958. The Commonwealth has undertaken responsibility for the Northern Territory Debt and the Port Augusta-Coodnadatta Railway Debt, whose combined amounts were £2,270,097 at June 30, 1924. The other State Debts remain at the charge of the State Governments.

Banking.—On March 31, 1925, the Australian liabilities of the Banks of Issue throughout the Commonwealth amounted to £331,802,153, and the Australian assets to £343,468,886. On March 31, 1925, there were 3,945,861 depositors in the Savings Banks, the amount of deposits being £174,105,104.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The estimated values of the products of Australia in 1922-23 and 1923-24 were:—

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Agricultural	£84,183,000	£81,125,000
Pastoral	90,535,000	102,843,000
Dairying, &c.....	43,542,000	42,112,000
Forests and Fisheries	11,124,000	11,866,000
Mining.....	20,316,000	22,232,000
Manufacturing	123,188,000	132,392,000
	£372,888,000	£392,570,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of Australia is estimated at 1,903,731,840 acres, of which 16,531,186 were under cultivation in 1923-24.

Crop.	Acreage.	Produce. Bushels.
Wheat	9,540,434	124,993,271
Oats.....	1,076,930	17,303,325
Barley.....	258,775	4,975,451
Maize.....	316,307	8,114,733
Hay	3,406,226	(4,051,934
Sugar Cane	237,280	2,177,892

	1922.	1923.
Sheep	78,803,261	80,110,461
Cattle	14,336,673	13,357,508
Horses	2,390,460	2,327,440
Pigs	985,930	897,787

In 1924 Australia produced 590,820,185 lb. of wool (as in the grease), against 640,317,589 lb. in 1922-23; 226,665,853 lb. of butter; 25,830,525 lb. of cheese, and 67,600,747 lb. of bacon and hams.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1924 the value of gold produced was £3,121,583; silver and lead, £3,453,472 (1923); copper, £1,245,836 (1923); tin, £572,042 (1923); coal, £10,498,135 (1923); value of all minerals produced in 1923, £22,231,897

Manufactures.—In 1923-24 there were in Australia 20,189 industrial establishments, employing 429,990 hands; wages paid amounted to £77,278,265; value of plant and machinery, £99,552,539; of lands and buildings, £82,562,061; of materials used, £197,038,726; value added by manufacture, £141,242,417; and total value of final output, £348,577,583.

Labour Statistics.—In 1924 there were 376 Trade Unions with 729,155 members, of whom 88,381 were women. The estimated total number of employed persons over 20 years of age in 1924 was 1,175,749 males and 280,664 females. The number of unemployed members of trade unions averaged 8.9 per cent.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1919-20	£98,974,292	£149,823,509	£248,797,801
1920-21	163,801,826	132,158,912	295,960,738
1921-22	103,066,436	127,846,535	230,912,971
1922-23	131,757,835	117,870,147	249,627,982
1923-24	140,618,293	119,487,164	260,105,457

Total trade of 1922-23 £44 6s. per head, and 1923-24 £45 4s. 9d. per head.

Country.	Imports From.	Exports To
United Kingdom	£63,607,743	£45,508,323
Canada	5,046,519	235,947
Ceylon	1,251,392	2,453,405
India	4,800,086	1,201,777
Malaya (British).....	494,930	1,549,220
New Zealand	2,514,225	5,008,152
South African Union ...	1,052,156	2,046,099
Belgium	902,534	6,524,169
China	925,045	1,947,030
France	4,101,137	14,888,846
Germany	1,368,904	4,402,913
Italy	1,242,790	4,633,185
Japan.....	3,557,334	11,555,484
Netherlands.....	597,682	1,911,114
Do. East Indies	4,607,681	1,602,013
Norway.....	1,415,339	34,275
Sweden.....	2,031,872	409,466
Switzerland.....	2,274,696	34,793
United States	34,556,529	7,109,496

	Imports. (£ sterling, 000 omitted.)	1922-23.	1923-24.
Tea		2,679	3,324
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes		2,233	3,213
Whisky		1,298	1,430
Socks and Stockings		2,072	1,468
Gloves.....		688	590
Trimmings and Ornaments....		1,329	1,018
Piece Goods:—			
Canvas and Duck.....		1,092	972
Cotton and Linen		12,369	10,084
Silk, or containing Silk.....		4,147	4,717
Woolen, or containing Wool		4,741	3,353
Sewing Silks, Cottons, &c. ...		1,247	965
Carpets and Carpeting		1,348	1,501
Floorcloths and Linoleums ...		1,344	1,384
Bags and Sacks		2,610	2,719
Yarns—Wool		1,739	826
Petroleum Spirit, Benzine, &c.		3,485	4,207
Kerosene		790	849
Electrical Machinery and Appliances.....		4,591	4,866
Agricultural Machinery		473	674
Tools of Trade		902	1,293
Cutlery and Platedware.....		758	878
Chassis for Motor Cars		6,118	9,837
Iron and Steel:—			
Plate and Sheet		4,436	4,854
Pipes and Tubes		1,237	1,449
Rubber and its Manufactures		2,005	2,935
Timber, Undressed Logs, &c.		2,791	4,076
China, Earthenware, &c.....		848	903
Glass and Glassware		1,062	1,211
Paper, Printing		2,295	2,441
Stationery, Books, &c.		2,221	2,388
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.		3,896	3,879
Musical Instruments.....		740	1,330
All other articles		50,904	54,078

Total Imports 131,758 | 140,618

Exports, ng, 000 omitted.)	1922-23.	1923-24.
Butter.....	6,134	4,920
Meat.....	7,671	3,536
Milk and Cream.....	1,329	1,081
Fruite (Dried).....	1,232	1,243
Fruits (Fresh).....	1,040	870
Wheat.....	8,470	13,979
Flour.....	4,522	5,318
Hides and Skins.....	6,673	6,293
Wool.....	57,139	56,197
Tallow.....	1,635	857
Coal.....	1,200	1,460
Concentrates.....	1,706	1,612
Lead (Pig and Matte).....	2,562	3,323
Leather.....	819	827
Timber.....	1,067	1,303
Gold.....	2,228	2,812
Silver.....	1,117	1,081
All other articles.....	9,631	10,873
Total Exports.....	117,870	119,487

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—Total length of Government (and private) railways open at June 30, 1924, private lines being included in the totals and shown in parentheses:—

State.	Miles open.
New South Wales.....	5,484 (324)
Victoria.....	4,496 (162)
Queensland.....	7,342 (1,302)
South Australia.....	3,577 (50)
Western Australia.....	4,909 (826)
Tasmania.....	908 (235)

Federal Capital Territory.....	5	—
Northern Territory.....	199	—

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1923-24 were £41,384,941, working expenses £30,851,274, and net earnings £10,533,667, being at the rate of 3s. 2d. per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£263,293,099) of 4 per cent., as against 3'95 per cent. in 1922-23. In 1923-24 passenger journeys numbered 371,905,606, and 35,695,871 tons of goods and live stock were carried, the train miles run being 65,645,960.

Tramways.—There are 621 miles of tramways in Australia, 482 miles of which are of electric, 86 of steam, 46 of cable, and 7 of horse traction. The several Governments control 459 miles; municipal authorities, 116 miles; and the remaining 46 miles are operated by private companies and individuals. The total capital cost of tramways at June 30, 1924, was £22,430,900. The revenue of electric tramways for the year 1923-24 was £6,123,275, working expenses £4,930,302, and net revenue £1,192,973, or 4s. 10d. per car mile. 57,725,334 car miles were run and 666,674,000 passenger journeys recorded.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in oversea trade at the various Australian ports in the 5 years 1919-1924 were as follows (tonnage in brackets):—

Year.	Entered.	Cleared.
1919-20.....	1,476 (4,041,544)	1,505 (4,044,963)
1920-21.....	1,830 (4,758,916)	1,844 (4,744,102)
1921-22.....	1,567 (4,560,381)	1,544 (4,520,897)
1922-23.....	1,489 (4,737,854)	1,446 (4,502,925)
1923-24.....	1,546 (4,911,136)	1,576 (5,011,678)

Of the vessels entered (1923-24), 1,100 of 3,884,265 tons were under the British flag (Australia, 252,

of 486,170 tons; U.K., 723, of 2,939,210 tons; N.Z., 148, of 307,928 tons; Canadian, 32, of 95,655 tons; other British, 35, of 55,302 tons); and 356 of 1,026,871 tons under foreign flags (Dutch, 42, of 138,716 tons; French, 44, of 84,701 tons; Japanese, 41, of 143,954 tons; Norwegian, 67, of 173,311 tons; Swedish, 32, of 90,641 tons; United States, 68, of 191,938 tons; other foreign, 62, of 203,610 tons).

Shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1923-24 was: Sydney 8,518 vessels of 9,022,037 tons, Melbourne 4,055 (6,918,101), Brisbane 1,181 (3,064,860), Adelaide 3,313 (4,193,025), Fremantle 603 (2,707,991), and Hobart 646 (757,078). At December 31, 1924, there were 2,481 vessels of a total net tonnage of 497,581 on the shipping registers of the several States.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In year ended June 30, 1924, there were 8,767 post and receiving offices, dealing with 923,104,663 letters, &c.; there were 7,799 telegraph stations, with 168,879 miles of wire, transmitting 16,699,199 telegrams, receiving 565,981 and dispatching 567,571 cablegrams. At the end of year 1923-24, 318,279 *Telephones* were connected with 3,428 telephone exchanges; approximately 257,000,000 "local" and 18,135,444 "trunk line" calls were recorded for the year.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1924, there were 239,341 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 165,568 cars, 52,717 motor cycles, and 18,056 commercial vehicles. The revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., was £863,702 for the year.

Civil Aviation.—51 aeroplanes of various types were registered with the Department of Civil Aviation at June 30, 1924. During the year 4,354 flights of a total duration of 3,703 hours were effected: 269,909 miles were flown, and 4,761 passengers carried. On the subsidized aerial mail routes 162,810 letters were carried in Western Australia and 11,881 in Queensland.

CAPITAL.—CANBERRA, in the Federal Capital Territory, transferred to the Commonwealth by the State of New South Wales on Jan. 1, 1911, is being laid out as the capital of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile the seat of Government is MELBOURNE.

COMMONWEALTH OFFICES IN LONDON,

Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

<i>High Commissioner</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G.....	£3,000
<i>Official Secretary in Gt. Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia</i> , M. L. Shepherd, I.S.O.....	2,000
<i>Assistant Sec.</i> , Lt.-Col. G. J. Hogben, O.B.E.....	700
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , G. L. Campbell.....	648
<i>Military Adviser</i> , Brig.-Gen. T. H. Dodds, C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.....	950
<i>Naval Representative</i> , Capt. J. B. Stevenson, C.M.G., R.A.N.....	950
<i>Director of Migration and Settlement</i> , Percy Hunter.....	
<i>London Manager, Commonwealth Shipping Line</i> , E. A. Eva.....	

Commissioner for Australia in America, Sir James Elder, K.B.E.
Official Secretary, D. McK. Dow, Suite 1131-4, 44 Whitehall Street, New York.....

1,150

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

The Northern Territory occupies the centre of the continent between 129° — 138° East longitude as far as 26° South latitude, and its administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on Jan. 1, 1911. The area is estimated at 523,620 sq. miles, and the population on March 31, 1925, was 3,406 (exclusive of full-blood aboriginals).

Limited portions of the country are considered to be quite suitable for tropical and semi-tropical agriculture, and the Federal Government grants suitable areas rent free for the original settler's lifetime or for 21 years (whichever shall be longer). The staple industry is pastoral, cattle and horses do well south of the 15th parallel. The chief rivers are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, Liverpool, Goyder, McArthur, and the Robinson. The first five are navigable from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance for boats drawing 4 feet. Pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality. There are considerable mineral resources, gold, silver, lead and tin being indicated, and when communications are opened up, the industry will become important. The only railway is from Darwin to Emungalan (200 miles). A further extension to Daly Waters (160 miles) is being proceeded with.

Darwin, the seat of Government, occupies an elevated site 80 feet above high-water mark, overlooking Port Darwin.

<i>Administrator of Northern Territory,</i> Frederic Charles Urquhart.....	£1,750
<i>Government Secretary,</i> Charles Barnett Story	750
<i>Director of Mines Dept.,</i> E. C. Playford	650
<i>Judge Supreme Court,</i> D. A. Roberts	1,000

PAPUA.

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises a part of the New Guinea mainland situated between the meridians of 141° and $150^{\circ}50'$ E. longitude, and between the 5th and 12th parallels of South latitude; also the Trobriand Group of islands, Woodlark, the d'Entrecasteaux Group, the Louisiades, the Conflict Group, and the Laughlan Group. The total area of Papua is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,786 are on the mainland. There is an Executive Council of nine members who, with five non-official members, form the Legislative Council. The white population in 1925 was 1,371. The official estimate of the native population is 275,000. In 1924, 61,180 acres were under crops (48,022 coconuts, 7,846 rubber and 3,878 sisal hemp). Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for 500 miles) and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£133,317	£140,798
Expenditure	131,640	143,830
Imports	354,995	459,080
Exports	239,408	367,629

Lieut.-Governor and Judge, Sir Hubert

Murray, K.C.M.G.	£1,800
<i>Commr. for Lands and Direc. of Agric.,</i> Hon. M. S. C. Smith, M.B.E.	1,000
<i>Govt. Sec.,</i> Hon. H. W. Champion	900
<i>Deputy Judge,</i> Hon. C. E. Herbert	1,200
<i>Treasurer,</i> Hon. Wm. T. Kendrick	800
<i>Chief Med. Officer and Govt. Anthropologist,</i> W. M. Stroug, M.D.	875
<i>Commr. for Native Affairs,</i> Hon. L. L. Bell	775
<i>Director of Public Works,</i> Hon. J. T. Bensted	725

CAPITAL, Port Moresby.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA.

The part of "German New Guinea" over which Australia was given a mandate is situated in latitude between the Equator and 8° S., and in longitude between 141° E. and 156° E. It consists of Kaiser Wilhelm Land (70,000 sq. miles), Bismarck Archipelago including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both (1,840 sq. miles), and the two northernmost Solomon Islands (3,400 sq. miles) (Bougainville, and Buka). The principal river in Kaiser Wilhelm Land is the Sepik, which is navigable for 250 miles.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. In 1923-24 there were 179,163 acres under crops (coconuts, 172,273. The white population in 1924 was 1,303; the native population in 1924 was 255,670. (Natives living in areas not under complete Government influence are not included in the above total, as no reliable estimate can be made.)

Seat of Administration, Rabaul.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Imports	£516,455	£485,634
Exports	630,892	718,535
Administrator, Brig.-Gen. E. A. Wisdom, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.		£1,800
Chief Justice, D. S. Wanliss, C.M.G.		1,200
Dir. of Pub. Health, Dr. R. W. Cilento, M.D.		1,200
Government Sec., H. H. Page, D.S.O., M.C.		828
Treasurer, H. O. Townsend, O.B.E.		832
Commis. of Native Affairs, H. C. Cardew		828
Anthropologist, E. W. P. Chinnery		780
Chief Collector of Customs, E. F. Phibbs ...		732
Secretary for Lands, Mines, Survey and Forests, J. H. Hunt		756
Director of Agriculture, G. Bryce, D.Sc.		1,250
Director of Public Works, S. M. H. Fowler		900

NORFOLK ISLAND.

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length, by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 55 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from Pitcairn Island in 1856. The population in April, 1924, was 726.

Administrator, Col. E. T. Leane, C.B.E., V.D.
President Exec. Council, E. Christian.

States of the Commonwealth.

I. NEW SOUTH WALES.

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 37th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 310,372 square miles (inclusive of 940 square miles of Federal Capital area)—i.e., more than five times that of England and Wales, and nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom.

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
1891	512,562	515,672	1,028,234
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133
1911	858,850	789,896	1,648,746
1921	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371

The estimated population at 31st March, 1925, was: Males, 1,156,045; Females, 1,110,651. Total, 2,266,696.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1914	53,615	18,777	17,353
1921	54,634	20,031	18,518
1922	55,214	19,178	17,583
1923	54,112	21,051	17,597
1924	53,670	20,821	18,077

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1924:—Births, 24.07; Deaths, 9.34; Marriages, 8.11. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 59.5.

Religions.

All religions are free. There is no State Church. About three-fourths of the people are Protestants, the members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1921, number 1,027,391; Roman Catholic 502,825, Presbyterian 219,932, Methodist 181,977, Congregational (Independent) 22,235, Baptist 24,722, Salvation Army 9,490, and Hebrew 10,150.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Eastern or coastal district is traversed by a mountain range known as the Great Dividing Range, the names distinguishing the various portions of the Range in N.S.W. being (from N. to S.), Macpherson, New England, Liverpool, Main or Blue Mountain, Cullarin, Gourcock, Mouaro, and Muniong Ranges—the highest points being Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend 7,266 feet.

Rivers.—The eastern or coastal district is watered by the Tweed, Brunswick, Richmond, Clarence, Bellinger, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Karuah, Hunter, Hawkesbury, George, Shoalhaven, Clyde, Murrumbidgee, Bega, Towamba, and Snowy Rivers. The western portion of the country is not so well watered, but immense reservoirs are being constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling and the Murrumbidgee are both tributaries of the Murray, which has a total length of 1,600 miles, 1,200 miles forming part of the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is dry and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney)

the average mean shade temperature is 63°. The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 54° to 63°, northern tableland 57° to 59°, southern tableland 44° to 57°; north-western slopes, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 67°; in the Central-western slopes 59° to 65°, and in the Western Division from 63° to 70°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonised as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 "Responsible Government" was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Consolidating Act of 1902. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the King), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson Stratford De Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O., born 1864 (1923) £5,000
 Official Secretary, H. S. C. Budge.
 Private Secretary, M. E. H. Penfold.
 Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir William Portus Cullen, K.C.M.G., LL.D., born 1855.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL. (17th June, 1925.)

President, H.E. the Governor.

The Ministry:

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John T. Lang, M.L.A. £2,445
 Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Albert Charles Willis, M.L.C. 900
 Secretary for Lands and Minister for Forests, Hon. Peter French Loughlin, M.L.A. 1,945
 Secretary for Mines and Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. John Marcus Baddeley, M.L.A. 1,945
 Attorney-General, Hon. Edward Aloysius McTiernan, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. 2,095
 Minister for Agriculture, Captain the Hon. William Fraser Dunn, M.L.A. 1,945
 Minister of Justice and Assistant Colonial Treasurer, Hon. William John McKell, M.L.A. 1,945
 Minister for Education, Hon. Thomas Davies Mutch, M.L.A. 1,945
 Colonial Secretary, Hon. Carlo Camillo Lazzarini, M.L.A. 1,945
 Minister for Public Health and Local Government, Hon. George Cann, M.L.A. 1,945
 Secretary for Public Works and Minister for Railways, Hon. Martin Matthew Flannery, M.L.A. 1,945
 Assistant Minister for Public Health and Local Government, Hon. Joseph John Fitzgerald, M.L.A. 1,945
 Honorary Minister, Hon. Joseph Farrar Coates, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Sir T. A. Coghlan, K.C.M.G., L.S.O., Australia House, Strand, W.C.2 (and allowance, £800) £1,850
 Secretary and Commercial Officer, J. W. Ferguson 650
 Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, J. Davis, M.I.C.E. ..

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. Members of the *Legislative Council* (77 in August, 1925), are appointed by the Crown for life. Members are not entitled to remuneration, but travel free on the State railways and tramways. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 90 members, representing 24 electoral districts. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £600 per annum, and members travel free over the Government railways and tramways in the State, and are provided with official stamped envelopes for the free transmission of correspondence through the post. The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. Several women contested seats, but none was elected until the present Parliament, to which one woman was elected. With few exceptions all natural-born or naturalised persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and one month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise, which was conferred upon women in 1902, and was first exercised by them in 1904. The Proportional Voting System is in force. The ballot papers contain the names of candidates in alphabetical order and voters are required to mark candidates in the order of preference. At the last State General Election in May, 1925, of 678,749 male electors enrolled and qualified to vote in contested electorates 486,152, or 71·6, voted, and similarly of 660,331 female electors 433,476, or 65·6, voted.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

F. Flowers.....	£925
<i>Chairman of Committees</i> , Hon. B. B. O'Connor, LL.B.	500
<i>Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , W. L. S. Cooper	892
<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly</i> , Hon. James Dooly	1,400
<i>Chairman of Committees</i> , R. J. Greig ...	840
<i>Leader of Opposition</i> , The Hon. Sir George W. Fuller (in addition to allowance as M.P.)	250
<i>Clerk of Assembly</i> , W. S. Mowle, C.M.G.	993
<i>Librarian</i> , J. J. Quinn	826
<i>Principal Shorthand Writer</i> , R. R. Carrington	843
<i>Sec., Standing Committee on Public Works</i> , Arthur Blenkin	743

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and seven Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, an Industrial Arbitration Court, District Courts, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. P. W. Street	£3,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. A. Gordon; Hon. D. G. Ferguson; Hon. J. M. Harvey; Hon. A. G. F. James; Hon. J. L. Campbell; Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C.B.E.; Hon. R. H. Long Innes	2,600
<i>Land and Valuation Court Judge</i> , His Honour Mr. Justice Herbert Pike.....	2,600
<i>Ch. Judge in Equity and Probate Judge</i> , Hon. J. M. Harvey.	

Judge in Divorce and Matrimonial Causes, Hon. L. M. L. Owen, C.B.E.
Judge in Bankruptcy, Hon. R. H. Long Innes.

Industrial Arbitration Court.

<i>Judge</i> , His Honour Mr. Justice W. Edmunds	£2,500
<i>Additional Judges</i> , His Honour Judge Rolin; His Honour Judge Curlewis; His Honour Judge Beeby	1,500

District Courts.

<i>His Honour Judge Scholes</i> , His Honour Judge Cohen, His Honour Judge Bevan, His Honour Judge Armstrong, His Honour Judge White, His Honour Judge Mocatta and His Honour Judge Edwards.....	1,500
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(The several District Court Judges are also Chairmen of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Judges of the Court of Review within their respective districts, and Judges of the Court of Marine Inquiry.)

Children's Courts and Fair Rent Courts have also been established.

<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , J. V. Tillet	£2,007
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EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all State schools. The total enrolment in 1924 in 3,259 State schools was 338,744, and the average daily attendance 265,481. The State expenditure on Education (exclusive of Technical Education) was £4,114,355. The University of Sydney, with which 5 colleges are affiliated, including the Women's College, was incorporated in 1851, and had 2,688 students (2,027 male and 661 female) in 1924. The total number of students at State Technical classes numbered 25,462, and 1,202 attended at the State Agricultural College and Farms. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1924, 693 private colleges and schools, with 82,545 scholars, exclusive of many business and shorthand schools and schools at Charitable Institutions, &c.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for the five years ended June 30, 1924, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue, including Advances repaid.	Expenditure, including Transfers and Advances.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1920	28,650,496	39,210,013	152,776,082
1921	34,031,396	34,476,892	164,336,492
1922	35,637,820	36,966,525	176,674,387
1923	36,145,944	35,342,436	183,571,556
1924	37,351,809	37,251,419	210,493,974

To the total revenue during 1923-24, Railways and Tramways contributed £19,508,486; and other Business Undertakings, £2,954,425. A sum of £2,738,725—equal to £1 4s. 9d. per head of the population—was returned to the State by the Commonwealth Government, in lieu of Customs and Excise revenue collected by the latter. Revenue from Taxation amounted to £7,988,131. Included in the total Expenditure were the following:—Interest upon Public Debt and Special Deposits, £2,239,395 (exclusive of interest charged to Business Undertakings); Public

Instruction, £4,000,324; Business Undertakings, including interest on capital, £22,034,858. Similar details for 1923-24 are not yet available.

Banking, &c.—There were (June 30, 1925) 17 banks within N.S.W., with total assets, £138,884,894, including advances, £102,680,352; coin, bullion, Australian Government Notes, and cash with Commonwealth Bank, £28,812,473; and liabilities, £121,163,985, including deposits, £117,019,641. The savings bank deposits on March 31, 1925, amounted to £65,563,551, representing 1,358,088 depositors. The amount assured in Life Assurance Societies in New South Wales in 1924 was £80,539,362 Ordinary, and £15,218,371 Industrial. The membership of Friendly Societies was 219,026, and the funds at June 30, 1924, were £2,871,568. Members of Trade Unions numbered 257,688, the funds of 203 Unions at Dec. 31, 1923, being £263,525.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 3,167 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during 1924-25, the net tonnage being 9,056,270; the clearances were 3,153 vessels of 9,033,530 net tonnage. Sydney is the chief port. In 1924-25 the shipping entries at Sydney, including State coastal, were 8,092 vessels of 9,131,675 net tonnage. The dock accommodation at Sydney includes four large graving docks, five floating docks, and seven patent slips. At Newcastle there are five patent slips.

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales, with the exception of a few short lines, representing about 158 miles, are controlled by the State. At March 31, 1925, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 5,607, the capital cost amounted to £93,355,167, and the net earnings for the year 1923-24 to £4,699,086, or 3s. 11½d. per train mile. There were also 228 miles of State tramways, the capital cost being £10,758,958, and the net earnings £542,385, or 4d. per tram mile.

Roads and Bridges.—A Main Roads Board, of two engineers with special knowledge of road construction, and a president was constituted in 1924. Municipal councils are assisted in the construction and maintenance of the main highways with the object of developing vacant lands, feeding the railways, and giving primary producers access to markets and providing better facilities for motor traffic. There are 104,764 miles of roads in New South Wales. Bridges over 20 ft. span number 4,916, the total length being 397,393 feet. The construction of an arch bridge over Sydney Harbour has been commenced. This bridge will carry a roadway 57 ft. wide, two footways each 10 ft. wide, and four lines of railway. At high water there will be a headway of 17½ feet. The contract price for a length of 3,770 feet of bridge is £4,217,721.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal, telegraphic, and telephonic services are administered by the Federal Government. In 1923-24 there were 2,643 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried included 270,314,915 letters and postcards, 71,799,747 newspapers, 51,735,560 books, packets and parcels, and 3,607,024 telegrams were received and despatched. The telephone line connections numbered 97,310.

TRADE.

The overseas imports into New South Wales during 1924-25 were valued at £66,235,676, and the overseas exports at £60,605,621.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of the State; 4,808,046 acres, excluding areas double-cropped, were under cultivation during the year ended June 30, 1924, producing 33,176,000 bushels of wheat, 4,623,000 bushels of maize, 1,570,300 bushels of oats, besides other kinds of grain, with 61,079 tons of potatoes and 9,225 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 132,084 tons was crushed; and 1,459,778 gallons of wine, and 2,004,020 bushels of citrus fruit, 94,983 cases of bananas, and 4,000 dozen of pineapples; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. The area sown for wheat for the year 1924-25 was 3,948,680 acres, including 386,800 acres for hay, and 18,020 acres failed or fed off. The wheat yield was 59,785,000 bushels of grain and 532,030 tons of hay.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation on June 30, 1924, was 62,480,828 acres, while the area of land neither alienated nor in process of alienation at the same date was 135,555,672 acres; the total area of the State, exclusive of Federal Capital area, being 198,036,500 acres.

Live Stock.—The great plains are admirably adapted for sheep-farming, and several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, which was introduced in 1797. On June 30, 1924, there were 658,372 horses, 949,135 dairy cows, 1,989,387 all other cattle, 37,539,413 sheep, 323,196 swine, 32,083 goats, and 798 camels. In 1923-24, 271,008,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, in addition to 72,684,053 lb. butter, 5,912,656 lb. cheese, and 19,052,109 lb. bacon and ham. During 1923-24 there were 135,600 persons permanently employed in rural occupations, 120,300 being males, and 15,300 females.

Values of Rural Industries.—The agricultural industry was valued in 1923-24 at £20,556,000, dairying and farm-yard produce at £12,327,000, and pastoral industry at £36,963,000, a total of £69,846,000.

Forests, Fisheries and Trapping.—The value of these industries in 1923-24 was £4,204,000, and 7,800 persons were employed.

Mining Industry.—The goldfields were opened in 1851. Coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, zinc, bismuth, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, platinum, alunite, wolfram, scheelite, molybdenite, cobalt, marble, and kerosene shale, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones are also found. The total value of minerals won during 1924 was £16,397,580, coal accounting for £9,589,547, silver, silver lead and ore £4,310,360, and gold £79,370. The value of the plant and machinery at all mines was £10,885,399. The mining industry gave employment to 28,100 persons during the year.

Manufacturing Industry.—In 1923-24 there were 7,321 manufactories and works; the employees numbered 159,674, of whom 121,845 were males and 37,829 females, the amount of £29,772,994 being paid in salaries and wages. Male workers, exclusive of working proprietors, received on an average £225 14s. 3d. and females £96 4s. 5d. The capital value of land, buildings and fixtures, if property of occupier, amounted to £25,466,027, and of plant and machinery £41,141,890. The machinery in use represented 643,168 h.p., including steam, 405,885 h.p.; gas, 20,420 h.p.; electricity, 212,453 h.p.;

water, 52 h.p.; oil, 4,358 h.p. The value of output was £146,359,260; materials used, £85,568,596, and fuel consumed (including motive power rented), £5,129,848; the production, i.e., value added to raw materials, was £55,660,816. Iron and steel are produced at Lithgow and Newcastle.

The principal products of the factories during 1923-24 were:—

	Quantity.	Value at Works
Saw-milling, native logs ..	167,492,472 sup. ft.	£2,119,601
Bacon and ham	17,693,376 lb.	913,682
Butter	68,030,162 lb.	5,348,084
Biscuits	45,351,606 lb.	1,304,876
Jams and preserves	31,748,041 lb.	809,741
Pickles and sauces	8,947,874 pints	346,902
Flour	409,645 tons	4,518,131
Bran and pollard	172,307 tons	1,206,126
Milk, condensed, &c.	4,368,293 lb.	137,201
Raw sugar (cane)	368,580 cwt.	451,284
Malt	326,837 tons	114,881
Beer and stout (on which excise was paid)	24,401,307 gal.	2,587,357
Aerated waters, cordials, &c. ..	6,115,997 doz.	848,554
Ice	157,682 tons	293,404
Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	12,932,474 lb.	4,450,379
Boots, &c.	4,268,358 pairs	2,368,264
Bricks	403,080,713 no.	1,436,932
Cement	272,300 tons	1,200,000
Gas	9,985,700,439 cub. ft.	1,854,747
Electric light	100,860,848 units	1,197,452
Power	428,890,023 units	1,900,966
Wool, scoured (Greasy Wool) (skins)	12,215,813 lb.	1,716,409
“ Tops and Noils	8,144,717 lb.	1,360,405
“ Tweed and cloth	4,542,126 lb.	1,052,589
Hats and caps	1,734,766 yards	616,409
Hosiery and knitted goods	184,917 doz.	606,357
Meat, tinned	4,712,520 lb.	111,213
Soap	363,192 cwt.	857,999
Tallow	250,247 cwt.	469,111
Leather	20,644,084 lb.	1,525,002
Coke	529,708 tons	1,006,505
Iron bars, &c.	279,327 tons	

Cotton spinning and silk weaving industries were inaugurated in 1924. The total value of all primary industries in 1923-24 was £85,895,000, manufacturing £55,661,000, making a total for all industries £141,556,000, which is equal to £64 os. 11d. per head of population.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of Local Government, with the exception of an area of 125,454 square miles in the sparsely-populated western division, the State is divided into 184 municipalities and 136 shires, governed by councils which are elected triennially. The councils are empowered to levy rates on the value of land, to float loans, to acquire land and works, to construct and maintain streets, jetties, wharfs, &c., to make regulations regarding cattle slaughtering, maintenance of public places, traffic, street and road lighting, public health and safety, management of parks, &c.

The basis of rating is almost wholly on the unimproved capital value of land, which in 1923 was £132,141,347 for municipalities, including the city of Sydney, and £140,392,104 for shires.

Gross Income.

	Municipalities.	Shires.
1915	£2,902,562	£1,066,121
1920	4,282,062	1,355,416
1921	5,063,677	1,547,601
1922	5,611,902	1,648,107
1923	6,114,273	1,716,159

Gross Expenditure.

	Municipalities	Shires.
1915	£2,738,836	£1,018,870
1920	4,187,301	1,325,748
1921	5,079,601	1,557,388
1922	5,443,409	1,663,881
1923	5,872,897	1,721,958

TOWNS.

SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shore of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 188 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves from 30 to 50 feet. There are extensive plants for loading ships, and for storing and loading grain in bulk, also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 13 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The total area of water in the port is 14,284 acres, or about 22 square miles, of which 3,000 acres have a depth of from 35 feet to 160 feet; the rise and fall of the tide is from three to six feet. The city extends four miles north and south by three miles east and west, and contains 136 miles of streets, and a population of 109,180 (Dec., 1924); or, including suburbs, 2,425 miles of streets, and a population of 1,012,070. In addition to the Government buildings, there are the branch Royal Mint, the University and Colleges, National Art Gallery, museums, botanic gardens, zoological gardens, free public libraries, observatory, conservatorium of music, two cathedrals, numerous churches, and some large public hospitals. The parks within the metropolitan area are 4,347 acres in extent, in addition to which the National Park measures 33,800 acres and Kuring-gai Chase 35,300 acres. Kurnell, 248 acres and Parramatta Park, 252 acres. Other large towns are Newcastle (with suburbs), 95,070; Broken Hill, 23,140; Auburn, 16,070; Parramatta, 15,690; Granville, 15,430; Bankstown, 14,560; Lithgow, 12,990; Maitland, E. & W., 12,600; Lidcombe, 12,320; Goulburn, 12,150; Katoomba, 10,020; Bathurst, 9,400; Lismore, 9,040; Albury, 8,310; Cessnock, 8,250; Wagga Wagga, 8,130; Liverpool, 6,550; Fairfield, 6,430; Grafton and South Grafton, 6,160; Kurri Kurri, 6,000.

Approximate time in transmission of mails from London to Sydney, 28 days.

DEPENDENCY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. $31^{\circ} 33' 4''$ S., Long. $159^{\circ} 4' 26''$ E. Area, 3,220 acres. Pop., Dec., 1921, 111. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 feet. The affairs of the Island and the control of the Kentia palm seed industry are vested in a Board of Control. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

II.—VICTORIA.

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420 miles, its greatest breadth is about 250 miles, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 miles, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

POPULATION.

Year	Males	Females	Total
1919	739,956	763,079	1,503,035
1920	753,803	774,106	1,527,909
1921	764,905	785,781	1,550,686
1922	788,626	801,599	1,590,225
1923	806,546	818,834	1,625,380
1924	824,182	832,913	1,657,095

Increase of the People.

Year	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1919	31,621	19,370	11,706
1920	36,214	16,832	14,898
1921	35,593	16,105	13,676
1922	36,288	15,156	12,996
1923	35,876	17,219	13,126
1924	36,139	16,503	13,296

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England in 1921 numbered 601,809, "Protestants" 18,636, Presbyterians 257,072, Methodists 183,829, Baptists 32,305, Church of Christ 22,250, Independents 15,893, and Roman Catholics 322,565.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys.

Rivers.—The Murray River forms the northern boundary of the State, and has many Victorian tributaries. The capital stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The mean temperature over a period of 69 years was 58.4° Fahrenheit, the thermometer rising (on the average four days during the year) above 100° in the shade, and falling (on the average for about two nights in the year) below 32° F. The average number of days on which rain fell was 137, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.78 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was erected into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of 12 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. The Earl of Stradbroke, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., A.D.C., V.D. (born 1862). (1920) £5,000
A.D.C.'s, Capt. C. M. Keppel Palmer, J.P.; R. M. S. Bircham.
Hon. A.D.C.'s, Lieut.-Col. C. R. M. Cox; Capt. R. T. A. McDonald.
Official Sec., F. W. Mabbott.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine, K.C.M.G. (1918).

THE MINISTRY (September 14, 1925).

Premier and Minister of Water Supply,
Hon. J. Allan £1,551
Treasurer and Minister of Education and
Labour, Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock 1,207

Chief Secretary and Minister of Public
Health, Hon. S. S. Argyle £1,207
Minister of Crown Lands and Immigration,
Hon. A. Downward 1,207
Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and
Minister of Railways, Hon. F. W. Eggle-
ston 1,207
Minister of Agriculture and Markets, Hon.
M. W. J. Bourchier 1,207
Minister of Forests and Leader in Council,
Hon. H. F. Richardson 1,207
Minister of Works and Mines, Hon. G. L.
Gondie 1,207
Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. J.
McDonald, M.L.A.; Hon. E. J. Mackrell,
M.L.A.; Hon. J. R. Harris, M.L.C.;
Hon. M. McGregor, M.L.C.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. George
Fairbairn, Melbourne Place, Strand,
W.C. 2.
Secretary, H. G. W. Neale £624

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses—the *Legis-
lative Council* of 34 members, elected for the
17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every
3 years, and the *Legislative Assembly* of 65
members, elected for a maximum duration of
3 years, for the 65 electoral districts, by universal
adult suffrage. The electors for the Council
number 399,510, and those for the Assembly
924,091.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.
Francis Grenville Clarke £750
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon.
John Bowser 1,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general
sessions and county courts; and a Supreme
Court with a Chief Justice and six Puisne
Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir William Hill Irvine,
K.C.M.G. £3,000
Puisne Judges, Their Honours Sir Leo
F. B. Cussen, F. W. Mann, W. J. Schutt,
W. G. S. McArthur, J. R. MacFarlan,
and T. A. B. Weigall (acting) each 2,500
County Court Judges, W. H. Moule, J. S.
Wasley, H. C. Winneke, C. J. Z. Woin-
arski, W. H. Williams, G. J. Dethridge
each 1,500
Income Tax Commissioner, R. M. Weldon
Deputy Commissioner of Land Tax, M.
Murphy 800
Crown Prosecutors, H. C. G. Macindoe,
£1,250; J. A. Gurner, S. Leon 750
Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness 1,200

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and
free between the ages of 6 and 14, there being
253,302 children on the registers in 1923, the
average attendance being about 69 per cent.
Secondary Education is principally under private
control, 64,195 pupils being in attendance at the
486 schools in 1923. There is a State-aided
University at Melbourne, with four affiliated
colleges (Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, and Newman)
and a School of Mines at Ballarat.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for five years are given as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1920	15,866,184	15,752,459	87,647,739
1921	19,054,475	18,941,698	97,317,831
1922	20,357,733	20,297,279	109,099,199
1923	21,634,677	21,611,309	118,562,029
1924	23,075,968	23,050,968	124,108,326

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 31, 1924) 16 banks, with total assets £94,129,436, within the State, and liabilities £94,783,736. The savings bank deposits at June 30, 1925, amounted to £53,145,015.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Agriculture has of late years much improved, wheat and oats chiefly being cultivated; the dairy industry has also made marked progress. Of the 6,975,467 acres under cultivation in 1924–25, 2,705,323 were wheat crops and 517,229 oats, and 1,120,312 acres were cut for hay. In 1923–24, 2,177,127 gallons of wine were produced. The estimated value of production in 1923–24 was (including manufacturing values) £101,325,421.

Live Stock.—There were in 1925, 760,207 milch cows, producing 86,888,723 lb. of butter and 7,216,938 lb. of cheese; and 845,347 other cattle, 12,649,898 sheep, 288,509 pigs, and 473,236 horses.

Minerals.—The gold production in Victoria has declined very considerably, the amount produced in 1924 being 67,167 oz. (£285,316). Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal, antimony, tin and gypsum.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, gold (including specie), wheat, flour, biscuit, and butter are the staple productions of the State; and the manufactures (7,289 factories, &c., employing 156,162 hands in 1923–24) are mainly for home consumption. The chief exports overseas are: wool, lead, butter, wheat, flour and biscuit, leather, skins and hides, tallow, live stock, jams and jellies, milk and cream and preserved and frozen meats. The principal overseas imports of the State are iron and steel, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, silks, velvets, &c., apparel and attire, bags and sacks, tea, cottons and linens, woollens and timber.

TOWNS.

MELBOURNE, the chief city and seat of federal government, is an episcopal see, and is distinguished for its university, museum, mint, public gardens, observatory, public library, hospital, its churches and other institutions. With its suburbs it contained (31st December, 1924) a population of 885,700 inhabitants. Other towns are Ballarat, 40,600; Geelong, 37,740; Bendigo, 33,640; Warrnambool, 8,000; Mordialloc, 7,180; Castlemaine, 7,120; Carrum, 6,200; Wonthaggi, 6,000; Mildura, 5,750; Hamilton, 5,120; and Ararat, 5,000.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 30 days. Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 32 to 37 days.

III.—SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 37° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1919	240,226	241,389	481,615
1920	245,325	245,852	491,177
1921	252,170	250,433	502,603
1922	257,501	255,909	513,410
1923	265,340	259,408	524,748
1924	273,701	264,805	538,506

NOTE.—About 30,000 were on Active Service during War.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1919	11,060	5,475	3,855
1920	12,028	5,083	4,881
1921	11,974	5,982	4,383
1922	12,001	4,608	4,143
1923	11,692	4,961	4,099
1924	11,592	4,870	4,121

Birth rate 21·88, death rate 9·2, marriage rate 7·78 per 1,000 of population. Infantile mortality, 51·41 per 1,000 births, being one of the lowest rates in the world.

Religions.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1921, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows:—Church of England, 165,968; Methodists, 122,634; Congregationalists, 15,289; Baptists, 23,033; Lutherans, 24,606; Roman Catholics, 64,054; Presbyterians, 22,659; and Churches of Christ, 15,039.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The eastern portion of the State is divided longitudinally by the *Flinders Range*, which extends from the eastern side of the Gulf of St. Vincent to the Lakes Torrens and Eyre. The western portion is partly desert which can never be brought into cultivation. The northern portion of the State, between Lake Eyre and 26° South latitude (the northern boundary since the transfer to the Commonwealth of the Northern Territory), is also unpromising in comparison with the fertile land that surrounds the hill country of the east.

Rivers.—Except for the Murray, which flows for some 250 miles through the south-eastern corner into the Southern Ocean, there are no rivers of importance in South Australia.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63°, the winter temperature (July–August) averaging 53°, and the summer (November–March) 71°. During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100°, but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight.

The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from 86 years' record, is 21·21 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate

average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas extending from Melrose to Cape Northumberland.

In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while on the Adelaide plains the precipitation has fallen as low as 16 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 6 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency General Sir George Tom Molesworth Bridges, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., born 1871 (1922) £5,000
Private Sec., Leigh Winsor, M.V.O. A.D.C. (vacant)

Lieut. Governor, Hon. Sir George John Robert Murray, K.C.M.G., LL.M., born 1863 (1916)

MINISTRY.

(£7,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers).

Premier and Treasurer, and Minister of Railways, Hon. John Gunn.

Attorney-General and Minister of Housing, Irrigation and Repatriation, Hon. William Joseph Denny.

Chief Secretary, Hon. James Jelly.

Minister of Crown Lands and of Agriculture, Hon. Thomas Butterfield.

Minister of Education, of Public Works, and of Industry, Hon. Lionel Laughton Hill.

Minister of Mines and of Marine and of Immigration and of Local Government, Hon. A. A. Kirkpatrick.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Hon. John L. Price, Australia House, W.C. 2 £1,200
Secretary, J. B. Whiting 650
Trade Commissioner, R. M. K. Lewis 750

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 46 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there is a small property qualification for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 88,161 (21,766 women) in 1924, those for the Assembly numbering 290,433.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling, K.C.M.G. £800
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. J. McLunes 800

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates and the usual Police Courts. The Supreme Court convictions average

about 120 annually, which is at the rate of 1 in every 5,000 of the population.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Sir G. J. R. Murray, K.C.M.G., B.A., LL.B. £2,500
Second Judge (vacant) 2,000
Third Judge, Hon. T. S. Poole, LL.B. 2,000
Fourth Judge, Hon. H. A. Parsons, LL.B. 2,000

EDUCATION.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free; there are 1,078 State schools, with 2,941 teachers and 83,483 scholars; the expenditure in 1924 was £795,377. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 186, with 892 teachers and 15,063 scholars. There is an endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 781 undergraduates, and 1,166 other students; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established with branches at 7 country centres, and technical education is also provided. The public library, museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

FINANCE.

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt for the five years ended June 30, 1921–1925, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1921	7,151,366	7,543,640	48,556,552
1922	7,771,752	7,826,241	54,388,688
1923	8,429,322	8,418,000	64,451,873
1924	8,932,340	8,985,599	70,100,164
1925	9,733,038	9,680,037	72,481,942

Most of the revenue is derived from inland revenue, railways, and territorial receipts, while most of the expenditure is on account of public works and railways, and interest on public debt.

Banking.—There are 10 banking institutions in Adelaide, in addition to the Commonwealth Government Bank, with over 300 branches and agencies, and £40,000,000 authorised capital, having a total liability of £23,402,000 and assets £22,898,002 in June, 1925. The savings banks on June 30, 1924, had 470,000 depositors with £20,150,000 to their credit. Over 85 per cent. of the population have Savings Bank accounts. The total banking deposits, £42,940,000, averages nearly £80 per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture (1924–25).—Of the total area about one-half is farmed or grazed, and 5,500,000 acres cultivated—under wheat 2,500,000 acres, hay 600,000, oats 200,000, barley 200,000, orchards and vineyards 85,000, and potatoes 5,000 acres, with 1,900,000 acres lying fallow. Wheat produced 30,000,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits, and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. There were 50,000 acres of vines, with a production of 10,500,000 gallons of

wine; 131,000 cwt. of currants, and 126,000 cwt. of raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried) and also wine are annually sent to sea countries, principally the United Kingdom, and the other Australian States. Brandy and other spirits are also produced. The land is also very suitable for the growing of all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (June 30, 1924).—There were 6,566,875 sheep, cattle 413,272, horses 258,489, pigs 73,414.

Minerals.—Copper and gold, silver, lead, manganese, bismuth, iron, gypsum, salt, phosphate rock, coal, &c., are found, the total mineral output being valued at £953,000 (1924). Nearly £33,000,000 of copper have been produced since the foundation of the State.

Manufactures.—In 1924 there were 1,698 factories, employing 37,275 hands, the gross value of the output being £29,650,995, and the wages paid £6,727,398. Plant, machinery, land, and buildings were valued at £13,242,374.

Value of Production, 1923-4.—Crops, total value, £14,156,106, average per head, £27 (cereals, hay, &c., £11,719,726; orchards, vineyards and gardens, £2,436,380); manufactures, £10,923,578; pastoral, £7,739,281; minerals, £895,102; dairying, £2,484,856; poultry, &c., £1,027,634; fisheries and game, forestry, &c., £938,560. Total value of production, £38,225,588, average £73 per head.

Trade and Commerce, 1923-4.—The total value of the Imports was £13,978,296 (U.K. £6,264,681, or 45 per cent.; other British countries £1,874,637, or 13 per cent.; foreign countries £5,838,978, or 42 per cent.). The total value of the Exports was £19,208,057 (U.K. £8,240,054, or 43 per cent.; other British £2,854,061, or 15 per cent.; foreign countries £8,114,542, or 42 per cent.). The main items are wheat, flour, wool, meats, skins and hides, butter, tallow, leather, minerals, wines, fruits (fresh and dried), and minerals from Broken Hill.

Communication.—There are 3,500 miles of railway in South Australia, 140 miles of electric tramways, 44,000 miles of roads and several good harbours. The River Murray is used for conveying the produce grown on the irrigation settlements along its banks. There are 805 post offices in the State, which transmit annually 52,000,000 letters, 9,000,000 newspapers, 6,000,000 packets and parcels, and also 2,100,000 telegrams.

Shipping (1924-5).—Ships entered numbered 1,280, tonnage 4,573,822; British 1,112 (3,982,723 tons), foreign 168 (591,099 tons).

TOWNS.

ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1924) 289,914, inclusive of suburbs within 10 miles radius. Other towns are Moonta (4,000), Kadina (3,500), Wallaroo (5,500), Port Pirie (10,500) on the east, and Port Augusta (3,000) on the west of Spencer Gulf, and Kapunda (2,200), Gawler (4,500), and Peterborough (2,500) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Victor Harbor (1,800) in the south, and Mt. Gambier (6,000) in the south-east.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 29 days.

IV.—QUEENSLAND.

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40'—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30' E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 670,500 square

miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom).

POPULATION.

Census.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	125,325	88,200	213,525
1891	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901	277,003	221,126	498,129
1921	398,969	359,003	755,972

Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1919	18,699	8,860	5,431
1920	20,257	7,946	6,670
1921	20,333	7,143	5,965
1922	19,988	7,153	5,876
1923	19,984	7,893	5,815
1924	19,706	7,328	6,233

Religion.

Since 1861 no State aid has been afforded to religion. At the Census of 1921 there were 309,786 Church of England, 172,662 Roman Catholics, 91,610 Presbyterians, 77,566 Methodists, 17,891 Lutherans, 14,735 Baptists, and 44,132 other Christians, with 4,267 Muhammadans and Pagans, besides "Indefinite," "No religion," &c.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Relief.—The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Kirby's Range divides the land into a northern and southern watershed.

Rivers.—The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt in the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1924 was 69°·3', the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 100°·4' and 41°·0'; mean barometer, 30°·002. The coastal regions are warm and moist, the plateaus dry and temperate, whilst in the very far west the rainfall is scanty. The rainfall during 1924 was 41°·074 inches, and there were 112 wet days.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 10 members.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, (vacant, 1925)	£3,000
Private Sec., H. M. Saunders	300
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. G. H. Turner, M.C.	300
Official Sec., F. Ryder	365
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. William Lennon (1920)	1,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

Premier, Chief Secretary, Treasurer and Vice-President of Executive Council, Hon. W. McCormack	£1,300
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Secretaries for Agriculture and Stock, Hon.

W. Forgan Smith	£1,000
<i>Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. T. Dunstan</i>	1,000
<i>Secretary for Mines, Hon. A. J. Jones</i>	1,000
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. John Mullan</i>	1,000
<i>Secretary for Railways, Hon. James Larcombe</i>	1,000
<i>Sec. of Public Instruction, Hon. T. Wilson</i>	1,000
<i>Secretary for Public Works, Hon. M. J. Kirwan</i>	1,000
<i>Home Secretary, Hon. J. Stopford</i>	1,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio, Hon. D. A. Gledson</i>	

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

<i>Agent-General in London, Hon. John Huxham, 409-410 Strand, London, W.C.2</i>	£1,500
<i>Secretary, P. J. Dillon</i>	68c

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a <i>Legislative Assembly</i> of 72 members, elected by universal adult suffrage.	
<i>Speaker, Hon. W. Bertram</i>	£1,000
<i>Chairman of Committee, G. Pollock</i>	700
<i>Clerk, C. A. Bernays</i>	740

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, and six Puisne Judges; an Industrial Court, with a President and another Judge; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Police Magistrates.

<i>Chief Justice Supreme Court, Hon. J. W. Blair</i>	£2,250
<i>Puisne Judges, L. O. Lukin, A. W. Macnaughton, and T. O'Sullivan, K.C. (Southern), R. J. Douglas (Northern), F. T. Brennan (Central), W. J. Webb</i>	each 2,000

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular, and free. In 1924 there were 1,688 State schools, 152 Provisional schools, and 13 High schools in operation, with 4,122 teachers and an average daily attendance of 104,283 children; and (in 1923) 169 private and 10 grammar schools, with 1,120 teachers and an average attendance of 22,510. A State-aided University was established during 1910.

FINANCE.

The revenue, expenditure, and debt of Queensland for the five years ended June 30, 1925, are stated as follows:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1921	12,601,031	12,591,201	80,382,052
1922	12,311,378	12,499,970	85,691,228
1923	12,599,403	12,784,382	88,005,001
1924	13,428,039	13,415,332	91,128,596
1925	14,897,256	14,880,289	97,001,712

Banking.—The banking assets (1923) £32,553,571, liabilities £31,465,987. The deposits on Dec. 31, 1923, were £30,232,044. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia also has a branch in Queensland. The assets on 31st December, 1924 amounted to £25,419,305, and the liabilities to £28,350,632. These liabilities include the depositors' balances in the hands of the Commonwealth Savings Bank Branch, amounting to £20,432,281 (equal to an average of £52 18s. 3d. to each depositor).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 429,120,000 acres the Government have parted with the fee simple of 17,419,425 acres; under a system of deferred payment, 7,150,240 acres are in process of alienation, and an additional area of 188,975,840 acres leased out for sheep and cattle runs, 81,200,031 acres for grazing farms and homesteads, 35,323,000 acres are held under occupation licence, 508,058 acres under gold-mining and mineral lease, 362,778 for special purposes, and 3,205,349 acres perpetual lease, and scrub selections 69,052 acres, 13,536 acres sold as perpetual leases, leaving 94,892,691 practically unoccupied. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the Darling Downs, while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 21 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pine-apples, grapes, bananas, coco-nuts, mangoes, plums, and various English fruits. India-rubber and sisal hemp plantations have also been recently started. In the year 1924, 409,136 tons of sugar were produced. The live stock in 1924 included 6,454,653 cattle, 19,028,252 sheep, 660,093 horses, and 156,163 pigs. Wool, meat, and butter are the principal products.

Forestry.—There are about 24,000,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 4,876,324 acres. In 1923 the wealth produced by the timber industry of Queensland was between three and four million pounds, and there were 4,452 hands employed in the sawmills alone. At the end of 1924 some 7,000 acres of cut-out State forests had been subjected to re-afforestation treatment by the State Forest Service which employs 395 men, and is engaged actively in timber farming and wood-trading operations.

Minerals.—The total mineral output in 1924 was £2,266,461. There are rich deposits of gold, copper, tin, lead, silver, antimony, limestone, ironstone, and wolfram, while coal is found in several districts. The gold output in 1924 was valued at £419,851; silver, £43,206; copper, £380,025; tin, £175,509; coal, £985,542; wolfram, 21; molybdenite, £441; lead, £125,263; opals and gems, £24,640; arsenic, £22,500; cobalt, £39,461; zinc, £4,283.

Commerce.—The chief articles of export overseas, the produce of the State, in 1923-4 were: Wool, £10,159,014; meat, including extract, and bacon, hams, and pork, £1,341,494; hides and skins, £418,057; tallow, £229,001; butter, cheese, and milk, £1,241,460.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Population Census, April 4, 1921, 210,032. Estimated Dec. 31 1924, 245,015.

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralisation similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, or Adelaide, and numerous ports of considerable size extend along the coast:—Brisbane, Rockhampton (24,182), Maryborough (10,635), Townsville (21,348), Port Douglas, Mackay (6,320), Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns (7,455), Bowen, and Bundaberg (9,276). Other places of importance are Ipswich (20,526), Toowoomba (20,702), Charters Towers (9,499), Gympie (6,519), Mt. Morgan (7,214), Warwick (6,095), Roma, and Cloncurry.

Transmission of mails, approximate, 32 days.

V.—TASMANIA.

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Straits, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between $40^{\circ} 33' - 43^{\circ} 39'$ S. lat. and $144^{\circ} 39' - 148^{\circ} 23'$ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.

Census Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	77,560	69,107	146,667
1901	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911	97,591	93,620	191,211
1921	107,767	106,110	213,877

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Infant Mortality.	Marriage Rate.
1920	26.91	9.8	64.2	8.13
1921	26.97	10.32	78	7.83
1922	27.07	9.29	56	7.8
1923	26.27	9.9	58	7.39
1924	25.0	9.9	55	7.03

Religion.

All religions are free. In 1921 there were 88,158 members of the Church of England, 28,581 Roman Catholics, 24,975 Methodists, 15,735 Presbyterians, 4,880 Congregationalists and Independents, and 4,757 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 feet in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the Island. At Hobart in 1921 the mean annual temperature was $55^{\circ} 5'$, the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being $62^{\circ} 5'$, and that of June, July, and Aug. $48^{\circ} 6'$. The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was added. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth, *q.v.* The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council or responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Sir James O'Grady, K.C.M.G. (1924) £2,750
 Private Sec., Capt. E. G. C. Stopp
 Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir Herbert Nicholls, Chief Justice.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (Oct. 26, 1923).

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Mines, Hon. J. A. Lyons £1,200
 Chief Secretary and Minister of Railways, Hon. J. A. Guy 1,000

Lands, Public Works, Agriculture and Forestry, Hon. J. Belton 1,000
 Attorney-General and Education, Hon. A. E. Ogilvie 1,000
 Without Portfolio, Hon. A. Lawson; Hon. G. C. Becker.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General in London, Lt.-Col. R. Eccles Snowden, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
 Official Secretary, H. W. Ely.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 18 members, elected for six years; and a *House of Assembly* of 30 members, elected by proportional representation for three years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon.

Tetley Gant, C.M.G. £500

Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon.

M. J. O'Keefe 500

Clerk of the House, J. K. Reid, I.S.O. 675

THE JUDICATURE.

There are justices of the peace and courts of petty, general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Nicholls (b. 1868) £1,800

Puisne Judges, Hons. N. K. Ewing; H.

Crisp each 1,500

Solicitor-General, L. E. Chambers 750

Registrar Supreme Court, W. O. Wise 625

Recorder of Titles, A. A. Richardson 675

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular, and free, there being 500 State schools in 1923, with 40,500 children on the registers. Secondary education is also provided by the State (5 high schools with 750 scholars), and by private endowment. There is a University at Hobart, and technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Queenstown and Zeehaan.

FINANCE.

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
1920-21 ...	£2,105,449	£2,189,157	£18,776,306
1921-22 ...	2,181,395	2,302,077	21,945,411
1922-23 ...	2,174,061	2,472,523	22,439,176
1923-24 ...	2,447,677	2,658,382	23,732,685
1924-25 ...	2,762,013	2,675,618	23,894,415

Banking.—Dec. 31, 1924, the banks of issue had total deposits £5,505,263; the savings bank deposits were £4,670,800.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1923-24, 279,122 acres under crops. The live stock included 220,351 cattle, 1,557,716 sheep, 47,101 pigs, and 37,570 horses. The wool production was 9,712,273 lb. The butter produced amounted to 6,183,521 lb.

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Department of Tasmania has completed an important waterpower development at the Great Lake, in the centre of the State. The capacity of the present installation is 63,000 h.p., and is shortly to be increased to 75,000 h.p.

Forestry Department.—Total area of timber land estimated at 9,000,000 acres. Timber resources of the State are now being placed on a sound basis, and under the control of a Conservator of Forests, managed on forestry principles. 31,200 acres have so far been dedicated as State forests. Timber reserves total 1,698,150 acres. Area held under lease or forest permits for sawmilling, logging, &c., 272,270 acres. The amount of timber milled for 1923-4 was 65,844,000 super feet, valued at £570,790. This is exclusive of timber used for piles, poles, fencing, and for practically all sleepers. Undressed overseas exports for 1924-5 (excluding exports to States, within the Commonwealth) approximated 4,000,000 super feet. Exports beyond the Commonwealth are chiefly for harbour works and sleepers.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, tin, silver, lead, coal and osmiridium, the value of all minerals produced in 1924 being £1,326,014.

Manufactures.—The chief factories for export are metallurgical, fruit preserving, woollen mills and confectionery; the value of the gross output in 1921 was £5,796,625, the capital invested in the 686 establishments being £4,096,959.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Hobart. Population (1924), 54,038. Other towns are Launceston (pop. 27,887), Devonport, Ulverstone, Burnie, and Queenstown. Transmission of mails, approximate, 31 days.

VI.—WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 120° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long., and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west, and its total area 975,920 square miles.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions of the west and of the north are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a western slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the Leopold range into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the far interior may be described as a great tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which consists in parts of sand-dunes, varied by wide stretches of clayey soils. Long, straggling rivers, broken during the summer into a series of pools, cross the country as far inland as the hills extend, widening in many cases nearer the coast into large sea-estuaries. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world, especially in the south-western portion, where excessive cold is never and excessive heat very rarely known. The summer heat, which is mostly dry, with hardly any rainfall, is during the greater part of the hot season relieved by cool sea-breezes in the afternoon. The winters are rainy, but with occasional dry spells of perfect weather. The average temperature of Perth (lat. 32° S.)

for the past 28 years was 64°·1°, while the mean for the barometer for 40 years was 30°·017 inches. There are wet and dry seasons, the former lasting from May to October. The total rainfall at Perth during 1924 was 33°·79 inches, the average for the past 49 years being 34°·08. Of the area of Western Australia, which is equal to more than half that of European Russia, probably about two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes, immense tracts having already been proved eminently so. Some 44,000,000 acres are as yet neither alienated nor in process of alienation in the S.W., the portion more immediately fitted for agricultural purposes, especially for wheat, wine, and fruit. Considerable areas, however, are already under cultivation. Gold, coal, and other minerals in abundance are found in many parts, and wide stretches of land are covered with forests of great commercial value.

POPULATION.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1920	176,895	154,428	331,323
1921	178,500	157,215	335,715
1922	183,386	160,222	343,608
1923	189,429	164,386	353,815
1924	195,341	168,783	364,124

At the census of April 4, 1921, the population was ascertained to be: 177,278 males, 155,454 females, total 332,732.

Natural Increase of the People.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1920	8,149	3,388	2,931
1921	7,807	3,480	2,656
1922	8,131	3,167	2,446
1923	7,854	2,630	2,376
1924	8,301	3,263	2,596

Religions.

There is no State aid to religions. At the census of 1921 there were 153,285 persons belonging to the Church of England, 64,488 Roman Catholics, 39,116 Methodists, and 28,377 Presbyterians.

GOVERNMENT.

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Act, 1911; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Col. Sir William Robert Campion, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., born 1870 (1924) £4,000
 Private Sec., Maj. B. Kerr-Pearse, M.V.O.
 Aide-de-Camp, Maj. K. J. Nicholl.....
 Hon. Aide-de-Camp, Maj. P. W. Dobson, M.C.....
 Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Robert Furze McMillan, K.C.M.G., born 1858 (1921).....

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (April, 1924).

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Forests, Hon. Philip Collier, M.L.A.£1,500
 Minister for Lands, Immigration and Industries, Hon. William C. Angwin, M.L.A. 1,300

<i>Minister for Mines and Agriculture</i> , Hon. Michael F. Troy, M.L.A.	£1,300
<i>Minister for Railways, Justice and Police</i> , Hon. John C. Willcock, M.L.A.	1,300
<i>Minister for Public Works, Water Supply, &c.</i> , Hon. Alexander McCallum, M.L.A.	1,300
<i>Chief Secretary and Minister for Education, Health and the North-West</i> , Hon. J. Michael Drew, M.L.C.	1,300
<i>Ministers without Portfolio</i> , Hon. S. W. Munsie, M.L.A., J. Cunningham, M.L.A., J. W. Hickey, M.L.C.	

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

<i>Agent-General in London</i> , Hon. H. P. Colebatch, C.M.G. <i>Offices</i> , Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C. 2.	£1,500
<i>Secretary</i> , C. B. Rushton (and allowance, £182)	708

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

<i>President of the Legislative Council</i> , Hon. Sir E. H. Wittenoom, K.C.M.G.	£700
<i>Speaker of the Legislative Assembly</i> , Hon. Thomas Walker	700

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts and general and quarter sessions, and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Sir R. F. Macmillan, K.C.M.G.	£2,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. K. B. Burnside, J. A. Northmore, and T. P. Draper, C.B.E. each	1,700

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and numerous elementary schools are under the control of the Minister of Education. There are a training college, technical schools, a school of mines and a Goldfields High School at Kalgoorlie (State Secondary Schools in various centres and the capital), and a University. The total amount expended on education during the year ended June 30, 1925, was £585,467; in addition, a grant of £18,500 was made to the University.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and gross public debt of the State for the 5 years ended June 30, 1921-1925, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1921	6,789,565	7,476,291	49,039,668
1922	6,907,107	7,639,242	54,959,778
1923	7,207,492	7,612,856	58,485,854
1924	7,865,594	8,094,753	62,765,281
1925	8,341,446	8,439,854	64,493,161

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 11 cheque-paying banks, formerly banks of issue, in the State on June 30, 1925, with total assets £17,656,635 and liabilities £14,144,816. The amount due to depositors in the State Savings Bank at June 30, 1925, was

£5,893,202; in the School Savings Bank, £78,084; and in the Commonwealth Savings Bank the amount due to depositors in Western Australia on March 31, 1925, was £2,231,286.

War Funds.—The public contributions in Western Australia to a variety of War Funds up to Dec. 31, 1920, totalled approximately £1,188,650, or between £3 10s. and £4 per head of the mean population during the war period.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area (624,588,800 acres) 2,711,000 acres were under crops in 1924-25, wheat for grain accounting for 1,867,611 acres. In 1924 the live stock included 891,564 cattle, 6,396,564 sheep, 66,375 pigs, 24,492 goats, and 175,116 horses. There were about 5,000 acres of vineyards.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on December 31, 1923, a total of 1,307 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four hands. The total number of persons employed in them was 20,839. The combined output of these establishments was computed at £13,704,309.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. Two of these, jarrah (*Eucalyptus marginata*) and karri (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), are largely exported. The quantity of timber cut during 1924 is computed to have been over 200 million super feet.

Minerals.—The groups of the Coolgardie goldfields (covering a vast portion of the interior and extending to the 125th meridian), as well as other fields, are being constantly worked, the production of gold being 485,034 oz. in 1924. The total amount produced in the State from 1886 to June 30, 1925, is 36,039,620 fine oz. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and tin ores exist in large quantities, as also coal.

Trade.—The principal ports are Fremantle, Albany, Bunbury, Geraldton, and Broome. The opening of the Trans-Australian Railway in Oct. 1917 afforded another means of ingress and egress, both for travellers and merchandise. The imports chiefly consist of provisions, sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, machinery, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The principal exports are of wool, gold, jarrah timber, silver, tin, copper ore, sandalwood, barks for tanning, pearls and pearl-shells, hides and skins, wheat, flour, fruit, &c. The values of some of these were for the year ended June 30, 1925:—Wool, £3,736,300; timber, £1,477,997; sandalwood, pearl shell, hides and skins, £898,561; wheat, £5,158,020; flour, £968,501; and fresh fruit, £246,535.

During 1924-25 the total imports into Western Australia were valued at £16,075,446. The exports totalled £14,632,138.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Perth. Population (1924) of Metropolitan area, including Fremantle, 176,467.

Perth, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. The King's Park (approximately 1000 acres), on a hill overlooking the city and the wide estuarine reaches of the river, possesses unique natural beauty. Other towns are Fremantle (including suburbs, 28,643), Albany (3,980), Kalgoorlie and Boulder (over 12,000), Bunbury (4,800), Claremont (5,500), Geraldton (4,200), Midland Junction (4,950), and Northam (4,500).

Transmission of mails, approximate, 27 days.

The Dominion of New Zealand.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Islands.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Population.		
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1916.	Census of 1921.
North Island and Islets.....	44,131	563,733	651,072	741,255
South Island and Islets.....	58,120	444,120	447,809	477,051
Stewart Island and Islets.....	662	357	349	397
Chatham Islands.....	372	258	219	210
Auckland Islands	225			
Campbell Island	44			
Antipodes Islands	13			
Bounty Islands	1			
Snares Islands.....	1			
Kermadec Islands	13	4	...	...
Cook Islands	150			
(Other Islands annexed in 1901	130	12,598	12,797	13,209
Western Samoa (Mandatory)	1,050	...	34,500	35,042
Maori Population .....	...	49,844	49,776	52,751
Total	104,912	1,070,914	1,196,522	1,320,275

Estimated Population, June 30, 1925 :—N.Z. (excl. Maoris) 1,327,362; Maoris, 54,574; Cook and other Pacific Islands, 13,879; Western Samoa, 38,320—Total, Dominion of New Zealand, 1,434,045.

Increase of the People.

Year.	Increase.			Decrease.			Marriages.
	Births.	Immigrants.	Total.	Deaths.	Emigrants.	Total.	
1920	29,921	44,062	73,983	12,109	32,924	45,033	12,175
1921	28,567	41,882	70,449	10,682	28,559	39,141	10,635
1922	29,006	35,233	64,239	10,977	28,389	39,366	9,556
1923	27,967	36,488	64,455	11,511	29,668	41,179	10,070
1924	28,014	39,815	67,829	10,767	30,593	41,360	10,259

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Year.	Results of Census.			Quinquennial Increase.	Immigration during five corresponding calendar years.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1886	312,221	266,261	578,482	...	...
1891	332,877	293,781	626,658	48,176	73,816
1896	371,115	331,945	703,360	76,702	105,787
1901	455,912	366,727	772,719	69,359	91,263
1906	471,038	417,570	888,578	115,859	151,579
1911	531,910	476,558	1,008,468	119,890	194,730
1916	551,775	547,674	1,099,449	90,981	193,834
1921	622,243	595,670	1,218,913	119,464	114,347

Races and Religions.

Races.	1911.	1921.	Religions.	1911.	1921.
Europeans	1,005,838	1,209,239	Church of England	41'14	42'22
Maoris	45,653	49,635	Presbyterians	23'32	24'57
Half-caste	4,181	7,352	Methodists	9'43	9'22
Chinese	2,630	3,266	Roman Catholics	13'97	13'47
Other race aliens .....	...	2,172			

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Dominion of New Zealand is distant about 1,200 miles south-east of the mainland of Australia, and consists of three main islands in the South Pacific Ocean, known as the North, South, and Stewart Islands, having a length of 1,100 miles, between $34^{\circ} 22'$ and $47^{\circ} 18'$ South latitude and 162° East longitude - 173° West longitude, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group.

Geographical.—The two principal islands of New Zealand have a total length of 1,040 miles, the total coast-line reaching 4,330 miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,340 ft.). The North Island mountains include several active and dormant volcanoes. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers, the Tasman (18 miles by 14) is the largest. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (220 miles in length), Wanganui (140) and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau 132) are abundant; many of them of great beauty.

Meteorological.—Owing chiefly to its great length, New Zealand's climate varies very considerably in its different divisions. In general it is mild with an abundant rainfall. Snow is rarely seen except upon the higher levels. Annual averages: North Island, mean temperature 56° F., rainfall 48 in. (days with rain 159); South Island, mean temperature 52° F., rainfall 43 in. (days with rain 150).

GOVERNMENT.

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. In 1793 the Government of New South Wales despatched H.M.S. *Duculus* to the islands on a diplomatic mission. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1814, but no colonisation took place until 1825. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852, under which the executive authority is entrusted to a Governor (now Governor-General) appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of Ministers, with a Legislature of two houses.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Governor-Gen. and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bart., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., LL.D., born 1865. *apptd.* 1924 £7,500

Private Sec., G. J. Little.

Official Secretary, A. Cecil Day, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Military Sec. and A.D.C., Maj. L. P. Haviland.

A.D.C., Capt. C. J. Vernon-Wentworth.

Hon. A.D.C.'s, Col. J. Findlay, C.B., D.S.O.;

Lt.-Col. M. M. Gardner, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col.

F. Symon, C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. N. S. Falla,

C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. S. S. Allen, C.M.G.,

D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. Hargest, D.S.O., M.C.

Hon. Physn., Col. R. Tracy-Ingles, C.B.E., M.B.

Hon. Surgeon, Col. P. C. Fenwick, C.M.G., M.D.

* EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(Before the General Election, 1925).

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Prime Minister and Minister of Public Works, Railways, Native Affairs, and

Minister in Charge of Electoral Department, Public Trust, Native Trust, Roads

and Public Buildings, Hon. J. G. Coates,

M.C. £1,800

* Members of the Executive Council travelling within the Dominion on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £2 per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. A house allowance of £200 is also paid where a Government residence is not provided.

Attorney-General, Minister of External Affairs, and Leader of the Legislative Council (vacant) £1,170

Member of the Executive Council without portfolio, Hon. D. H. Guthrie

Minister of Customs and Industries and Commerce, Minister in charge of

Board of Trade, Hon. W. Downie

Stewart 1,170

Minister of Finance, Stamp Duties, Agriculture and Immigration, and Minister

in charge of Land and Income Tax, State Allowances, Valuation, Tourist

and Health Resorts and Legislative Depts., Hon. Wm. Nosworthy 1,170

Minister of Education and Justice, Postmaster-General, Minister of Telegraphs,

and Minister in charge of Police and Prisons Dept., Hon. Sir C. J. Parr,

K.C.M.G. 1,170

Minister of Labour, Mines and Marine, Minister in charge of Pensions, Printing and Stationery, Publicity and In-

spection of Machinery Depts., Hon. G. J. Anderson 1,170

Minister of Lands, Minister in charge of Land for Settlements, Discharged Sol-

diers Settlement and Scenery Preservation Depts., Hon. A. D. McLeod 1,170

Minister of Defence, Commissioner of State Forests, Minister in charge of War Pensions, Government Life and Accident Insurance, State Fire Insurance, National Provident Fund, Friendly Societies, and Public Service Superannuation Depts. (vacant) £1,170

Minister of Health and Cook Islands, and Minister in charge of Hospitals and Charitable Aid and Mental Hospitals, and Member of the Executive Council representing the Native Race, Hon. Sir Maui Pomare, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D. 1,170

Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister in charge of High Commissioner, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General's, Census and Statistics, Laboratory and Advertising Depts., Hon. R. F. Bolland 1,170

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

High Commissioner in London, Col. Hon. Sir James Allen, K.C.B., New Zealand Government Offices, 415 Strand, W.C. 2 £2,000

Secretary, Alexander Crabb..... 994

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a General Legislative Council appointed by the Governor (prior to 1891 the appointments were for life; since that date for 7 years only), at present consisting of 41 members; and a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the natives. Women are entitled to vote and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives (Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919). Members of the Upper House receive £315 per annum and of the Lower House £450 per annum, in each case with travelling expenses and deductions for non-attendance.

Speaker of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir W. C. F. Carncross £720

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. C. E. Statham 900

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and Courts of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Stout, P.C., K.C.M.G., LL.D. £2,250

Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir W. A. Sim, T. W. Stringer, A. L. Herdman, J. R. Reed, C.B.E., A. S. Adams, W. C. MacGregor, H. H. Ostler, O. J. P. Alpers.....each 2,000

Judge, Court of Arbitration, P. B. Frazer 2,000

In 1924, 50,778 civil cases were tried in Magistrates' Courts, while summary convictions in criminal cases were 39,594. In 1924 convictions (or sentences) in Supreme Courts were 1,293. (Civil cases to number of 522 were tried, judgment being entered for a total amount of £358,880.

POLICE.

On March 31, 1925, the strength of the Police Force was 1,026 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 1,344 of the population. Average cost of police protection per inhabitant was, in 1924-25, 5s. 9½d.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

For purposes of local government the Dominion is divided into counties and ridings, with incorporated boroughs, under elected county

and municipal councils, town, road and harbour boards. Electors are adult ratepayers of both sexes.

Revenue of local bodies, 1923-24 £11,149,771

Receipts not revenue, 1923-24 5,635,107

Expenditure, 1923-24 16,520,950

Net indebtedness, March 31, 1924 ... 40,929,813

PASSPORTS.

With certain exceptions, no person over 15 years is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport issued by a competent British authority.

DEFENCE.

Army.

The New Zealand Defence Forces consist of the Permanent Force, the Territorial Force and the Senior Cadets.

Units of the N.Z. Permanent Forces are the New Zealand Staff Corps, the Royal New Zealand Artillery, the New Zealand Permanent Air Force, the New Zealand Permanent Staff, the New Zealand Army Ordnance Corps, the New Zealand Army Pay Corps, and the New Zealand Permanent Army Service Corps. These are responsible for the training of all branches of the New Zealand Forces and for all administrative matters connected therewith. The Territorial Force consists of 9 regiments of Mounted Rifles; 21 batteries of Artillery; 3 Depôts of Engineers (Field); 3 Depôts Corps of Signals; 3 Brigades of Infantry; 3 Depôts Army Service Corps; and 3 Depôts Medical Corps. The Dominion, for purposes of defence, is divided into 3 Commands, each of which produces one-third of the above Units. The Force is capable of producing, on mobilization, 1 Division and 3 Brigades of Mounted Rifles, and also produces the machinery for the duplication of this Force, and the provision of the necessary requirements to maintain it in the Field. The Senior Cadets are reorganised in Battalions and receive physical and elementary military training. There are a large number of Rifle Clubs in the Dominion established for the encouragement of rifle shooting. Military training is compulsory on all male citizens between the ages of 14 and 25; in the Senior Cadets from the age of 14 to 18, and in the Territorial Force from the age of 18 to 25, and in the Reserve from the age of 25 to 30.

During the South African War, New Zealand despatched 10 Contingents, totalling 6,500 men, to the assistance of the Imperial Forces in South Africa. On the outbreak of the Great War, the Dominion contributed a Force which captured and garrisoned German Samoa, and an Expeditionary Force for service in Europe. The latter force was engaged in Egypt and Gallipoli, and being subsequently expanded to a Division and a Brigade of Mounted Rifles, continued to operate on the Western Front and in Palestine until the termination of hostilities. During this period of service the Expeditionary Force absorbed 100,000 men, and 10,000 more were ready for embarkation or under training when the Armistice was signed. Seventeen thousand of the Dominion's soldiers lost their lives on service. The New Zealand Troops established a very high reputation for their gallantry and general behaviour under all circumstances. The tremendous amount of transport work involved in the conveyance of the Forces to Egypt, France, Britain, Gallipoli and Samoa was carried

out with extraordinary success, not one New Zealand Transport having been lost while conveying troops.

Navy.

In 1909 New Zealand presented the battle-cruiser *New Zealand* to the Imperial Government.

The Naval Defence Act, 1913, provides for the establishment of a New Zealand Naval Force by voluntary enlistment for a prescribed period (fixed at 12 years or until age 30), members on discharge to be drafted into the New Zealand Royal Naval Reserve for such period as may be prescribed for service only in time of war: the ships and personnel forming the Force to pass under the control and to be at the disposition of the Imperial Government in time of war. A commencement was made with the formation of a New Zealand Division immediately prior to the war, when H.M.S. *Phitoni* was commissioned with ranks and ratings lent from the Royal Navy to serve as a training ship for the formation of a small Naval Force. In 1920 H.M.S. *Chatham* was loaned free of charge to New Zealand by the Imperial Government. A commencement was made in May, 1921, with the recruiting of New Zealand boys and youths for training as seamen and stokers. H.M.S. *Chatham* was relieved in May, 1924, by H.M.S. *Dunedin*, an oil-burning light cruiser of the latest type. An additional light cruiser, H.M.S. *Diomedé*, has been loaned by the Imperial Government from 1925. A Naval Board was constituted, charged with the control of all matters relating to the Naval Forces, upon the policy directed by the Minister, and vested with the executive command of the Naval Forces. By Order-in-Council of the 20th June, 1921, it was provided that the ships and personnel comprising the New Zealand Naval Forces shall be described respectively as forming and belonging to "The New Zealand Division of the Royal Navy," which shall be the official designation of the Force. H.M.S. *Veronica* (Sloop), which had been on the New Zealand station since 1920, was recommissioned in May, 1924, for further service on the station. H.M.S. *Laburnum* arrived in New Zealand waters from England in March, 1922, and was recommissioned in March, 1924.

FINANCE.

Revenue and expenditure (Consolidated Fund) and debt of New Zealand for the 5 years ended March 31, 1925:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Gross Debt.
1921	£ 34,260,961	£ 28,068,729	£ 206,324,319
1922	28,127,007	28,466,837	219,054,385
1923	27,579,443	26,263,760	218,953,324
1924	27,560,370	26,148,005	221,616,361
1925	28,643,000	27,399,000	227,814,647

Taxation by General Government.—The total taxation for the year ended March 31, 1925, was £16,549,609, representing £12 3s. 5d. per head of population.

Customs and Excise Duties	£8,339,576
Land-tax	1,335,251
Income-tax	3,386,052
Death Duties	1,520,749
Other taxes	1,967,981

Land Valuation.—

Unimproved value of North Island.	South Island.	
land	£213,957,523	£119,912,058
Value of improvements	160,543,696	74,087,376
Capital value	£374,501,219	£193,999,434

Banking.—At the end of 1924 there were six banks of issue doing business, two of which were New Zealand banks. Total assets (average of four quarters of year), £61,325,865; liabilities, £57,131,234; value of notes in circulation, £6,587,546.

Post-office and private savings banks had, at the close of the year 1924–25, 859,879 depositors, having £52,688,760 to their credit.

EDUCATION.

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. There were (December, 1924) 2,574 public primary schools, with 6,335 teachers and 216,190 scholars; there are also 295 registered private primary schools, with 26,302 scholars, and, in addition, 125 village schools for the Maoris with 6,310 scholars. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 37 endowed colleges and grammar schools, and in 14 technical high schools. In addition there are 73 secondary dept. of district high schools, 30 private secondary schools, and 11 schools for Maoris. The University of New Zealand (to which are affiliated Auckland University College, Victoria University College, Canterbury College, and the University of Otago, the four colleges having 4,236 students in 1924) has power to confer degrees.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of the Dominion (excluding annexed islands) is 66,390,262 acres, and 43,632,372 acres of this were in occupation in 1924, this acreage representing 85,977 holdings. New Zealand is a pastoral rather than an agricultural country, but the quantity of wheat and oats grown is sufficient for the Dominion's requirements. The area under wheat in 1924–25 was 166,964 acres, giving a yield of 5,447,758 bushels. An area of 147,387 acres of oats was threshed, the yield totalling 5,707,174 bushels; while 308,527 acres were converted to chaff, hay, or ensilage. Other acreages were: barley, 25,138; rye-grass, 66,764; and potatoes, 23,092. An area of 468,005 acres was sown in turnips and mangolds. Amongst the forest productions are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for shipbuilding and for its resin (Kauri gum). New Zealand flax is used for the manufacture of ropes and twine.

Live Stock.—The cattle in 1925 numbered 3,503,744; sheep, 24,547,955; pigs, 440,115; and horses, 326,830. The pastures of the South Island produce the celebrated sheep of the Canterbury Plain.

Minerals.—Coal-mining is one of the largest industries, the output in 1924 being 2,083,207 tons, the approximate total output to the end of 1924 being 59,604,348 tons. Gold-mining, both alluvial and quartz, is an important industry in many districts, and rich iron ore, in the form of ironsand, has been found in Taranaki, and in the form of brown hematite at Parapara, near Nelson.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total imports and exports of the Dominion are valued as follows, for the 5 years 1920-24:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1920...	£61,595,828	£46,441,946	£108,037,774
1921...	42,942,443	44,828,827	87,771,270
1922...	35,012,561	42,726,249	77,738,810
1923...	43,378,493	45,967,165	89,345,658
1924...	48,527,603	52,612,711	101,140,314

The principal articles of import and export in 1924 were:—

	Imports.
Apparel	£2,679,505
Books and Music	502,413
Boots and Shoes	975,951
Corn	779,510
Drugs and Chemicals	1,145,354
Fancy Goods and Toys	681,710
Fruit, fresh, preserved	772,335
Hosiery	466,896
Hardware and Ironmongery	655,682
Iron and Steel	2,713,533
Machinery and Machines	3,967,237
Manures	334,673
Motor Vehicles	4,567,496
Oils	3,145,999
Paper and Stationery	1,297,657
Silks	719,129
Spirits	804,616
Sugar	1,594,342
Tea	920,895
Textile Piece Goods	4,559,634
Timber	1,043,829
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	1,648,523
Exports.	
Wool	£15,267,544
Butter	11,641,668
Frozen Meat	9,489,877
Cheese	7,023,297
Hides, Skins	889,654
Sheep-skins Pelts	1,513,477
Rabbit Skins	740,975
Tallow	799,230
Gold	551,788
Kauri Gum	443,576
Preserved Milk	303,917
Timber	472,120
Sausage Casings	563,887
Phosphorus Fibre	424,726

The external trade of 1924 was shared by the principal countries as under:—

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
United Kingdom	£24,904,178	£42,038,386
Australia	6,303,073	2,509,322
United States	7,551,357	3,278,135
Fiji	984,274	135,768
Canada	3,909,152	716,543
Japan	458,964	330,736
France	174,620	561,569
India and Ceylon	1,549,470	496,961

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—In March, 1925, there were 3,085 miles of Government railway lines in working order, and more under construction; and 119 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The number of passengers carried in 1924-25, including season-ticket holders, was 26,106,859, while goods carried amounted to 7,033,459 tons. Revenue and expenditure were £7,112,524 and £5,545,416 respectively.

Shipping.—During 1924 the vessels entered Inwards numbered 713 (tonnage, 2,212,955), and those entered outwards 706 (tonnage, 2,227,207), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The annual postal circulation was (1924) 279,585,727 letters and post-cards, 41,602,497 newspapers, 98,690,911 books and packets, and 7,028,501 parcels, and the work is effected by 2,071 post-offices. There are 12,938 miles of telegraph line, with 56,415 miles of wire. The telephone service is highly efficient and universal in all centres. Telegrams transmitted during year, 15,471,950.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, WELLINGTON, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the Urban Areas, at March 31, 1925, was as follows:—Wellington, 118,490; Auckland, 180,790; Dunedin, 77,480; Christchurch, 118,270; Invercargill, 20,990; Napier, 18,910; Gisborne, 15,700; Palmerston North, 19,240; Nelson, 11,650; Timaru, 17,110; Wanganui, 25,940; New Plymouth, 15,360; Hamilton, 17,070; and Hastings, 14,590.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND.

The following islands form part of the Dominion proper:—*North Island* and adjacent islets; *South Island* and adjacent islets; *Stewart Island* and adjacent islets, and *Chatham Islands*, between 43° 30' S. lat. and 175° 40'–177° 15' W. long. Chatham Islands have a population of 209 Europeans and 245 Maoris and half-castes. They support large flocks of sheep and some cattle.

The following are included in the geographical boundaries of New Zealand as proclaimed in 1847:—*The Three Kings* (discovered by Tasman on the Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9' S. lat. and 172° 8' 8" E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 200 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat. and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (uninhabited). *Antipodes Group* (49° 41' 15" S. lat., and 178° 43' E. long.) uninhabited, and *Bounty Islands* (47° 43' S. lat., 179° 0' 30" E. long.) uninhabited.

The following islands have been annexed to New Zealand:—

The Kermadec Group, between 29° 10' to 31° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long., includes Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance, and some islets. The group is uninhabited.

Cook Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga, Aitutaki, Mangaia, Atiu, Manuk, Mitiaro, The Herveys (Manuae and Aoutu), Takutea, Palmerston, Penrhyn (or Tongareva), Manahiki, Rakahanga, Pukapuka (or Danger), Niue (or Savage), Suwarrow, and Nassau. The population at the Census of 1921 numbered 13,209, all except 360 being Natives. The chief products are bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits, copra, coffee, pearl-shell, and hats (Niue). The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the United States of America. The exports (1924) were valued at £169,157, and the imports at £155,000. Rarotonga is the chief island, with a native population of 3,287, and a population other than native of 216. The government is administered locally under the direction of New Zealand. The Island Council of the Cook Islands is under the direction of the Resident

Commissioner at Rarotonga. The five Arikis of Rarotonga are of equal rank and are all members of the Council. Rarotonga is a place of call for the mail steamers between Sydney, N.S.W., and Wellington, N.Z., and San Francisco, U.S.A.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, H. F.

Ayson(and allowance £100) £915
Resident Comm., Niue, G. N. Morris 700

Ross Dependency—By Imperial Order in Council of July 30, 1923, the coasts of the Ross Sea, with adjacent island and territories, were proclaimed a British Settlement under the control of the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The Mandated Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savaii, Manono, Apolima, Upolu, Faunatapu, Namua, Nuutele and Nuulua (the remaining islands of the Samoan group belonging to the U.S.), have a total area of 1,135 square miles and a population at the Census of 1921 of 37,187. On Dec. 1, 1924, the population was estimated at 37,865, of whom 34,817 were Samoans, 919 Chinese and Melanesians, and 2,129 half-castes and Europeans. The largest islands are *Savaii* (703 square miles) and *Upolu* (430 square miles). Upolu contains the harbours of Apia and Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. In 1889 a very heavy sea set up by a cyclone wrecked three U.S.A. warships and the *Eber* and *Adler* of the German Navy, H.M.S. *Calliope*, of the British Navy, effecting its escape.

The disaster is recorded in "A Footnote to History," by R. L. Stevenson, whose home was at Valima (near Apia). The natives of the islands are Christians of different denominations, including a few adherents of the Latter Day Saints (Mormons). Coco-nuts (copra), and cocoa are the chief products of the islands. The exports were valued in 1914 at £361,418 (copra £284,272), and the imports at £274,803.

Administrator, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. S. Richardson,
 K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.

NAURU ISLAND.

Nauru Island, just south of the Equator, was proclaimed German territory on Oct. 1, 1888, and was administered as part of the (German) Marshall Islands group until it was captured by an Australian Expedition in 1914. The island was included in the cession of colonies made by Germany in 1919, and is now administered by the United Kingdom, the Commonwealth of Australia, and the Dominion of New Zealand under a mandate from the Allied and Associated Powers, 1919, the first Administrator having been appointed by agreement by the Australian Government. The island has a population (1925) of 2,174, of whom 118 are Europeans. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, and in 1924 the exports of phosphates were 280,990 tons. The value of the imports in 1924 was £100,253.

Administrator, Brig.-Gen. T. Griffiths, C.M.G.,
 C.B.E., D.S.O.

SHAKESPEARE AND STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

OVER 200,000 visitors, from all climes and countries, yearly visit Stratford-on-Avon. High street still appears mediæval, and many oak-timbered houses attest the town's great age and dignity.

Shakespeare's Birthplace (April 23, 1564), at Stratford-on-Avon, has been for over 200 years the goal of pilgrims. It was bought for £3,100 in 1847 and given to the nation. (Restored in 1857.) Managed by 26 Trustees (16 *ex-officio*). Holds library of rare editions, pictures, and relics. In the garden are many trees and plants named by the poet.

Clifton Bridge, built of stone, on 19 arches, about 1490 by Sir Hugh Clifton, Stratford native, and Lord Mayor of London.

Guild Chapel and Guildhall.—Built A.D. 1296. In the old hall young Shakespeare could witness strolling companies performing (mentioned in Records). In chapel were discovered beneath whitewash, 1804, mural allegorical paintings, done by mediæval priests.

Hall's Croft.—Unaltered old-timbered residence of Susanna, poet's daughter, wife of Dr. John Hall, churchwarden and poet's executor.

Harvard House.—Built 1596 by Alderman Thomas Rogers, whose descendant (John Harvard) founded Harvard University, U.S.A.

Hathaway Cottage.—At Shottery, one mile from Stratford, is the little thatched farmstead, the undisturbed birthplace of Anne Shakespeare, poet's wife, who bore him three children, Susanna, Hamnet, and Judith. Contains curious Tudor and Jacobean furniture. National property, controlled by Birthplace Trustees.

King Edward VI. School.—Founded by Thomas

Jollyffe, priest, in Henry VI. reign; incorporated by Edward VI. Here Shakespeare acquired his "little Latin, less Greek," and matchless English.

The Shakespeare Memorial.—Mainly due to munificence of C. E. Flower (1830-92) and his wife. Group comprises *Library*, with 10,000 volumes of Shakespeare editions and ana, including rare Wm. Jaggard collection. *Gallery* of pictures (including unique "Droeshout" portrait). *Museum* of antiques and relics (including Irving collection). *Lecture rooms*. Tower, affording views of 50 miles. *Gardens*, and *Statuary* (Lord Ronald Gower's gift). *Theatre* (800 seats) holding recurring festivals of the poet's dramas with varying programme daily. Recently nine different plays were given in six days. Special celebrations and performances, with floral procession to tomb, mark the birthday, April 23, each year.

New Place.—Site of the poet's retirement. Shakespeare bought this estate in 1597; retired to it about 1610; died there April 23, 1616. House was rebuilt about 1700, and demolished by Francis Gastrell, the iconoclast, 1759.

The Cage.—For 36 years the home of Judith, poet's younger daughter, who married Thomas Quiney, vintner.

Town Hall.—Erected 1633; rebuilt 1768. Contains details of the unbroken sequence of Bailiffs and Mayors since A.D. 1292 (including the poet's father, John Shakespeare). Exhibits: Gainsborough portrait of Garrick; four Corporation Maces, gilt silver of 15-16th Century, and ancient Corporate Sword.

Trinity Church.—Dates from A.D. 692. Of cathedral-like proportions. Shelters remains of poet and family.

The Union of South Africa.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Provinces and Capitals.	Area (English Sq. Miles).	Census of 1921.	
		European.	Total.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,966	650,609	2,782,719
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,284	136,838	1,429,398
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,450	543,485	2,087,636
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	49,647	188,556	628,827
South-West Protectorate	322,200	19,432	227,739
Total	794,547	1,538,920	7,156,319

Of the total population of the Union (1921), 3,536,992 were males, and 3,391,588 were females. The increase for the Union (1904-11) was 15.41 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 6.44 per cent.; Natal, 7.69 per cent.; Transvaal, 32.78 per cent.; Orange Free State, 36.37 per cent.

The increase for the Union (1911-21) was 15.99 per cent. For the Provinces it was as follows:—Cape, 8.49 per cent.; Natal, 19.71 per cent.; Transvaal, 23.81 per cent.; Orange Free State, 19.06 per cent.

Births, Deaths, and Marriages of European Population.

Number.				Rate per Thousand.			
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1920	43,445	16,634	14,934	1920	28.97	11.09	9.96
1921	43,302	15,855	12,922	1921	28.44	10.41	8.49
1922	42,832	14,753	12,184	1922	27.52	9.48	7.83
1923	42,181	15,438	11,709	1923	26.70	9.77	7.41
1924	42,349	15,503	12,742	1924	26.29	9.62	7.91

A law (No. 17 of 1923) amending and consolidating the pre-Union Acts in force in the four Provinces was passed and came into force as from the 1st January, 1924. Under this law registration of all European, Asiatic and (coloured (as distinct from Native) births and deaths was compulsory throughout the Union. Registration of Native births and deaths is compulsory only in urban areas. Only marriages solemnized under the prescribed civil laws are subject to registration.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the course of the Limpopo River, *i.e.*, from 34° 50' - 22° South latitude, and include all the British territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland and the Swaziland and Bechuanaland Protectorates, while provision is made for the future inclusion within the Union of those territories and of the territories of the British South Africa Company.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Zwart Berg* and *Lange Berg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nieuwveld* to the north is the Great Karoo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (Compassberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensbergen* (11,000 feet), between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magalies* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the Hooe Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Bush Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a mimosa-covered waste. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the *Drakensberg* and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the *Drakensbergen* and flowing into the Atlantic between the Protectorate of South-West Africa and the Cape of Good Hope. The *Limpopo*, or Crocodile River, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The *Cape of Good Hope* was discovered in 1486 by Bartholomew Diaz, the commander of one of the many expeditions sent out by successive Kings of Portugal to discover an ocean route to India. Diaz merely doubled the Cape and returned home. Eleven years later, in 1497, Vasco da Gama not only doubled the Cape and landed in what is now Natal, but successfully accomplished the voyage to India. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although it was used by their vessels, and subsequently also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1652 the Netherlands' East India Company took possession of the shores of Table Bay, established a fort, and occupied the adjacent lands, in order to be always ready with supplies for their passing ships. In 1814 the Cape was formally ceded to the British Crown.

Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery on Christmas Day, 1497, by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco da Gama. The first European settlement was formed (1824) by a small party of Englishmen, who came by sea and established themselves on the coast where Durban now stands. Natal was then a part of the great Zulu kingdom under T'Chaka. Between 1835 and 1837 another settlement was formed by a large body of Dutch Boers, who came with their waggons overland from the Cape Colony and settled in the northern districts, where to this day the Boers preponderate. In the year 1843 Natal was proclaimed as British and annexed to the Cape Colony. In 1856 it was erected into a separate colony, with representative institutions, and in 1893 acquired responsible government.

The *Transvaal* was formed as the *South African Republic* by parties of Dutch Boers from the English colonies who "trekked" into the interior of the continent and wrested the land across the Vaal river from the native chiefs. The discovery of the goldfields within its borders led to the settlement of large numbers of foreigners, and eventually to hostilities with the British Government. A war of nearly three years' duration was fought with great tenacity, and its close was marked by the inclusion of the South African Republic within the British Empire, "responsible government" being granted almost immediately.

The *Orange Free State* was founded, in much the same way as the Transvaal, by Boer emigrants from Cape Colony, and its independence was granted in 1854. Its subsequent history is identical with that of the Transvaal.

Delville Wood.—The title deeds of Delville Wood, containing the graves of South African troops who fell there during the battles on the Western Front in France during the Great War, are held by the Government of the Union of South Africa, and Delville Wood is part of South Africa.

GOVERNMENT.

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange Free State respectively.

The Union Government is seized of all State property, and the Railways, Ports, Harbours, and Customs are administered by Union Commissioners for the benefit of a Consolidated Revenue Fund. The former debts of the Provinces are administered by and form a first charge upon the funds of the Union. Provision is made in the Act of 1909 for the admission to the Union of Rhodesia, and for the transfer to the Union Government of the administration of protected and other native territories. The Union was inaugurated by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

The Government publishes annually an "Official Year Book of the Union of South Africa," giving full statistics and descriptive information on all matters of public concern.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Governor-General (Pretoria), Major-General the Right Honourable the Earl of

Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. (1924) £10,000

Secretary, Major J. U. F. C. Alexander, M.V.O., O.B.E. 900

Private Secretary and Comptroller, Captain R. C. Hargreaves, M.V.O., M.C. 600

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. G. A. B. Hawkins, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Captain the

Lord Bingham, Coldstream Guards, M.C.; Captain the Hon. C. G. W. Weld-

Forester, Royal Horse Guards; Captain L. Beyers, U.D.F.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (June, 1924).

H. R. H. the Governor-General presides.

<i>Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs</i> , Gen. the Hon. J. B. M. Hertzog	£3,500
<i>Minister of the Interior and of Public Health and of Education</i> , Hon. Dr. D. F. Malan	2,500
<i>Minister of Defence and Labour</i> , Col. the Hon. F. H. P. Creswell	2,500
<i>Minister of Mines and Industries</i> , Hon. F. W. Beyers	2,500
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , Hon. N. C. Havenga	2,500
<i>Minister of Justice</i> , Hon. Tielman J. Roos, K.C.	2,500
<i>Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, and of Public Works</i> , Hon. T. Boydeell	2,500
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , General the Hon. J. C. G. Kemp	2,500
<i>Minister of Railways and Harbours</i> , Hon. C. W. Malan	2,500
<i>Minister of Lands</i> , Hon. P. G. W. Grobler	2,500

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON.

<i>High Commissioner</i> , Mr. J. S. Smit, South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.	
<i>Secretary</i> , Sir R. A. Blankenberg, K.B.E.	
<i>Trade Commissioner</i> , J. H. Dimoud.	
<i>Commissioner for Commerce on the Continent of Europe (at Milan)</i> , C. I. Pienaar.	

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate consists of 40 members. For ten years after the establishment of Union eight were nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council and 32 were elected, eight for each Province. The first election was made prior to the establishment of the Union by the two Houses of each of the Colonial Legislatures sitting as one body, and a vacancy was filled by the choice of the Provincial Council in respect of whose Province a vacancy occurred. Since 1921 the Provincial element has been elected, according to the system of proportional representation with the single transferable vote, by the Members of the House of Assembly and of the Provincial Council for each Province sitting together and presided over by the Administrator of such Province. Vacancies amongst elected Senators are filled in the same manner, but only for the period which the Senator in whose place the new Senator is elected would have held his seat; whereas nominated Senators always sit for the full ten year period, which is not even affected by the dissolution of the Senate or its expiration by effluxion of time. Of the eight nominated Senators, four are selected on the ground of their thorough acquaintance, by reason of their official experience or otherwise, with the reasonable wants and wishes of the coloured races.

The House of Assembly consists of 135 elected members, 51 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 17 Natal, 50 Transvaal, and 17 the Orange Free State. Members of both Houses must be British subjects of European descent.

<i>President of the Senate</i> , Hon. H. C. van Heerden	£1,200
<i>Speaker of the House of Assembly</i> , Hon. E. G. Jansen	2,000

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Provincial Council in each Province has power to legislate by ordinance on certain subjects specified in the Act, and on such other subjects as may be delegated to it. All ordinances passed by a Provincial Council are subjected

to the veto of the Governor-General in Council. Members of the Provincial Council are elected on the same system as Members of Parliament, but the restriction as to European descent does not apply. Provincial administration is in the case of each Province vested in an Administrator, with an Executive Committee of four members. The Provincial Council in each case consists of the same number of elected members as there are electoral divisions of such Province for the House of Assembly, unless that number is less than 25 (as in the cases of Natal and the Orange Free State), when the number is 25. Each Council exists for a period of three years. Direct taxation is permitted for Provincial purposes, and legislation is authorised on certain specified subjects.

Administrators of the Provinces.

<i>Cape</i> ...The Hon. Sir N. F. de Waal, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	£2,500
<i>Natal</i>.....The Hon. Sir G. T. Plowman, K.C.M.G.	2,000
<i>Transvaal</i>.....The Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr	2,500
<i>Orange Free State</i> The Hon. E. R. Grobler	2,000

Provincial Secretaries.

<i>Cape</i>.....A. Weisbecker	1,150
<i>Natal</i>.....J. M. N. Hershensohn	1,110
<i>Transvaal</i>.....D. E. van Velden	1,400
<i>Orange Free State</i>.....R. A. Gregorowsky	1,200

THE JUDICATURE.

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

APPELLATE DIVISION

(Bloemfontein).

<i>Chief Justice of South Africa</i> , The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rose-Innes, P.C., K.C.M.G.	£3,000
<i>Judges of Appeal</i> , Hon. Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., £3,000; Hon. Sir J. G. Kotze, £2,750; Hon. J. de Villiers, £3,250; and Hon. Sir J. W. Wessels	3,000

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. Sir M. W. Searle	2,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. E. F. Watermeyer; Hon. F. G. Gardiner; Hon. L. E. Benjamin; Hon. H. S. Van Zyl; and Hon. H. M. Lourens	each 2,250

Eastern Districts Local Division.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. Sir T. L. Graham	2,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. W. Pittman, K.C., M.A., and Hon. F. J. W. van der Riet	each 2,250

Griqualand West Local Division.

<i>Puisne Judge</i> , Hon. F. A. Hutton	2,250
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Transvaal Provincial Division.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. J. S. Curlewis	3,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. D. de Waal, Hon. J. Stratford, Hon. B. A. Tindall, Hon. F. E. T. Krause, and Hon. R. Feetham, C.M.G., Hon. L. Greenberg	each 2,250

Natal Provincial Division.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. Sir J. C. Doye Wilson, Kt., K.C.	2,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. T. F. Carter, K.C.; Hon. K. H. Hathorn, K.C.; and Hon. F. S. Tatham	each 2,250

Native High Court, Natal.

<i>Judge President</i> , Hon. H. G. Boshoff	1,500
<i>Judges</i> , A. W. Leslie; F. A. Farrer; C. F. Hignett	each 1,400

Orange Free State Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. Sir Jean Etienne Reenan de Villiers	£2,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. J. McGregor; Hon. H. F. Blaine	2,250

DEFENCE.

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended by the South Africa Defence Act Amendment Act of 1922, provides for the establishment of Defence Forces comprising:—

1. *The South Africa Permanent Force*, which consists of:—

- (i) The South African Staff Corps.
- (ii) The South African Instructional Corps.
- (iii) The South African Naval Service.
- (iv) The South African Field Artillery.
- (v) The 1st Regiment, South African Mounted Riflemen.
- (vi) The South African Permanent Garrison Artillery.
- (vii) The South African Engineer Corps.
- (viii) The South African Air Force.
- (ix) The South African Service Corps.
- (x) The South African Medical Corps.
- (xi) The South African Ordnance Corps.
- (xii) The South African Veterinary Corps.
- (xiii) The South African Administrative, Pay, and Clerical Corps.

The South African Naval Service includes the officers and men of the South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve engaged for whole-time service.

2. *The Coast Garrison Force*, which consists of:—

- (i) The South African Garrison Artillery.
- (ii) The South African Coast Defence Corps.

3. *The Citizen Force*, which consists of:—

- (i) The Active Citizen Force.
- (ii) The Citizen Force Reserve.
- (iii) The National Reserve.

4. *The South African Division of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.*

5. *Special Reserves.*

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

The establishment of Rifle Associations, under the Citizen Force Reserve, is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle.

Provision is made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas, where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The Union is divided into 15 military districts. To each military district has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted.

The object of the amending Act is to provide for a small standing army with an efficient Air Force and the nucleus of a Naval Service for coastal defence. Under the Act the Permanent Force is relieved of all Police duties in peace time for which they were liable under the Act of 1912, and becomes a purely military force. The provision of a Police Reserve to take the place of the South African Mounted Riflemen, when on active service, is no longer necessary, and has been expunged from the Act of 1912 accordingly.

EDUCATION.

In the South Africa Act, Section 85 (iii.), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter, until Parliament otherwise provides, shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils." For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post-matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with:—

(1) The University of South Africa, established April, 1918, as successor to the University of the Cape of Good Hope, with the following constituent Colleges—(a) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown (1904). (b) Huguenot University College, Wellington (1907). (c) Grey University College, Bloemfontein (1910). (d) Transvaal University College, Pretoria (1910). (e) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg (1909). (f) Potchefstroom University College (1921). (2) The University of Cape Town (1918—in succession to the South African College—1829). (3) The University of Stellenbosch (1918—in succession to the Victoria College). (4) The University of the Witwatersrand (1921—in succession to University College, Johannesburg—1910). The Department is further charged with the Teachers' First Class Certificate examinations.

The total number of students at these Colleges in 1924 was 4,608. The State expenditure on higher education in 1924 was £287,316.

Provision is made on the Vote of the Department of a grant-in-aid to the Potchefstroom University College (150 matriculated students in 1924) and to the South African Native College at Alice, Cape Province, an institution for the higher education of natives, which was formally opened in February, 1916, and has present accommodation for more than 50 students.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director or Superintendent of Education. In the Cape Province practically all the schools are State-aided. In Natal they are partly State-schools, and partly State-aided. In the Transvaal and Orange Free State they are in the main State-schools. In all Provinces primary education is free.

Number of Schools in the Union in 1923.—For white scholars, 4,651; for coloured scholars, 3,312; total, 7,963.

Number of Scholars and Teachers in 1923.—White scholars, 332,066; coloured scholars, 263,738; total, 595,804. Teachers, 21,000.

Expenditure from State Funds in 1923.—Cape, £2,448,969; Natal, £551,497; Transvaal, £2,507,504; Orange Free State, £818,092; total, £6,326,062.

In all Provinces Normal Colleges and other institutions for the training of teachers are maintained by the Education Departments.

Superintendent-General of Education, Cape,

W. J. Viljoen, M.A., Ph.D.

Supt. of Education, Natal, H. Bryan, M.A.

Director of Education, Transvaal, H. S. Scott, M.A.

Director of Education, Orange Free State, C. F. Schmidt, B.A.

UNION FINANCE.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure of the Union (exclusive of Railways and Harbour Administration) for the five years ended March 31, 1925, are stated as under:—

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1920-1921.....	29,676,186	25,597,718
1921-1922.....	28,884,270	25,409,025
1922-1923.....	27,234,515	24,065,556
1923-1924.....	24,252,888	24,340,698
1924-1925.....	25,335,543	24,522,753

DEBT.

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1925, was £214,332,683, composed as follows:—

Rate.	Funded Debt.	Floating Debt.
	£	£
1½% .....	...	810,000
3%	54,098,739	1,067,100
3½%	28,530,744	...
3¾%	3,000,000	...
4%	25,395,579	12,991,500
4½%	13,088,011	1,146,986
5%	51,233,699	2,984,926
6%	19,985,400	...
	£195,332,172	£19,000,512

At 31st March, 1924, the Funded Debt was £186,914,272 and the Floating Debt £21,318,256.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Since their establishment in 1910 the powers and functions of the Provinces have undergone various alterations, and their powers of taxation have been limited from time to time. An Act (No. 46, 1925) to amend the laws regulating the financial relations between the Union and the several Provinces thereof was passed in the 1925 Session of Parliament, and as from April 1, 1925, the sources of revenue available to the Provinces are:—

(1) A subsidy from the Union Government based upon the average attendance of pupils receiving education within the Province, and the extent of other educational functions carried on by the Province.

(2) Certain scheduled and limited taxes.

(3) Certain taxes collected by the Union and assigned to the Provinces without power to legislate in regard thereto.

(4) Special grants of £75,000 each to the two smaller Provinces of Natal and the Orange Free State.

The requirements of the Provinces in regard to capital expenditure are supplied by the Union Government by way of loans. Special loans repayable in 10 years have been made by the Central Government to finance the deficits on the Provincial Revenue Funds at March 31, 1924.

The ordinary Revenue and Expenditure for the seven years ended March 31, 1924, were as follows:—

Financial Year.	Revenue transferred or assigned	Subsidies.	Total Ordinary Revenue.	Total Ordinary Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£
1917-18	1,723,049	2,611,435	4,334,484	4,255,051
1918-19	2,093,753	3,028,425	5,122,178	5,212,710
1919-20	3,405,134	3,653,581	7,058,715	6,388,052
1920-21	3,596,766	4,477,998	8,074,764	8,417,256
1921-22	3,738,150	4,681,998	8,420,148	8,819,282
1922-23	3,561,443	4,167,266	7,728,709	8,506,312
1923-24	3,918,413	4,378,638	8,297,051	9,174,606

Joint Stock Banks—Assets and Liabilities,

31st December, 1924.

Capital and Reserve	£8,055,143
Notes in Circulation	713,866
Deposits.....	76,863,464
Balances due to other Banks, Head Office and Branches	6,179,006
Bills and other Liabilities	8,250,170
Coin, Gold Certificates and Bullion in hand	2,545,739
Balances due by other Banks, Head Office and Branches	17,187,151
Securities	12,244,908
Bills under Discount	17,891,620
Advances	34,838,168
Other Liquid Assets	9,791,273
Other Assets	5,562,790

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The exports in 1924 of the principal articles of agricultural production were:—

Article.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool	174,595,153 lb.	£15,763,953
Mohair	13,666,125 lb.	1,142,012
Hides	31,439,719 lb.	972,723
Skins	37,383,741 lb.	2,224,236
Ostrich Feathers	384,003 lb.	353,162
Mealies	143,896,566 lb.	492,001
Fruit, fresh .....	...	*439,526
Wattle Bark	†237,744,821 lb.	840,772

* Including nuts.

† Wattle bark and extract.

Production of Crops, 1923-24.

Crop. (x 1000 lb.)	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Wheat	305,056	490	33,405	13,747
Oats	202,012	351	4,980	3,727
Barley	48,053	35	1,683	583
Maize	98,036	208,818	639,453	522,071
Kaffir Corn	3,643	7,835	27,719	13,027
Rye	35,274	37	585	1,920
Potatoes	59,257	21,130	78,230	51,188
Tobacco	4,223	634	5,598	207
Tea, Green Leaf .....	...	3,515	...	...
Cotton (Seed)	260	5,846	3,897	...
Monkey Nuts	39	997	8,303	34

Agricultural Statistics.

Province.	Culti- vated, 1924.	Irrig- ated, 1921.	Total Area of Farms, 1924.	No. of Occupied Farms, 1924.
	Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Acres.	
Cape	3,114,105	478,270	124,814	34,809
Natal	1,057,869	23,730	10,397	9,687
Transvaal	3,053,900	227,437	36,849	25,331
O.F.S. ...	2,870,303	88,425	30,191	18,513

Live Stock, 1924.

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.	Native Locations Reserves, &c.
Cattle	1,581,864	738,663	1,600,165	1,449,028	2,942,215
Horses	211,654	42,057	98,506	154,754	160,804
Sheep	15,219,674	1,472,148	3,307,441	3,090,438	3,288,774
Goats	3,920,951	44,457	123,255	69,450	2,735,004
Pigs	171,369	46,897	99,761	62,087	259,671
Mules	78,297	8,274	15,832	16,948	1,764
Asses	293,278	31,169	107,522	38,231	120,203
Ostriches	204,388	671	250	876	*

* Not enumerated.

Manufactures.—The development of local industries has been most marked during the last three years, the scarcity of overseas supplies, with the consequent increase in prices, having served as a very effective measure of protection, under which enterprise has flourished to a degree previously unknown. New industries have sprung up in the principal centres of trade, and existing industries have largely extended their operations. From the recently published returns of manufactures in the Union, the total output during the year 1917-18 was £60,806,910 sterling; 1918-19, £70,934,098; 1919-20, £92,913,844; 1920-21, £98,307,910; 1921-22, £79,446,299; 1922-23, £74,436,292; and 1923-24, £79,659,054. Amongst the new industries which have been established during the period of the War may be mentioned the following:—Wattle extract; industrial alcohol (motor fuel) from molasses; calcium carbide; sulphate of ammonia; bottle-making; starch from maize; iron smelting (still in the initial stage); arsenic production; detinning of scrap tin; copper manufacture, &c. As indicating the production during 1923-24 of certain specified industries, the following figures may be of interest:—

PARTICULARS OF CERTAIN MATERIALS USED OR TREATED AND OF ARTICLES PRODUCED IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES DURING 1923-24.

Industry.	Quantity.	Value.
Woolwasheries—		£
Wool scoured	18,496,947 lb.	—
Received for scouring	—	72,375
Tanneries—		
Value of leather produced	—	847,771
Wattle bark used	4,760 tons	27,987
Brush and Broom Factories—		
Value of brushes and brooms made	—	86,862
Bacon and Ham Factories—		
Bacon and ham produced	5,670,556 lb.	327,827

Industry—contd.

Quantity.

Value.

Butter and Cheese Factories—		£
Lard produced	794,044 lb.	34,414
Pigs, Cattle, and Sheep used	10,578,113 lb.	252,955
Butter Produced	11,103,730 lb.	1,010,531
Butter-fat used	9,404,336 lb.	689,440
Cheese produced	5,455,458 lb.	272,145
Milk used	5,952,119 galls.	186,338
Flour and Grain Mills—		
South African wheat treated	167,817 tons	2,067,355
Imported wheat treated	134,497 "	1,633,010
Maize treated	451,576 "	2,905,259
Other grain treated	23,307 "	220,847
Printing Works—		
Value of articles manufactured	—	3,679,140
Value of materials used	—	938,738
Tobacco, Cigar, and Cigarette Factories—		
Tobacco made	8,214,395 lb.	510,243
Cigars and cheroots made	3,899,050 No.	11,212
Cigarettes made	1,669,145,034	1,515,250
South African leaf used	8,506,391 lb.	317,585
Imported leaf used	52,863 lb.	20,844
Rhodesian	3,809,453 lb.	262,847
Boot and Shoe Factories—		
Value of boots, shoes, veldschoens, &c., made	—	1,601,146
Coach and Wagon Works—		
Value of articles (including wagons, trollies, Cape carts, farm carts, &c.) made and repairs	—	775,206
Soap Factories—		
Output of soap	44,936,843 lb.	1,219,262
Glycerine produced	958,935 lb.	21,009
Candle Factories—		
Output of Candles	21,197,772 lb.	491,764
Paraffin wax used	19,039,883 lb.	225,386
Stearine used	1,356,527 lb.	31,759
Breweries—		
Ale, Beer and Stout	6,771,753 gall.	1,200,471
Clothing Factories and Tailoring Establishments—		
Total value of articles made and work done	—	1,767,478
Total value of materials used	—	850,703
Jam Factories, Fruit Preserving Works, & Sweet Factories—		
Total value of articles produced	—	1,488,842
Total value of materials used	—	838,496
Bakeries—		
Bread	202,393,803 lb.	2,436,705
Biscuits	8,824,834 lb.	368,396
Cakes	9,268,533 lb.	486,252
Total value of materials used	—	2,144,554

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. At the outbreak of war the diamond mines closed down. The value of the mineral output of the Union in 1923 was:—

	£		£
Gold	40,672,186	Silver	212,470
Diamonds ...	8,033,406	Asbestos	110,075
Coal	3,824,746	Osmiridium ...	102,886
Copper	530,824	Cornudum	13,284
Tin	305,398		

The mineral production for the Union of South Africa was as follows:—

	Gold.	
1919	8,331,651 fine oz.	£35,390,609
1920	8,158,455 "	34,654,922
1921	8,128,710 "	34,528,564
1922	7,009,858 "	29,775,984
1923	9,149,073 "	38,862,794
1924	9,575,040 "	40,672,186

The labour employed in the gold industry in December, 1924, Transvaal, was 19,447 Europeans and 189,707 coloured.

	Diamonds.	
1919	2,656,651 metric carats	£11,734,495
1920	2,612,511 "	14,762,899
1921	828,036 "	3,103,448
1922	669,559 "	2,266,631
1923	2,053,095 "	6,038,207
1924	2,440,398 "	8,033,406

The labour employed in diamond mining, including individual diamond digging, was in December, 1924: Transvaal, 3,235 Europeans, 10,759 coloured; Cape, 4,089 Europeans, 19,166 coloured; O.F.S., 624 Europeans, 4,684 coloured; a total of 7,948 whites and 34,609 coloured. The value of diamonds owned throughout the world was stated to be £600,000,000 in 1918, one half being owned by residents in U.S.A.

	Coal.	
	(Tons of 2,000 lb.)	
1924.		
Transvaal	6,790,689 tons	£1,723,228
Cape	5,329 "	3,783
O.F.S.	982,596 "	273,443
Natal	4,713,291 "	1,824,292

Totals..... 12,491,905 " £3,824,746

The labour employed in coal mining in December, 1924, was: Natal, 790 Europeans, 18,060 coloured; Transvaal, 795 Europeans, 13,848 coloured; Cape, 10 Europeans, 86 coloured; O.F.S., 130 Europeans, 2,306 coloured; a total of 1,725 Europeans and 34,300 coloured.

Silver.
There are no silver mines in the Union. The output, valued at £212,470 in 1924, represents silver contained in gold bullion and base metal ores.

Copper.
(Tons of 2,000 lb.)
In 1924, 6,575 tons of concentrates were produced in the Transvaal. 3,384 tons of matte and ore, valued at £187,745, were shipped from the Cape during 1924.

Tin.
(Tons of 2,000 lb.)
The Union figures for 1924 are 2,051 tons, valued at £305,398, all from the Transvaal.

Other Minerals.

The value of the total mineral production of the Union for 1924 was £58,343,750. The value of miscellaneous products: quarry products, £172,215; lead, £153,288; magnesite, £4,159; graphite, £1,597.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

The total value of the Imports and Exports in the five years 1920-1924 (exclusive of specie) was as follows:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1920	101,827,104	98,896,483	200,723,587
1921	57,800,316	74,354,154	132,154,470
1922	51,413,450	64,978,524	116,391,974
1923	57,814,440	81,047,094	138,861,534
1924	65,815,517	84,256,972	150,072,489

	Imports.	1923.	1924.
	£	£	£
Apparel	3,677,336	3,895,964	
Arms and Ammunition.....	568,595	481,807	
Bags	1,193,539	948,733	
Cotton Manufactures.....	2,857,485	2,595,072	
Drugs and Chemicals.....	1,141,714	1,186,467	
Electrical Wire and Fittings	1,893,320	1,831,763	
Food and Drink	6,903,443	7,626,295	
Furniture	748,930	814,904	
Glycerine	285,296	296,896	
Haberdashery	1,166,362	1,374,974	
Hardware	2,828,824	3,069,887	
Hats and Caps	559,872	504,081	
Implements: Agricultural	712,309	1,049,159	
Iron and Steel	1,553,477	1,796,023	
Leather Manufactures	1,305,353	1,369,107	
Machinery	3,065,967	4,471,172	
Oils	2,047,852	2,456,821	
Tobacco	1,186	4,823	
Wax (Candle).....	228,622	253,091	
Wood and Timber	1,799,058	1,726,467	
Woolen Manufactures	1,585,710	1,701,527	

	Exports (S.A. Produce).	1923.	1924.
	£	£	£
Asbestos	174,817	110,710	
Bark Wattle	925,381	840,772	
Buchu Leaves	26,587	17,965	
Coal	1,190,688	1,211,580	
Copper	81,171	14,263	
Diamonds	7,207,087	7,133,370	
Blasting Compounds	106,392	32,241	
Feathers, Ostrich.....	339,993	353,162	
Fish	317,492	309,061	
Fodder	42,705	68,967	
Fruit	773,177	653,691	
Gold (1920, £46,776,046) ...	41,711,658	44,222,411	
Hides and Skins	2,485,836	3,196,959	
Mohair	947,883	1,142,012	
Oil: Whale	253,590	264,742	
Sugar	658,745	180,264	
Tin Ore	147,799	222,021	
Tobacco	50,536	32,313	
Wines	104,977	58,570	
Wool	12,388,186	15,793,953	

59.30 per cent. of the total exports from the Union were shipped to the United Kingdom during 1924.

Imports from U.K. (1924)	£33,907,581
Exports to U.K. (1924)	49,964,873

Imports from	1923.		1924.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
	£		£	
United Kingdom	31,078,832	52.1	33,907,581	51.5
Australia	2,103,402	3.3	2,269,230	3.4
India	2,317,217	4.2	2,164,171	3.3
Canada	1,841,714	3.3	2,167,088	3.3
Other British Possessions	2,068,782	3.8	2,468,291	3.8
Total British Possessions	8,331,115	14.5	9,068,780	13.8
Total — British Empire	39,409,947	66.6	42,976,361	65.3
Foreign Countries				
Germany	2,729,955	4.9	3,528,342	5.4
United States	7,151,473	12.8	9,144,717	13.9
Belgium	879,915	1.6	1,037,872	1.6
Sweden	1,146,181	2.0	1,306,693	2.0
Holland	554,025	1.0	816,669	1.2
Brazil	741,636	1.3	970,985	1.5
France	922,155	1.6	1,146,966	1.7
Other Foreign Countries	4,279,153	8.2	4,887,453	7.4
Total Foreign Countries	18,404,493	33.4	22,839,156	34.7
Total Imports	57,814,440	100.0	65,815,517	100.0

COMMUNICATIONS.

Railways.—The first railway in South Africa was commenced in April, 1859, the first sod being turned by the then Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, Sir George Grey. This was very shortly followed by Natal, who started the construction of a line running from Durban. Another two lines finally linked up at Heidelberg in 1895. The Cape line was opened for public traffic to Stellenbosch in 1862 and to Wellington in 1863, while a track to Wynberg was opened to traffic in 1864. Little progress was however made in succeeding years, and it became evident that the development of the country could not be left to private enterprise. The existing Cape lines were therefore purchased by the Government on Jan. 1, 1873, and in 1876 Natal followed by acquiring the railways in that colony. Increased working at once took place, and the construction of four lines was pushed inland from Cape Town, Durban, Port Elizabeth, and East London. Bloemfontein was reached in 1890, and two years later a line to Germiston linked up with the system already established in the Transvaal.

The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1925, was 11,478 miles (comprising Cape 4,520, Orange Free State 1,420, Transvaal 2,808, Natal 1,378, and South-West Africa 1,352), of which 10,568 miles are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 910 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1925, amounted to £120,161,755. The gross earnings for the year ending March 31, 1925, were £21,747,631, and the net profit, after payment of interest, £820,925. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £15,358,571, or 70.6 per cent. of the gross revenue,

as compared with £14,719,108, or 68.16 per cent. of the gross revenue for the previous year. The *Cape to Cairo Railway*, projected by Cecil Rhodes, had advanced to Buluwayo by 1902, 1,362 miles from Cape Town, and 3,600 miles from Cairo. In 1922 there were certain small links to be completed along the Congo River, where steamers filled the gaps; and a big link between Stanleyville and El Obeid. The *Trans-Zambesi Railway*, from Dondo (on the Beira-Mashonaland line) to the Zambesi, was opened July 1, 1922, thus placing the Union in direct communication with Nyasaland.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1925, there were 2,947 post and telegraph offices open in the Union. 155,159,000 letters and cards, 108,034,000 newspapers, books, and circulars, 5,568,000 parcels, 2,846,000 registered articles, 15,595,000 official letters and other articles, and 5,452,598 telegrams were received and despatched during the year ended March 31, 1925. The number of money orders issued during the year ended March 31, 1925, was 423,955, while 377,675 were paid; 3,400,905 postal orders were issued, and 2,892,577 paid. The revenue of the Department of Posts, 1924-25, was £1,911,665; expenditure, £1,572,740. The revenue of the telegraph service was £468,271; that of the telephone service, £1,049,192, and the expenditure for both services, £1,092,921. 5,143 miles of telegraph line, carrying 37,232 miles of wire, and 19,804 miles of telephone route, carrying 230,883 miles of wire, were open in 1924-25. There are 4 wireless stations in the Union. During 1924-25, 12,060 messages, valued at £4,984, were sent, as compared with 11,346 messages in 1923-24, valued at £4,146. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank on March 31, 1925, was 304,109, the amount standing to their credit being £6,254,688.

Shipping.—In 1924, 4,373 vessels (12,742,306 tons) entered, and 4,334 vessels (12,682,820 tons) cleared at the ports of the Union of South Africa.

RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS BOARD.

Chairman, Hon. C. W. Malan, M.L.A., Minister of Railways and Harbours.

Members, Hon. T. Orr, C.M.G., The Hon. J. F. B. Rissik, and C. T. M. Wilcocks.

Secretary, C. M. Hoffe.

The railways, ports, and harbours of the Union are administered and worked under the control and authority of the Governor-General in Council, exercised through a Minister of State, who is advised by a Board consisting of three Commissioners.

The management and working of the railways, and harbours are subject to the control of the Minister of Railways and Harbours, carried on by the General Manager, who is governed by such regulations as the Minister may from time to time frame, after consultation with the Board.

South-West Africa.

Administered under Mandate as an integral part of the Union of South Africa.

Administrator, Gijsbert Reitz Hofmeyr, C.M.G.
Secretary, H. P. Smit.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. 17° 23' and the Orange River. There is in addition a narrow strip lying between 18°-18° 30' S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long. This is known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the

Zambesi river. The estimated area of the country is 322,393 square miles, and the population amounts to approximately 227,739, of whom 19,432 are Europeans. These figures include the estimated population of certain areas, which it was found impracticable to enumerate in connection with the recent census; viz., Ovamboland, 90,030; Kuring Kuru, 20,010; Kaokoveld, 10,970; Franzfontein, 300. Running more or less parallel to the coast, and roughly at a distance of 60 to 100 miles from it, is a broken range of mountains, from which there is a gradual slope to the sea. The country between these mountains and the coast is barren desert except towards the North, and is known as the Namib. Towards the East from these mountains the land slopes eastward and forms the western edge of the great Kalahari Plateau. The Northern and Southern boundaries are the Okavango and Kunene, and the Orange Rivers, all perennial streams of considerable volume, and on the Orange are the *Great Falls*, twice the height of Niagara. All the other rivers in the country are dry except occasionally in the rainy season, but in most of them water can always be obtained at suitable places by sinking a shallow well. Of these the most important are the Kuiseb, Swakop, Omaruru, Ugab, and Hoarusib in the West, Great and Little Fish Rivers in the South, the Elephant, Black and White Nosob in the South-East, and in the North are broad sandy beds named by the natives Omurambas. The townships are dependent almost entirely for their water on wells or springs. At such places as Windhoek and Grootfontein the latter give a strong supply. Along the Auob River, in the Gibeon District, artesian water has been discovered in such quantity as to have converted what was formerly a dry river bed into a stream running for 70 miles before it disappears into the sand. Sink-hole lakes occur in the "Karst" region extending from Grootfontein to Outjo. The Etoscha Pan, which lies across Lat. 19 and its intersection with Long. 16, and is about 70 by 40 miles in extent, is a geographical feature of great interest. In the summer during the rainy season it sometimes becomes filled with water partly from the Cunene River, 100 miles away, which then overflows its banks. In the winter it is dry and is frequented by game of all kinds in large numbers. The waters of the Orange River, except for about 60 miles along its northern bank, are only available for agricultural purposes, so far as South-West Africa is concerned, by means of pumping, as the stream flows in a deep valley with precipitous sides and can only be crossed at one or two places. In 1919, Professor E. H. L. Schwartz, F.G.S. (Professor of Geology at Rhodes University College, Grahamstown), propounded a scheme for making permanent use of the waters of the Cunene by building across it a small dam which would ensure that the Etoscha Pan was continuously filled. He advanced the theory that if these waters are turned to their original purpose the whole of South Africa will benefit by increased rainfall. Among the mountain features of the country, which is geologically of great interest, are the Chaukaib (3,520 ft.) near Luderitz, the Khomas Highlands (6,000) near Windhoek, the Onyati (7,198), 40 miles N.E. of Windhoek, the Awas (6,700), just south of Windhoek, the highest peak of which is the Moltebick (7,886 ft.), the Onatako in the North (7,270 ft.), the Gansberg (7,662) in Great Namaqualand, the Erongo,

the Waterberg, the Brandberg (8,277, the highest in South-West Africa) and many others, including the large extinct volcano near Berseba named Geitsi Gubib. The climate is dry. Rain falls only in the shape of thunderstorms and in the later summer months. The actual rainfall varies from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the coast to 4 inches in the southern portion of the interior and 20 in the northern. Very little agriculture is undertaken, and except at one or two places such as on the Auob river and in the Grootfontein neighbourhood, few cereals are grown. Several irrigation schemes are now being considered, and settlers are being encouraged to undertake water conservation. The soil is of a high fertility in the greater part of the territory, and an extensive dam-making programme is expected to give an appreciable filip to agricultural production. Apart from mining the staple industry of the country is stock raising, and it is remarkably well suited for this; in the South for small stock and in the centre and North for cattle. Horse breeding is also undertaken successfully. Except in the desert the veld is for the most part of the thorn-bush type so prevalent in many parts of North, East and South Africa. After the annual rains grass of good food value grows plentifully, and when ripe retains its nutritive qualities as hay for some three years, even though remaining in the soil. In the far North palms and some useful trees are to be found. Though somewhat hot in summer, in winter the climate is magnificent. At Swakopmund, owing to the influence of the Benguela current, the temperature varies but little throughout the year, and this town compares not unfavourably with any other watering place in South Africa. The principal source of revenue lies in the diamond fields of Luderitz. The existence of diamonds in this area was discovered on April 11th, 1908, by a Cape coloured boy who had formerly worked in the Kimberley mines, and they are now worked in considerable quantities. In 1923 the output was 433,229 carats. About one-third of the value goes to the Administration as revenue. Recently all the important German companies were bought out by the Consolidated Diamond Mines, Limited, a company with its headquarters in Capetown, and in which various Johannesburg, British and American financiers are interested. The deposits lie on or near the surface, and working is easy, save for the absence of water and fuel. Electricity is furnished from a central station at Luderitz. An electric railway serves the fields and runs as far as Bogenfels, 70 miles to the South. Copper mining is also carried on to a considerable extent, the principal mine being at Tsumeb in the North, and producing about 5,000 long tons a month. This is by far the most productive metalliferous mine in the territory, and one of the most successful base mineral ventures in South Africa. Game abounds throughout the whole country. Guinea-fowl are to be found practically everywhere, and there are many other game birds, and every variety of small buck and also kudu and gemsbok exist throughout the land, while in certain places hartebeest, wildebeest and eland run in considerable numbers. The species of lesser bustard known as Ruppell's korhaan is believed only to be found in this territory. In the less frequented parts of the northern portion of the country elephant, rhinoceros and giraffes exist, and on the Cunene and Okavango many

varieties of game are met with. Lions abound in the Kaokoveld and the north-western portion of the country.

The native races are:—In the South, Hottentots. In the centre, Hereros and Bergdamaras, with the exception of the Rehoboth district, which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards; and in the North, Ovambos. To the North and East there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen. The Kaokoveld (the North-Western area) is very scantily inhabited by Hottentots and Ovattimbos, and contains no white inhabitants with the exception of a few trek Boers from the Boer Settlement in Angola. It is very mountainous, and in many places well supplied with water.

The Administration of the country is vested in the Government of the Union of South Africa by mandate, and is actually exercised by the Governor-General, who has, however, delegated most of his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. The seat of Administration is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country, and is 5,500 ft. above sea-level. The territory is divided into 18 Districts ruled over by Magistrates as the representatives of the Government. The territory of Walvis Bay, which is actually part of the Cape Province of the Union, is administered so far as possible as a portion of South West Africa, and its magnificent harbour will undoubtedly in the future prove of great benefit. The only other harbour which can be made use of is at Luderitz. The power of legislation was formerly vested in the Administrator, but a measure of self-government is now being conferred on the local population. The constitution granted under Union Act No. 42 of 1925 provides for a Legislative Assembly consisting of 12 elected and 6 nominated members, an Executive Committee of 4 members elected by the Assembly with the Administrator as Chairman. The powers of legislation granted exclude the following matters which are permanently reserved to the Union Government:—

(a) Native affairs or any matters specially affecting natives, including the imposition of taxation upon the persons, land, habitations or earnings of natives. Whenever any ordinance of the Assembly imposes taxation upon persons, lands, habitations, or incomes or earnings generally, natives and their lands, habitations and earnings shall be exempt from its provisions;

(b) Mines, minerals, mineral oils and precious stones; or the moneys derivable therefrom or payable to the administration in respect of licences for prospecting or winning the same or as share of the produce thereof or any taxation in connection therewith;

(c) The acquisition, construction, management, regulation, control and working of railways and harbours in the territory; and the organization, discipline and conditions of employment of and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to persons in the employment of the railways and harbours administration;

(d) The organization of and discipline and conditions of employment of persons in the public service who are serving in the territory and the payment of pensions, retiring allowances and financial benefits to such persons;

(e) The constitution and jurisdiction of courts of justice, whether superior or inferior, and the practice or procedure to be observed therein;

(f) The administration, management and working of the postal, telegraph and telephone services;

(g) The establishment or control of any military organization in the territory;

(h) The movements or operations of any unit of the South African Defence Forces within the territory;

(i) The entry of immigrants into the territory or of other persons;

(j) Tariffs of customs and excise duties and the control and management of customs and excise;

(k) Currency and banking and the control of banking institutions.

The following matters are reserved for a period of three years, after which period the Assembly may by resolution assume control thereof:—

(a) The establishment or control of any police force in the territory;

(b) Civil aviation;

(c) Primary or secondary education in schools supported or aided from the revenues of the territory;

(d) The establishment, management or control of any land or agricultural bank in the territory;

(e) The allotment, sale, lease or disposal of Government lands in the territory.

In regard to finance, the Assembly may not initiate any ordinance imposing taxation unless recommended to it by the Administrator. The constitution also provides for the establishment of an Advisory Council consisting of 9 members, including the members of the Advisory Committee, to advise the Administrator on subjects with which the Legislative Assembly is not competent to deal. Among other industries than those already referred to are the export of fish, sealskins, guano, horns, hides, wool, ostrich feathers, marble, lead and other ores. A brisk trade with the Union has sprung up in slaughter cattle, and a scheme for the establishment of cold storage with a view to creating an export trade with Europe in meat is nearly completed. The country is sparsely inhabited by Europeans, and large tracts of Crown land are available on easy terms for settlement by persons of moderate capital as farmers. Enquiries in this connexion should be addressed to the Senior Officer, Lands Branch, Windhoek, S.W.A.

The railway system in South-West Africa, now controlled and worked by the South African Railways and Harbours Administration, and connected with Union Lines (De Aar to Nakop Protectorate border 344 miles), comprises Union Lines 364 miles, S.W. Territory Lines 1,359 miles and privately owned Lines 74 miles, a total of 1,797 miles.

The Capital of the Protectorate is Windhoek (white population, 1921, 3,460), other inland towns being Keetmanshoop (white population, 1921, 1,026), Aroab, Bethanie, Gibeon, Gobabis, Grootfontein, Karibib, Okahandja, Omaruru, Otjiwarongo, Outjo, Rehoboth, Warmbad and Maltahohe. The ports are Swakopmund (white population, 1921, 1,078) and Luderitz Bay (white population, 1921, 1,003).

Provinces of the Union of South Africa.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope reaches in S. lat. from 26° to $34^{\circ} 50'$, and in E. long. from $16^{\circ} 25'$ to 30° . The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W. 750 miles, and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Area and Population.

	Sq. miles.	Pop. 1911.	Pop. 1921
The Colony.....	208,661	1,553,630	1,698,817
East Griqualand.....	6,602	243,220	264,827
Tembuland.....	3,339	227,432	234,988
Transkei.....	2,504	188,895	198,095
Pondoland.....	3,906	234,637	264,904
Walvis Bay, &c.....	430	3,076	1,177
Bechuanaland.....	51,524	99,553	119,911

Cape Province. 276,966 2,564,965 2,782,719

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, 1921.

Race.	Males.	Females.	Total.
European.....	329,394	321,215	650,609
Non-European.....	1,019,195	1,112,915	2,132,110
Total.....	1,348,589	1,434,130	2,782,719

Of the non-European population in 1921, 7,696 were Asiatics, 1,640,162 were Bantu, and 484,252 were of mixed and other races. Of the European population in 1921, 81,685 were primary producers, 38,370 industrial, 14,366 transport and communication, 45,142 commercial, 26,490 professional, 11,308 personal service, 7,991 independent, 412,141 dependent, 13,116 others. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1919.....	49,039	48,011	14,294
1920.....	54,029	44,790	14,783
1921.....	53,801	41,538	13,165
1922.....	58,055	39,002	13,982
1923.....	57,747	37,266	13,889
1924.....	56,324	34,002	14,268

Religion.—In 1921 there were 1,684,906 Christians—546,065 Dutch Churches, 358,827 Anglican Churches, 105,696 Presbyterians, 115,941 Congregationalists, 394,085 Methodists, 76,421 Lutherans, 47,293 Roman Catholics, 16,102 Baptists, and 24,476 other Christian sects. Mohammedans 24,513; Jews 21,244; Heathen 1,002,450; other 49,606.

Education.—The Province is divided into 112 school districts, each under the control of a School Board, two-thirds of the members being locally elected, and one-third nominated partly by Government and partly by Divisional Councils. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, primary education being free.

Aided Schools, Dec. 31, 1924, 4,459: average enrolment, European scholars, 135,779; average attendance, 123,251; average enrolment, non-European scholars, 164,902; average attendance, 135,505. There are 10,613 teachers. Government expenditure on education, exclusive of Higher Education (for which see Union of S.A.), for 1913-14, £853,448; 1914-15, £919,485; 1915-16, £917,856; 1916-17, £976,294; 1917-18,

£1,166,059; 1918-19, £1,435,385; 1919-20, £1,676,208; 1920-21, £2,003,567; 1921-22, £2,450,629; 1922-23, £2,514,412; 1923-24, £3,016,693.

Charitable Institutions, Hospitals, Pauperism.—In the hospitals 25,723 in-patients were treated during 1924, and there were 138,787 out-patient attendances at Government-aided Hospitals.

Harbours and Works.—There are magnificent harbours at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Mossel Bay. There are electric tramways in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Kimberley.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 51 members (elected for three years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Local Government.—There are 129 municipalities, each governed by a Mayor or Chairman and Councillors, a certain number of whom are elected annually by the ratepayers. There are 76 Village Management Boards and 10 Local Boards.

Administrator, Hon. Sir N. Frederic de Waal, K.C.M.G. £2,500

Executive Committee, A. J. Chiappini; C. H. Geldenhuys; D. Retief; G. F. Zondagh.

Prov. Sec., A. Weisbecker.

Superintendent-General of Education, Dr. W. J. Viljoen.

Controller of Educational Finance, J. P. J. Brunt.

CAPITAL, CAPE TOWN. Total population (1921), white and coloured (with suburbs), 207,404.

Capetown is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit, 16 days.

NATAL.

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 35,284 square miles, (including Zululand, 10,427 square miles), with a seaboard of 360 miles.

Population.	Census, 1921.	
	Males.	Females.
Europeans.....	136,838	70,477
Indians and Asiatics.....	141,649	80,314
Natives and other coloured.....	1,150,911	556,809

Total..... 1,429,398 707,600 721,798

In 1924 the European births registered numbered 3,410, deaths 1,586, and marriages 1,287. The race question in Natal is complicated by the presence of large numbers of Indian subjects of the Crown, brought over during the latter half of the nineteenth century to supply the deficiency of local labour.

Education.—There is a University College at Pietermaritzburg, and there are 177 primary schools (exclusive of 259 farm schools), and 18 beyond primary schools for white children, 1 art school, 1 agricultural and trades school. There are also 2 Technical Institutes, 52 Asiatic schools, 493 native schools, and 20 other coloured schools, which receive Government aid, and a large number of private schools.

Administration.—The Provincial government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. Sir G. T. Plowman, K.C.M.G.
Executive Committee, W. P. Bawden; J. Dyson;
 C. F. Clarkson; A. J. McGibbon.
Provincial Secretary, John M. Hershensohn.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Port Natal. Total population (white and coloured), 36,023 in 1921.

In Durban (population, 1921, 146,310), or Port Natal, is the only harbour of any importance on the south-east coast. The entrance is now safe and navigable for any vessel at any time; the average low-water depth at the entrance, L.W.O.S.T., the bar being no longer existent, for 1924 being 37 feet.

Natal, 6,800 miles; transit, 20 days.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the new territory (formerly Utrecht and Vrijheid districts of the Transvaal) and Swaziland. The *Amputaland Protectorate*, created by proclamation of Nov. 22, 1897, was annexed to Zululand on Dec. 27, 1897, and now forms part of the Province. The *Northern Districts* territory (consisting of the Magisterial Divisions of Vrijheid, Utrecht, Paulpietersburg, and Babanango) was annexed to Natal on January 27, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL.

TRANSVAAL, 1921.

Race.	Males.	Females.
European	284,388	259,097
Native	847,446	648,423
Other Coloured	27,596	20,686

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics. The Census of 1921 showed a population of 2,087,636, of whom 1,159,430 were males and 928,206 females; the population comprised 543,485 Europeans or whites, 1,495,869 natives, and 48,282 other coloured races. In 1924 there were 20,405 births (15,287 European), 14,885 deaths (5,479 European), and 7,266 marriages (4,642 European).

<i>Religion.</i> —The religious statistics for 1921 are:—		
	Whites.	Others.
Dutch Churches	287,630	49,578
Anglican	98,849	94,543
Presbyterian	31,715	12,407
Methodists	37,921	143,441
Roman Catholics	23,419	14,490
Lutherans	4,583	136,335
Other Christians	19,542	64,437
Jews	33,515	4
Hindus, &c.	1,804	15,499
No Religion	4,507	1,013,417

There were 1,152 Government schools for white children in 1924, with an average enrolment of 119,850 and an average attendance of 110,171, 5 normal colleges, one school of Domestic Science, and 3 Trades schools. There were also 363 native schools, 5 Asiatic and 24 coloured schools, with 42,106 pupils.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provin-

cial Council of 50 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. J. H. Hofmeyr.
Executive Committee, B. D. G. Pienaar, J. F. Brown, C.M.G., E. de Sousa, T. C. Stoffberg.
Provincial Secretary, D. E. van Velden.

The Capital is PRETORIA, pop. 1921, 74,052 (white 45,361, coloured 28,691). Pretoria, which is also the seat of the Union Government, is pleasantly situated on the River Apies, and has wide, shady streets and magnificent buildings. The principal town is JOHANNESBURG, 5,500 feet above sea level, about 35 miles S.W. of the capital. Johannesburg is the centre of the Witwatersrand goldfields, and possesses magnificent buildings. Among its other industries are printing, brickmaking, brewing, tobacco manufactures and iron foundries. The population in 1921 was 288,131 (white 151,836, coloured 136,295).

Pretoria is distant from London 7,200 miles; transit, *via* Capetown, 19 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 49,647 square miles, and is divided into 24 districts. The population at the last five censuses was:—

Year.	White.	Coloured.	Total.
1890	77,716	129,787	207,503
1904	142,679	244,636	387,315
1911	175,189	352,985	528,174
1918	181,678	...	...
1921	188,556	440,271	628,827

In 1921, of the whites, 97,776 were males and 90,780 females; and of the coloured races, 223,597 were males and 216,674 females. The estimated mean population for the year 1924 was: European, 196,388; non-European, 471,580; total, 667,968.

The number of European births registered in 1924 was 4,921, deaths 1,698, marriages 1,468.

Religion.—The Census of 1921 showed the following results:—Dutch Churches, 207,536; Anglican Churches, 50,807; Presbyterians, 13,562; Congregationalists, 2,763; Methodists, 135,778; Lutherans, 7,931; Roman Catholics, 9,879; Jews, 4,761; Heathen, 174,697; Others, 607,714.

Education.—Higher education is under the control of the Union Ministry. In 1924 there were 872 public and aided private schools, with an enrolment of 45,649 pupils, and, except when the parents object, both official languages are taught.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 3 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. E. R. Grobler.
Executive Committee, Dr. D. G. Conradie, E. A. van der Walt, D. J. de Villiers, H. J. J. van Rensburg.

Provincial Secretary, R. A. Gregorowski.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, had a population of 39,034 (19,367 whites, 19,667 coloured) in 1921. A new sewerage system and an additional water supply are in successful operation. Six new bridges of masonry, 85 ft. span, have been built over the Bloem Spruit, which has been straightened to avoid a repetition of the serious flood of Jan., 1904.

Bloemfontein is distant from London 6,700 miles; transit, *via* Capetown, 19 days.

Imperial Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

Notes.—The Colonies of the British Empire, North America, the Caribbean Sea, and the Indian Ocean, and the Colonies of South Africa are shown separately.

ASCENSION.

(See ST. HELENA.)

BAHAMAS.

The Bahamas (or Lucayas) are an archipelago of the British West Indies, lying between $21^{\circ} 42'$ — $27^{\circ} 34'$ N. lat. and $72^{\circ} 40'$ — $79^{\circ} 5'$ W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of about twenty inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,404 square miles, and a population in 1917 of 59,938, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence, containing the capital, Nassau; San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, and Cayman Islands. The islands are generally settled by English.

In 1781, surprised by the French fleet, the British fleet of the *Versailles* were defeated. The climate is generally healthy. The principal occupations are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and the Lodge School and Harrison's College provide for higher education for boys, and Queen's College and Codrington High School for girls. Barbados alone of the W.I. Islands makes local provision for University training, Codrington College having been founded under the will of Christopher Codrington, who died in 1710. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The fruit trade is principally to the United States, bananas, coco-nuts, fruit and vegetables being exported. Tomatoes are being cultivated in large quantities for shipment to the United States. Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, ironwood, ebony, bogwood, and satinwood are found throughout the islands. A fibre industry is being developed, the principal fibre plant being about 20,000 acres, and the value of Bahamas hemp fibre exported in 1924, £37,830. The imports are chiefly food-stuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware.

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, and a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

CAPITAL, Nassau.

	1907-08	1924-25
Population	55,376	59,938
Imports from U.K.	758,041	597,459
Exports to U.K.	39,483	58,677

Governor, His Excellency Maj. Sir H. E. S. Cordaux, K.C.M.G., C.B.	£2,600
A.D.C., Capt. R. J. K. Fenton	
Chief Justice, E. R. Logan	1,250
Colonial Sec., A. C. Burns	1,100
Attorney-Gen., G. E. L. Cox	1,000
Recorder-Gen., P. W. D. Armbrister	650
Finance, Mr. H. E. H. H. H.	150
Speaker, House of Assembly, H. G. Malcolm	
Surgeon-Gen., William Miller, L.S.O.	400
Commandt. of Police, D. R. A. Berrington	500
Stipendiary & Circuit Magistrate, Maj. D. R. Osborn (and £35 travelling allowance)	500

Civil Engineer, G. M. Gordon £650
Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses.

Capt. G. E. Corbett, C.B.E., R.N. 800

Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles; transit, 14 to 21 days, via New York.

BARBADOS.

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in $13^{\circ} 4' N.$ and longitude $59^{\circ} 37' W.$ It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 166,470 acres (about 166 square miles), about 100,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Census of 1921) was 156,312. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, and cotton, and the imports rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Liberal provision is made for elementary education, and the Lodge School and Harrison's College provide for higher education for boys, and Queen's College and Codrington High School for girls. Barbados alone of the W.I. Islands makes local provision for University training, Codrington College having been founded under the will of Christopher Codrington, who died in 1710. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1625. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legislative Council of 9 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected yearly on the basis of a moderate franchise.

The CAPITAL and port is Bridgetown (pop. 1921, 13,488), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay).

	1907-08	1924-25
Population	144,546	156,312
Imports from U.K.	422,461	364,531
Exports to U.K.	592,400	591,000
Imports from U.K.	2,531,882	2,547,297
Exports to U.K.	2,189,740	1,849,301
Imports from U.K.	827,440	840,617
Exports to U.K.	427,607	

Total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1924, 3,229,906, of which 2,450,651 tons were British.

Governor, His Excellency William Charles Fleming Robertson, C.M.G. (1925).....	£3,000
Priv. Sec. and A.D.C. A. L. Bailey (actg.)	200
Colonial Secretary, W. E. F. Jackson, C.M.G.	1,000
Officer Commanding Local Forces, Lt.-Col. M. D. Harrel, O.B.E.	
Chief Judge, Richard Theodore Orpen	1,200
President of Legislative Council, His Hon. Sir W. K. Chandler, LL.D., C.M.G.	
Clerk, do., C. E. Stoute	
Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Sir P. J. Clarke, K.C.M.G.	250
Att. Gen., H. A. L. L. L.	400
Recorder, H. W. R. R. R.	750
Treasurer, H. W. Loft	250
Auditor-General, P. W. Browne	700
Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrison, C.M.G.	500
O.B.E.	600

Inspector-Gen. of Police and Supt. of Fire Brigade (vacant).....	£600
Colonial Postmaster, H. H. Heath.....	500
Registrar, T. S. Sainsbury.....	500
Port Health Officer, J. D. Alleyne, M.D. (and fees).....	500

Barbados, distant 3,635 miles; transit, 23 days.

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long, comprising an area of about 19 square miles, and containing a population (1924) of 23,870 (10,188 white, and 13,682 negroes). These islands derive their name from a Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of the mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the military forces. He is advised by an Executive Council of 7 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 9 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members.

The climate is mild and healthy. There are no streams or wells, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rainfall stored and preserved in tanks. Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding. The islands produce large quantities of onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, which are largely exported, together with cut flowers and lily bulbs, to New York. Arrowroot and bananas are also grown, but meat, flour and other articles of consumption are imported from the U.S. and Canada. Fish are plentiful round the coasts. The islands are much frequented as a health resort by Americans and Canadians.

CAPITAL, Hamilton. Population (1922), 2,578.

	1923	1924
Public revenue.....	£309,916	£329,139
Public expenditure.....	277,905	312,969
Public debt, Dec. 31.....	45,000	45,000
Total Imports.....	1,882,401	1,815,623
Total Exports.....	493,800	445,252
Imports from U.K.....	708,413	665,316
Exports to U.K.....	450	9,872

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir Joseph John Asser, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. (1922).....	£3,300
A.D.C., Capt. G. W. V. Hoskyn.....	
Colonial Secretary, Hon. H. Bennett.....	
Henniker-Beaton.....	1,000
Attorney-General, Maj. T. M. Dill, O.B.E.....	800
Receiver-General, A. F. Smith, I.S.O.....	800
Chief Justice, His Honour K. J. Beatty.....	1,150
Assistant Judges, Hons. C. V. Ingham and A. W. Bluck.....	fees.
Postmaster, C. H. Tucker, I.S.O.....	750
Director of Works, P. N. H. Jones, O.B.E.....	800

Naval Commander-in-Chief, Vice-Adm. Sir J. A. Ferguson, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 King's Harbour Master, Lieut.-Com. W. R. Wynne, R.N.
 C.R.A., Lt.-Col. H. W. Lockhart.
 C.R.E., Lt.-Col. C. W. Biggs, O.B.E.

S.M.O., Lt.-Col. P. Davidson, C.M.O., D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, 10 days.

BORNEO.

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S., and from long. 108° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyans, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, Bajaus, Dusuns, Muruts and Bugis (the aboriginal Celébes). The island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and at the present time rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within "Netherlands' India." The remainder of the island is under British protection.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

The territory of British North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island, with a total area of about 31,000 square miles, and a coast-line of about 900 miles. The population is 257,804, consisting mainly of Muhammadan settlers on the coast, aboriginal tribes inland, and a large number of Chinese traders, artisans, and agricultural labourers. The interior is mountainous (Mount Kinabalu, 13,455 feet) and is densely timbered.

The two chief towns are Sandakan, on the north-east coast, and Jesselton, on the west coast. All legislation is passed by the Legislative Council, which consists of 7 official and 5 unofficial members, who have the local title of Honourable. The appointment of the Governor is subject to the approval of the Secretary of State. For administrative purposes the whole State is divided into 5 Residencies. The laws are based on the Indian codes of criminal and civil procedure, amended and adapted by local ordinances. There is an Imam's Court for Muhammadan law.

The chief products are timber, tobacco, rubber, copra, cutch, birds'-nests, salt fish, damar, sago, coco-nuts, rattans, and all varieties of jungle and sea produce. The country is suitable for the cultivation of sugar, tapioca, coco-nuts, kapok, ground nuts, rubber, pepper, and gambier on a large scale. Gold has been found. Coal of good quality is now being produced at the rate of 7,000 tons per month at Sebattik, in the south-eastern corner of the territory.

A railway runs from Jesselton, the chief port on the west coast, and down the coast to Beaufort, the centre of the rubber industry, where it turns inland to Melalap, in the interior; there is a branch from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are several wireless stations. There is a State bank at Sandakan with a branch at Jesselton.

There is a native military force of 770 men under European officers, with six machine and four mountain guns. There is a Church of England and a Roman Catholic mission, and churches at Sandakan, Kudat, and Jesselton.

	1923	1924
*Revenue.....	\$3,056,648	\$3,165,539
Expenditure.....	1,913,721	1,934,000
Exports.....	10,464,393	11,157,559
Imports.....	6,662,462	7,054,245
Exports of Leaf Tobacco.....	1,147,593	1,251,392
" Rubber.....	4,866,539	4,739,895
" Tin.....	1,591,090	1,713,252

* Exclusive of land sales.

The British North Borneo Company.

Court of Directors.

President, Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.

Vice-President, Edward Dent.

The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.

G. E. R. Bromley-Martin.

Sir John Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.

D. O. Malcolm.

C. Mallet.

London Office Staff—

37 Threadneedle St., London, E.C.

Secretary, (vacant)

Under Secretary, C. F. Collins.

Assistant Secretary, W. J. Worth (Administrative);

J. R. Harkness (Financial).

List of Officers (British North Borneo).

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Aymer Cavendish Pearson,

C.M.G. (1925) £17,136

Government Sec., F. W. Fraser, C.B.E. 8,571

Asst. do., E. W. Morrell 6,360

Judicial Commr., D. T. J. Sherlock, K.C.,

M.B.E. 8,571

Commandant, Lt.-Col. C. H. Harington ... 7,200

Financial Commissioner, A. R. Rivett,

A.S.A.A. 7,200

Director, Railways and Works, Major

J. W. Watson, M.L.C.E. 8,571

Residents:—

Sandakan, B. R. Maxwell (acting) 6,600

West Coast, G. C. Irving 7,200

Kudat, J. Maxwell-Hall 6,840

East Coast, W. C. Moores-Weedon 6,840

Interior, G. C. Woolley, M.A. 7,200

Auditor, T. W. Rose, F.S.A.A. 6,840

Principal Med. Officer, P. A. Dingle, M.R.C.S.

Commissioner of Lands, W. W. Smith 8,571

Com. of Customs and Excise, M. M. Clark

Postmaster-General and Supt. of Tele-

graphs, C. F. Newton Wade 6,660

Gen. Mgr. of Railways, C. F. Ashton Pryke

Protector of Labour, C. F. C. Macaskie ... 5,680

Conservator of Forests, D. D. Wood, B.Sc.

Mycologist, E. Bateson 7,714

BRUNEI.

Sultan, H.H. Ahmed Tajudin Akhazul Khairi

Waddin, *suc.* Sept., 1924.

Joint Regents, Pengiran Bendahara and Pengiran

Pemancha.

A native State on the north-west coast of the

island of Borneo. The total area is about 2,500

square miles, the population being 25,454

(April, 1921), of whom 23,938 are Malays and

Bornean races. The territory was placed under

British protection in 1888, and on Jan. 1, 1906,

the Sultan accepted by treaty a British Resident

to assist and advise him in the administration.

The chief town, Brunei, has a population of

nearly 10,000. Native industries include fishing,

cloth-weaving, brass foundries, and silversmiths'

work. The chief imports are rice, cloth,

tobacco, sugar, petroleum, and sundries; the

exports are chiefly cutch (mangrove extract),

rubber, jelutong, and sago. The revenue for 1924

was £32,372, and the expenditure £28,885; the

debt (Dec. 31, 1924) is £50,808. Total imports

1924, £93,716; exports, £105,177.

High Commissioner, The Governor of the

Straits Settlements.

British Resident, Brunei, E. E. F. Pretty.

Brunei is 5 hours by steamer from Labuan.

There are wireless stations at Brunei, Labuan,

Temburong, and Belait.

BRITISH GUIANA,

which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of more than 300 miles. The population, Dec. 31, 1924, was estimated at 301,204, of whom 124,967 were East Indian immigrants. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The climate, although hot, is pleasant and healthy. The cultivated portion of the country, amounting to about 135,000 acres (of which 57,190 acres are in sugar-cane and 29,406 in rice), is confined to the sea-coast and to a short distance from the rivers. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, being below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela is Mt. Roraima, a flat-topped mountain 8,740 feet above sea level, and on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) are the Kaieteur Falls, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The meteorological records taken on the coast-lands during a period of 78 years show, as regards temperature, that the climate is a very equable one. The mean temperature is 80°·3, its recorded extremes during this long period ranging between 68° and 92°, but these extreme temperatures are very rarely recorded, the usual extremes during a year being 72° and 85°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82°·8, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is, on the contrary, subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands being 93·8 inches distributed over 195 days of the year, and its range from 44·9 to 132·2 inches per year. In the interior the average recorded rainfall is 50·8 inches per year, ranging from 45·3 to 57·9 inches per year. The birth-rate in 1924 was 32·4, and the death-rate 25·6 per 1,000. The chief product is sugar, which forms 57 per cent. of the export trade. The leading exports are sugar (£2,132,802 in 1923), rum, diamonds, timber, balata, bauxite, and rice. There are about 9,700 aboriginal Indians; they are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava.

The Government consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 15 other members, 7 official and 8 elected, and a Combined Court including the members of the Court of Policy together with six elected Financial Representatives; with an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, 5 official and 3 unofficial members nominated by the Crown. There are 2,750 miles of post-office telephone wire and 576 of telegraph lines, with 75 post-offices. There are 95 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Georgetown. Population, 56,006.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	£1,114,704	£1,056,238
Public expenditure.....	1,081,549	1,065,457
Public debt	2,582,005	2,712,815
Total imports	2,668,961	2,744,145
Domestic exports	3,649,001	3,240,287
Imports from U. K.	1,386,618	1,482,515
Exports to U. K.	1,692,797	1,258,490

Governor, His Excellency Sir Cecil Hunter		
Rodwell, K.C.M.G. (1925)	£4,000	
(With allowance for contingencies, £1,000.)		
A.D.C.		
Colonial Secretary, J. D. C. Fenn, C.M.G.		
	£1,485 to £1,635	
Attorney-General, H. Josephs	£1,485 to £1,635	
Colonial Auditor, J. D. M. Bourne	825	
Immigration Agent-Gen., J. Hampden		
King, C.B.E.	1,080	
Colonial Treasurer, H. A. N. Burrows ...	900	
Compt. of Customs, A. E. V. Barton	850	
Chief Commissary, I. F. King	750	
Comm. Militia & Insp.-Gen. of Police,		
Col. F. H. Blackwood	1,000	
Inspector of Prisons, N. W. King	600	
Director of Public Works and Sea Defences,		
and Engineer, Harb. Bd., F. Pudsey		
	£1,000 to £1,200	
Postmaster-General, C. M. Shannon	825	
Electrical Engineer, H. G. Spain	760	
Surgeon-General & Registrar-General,		
P. James Kelly, M.B.	£1,000 to £1,200	
Comm. of Lands & Mines, G. D. Bayley,		
C.B.E.	1,000	
Harbour Master, Com. H. de B. Tupper,		
R.N.	650	
Director, Dept. of Science and Agriculture,		
Sir John Burchmore Harrison, C.M.G.,		
(and £200 personal)	1,000	
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Major	1,800	
 Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley, £1,450 ;		
W. J. Douglass	1,200	
Georgetown, 3,963 miles.		

BRITISH HONDURAS.

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N. latitude and 85° 9' 22" to 88° 10' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Yucatan (Mexico), on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,598 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 45,317—22,563 males and 22,754 females; the estimated population (Dec. 31, 1924) being 47,132—23,324 males, 23,808 females. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 50° to 98°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level and swampy along the coast-line, and generally flat for about ten or twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, principally mahogany and logwood. Sugar, rubber and cacao grow readily. Fruit, including bananas, plantains, coconuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes also grow well, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage. About 60,000 acres are under cultivation. The best description of cacao trees grow wild in the bush. There are 66 primary schools in the colony, and 5 schools with secondary departments in Belize. The shipping entered and cleared at the port of Belize in 1924 was 592,602 tons. There is a radio-telegraph station at Belize.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony. There is an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 appointed members and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 appointed members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1924), 18,003.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Public revenue	\$1,093,149	\$ 938,969
Pub. expenditure	1,203,220	920,998
Public debt	1,132,094	745,730
1923.		
Total imports	\$4,036,688	\$3,894,281
Total exports	3,196,884	3,337,744
Imports from U.K.	919,915	726,375
Exports to U.K.	328,924	259,345
1924.		
Governor and Com.-in-Chief, His Excellency		
Major J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. (1925) ...	\$9,720	
Private Sec., T. J. Hudson	1,204	
Colonial Secretary, C. D. Douglas-Jones,		
C.M.G.	and house	4,374
Treasurer, G. S. W. Smith		3,402
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master,		
V. Grey-Wilson		2,430
Surveyor-General, F. W. Brunton		3,888
Director of Public Works, H. C. Carter ..		3,402
Electrical Eng., Morton Cuthbert		2,400
Prin. Medical Officer, Dr. B. M. Wilson ..		4,008
Supt. of Police, H. J. L. Cavenagh		2,916
Colonial Postmaster, H. W. Beaumont ..		2,250
Chief Justice, Herbert K. McD. Sissett ..		6,000
Attorney-General, W. Bullock		3,402
District Commissioners:—		
Belize, (vacant)		2,916
Corosal, D. Q. Blakely		2,000
Orange Walk, T. V. Maccall		2,000
Stann Creek, R. Wyatt		2,000
Toledo, John Taylor		2,000
The Cayo, P. E. Matthews, M.B.E.		2,000
Registrar-General, H. Dunk		2,916
Auditor, R. H. Marshall		2,430
Inspector of Schools, A. Barrow Dillon ..		2,000
Belize is distant from London about 5,701 miles; transit, 17 days.		

CAMEROON.

(Joint Franco-British Administration.)

The German Protectorate of Kamerun on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo (the Spanish Muni River Settlements occupying a small intervening area), was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914-18, and at the conclusion of Peace its administration was confided by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers to Great Britain and France jointly.

The approximate geographical limits are between 2°-12° N. lat. and 8° 48'-19° E. long., and the area is about 187,596 square miles, containing a population estimated at 2,144,000.; of which total the French sphere is 153,846 square miles, with 1,550,000 inhabitants. The coast-line extends from the Rio del Rey to the Muni River. The territory occupies the north-west corner of the Central African Plateau, with Cameroon Peak (13,370 feet) near the capital, on the coast, and the Chebchi and Mandara Mountains on the north-west frontier. The Sanaga is a considerable river flowing into the Atlantic opposite Fernando Po; the Sangha and Desha (or Ngoko) are tributaries of the Congo, and the Logone-Shari flows into Lake Chad. The inhabitants are Bantus and Sudanese, with some Haussas and Fula tribes, of whom the latter are Muhammadans and the remainder

pagans. Cocoa cultivation is a highly successful industry of recent origin, and the Protectorate is rich in forest produce. The exports are rubber, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa and ivory; the imports are chiefly clothing and textile goods, meat, fish and provisions.

In 1920 the whole area was divided into a British Sphere and a French Sphere.

British Cameroons.

The *British Sphere* is a wedge-shaped strip, running with the Nigerian border, and containing an area of about 33,750 sq. miles, with a population of about 644,000. It is administered by the Nigerian Government, the capital being BUEA, on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. The principal port is Victoria (in Amba Bay), which is connected by railway with the capital.

	1923.	1924.
Imports	£57,868	£45,945
Exports	74,363	112,195
Imports from U.K.	40,946	30,293
Exports to U.K.	63,020	99,184

CAYMAN ISLANDS.

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between 79° 44' and 81° 26' W. and 19° 15' and 19° 46' N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 225 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus on his return voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas." Population (1921) 5,253.

The principal town is Georgetown, in Grand Cayman, population (1921) 1,070.

Revenue, 1924, £6,005; expenditure, £7,013.

Imports, 1924, £51,416; exports, £16,317.

Commissioner & Judge of the Grand Court,

H. H. Hutchings (house and fees)..... £600

CEYLON.

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 55'–9° 50' N. lat. and 79° 42'–81° 53' E. long. Its area is (with outlying islands) 25,332 square miles, or more than three-fourths of that of Ireland. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles.

The climate varies with the altitude of the district; but on the whole, though tropical, it is healthy, except in the low-lying jungle. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are April and May.

The population (Census of 1921) was 4,504,549 (including military and shipping), the most important element being the Sinhalese, descendants of colonists from the valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island about B.C. 543. In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1802, Ceylon was formed into a separate Crown colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that time maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

The staple products of the islands are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The principal exports are tea,

products of the coconut palm, rubber, plumbago, cacao, cinnamon, cardamoms, ebony, and a little vanilla.

About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the approximate areas in 1924, in acres, were:—Rice, 750,000; other grain, 102,000; tea, 418,000; coconuts, 900,000; rubber, 450,000; cinnamon, 25,000; cacao, 33,000; and tobacco, 13,000. The live stock in 1924 included 1,383,000 horned cattle, 59,000 sheep, 158,000 goats, 50,000 pigs, and 2,000 horses. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, brass, ivory and tortoiseshell work, pottery, mats, faus, and wood-carving. Ceylon is famous for precious stones, especially catseyes, rubies, &c.; and for the pearl fishery in the Gulf of Mannar, off the N.W. of the island. The manufacture of salt is a Government monopoly.

There are 742 miles of railway open, 625 being 5 ft. 6 in. gauge and 117 miles 2 ft. 6 in.; and 742 post and telegraph offices, with 7,426 miles of telegraph wire.

The government of Ceylon is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 8 members, and a Legislative Council of 49 members. The Legislative Council contains representatives of the various territorial divisions of the island, and special safeguards provide for the representation of minorities and unrepresented interests. Of the 37 unofficial members 34 are elected and 3 nominated by the Governor.

For administrative purposes the island is divided into 9 provinces, at the head of each of which is a Government agent. The larger towns have municipalities, Urban District Councils, or local boards; and in the country districts the natives retain their village councils and tribunals for matters of minor importance.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Public revenue	Rs. 93,720,169	Rs. 102,363,116
Public expenditure ...	85,583,910	100,695,713

	1923.	1924.
Public debt (30 Sept.)	Rs. 3,000,000	Rs. 3,000,000
	£12,766,593	£12,738,293
Total imports	Rs. 292,159,784	Rs. 312,328,467
Total exports	351,198,748	385,517,418
Imports from U.K. ...	63,356,230	69,448,553
Exports to U.K.	163,705,410	172,322,283

CAPITAL, Colombo (population, 248,826).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Hugh Clifford,

G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (1924) £7,000

A.D.C. 750

Commanding Forces, Col.-Comdt. H. W.

Higginson, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. Rs. 23,480

Colonial Sec., (vacant) £2,400

Principal Assistant do., M. A. Young... 1,150

Controller of Revenue, E. B. Alexander,

C.M.G. Rs. 25,500

Treasurer, W. W. Woods £1,800

Colonial Auditor, F. G. Morley... 1,400

Government Agents:—

West. Prov., R. N. Thaine £1,550

Central, W. L. Kindersley Rs. 25,500

Northern, F. J. Smith 24,375

North-Western, F. G. Tyrrell £1,550

Southern, T. B. Russell 1,650

Eastern, C. V. Brayne 1,550

North Central, M. M. Wedderburn

(actg.) Rs. 24,937

Uva, R. A. G. Festing £1,550

Sabaramangana, T. A. Hodson 1,550

Surveyor-General, A. J. Wickram 1,450

Director Public Works, J. Strachan 1,700

Postmaster-General, M. S. Sreshta 1,700

Principal Collector of Customs, W. T. Southern	£1,500
Chief Justice, Sir C. E. St. John Branch	2,500
Sen. Puisne Judge, G. F. M. Ennis	1,750
Puisne Judges, L.C. Dalton; G. Schneider, K.C.; D. A. St. V. Jayawardene, K.C.; L. M. Moertenz (acting)	each 1,750
District Judge, Colombo, E. W. Jayawardene, K.C. (acting)	1,550
Do. do. Kandy, P. E. Pieris	1,750
Do. do. Galle, L. W. C. Schrader	Rs. 24,375
Do. do. Jaffna, G. W. Woodhouse	24,937
Attorney-Gen., L. H. Elphinstone, K.C.	£1,800
Solicitor-Gen., M. T. Akbar	1,550
Registrar-General, A. W. Seymour	1,550
Director of Education, L. Macrae	1,550
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Dr. J. F. E. Bridger	1,650
Insp. Genl., Police, H. L. Dowbiggin	1,550
Do., Prisons, A. F. G. Walker, M.C.	1,200
Genl. Manager Railways, T. E. Dutton	1,700
Conservator of Forests, J. D. Sargent	1,550
Director of Irrigation, R. F. Morris	1,500
Excise Commissioner, T. W. Roberts	1,550
Director of Agriculture, F. A. Stockdale, C.B.E.	1,550
Settlement Officer, F. Bartlett	1,300
Chairman, Colombo Port Commn., W. T. Southern	1,550
Controller, Indian Immigrant Labour, W. E. Wait	1,550
Director of Statistics, L. J. B. Turner	1,250

The MALDIVÉ ARCHIPELAGO lies to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator. Malé, the seat of government, is about 400 miles distant from Ceylon, to which the islands have always been nominally tributary. The Sultan acknowledges his allegiance by sending an annual embassy to Colombo. The natives are Muhammadans. The islands are unhealthy, and the main exports are dried fish, cowrie shells, coconut coir, and tortoiseshell.

Colombo, distant from London 5,868 miles; transit, 19 days.

CYPRUS

is an island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. $34^{\circ} 33'$ and $35^{\circ} 41'$, and E. long. $32^{\circ} 20'$ and $34^{\circ} 35'$. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor; and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad; from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,584 square miles. The population at the census of 1921 was 310,715, of whom about 20 per cent. were Muhammadans, and the remainder mostly members of the autocephalous Church of Cyprus, which is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church. The principal productions are grain of various kinds, sesame, linseed, flax, wine and spirits, silk, olives, locust-beans (carobs), cotton, wool, hides, grapes, oranges, pomegranates, asbestos, aniseed, sponges, sumac leaves, terra umbra, gypsum, salt, pyrites, and chrome. In 1924 the wine export was 1,732,476 gals., and that of spirits 11,001 gals., the bulk of the wine and spirits going to Egypt and Syria. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, and the British troops suffered when first stationed in the island. Excellent summer quarters were,

however, found in the hills; and, owing to the enforcement of various sanitary measures, the death-rate of the whole island is nearly as low as that of any European country.

Cyprus was formally annexed to the British Empire in 1914. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The government is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of 24 members, 9 being official and 15 elected. The island is divided into three electoral districts each returning one Muhammadan member, and 12 electoral districts each returning one non-Muhammadan member.

For administrative and legal purposes it is divided into six districts. In each district the executive government is represented by a commissioner; and each has a Court of Law presided over by an English judge, who is assisted by two native judges, one being a Christian and the other a Muhammadan. There is also a Supreme Court for the whole island, consisting of two English judges.

The capital is Nicosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 18,579 in 1921; the other principal towns are Larnaca (population 9,768), Limassol (13,291), Famagusta (6,890), Kyrenia (1,913), Paphos (4,119), and Morphou (4,250).

Important works at Famagusta have rendered the inner harbour accessible to steamers, and a narrow-gauge railway connecting the harbour with the capital (36 miles) was opened in 1905, and was extended to Morphou, 25 miles, in 1907, and to Evrykhou, 15 miles, in 1915. There is a regular service of steamers from Egypt, from France, and from Italy (*via* Trieste).

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	£567,390	£593,317
Expenditure	582,700	535,870
Total imports	1,072,485	1,243,356
Total exports	893,733	1,271,339
Exports from U.K.	314,178	315,831
Exports to U.K.	212,504	301,504

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Malcolm Stevenson, K.C.M.G. (1920)	£3,600
A.D.C. and Private Sec., Maj. W. H. Flinn, O.B.E.	150
Colonial Sec., R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G.	1,400
Chief Assistant Sec., J. M. Ellis	£600 to 750
Commissioners, E. E. McDonald; C. H. Hart-Davis, £800 to £950; Capt. A. M. Fleury, £800 to £900; B. J. Surridge; R. P. L. Browne; H. B. Popham, M.B.E.	£600 to 800

Treasurer, E. du Boulay	1,000
Chief Collector of Customs, G. F. Wilson	£600 to 800
Registrar-General, B. T. Watts	£800 to 1,000
Auditor, J. A. Cremer	£800 to 950
Chief Justice, Sir Sydney C.K.F. Nettleton	1,500
Puisne Judge, H. C. W. Grimshaw	1,000
Presidents of District Courts, B. Dickinson; C. C. Gerahty, £720 to £900; Maj. J. A. Lucie-Smith, O.B.E.; Charles E. L. Cox; R. S. de Vere	£600 to 750
Attorney-General, J. C. Howard	1,200
Chief Commnd. Police, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gallagher, D.S.O.	£750 to 900
Chief Med. Officer, Dr. E. S. Corsellis	£750 to 900
Chief Inspector of Schools, Rev. Canon F. D. Newham	£550 to 650

Island Postmaster, L. J. E. Dench £600 to £720
Director of Agriculture, C. Noble, M.B.E.

Princ. Forest Officer, A. H. Unwin, D.O.C.
£600 to 720
£750 to 900

Genl. Manager, Railway, Walter M.
Smithers £700 to 800
Director Public Works, A. A. P. D. Stone 950
Distance, 3,030 miles; mail transit, 7 to 14 days.

DOMINICA. See LEEWARD ISLANDS.

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE. See KENYA.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15'–53° S. lat. and 57° 40'–62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 4,618 sq. miles, and a population in 1921 of 2,004. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently handed over to Spain, but the latter country recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonised, being the most southerly organised colony of the British Empire. On Dec. 8, 1914, a British squadron under Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee defeated a German squadron (von Spee) off the Falkland Islands. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy, and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved suitable for sheep, 670,000 being carried; the output of wool is about five million lb. annually. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring industries. The chief exports are whale-oil and guano, wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Port Stanley, at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

The government of the Falkland Islands is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 4 members, and a Legislative Council, the members of both being appointed by the Crown.

Public revenue	1923. £190,337
Expenditure	45,304
Total imports	424,712
Total exports	3,086,819
Imports from U.K.	291,282
Exports to U.K.	629,946

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His
Excellency Sir John Middleton, K.B.E.,
C.M.G. (and fees) £1,800

Colonial Secretary, &c., Lt.-Col. Hon. A.
E. Beattie, C.B.E., M.C. 800

Colonial Treasurer, &c., Hon. W. A.
Thompson 600

Chief Justice, The Governor.

CHIEF TOWN, Port Stanley. Population (1921),
897.

Dependencies of the Falkland Islands.

The total area of land and sea included in the dependencies of the Falklands is over 3,000,000 square miles. *South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, is the only part of the dependencies which is permanently habitable, there being a Resident Magistrate and other officials, and a permanent population (engaged in the whaling industry) at Grytviken Harbour. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains a harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year, with a land station which arrives and departs with the whaling fleet. The *South Orkneys* also have a seasonal land station, and the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connexion with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands*, and a part of the *Antarctic*, or South Polar, continent known as *Graham's Land*, are even more inhospitable than those already named, being nearly covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1922 amounted to £142,102, and the local expenditure was no more than £12,930, the surplus (after meeting administrative expenses at Port Stanley) being devoted to local research and development. The trade is considerable, the exports being valued at £2,504,944, and the imports at £389,263 in 1922. The whaling industry carried out from these dependencies is greater than that of the rest of the world combined. Thirteen companies (2 British, 11 Norwegian) caught 6,955 whales in the 1921–2 season, the landed value of the oil being £2,244,390.

Port Stanley is distant about 8,130 miles; transit, 25 days from Liverpool. Telegrams by cable and wireless telegraphy *via* Monte Video.

FIJI.

This is a group of 200 to 250 islands (of which some are, however, mere uninhabited islets and rocks) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, which extend 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'–21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. The gross area of the group is about 7,083 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) and Vanua Levu (Great Land). The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans; the average temperature in the shade in the cool season is 72°, rising to 84° in the hot season, extremes lying between 60° and 94°. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, pea-nuts, yams, and dalo (taro), coco-nut, sugar-cane, rice, maize, and cotton. The principal exports are sugar, copra, bananas, trocas shell, molasses, rubber, maize, hides and pelts, and bêche-de-mer. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the

Governor is president) containing 12 nominated members (one specially representing Indian interests), 7 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The population (1921 Census) was 157,266 (84,475 native Fijians, 60,634 Indians, 3,878 Europeans, and some Polynesians and others).

	1923.	1924.
Public income	£479,982	£488,907
Public expenditure.....	429,665	451,257
Public debt	358,000	358,000
Total imports	989,060	1,066,594
Total exports	1,553,239	1,498,934
Imports from U.K.	279,971	269,231
Exports to U.K.	58,159	21,239

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1921), 12,982.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G. (1925), (and £1,200 as High Comm. of W. Pacific and £150 as Consul-General)	£3,000
Private Sec., Mrs. I. Lucchinelli.....	300
A.D.C., Capt. G. G. Symons, M.C.	300
Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Karney Young (and £350 as Chief Jud. Commr., W. P.) ..	1,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Thomas Edward Fell, C.M.G.	1,000
Principal Asst. Do., Hon. D. R. Stewart	700
Attorney-Gen., Hon. K. J. Muir Mackenzie	900
Chief Medical Officer, Hon. A. A. Mountague, M.B.	950
Commissioner for Lands, Hon. C. A. Holmes	600
Colonial Treasurer, Hon. H. H. Rushton	1,000
Commissioner of Works, Hon. W. Wise (actg.)	1,000
Registrar of Supreme Court, Curator of Intestates Estates, and Public Trustee, Hon. J. S. Neill	575
Inspector-General of Constabulary and Sheriff, Col. G. J. L. Golding	600
Auditor, R. H. Carter (and £100 as Auditor, Western Pacific)	600
Colonial Postmaster, J. McDonald	600
Chief Police Magistrate and Registrar-General, R. C. D. G. Higginson	575
Comptroller of Customs, Hon. E. J. March	550
Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, via Vancouver, about 30 days; and via Sydney, about 50 days.	

GAMBIA.

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth, being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the Treaty of Versailles, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCurthy Island, and various other islands

and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 sq. miles. The population of the Island of St. Mary, at the Census of April 24, 1921, was 9,227, and that of the Protectorate 201,303. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, viz., from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is less unhealthy. The chief export is ground nuts, which form seventy per cent. of the total exports. They were sent chiefly to Marseilles, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil, but, since the outbreak of war, the export trade has been mainly with the U.K. Beeswax, palm kernels, hides, and calabashes are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kous* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are cotton goods, kola nuts, rice, soap, spirits, hardware, sugar, wine, and tobacco. A Company of the W.A.F.F. (4 officers and 120 non-commissioned officers and men) is stationed in the Colony, and there is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering 142 men), which performs both civil and military duties. There are Government wireless stations at Georgetown (MacCarthy Island) and at Bathurst. The Government, which is that of a Crown Colony, is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 3 official members (besides the Governor), and by a Legislative Council of 5 official members and 3 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	£229,688	£208,613
Public expenditure	211,317	203,635
Public debt	nil	nil
Total imports.....	813,898	672,018
Total exports	899,509	1,002,230
Imports from U.K.	444,329	280,509
Exports to U.K.	440,368	484,347

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, 1924, 1,100,729.

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst. Population (1921), 9,227.

Governor, His Excellency Capt. Cecil Hamilton Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O. ...	£2,500
A.D.C., Capt. P. Jeffs, M.C., R.A.	500
Colonial Secretary, C. R. M. Workman ...	1,000
Judge of Supreme Court, J. Attkin	1,000
Receiver-General, H. Densham Smith ...	960
Legal Adviser, C. M. Barton	£630 to 800
Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools, I. J. T. Turbett	£63 to 800
Senior Med. Officer, J. M. W. Pollard	£1,000 to 1,150

Commissioner of Police, &c., C. Greig	£720 to 920
Travelling Commissioners, E. Hopkinson, C.M.G., D.S.O. £960; Capt. E. B. Leese, £920; Maj. R. W. Macklin, M.C.; Lt.-Col. G. E. Wannell, D.S.O. (and one vacancy)	£600 to 960
Director, Public Works, H. A. Tyler-Smith	960
Director, Agriculture, A. J. Brooks	£600 to 920
Director of Posts, J. L. Fenton	£600 to 720

Transit from London, 14 days.

GIBRALTAR.

a rocky promontory, 2¾ miles in length and ¾ of a mile in breadth, and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. Gibraltar was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force,

under Sir George Rooke, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British. Of the many attempts to retake it, the most celebrated was the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1924 5,143 vessels entered, with a total tonnage of 7,242,548. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues; the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, and beer. There is an enclosed harbour with an area of about 400 acres, three graving docks, and docking accommodation for the largest battleships in the British Navy. The estimated civilian population (1924) was 17,324.

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and is aided in the administration by an Executive Council of 7 members; there is no Legislative Council.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	£150,283	£166,115
Expenditure	167,088	160,362

Governor and Command-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir C. C. Monro, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G. (with £500 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds)..... £5,500
A.M.S., Maj. J. E. Laurie, D.S.O.
A.D.C., Lt. G. H. MacCarthy, R.A.

G.S.O., Maj. A. S. Archdale, D.S.O., R.A.
In charge of Administration, Col. C. W. Scott, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Commanding Royal Artillery, Col. B. J. M. Luck, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Chief Engr., Col. E. P. T. Hawksley, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Officer Commanding R.A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. J. D. Buller, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Deputy Director Medical Services, Col. E. T. Lukson, V.C., D.S.O.

Dep. Asst. Dir. of Hygiene, Lt.-Col. W. C. Smales, D.S.O., R.A.M.C.

A.D.O.S., Lt.-Col. T. B. A. Leahy, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.O.C.

Command Paymtr., Col. W. S. Mackenzie, O.B.E.

Rear-Admiral in Charge, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt., Gibraltar Dockyard, Rear-Adm. R. G. A. W. Stapleton-Cotton, C.B.E., M.V.O.

Colonial Secretary, Hon. C. W. J. Orr, C.M.G. £1,465

Chief Asst. Sec., E. P. Griffin, I.S.O., M.B.E. 630

Treasurer and Collector, Hon. W. A. Bowring 975

Captain of the Port, Comm. H. Biron, R.D., R.N.R. 780

Police Magistrate, S. O. Rowan-Hamilton £730 to 880

Director of Public Works, J. R. Crook, O.B.E., M.I.C.E. (and £120) £730 to 880

Chief of Police, J. Cochran 730

Postmaster-General, G. E. Jones £580 to 730

Surgeon, Colonial Hospital, J. Lochhead, O.B.E., M.D. £730

Chief Justice, Sir Daniel T. Tudor, K.C. 1,350

Attorney-Gen., Capt. Hon. M. H. Anderson, C.B.E., K.C., R.N. 1,170

Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe £580 to 730

Auditor, J. B. Hewlett 684 to 732

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days.

GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast comprises a portion of the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from about 3° 7' W. to 1° 14' E. of Greenwich. It is divided into three parts:—Gold Coast Colony, 23,490 sq. miles; Ashanti, 24,560 sq. miles; and the Northern Territories, 30,600 sq. miles—a total area of 78,650 sq. miles. It extends along the coast line about 334 miles and inland to an average distance of 440 miles, or to the 11° of N. latitude. It is bounded on the west and north by the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and French Soudan, and on the east by Togoland. The population (Census of 1921) was: Gold Coast Colony, 1,171,913; Ashanti, 406,193; Northern Territories, 530,355; total, 2,108,461, excluding 2,033 Europeans. The natives are almost all Pagans, but there are 60,000 Muhammadans, and the number of Christians is steadily increasing.

The trade is principally with the United Kingdom. Gold is found in considerable quantities, and diamonds were discovered in 1919; there are also large deposits of high-grade manganese. The principal product is cocoa, more than half the world's supply being produced in the Colony; rice and sisal hemp plantations have been started and steps have been taken to improve the coco-nut industry. The principal exports in 1924 were: cocoa, £7,249,878; gold and gold dust, £875,008; kola nuts, £401,308; lumber, £257,169; and mannae, £526,400. The chief imports are textiles, building materials, cotton goods, provisions, kerosine, and hardware. The climate, generally, is hot and moist, but is becoming annually less unhealthy by the aid of medical science and sanitation. The Government assists the missionaries in educational matters, and has established schools of its own, and a University College at Achimota, 6 miles from Accra, is being built. Great efforts are being made to improve the sanitary condition of the coast towns. The principal towns are lighted and policed. The total tonnage of shipping entered and cleared in 1924 was 3,671,964 (British, 2,189,097). 2,600 miles of telegraphs have been established in the Colony, of which 290 miles are in Ashanti and 203 miles in the Northern Territories. There is a wireless telegraph station at Accra. A Government railway runs from Sekondi through Tarkwa, the centre of the gold-mining industry, to Kumasi (268 miles). Another line runs from Accra to Kumasi (192 miles).

The seat of government is Accra (population 38,049). The other principal towns are: Cape Coast (14,921), Ada (1,620), Eluina (5,262), Sekondi (9,500), Tarkwa (2,671), Keta (9,839), Axim (3,781), Kumasi (20,268), Saltpond (6,342), and Winneba (6,980). The government of the Colony is administered by a Governor, aided by a nominated Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council of 12 official and 9 unofficial members, for the Colony, excluding Ashanti and the Northern Territories.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Total revenue.....	£3,742,834	£3,971,187
Expenditure	4,105,938	4,632,633
Public Debt (Mch. 31. 1924)	7,279,118	7,279,118
Total imports.....	£8,448,862	£8,315,254
Total exports	8,959,213	9,914,937
Imports from U.K.	5,847,795	5,406,983
Exports to U.K.	3,058,616	2,881,026

* Inclusive of expenditure on Loan Works from Revenue balances.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Frederick Gordon Guggisberg, K.O.M.G., D.S.O.</i>	
(1912).....(and allowance, £1,500)	£4,500
<i>A.-D.-C., (vacant)</i>	500
<i>Private Sec., Comdr. R. Hemans, R.N.</i>	500
<i>Colonial Secretary, Sir J. C. Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.D.</i>	
	1,200
<i>Chief Assist. Sec., A. A. C. Finlay, I.S.O.</i> ...	1,200
<i>Chief Justice, Sir P. C. Smyly</i>	2,000
<i>Puisne Judges, W. P. Michelin; A. B. Howes; R. E. Hall; E. Gardiner Smith; S. S. Sawrey-Cookson; C. Carnegie Brown</i>.....each	
	1,400
<i>Chief Registrar, J. F. St. A. Fawcett</i>	960
<i>Attorney-General, R. W. H. Wilkinson</i>	1,500
<i>Solicitor-General, A. C. V. Prior, LL.B.</i>	1,100
<i>Treasurer, C. W. Leese</i>	1,350
<i>Deputy Treasurer, R. E. Burns</i>	1,050
<i>Auditor, W. Bowerley</i>	1,100
<i>Deputy do., L. G. Corney</i>	960
<i>Comdg. G.C. Regt., Lt.-Col. I. H. Macdonell, D.S.O.</i>	1,200
<i>Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, M. E. O'Dea</i>	
	1,600
<i>Director of Works, E. H. D. Nicolls, O.B.E.</i> ...	1,500
<i>Deputy do., J. D. Sharman</i>	1,200
<i>Genl. Manager, Railways, E. W. Cozens-Hardy</i>	
	1,500
<i>Deputy do., R. H. Dawson</i>	1,200
<i>Comptroller of Customs, J. McIntosh Reid</i>	1,200
<i>Deputy do., R. Sharpe</i>	1,050
<i>Commissioners of Provinces, F. W. F. Jackson, J. L. Atterbury, H. E. G. Bartlett</i>.....each	
	1,200
<i>Secretary for Mines, W. F. Holmes</i>	1,200
<i>Secretary for Native Affairs C. W. Welman</i> ...	1,350
<i>Insp.-Genl. of Prisons, Capt. C. E. Cookson</i>	
	960
<i>Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling</i>	1,200
<i>Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace</i>	1,000
<i>Engin.-in-Chief, Telegraphs, D. B. Evans</i> ...	1,000
<i>Surveyor-General, Lt.-Col. R. H. Rowe, D.S.O.</i>	1,200
<i>Inspector-Gen. of Police, Lt.-Col. H. W. M. Bamford, O.B.E., M.C.</i>	1,200
<i>Director of Education, D. J. Oman, O.B.E.</i> ...	1,200
<i>Conservator of Forests, L. A. King-Church</i> ...	1,200
<i>Director of Agriculture, C. H. Knowles</i> ...	1,200
<i>Director of Geological Survey, A. E. Kitson, C.M.G., C.B.E.</i>	1,200

ASHANTI.

Ashanti was placed under British protection on Aug. 7, 1866, and a British Resident was appointed to Kumasi. Under Orders in Council of Sept. 26, 1901, the country was definitely annexed by Great Britain, the Governor of the Gold Coast being appointed Governor of Ashanti, though the laws and Ordinances of the Gold Coast do not apply to the annexed territory. It is divided into two provinces under Provincial Commissioners—the Eastern Province, headquarters Kumasi, and the Western Province, headquarters Sunyani. The population (census 1921) was 406,193. Kumasi, the chief town, has about 20,000 inhabitants. There are Government schools at Kumasi, Sunyani and Juaso, and a number of mission schools. Agriculture is extending, cocoa and rubber plantations are being formed. In the western parts of the Gold Coast Colony, and especially of Ashanti, are rich forests with excellent timber trees (mahogany, cedar, &c.),

trees yielding fruits, rich in oil, rubber-bearing plants, and species yielding gum copal. The country is well watered, and with proper restraints on wasteful native farming and on over-exploitation, would contain inexhaustible supplies of valuable forest products. On the eastern side the forests are sparser, though timber and oil trees are common and game plentiful; the products there are chiefly maize, kokoyams, bananas, ground-nuts, and cocoa, the plantations of which are rapidly extending.

<i>Chief Commissioner, John Maxwell, C.M.G.</i> ...	£1,600
<i>Provincial Commissioners, H. J. Hobbs; J. A. Ballantine</i>.....each	1,200
<i>Circuit Judge (Ashanti and Northern Territories), C. Carnegie Brown</i>	1,200

NORTHERN TERRITORIES.

In 1901 the Northern Territories lying to the north of the parallel of 8° N lat., bounded on the west and north by the French possessions and on the east by Togoland, were placed under British protection. They are administered, under the Governor, by a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at Tamale. The country is divided into two provinces under Commissioners; the Southern Province, with headquarters at Tamale, and the Northern Province, with headquarters at Navaro. By the census taken in 1921 the population was about 530,360. The Mohammedans have substantial mosques; there is a Roman Catholic mission. Government schools have been established at Tamale, Gambaga, Lorha, and Wa. Good permanent roads are being made. The Northern Territories are capable of producing various agricultural crops (cereals, shea-butter, ground-nuts, indigo, tobacco), and are said to contain wide auriferous areas.

<i>Chief Commissioner, Maj. A. H. C. Walker-Leigh</i>	£1,600
<i>Provincial Commissioners, L. Castellain; H. C. Branch</i>.....each	1,200
<i>Commandant of Constabulary, Capt. J. Massie</i>	960

Accra is distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit, 14 to 30 days.

HONG KONG.

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10'–22° 34' N. lat. and 113° 52'–114° 30' E. long., and of a portion of the mainland.

Hong Kong is an island about 10 miles long and from 2 to 6½ miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; it lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyeemoo) not more than a quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the Treaty of Nankin in 1842; British Kowloon was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the New Territories, being a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with a population (1921) of 662,200 (1925, est. 874,420). The non-Chinese residents, excluding naval and military, numbered about 15,200 (1925, est. 16,500).

The capital of the colony is Victoria, which lies along the northern shore of the island, facing

the mainland; and between the mainland and the city is the harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some 10 square miles. With the exception of liquor and tobacco the port is free, and is fortified. It possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels for the purposes of repair. There is a considerable ship repairing and construction industry. Shipping entered, (1923) 26,701,120 tons; (1924) 23,365,538 tons. A railway, of which 23 miles belong to the Government, runs from Kowloon to Canton; the length north of the Sham Chun River (which is the boundary of the British territory) is controlled by the Chinese Government. A light railway runs through the fertile valleys of the north-east portion of the New Territories from Fanling to Sha-Tau-kok, a distance of 7 miles. Good roads connect the principal districts with the railway.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is about 1,820 feet high. The Peak District is a favourite place of residence, and is reserved for Europeans. The New Territories contain peaks from 1,800 to 3,000 feet. The hot season lasts from May to October. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The average daily maximum temperature ranges from 87° in July to 63° in February, and the average daily minimum temperature from 78° in July to 55° in February. The average annual rainfall is 84 in., of which no less than 75 per cent. falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Hong Kong is the centre of a vast trade in many kinds of produce, chiefly camphor, coal, cottons, flour, gunnies, hides, iron and steel goods, leather, matches, oils, rice, silks, sugar, tea and tin.

Much encouragement is given by the Government to education in the colony. In 1924 there were 1,079 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 58,930 pupils. The University (opened in 1912) includes faculties of medicine, engineering, and arts.

Hong Kong is a Crown colony, and its government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, together with a Legislative Council of 14 members, including himself, a representative from the Chamber of Commerce, and a representative of the Justices of the Peace. There is also a Sanitary Board, partly elected, which controls certain sanitary measures.

CAPITAL, Victoria; population (1925), 465,000.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	\$24,783,763	\$24,209,640
Public expenditure	21,571,905	26,726,428
Public debt, Jan. 1	£1,485,732	£1,485,732
Do., do.	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Imports from U.K.	\$6,974,513	\$9,451,151
Exports to U.K.	797,778	745,200

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Cecil Clementi, C.M.G.	£6,000
A.D.C., Capt. R. A. R. Neville, R.M.L.I.	300
Private Sec., T. G. Gaisford St. Lawrence, M.C.	300
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Sir Claud Severn, K.B.E., C.M.G., LL.D.	2,000
Asst. do. and Clerk of Councils, A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E.	1,250
Treasurer, &c., Hon. C. McI. Messer, O.B.E.	1,500

Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.	£1,800
Director of Public Works, Hon. H. T. Creasy	1,300
Sec. for Chinese Affairs, Hon. E. R. Hallifax, C.M.G., C.B.E.	1,500
Chief Justice, His Hon. Sir Henry Cowper Gollan, C.B.E., K.C.	2,400
Puisne Judge, His Hon. H. H. J. Gompertz	1,600
Captain Superintendent of Police, E. D. C. Wolfe	1,500
1st Police Magistrate, J. R. Wood	1,400
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Joseph Bartlett Addison, M.B.E.	1,200
Director of Education, A. N. Orme (acting)	1,500
Crown Solicitor, H. K. Holmes	1,025
Harbour-Master, &c., Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hole, R.N.	1,150
Postmaster-General, M. J. Breen	950
Supt., Imports and Exports, J. D. Lloyd	1,100
Director, Royal Observatory, T. F. Claxton, F.R.A.S.	900

Military Forces in China.

G.O.C. the Forces, Maj.-Gen. C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G.	
A.D.C.'s, Lt. D. A. Searle; Lt. R. Q. F. Johnston.	
G.S.O., Maj. L. Chenevix Trench, C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.; Maj. V. R. Burkhardt, D.S.O., R.A.	
Commanding R.A., Chief Engineer, Col. C. Russell-Brown, D.S.O.	
Senior M.O., Lt.-Col. FitzG. G. Fitzgerald, D.S.O.	
Hong Kong, 9,834 miles, <i>via</i> Suez Canal; transit, 29 days, or <i>via</i> Siberia, 18 to 23 days.	

JAMAICA.*

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 42'—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 23' W. long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,207 square miles, and a population, in April, 1921, of 858,118 (males, 401,973; females, 456,145); whites, 14,476; coloured, 157,223; blacks, 660,420; East Indians, 18,620; Chinese, 3,696; not specified, 3,693.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the *Treaty of Madrid*.

From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Peak of the Blue Mountains, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,388 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none are navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 210 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many

* The Government publishes annually a *Handbook of Jamaica*, full of information respecting the history and personnel of the island.

villages; the number of accounts open in the Govt. savings banks was 62,913 (1924). Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world; and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas and oranges, with the U.S.A. and U.K. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from four to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and there are some rare cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members; the Legislative Council consists of the Governor, the Senior Military Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Director of Public Works, and the Collector-General (all *ex officio*), of 10 Nominated Members, and of 14 elected by the people, being one for each parish of the island. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal city is Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (Census, 1921) 62,707; the next in importance are Spanish Town, pop. 8,694; Montego Bay, 6,580; and Port Antonio, 6,272. Chief exports (1924): sugar, £497,723; fruit and nuts, £1,432,476; coffee, £225,449; cocoa, £82,022.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Public general revenue ...	£2,061,202	£1,922,963
Expenditure from income.	2,074,271	2,022,746
Public debt	4,582,207	4,443,194
	1923.	1924.
Total imports.....	£5,555,959	£5,085,350
Total exports	4,288,494	3,145,610

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief,
His Excellency Sir Reginald Edward
Stubbs, K.C.M.G. (1925)
(duty allowance £500) £5,000

A.D.C. and Private Secretary,	
Comd'g. Troops, Col.-Comdt. Hon. A.	
Mudge, C.B., C.M.G.	
Colonial Secretary, Hon. A. S. Jelf	1,500
Assist. Colonial Secretary, C. W.	
Dooley	£800 to 1,000
Auditor-Gen., Hon. C. G. H. Davis	£800 to 1,000
Director Public Works, Maj. Hon. H.	
Simms, M.V.O.	£1,200 to 1,350
Superintending Medical Officer, Langley	
Hunt, C.M.G.	£1,000 to 1,200
Collector-General, Hon. R. Nosworthy	1,000
Collector of Customs and Shipping Master,	
Kingston, B. de S. Bell	650
Director of Agriculture, H. H. Cousins,	
M.A.	£800 to 1,000
Inspector-General of Police, Lt.-Col. M. D.	
Harrel, O.B.E.	800
Director of Prisons, B. Toole	£550 to 650
Director of Railways, J. Powter...£1,200 to 1,350	
Director of Education, P. J. O'L. Brad-	
bury, M.A.	£700 to 800
Treasurer, W. M. Fraser (acting)	900
Postmaster, R. H. Fletcher	£700 to 800
Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, His	
Hon. F. C. A. Barrett-Lennard	2,000
Prisne Judges, Hons. A. de Freitas,	
O.B.E., H. I. C. Brown, K.C., Hector	
Josephs, K.C. (acting)	1,200
Judge of Kingston Court, J. St. J. Yates	
(acting)	900

Registrar Supreme Court, L. I. De Mon-	
tagnac	£700
Attorney-General, Hon. F. C. Wells	
Durrant, M.A., K.C.	1,500
Crown Solicitor, G. Harvey Clark (acting)	1,000
Administrator-Gen. and Trustee in Bank-	
ruptcy, John M. Nethersole ...(and fees)	500
Registrar-General and Deputy Keeper of	
Records, A. R. Suares	600
Registrar of Titles, C. E. Mellish	600
Government Printer, F. S. Passingham £500 to 600	
Protector of Immigrants, F. N. Isaacs	350

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 14 days.

KENYA.

Kenya Colony and the Kenya Protectorate are situated in Eastern Equatorial Africa. The eastern boundary has been settled by agreement with Italy, to whom the Province of Jubaland (35,812 sq. miles) was ceded by treaty in 1925; and on the north by an agreement with Abyssinia in 1908. On the west the Colony adjoins Uganda, and on the south the mandated Tanganyika Territory. The population of the Colony at the census of 1921 was 2,539,133 (inclusive of Jubaland). The area is 209,248 square miles (exclusive of Jubaland).

A great portion of this vast region consists of pasture lands or barren wastes, but there are not lacking extensive districts of great natural fertility in the interior, as well as on the coast. The Colony is divided for administrative purposes into 7 provinces, which are subdivided into districts, and 7 extra-provincial districts.

The districts most suitable for settlement by Europeans are those of Kyambu, North Nyeri, Nakuru, Naivasha, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, and Trans-Nzoia. There is also a considerable region still undeveloped.

Kenya Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the river Tana.

Mombasa, which is connected with Europe by telegraph, possesses perhaps the finest harbour on the east coast of Africa (population about 39,727, of whom 822 are Europeans). There is also telegraphic communication along the coast between Mombasa and Lamu, and between Mombasa and Entebbe, the capital of the Uganda Protectorate. There are also extensions to Taveta, Fort Hall, West Kenia, Archers Post, Masai Province, Eldama Ravine, Kericho, Eldoret, Machakos, Kisii, and Mumias; also telegraph connexion between Mombasa and Tanga. Radio-telegraph stations exist at Mombasa and Kismayu. The Uganda Railway has its terminus at Mombasa, which is connected with the mainland by a railway bridge 1,732 feet in length. There are also about 40 miles (under Uganda Railway management) from Nairobi to the Fort Hall District, and about 90 miles from the main line at Uganda junction to the Magada Soda Lake. Nairobi, the capital of the Colony, and central station of the Uganda Railway, has a population of 23,660, of whom 3,298 are Europeans. There are also some 600 European farmers in the immediate neighbourhood of Nairobi.

There being no customs barrier between Kenya and Uganda, import and export statistics of the two territories are combined. The principal imports are piece goods, provisions, agricultural machinery and appliances, motor

and other vehicles, building and fencing material, rice, flour, and petroleum. The importation of arms and ammunition is prohibited. Even after the most stringent regulations and the introduction and local manufacture of spirits is also heavily checked. The principal exports are cotton, coffee, maize, fibres, oil-seeds, carbonate of soda, hides and skins. The trade imports for Kenya and Uganda were valued at £4,257,843 in 1923, and at £6,178,547 in 1924; the domestic exports of the two territories were £3,995,432 (1923) and £6,137,009 (1924). Imports from Gt. Britain (1924) £2,418,495; exports to Gt. Britain, £3,628,450.

	1923	1924
Revenue	£1,839,447	£2,111,564
Expenditure	2,137,633	1,861,510

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Sir Edward W. M. Grigg, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C. (1923), and Duty Allowance £2,500, and Allowance as High Commissioner for Transport £1,000	4,500
A.D.C., Capt. L. Holbeck, D.S.O., M.C.	300
Private Sec., Maj. E. A. T. Dutton	300
Colonial Secretary, Edward Brandis Denham, C.M.G.	1,800
Asst. do., G. A. S. Northcote	£800 to 1,000
Chief Native Commr., G. V. Maxwell	1,500
Senior Commrs., F. S. F. Trail; J. O. W. Hope, C.M.G.; A. J. Maclean, M.A.; E. W. Hemsted, O.B.E., £800 to £1,000; E. B. Horne; G. H. Osborne; C. M. Dobbs; E. C. Crewe-Read	800
Chief Justice, Sir Jacob William Barth, K.B.E.	2,000
Judges, G. H. Pickering; J. A. Sheridan; J. B. Stephens	1,200
Attorney-Gen., R. W. Lyall Grant	1,000
Registrar-Gen., Public Trustee, and Receiver, W. M. Keatinge	800
Commissioner of Customs (Kenya and Uganda), G. Walsh	1,000
Port Captain, H. W. Turner	700
Principal Medical Officer, J. L. Gilks	1,200
Commissioner of Police, R. G. B. Spicer, M.C.	1,000
Director of Public Works, H. L. Sikes	1,000
General Manager, Uganda Railway, C. L. N. Felling, C.M.G.	2,500
Director of Agriculture, A. Holm	1,400
Postmaster-General, T. Fitzgerald	1,000
Conservator of Forests, E. Battiscombe ..	1,000
Auditor, M. A. M. Van de Velde	1,000
Commissioner of Prisons, C. E. Spencer ..	750
Gaol Warden, A. T. A. Ritchie	600
Director of Education, J. R. Orr, O.B.E., B.A.	1,000
Chief Veterinary Officer, Lt.-Col. A. G. Doherty, M.C.	1,000

CAPITAL, Nairobi; transit, about 21 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority consist of the 5 presidencies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher and Nevis, with Anguilla; (3) Dominica; (4) Montserrat; and (5) the Virgin Islands, with Sombbrero, under Commissioners, all, except the latter, having their own local

Legislature. These 5 presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate, and there is also a General Legislative Council, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the local Legislatures on certain subjects. The population of the federal colony at the Census of 1921 was 122,242. The General Legislative Council consists of 10 *ex-officio* and 10 elective members, with the Governor as President.

Governor, His Excellency Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir Eustace Piennes, Bait., I.D. (1921)	£3,000
Private Sec. & Clerk to Governor, A. D. W. Skinner	318
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, His Honour Herbert Cecil Stronge	1,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Edward W. Baynes, O.B.E.	£750 to 900
First Puisne Judge, His Honour R. E. Noble	800
Second Puisne Judge, His Honour H. H. Trusted	700
Asst. Colonial Sec., E. D. A. Tibbits	£400 to 450
Attorney-Gen., Hon. M. V. Camacho, K.C.	700
Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Griffith	480
Postmaster, A. C. K. Tibbits	312
Crown Attor., St. Kitts, Hon. W. M. Wigley ..	250
..... Dominica (vacant), Hon. F. B. B. Shand (acting)	250
Auditor, P. J. A. Hamilton	500
Govt. Analytical Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, Hon. A. E. Collens, F.I.C.	£600 to 700

Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. E. Bell, O.B.E.	550
Inspector of Schools, L. Tucker, B.A.	£375 to 480

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£250,418	£267,596
Expenditure	258,616	276,022
Public debt	270,650	121,986
Imports	754,359	765,732
Exports	713,231	898,255

Transit, 13 to 16 days.

(x) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6' N. lat. and 61° 45' W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference. Its area is nearly 108 square miles, equal to 68,980 acres, of which nearly 17,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1921 was 29,767, including 12,542 males and 17,225 females. Settled by the English in 1632, and granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II., the island has always been more distinctively English. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is being planted, and the island also exports molasses, tamarinds, pine-apples, and arrowroot. In March, 1898, the Crown Colony system of government was instituted.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£76,435	£88,433
Expenditure	87,469	99,781
Public debt	135,300	73,239

Total imports	£246,089
Total exports	324,895

CAPITAL, St. John's, population (1921), 6,997.

President and Island Sec. (the Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands).

Treasurer, Hon. F. W. Griffith (see Leeward Islands).

Magistrates, R. H. K. Dyett, £100; S. L.

Athill £300

Supt. of Public Works, Capt. R. G. Wright-

Nooth, M.C. £450 to 500

Barbuda is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 42' W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 900. The island is flat and fertile in parts, producing cotton, corn, pepper, tobacco, and vegetables, and was formerly a possession of the Codrington family. Wild deer are plentiful and afford excellent sport, and there is good tarpon and other fishing. Magistrate, Capt. G. Downing, (climate quarters) £250.

Redonda, is a small island with a phosphate industry.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS

(WITH ANGUILLA).

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they had a population at the Census of 1921 of 38,214 and a total area of about 150 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 78° to 85°.

St. Kitts, the principal island of the Presidency, and the oldest colony in the West Indies, is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central cone, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). The capital, Basseterre, pop. (1922) 7,837, is a port of registry, and had 49 vessels of 797 tons in 1924.

Nevis (separated from St. Kitts by a strait some 3 miles wide) has an area of 50 square miles, with a population in 1922 of 11,569. Sugar-cane and cotton are grown. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. Chief town, Charlestown. Pop. (1922), 1,308.

Anguilla is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population (1922), 4,275. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Public revenue.....	£93,228	£88,095
Expenditure	92,695	95,510
Public debt	25,673	23,601
	1923.	1924.
Imports	£282,369	£297,180
Exports	359,797	251,576

Administrator, His Honour Lt.-Col. T.

R. St. Johnston, C.M.G. (and Entertain-

ment Allowance £150) £1,000

Clerk, and Clerk of Council, H. Boon..... 244

Treasurer, Collector of Customs and Regis-

trary of Shipping, Hon. G. C. Johnson

(and fees £180)..... 480

Magistrates: St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley (and

Crown Attorney), £680, D. H. Semper

£531; Nevis, Hon. P. H. Watkins, O.B.E.,

I.S.O., £245; Anguilla, J. Y. McFadyen,

M.D. 438

Supt. of Public Works, J. Landreth Smith

510

(3) DOMINICA.

the largest island of the colony, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20'—15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13'—61° 30' W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad, comprising an area of 291 sq. miles, or 186,240 acres, of which about 70,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The cultivation of sugar has been practically replaced by cocoa, limes, coco-nuts, and fruit. The population was estimated at 39,190 on Dec. 31, 1924; included in this total are 400 Caribs, of whom 100 are of pure blood. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, who sits as President, and 6 official and 6 non-official members nominated by the Governor. The principal towns are Roseau, on the south-west coast, population 7,283, and Portsmouth, population 1,171.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Public revenue.....	£51,803	£48,153
Expenditure	55,995	55,483
Public debt	24,111	22,057
	1923.	1924.
Imports	£150,955	£143,579
Exports	122,668	171,257

Administrator, His Honour Edward Carlyon Eliot (with £100 allowance) £1,000

Clerk, and Clerk of Council, R. B. Skinner 375

Treasurer, Hon. H. A. Bascom 420

Colonial Engineer, F. C. Clarkson 450

Crown Attorney and Registrar, 500

Magistrates, Hon. T. Cools-Lartigue, £500;

T. E. P. Baynes, £500; D. O. Riviere 400

Principal Medical Officer, Hon. H. A. A.

Nicholls, C.M.G. 600

(4) MONTserrat

is situated in 16° 41' N. lat. and 62° W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 12,120. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Englishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1784. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The chief exports during the year 1920 were cotton, cotton-seed oil, onions, limes and its products, sugar, papaine and animals of all kinds. The chief town is Plymouth, with a population (1921) of 1,709.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£23,683	£27,168
Expenditure	19,653	24,053
Public debt	11,100	14,100
Total imports	£49,443	£44,924
Total exports	68,023	59,325
<i>Commissioner and Treasurer, His Honour</i>		
Maj. H. W. Peebles, D.S.O., O.B.E.		£700
Senior Medical Officer, W. B. Coulter		424
Magistrate, L. R. Twose		300
Inspector of Works, R. C. Otway, O.B.E. . .		300

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS.

a group of islands belonging chiefly to Great Britain and the U.S.A., form a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666: the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 58 square miles, and the population in 1921 was 5,082. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar, cotton and coconuts are grown in increasing quantity, and a tobacco and cigar industry has been established; fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A copper mine has been worked at Virgin Gorda. The capital of the group is Road Town, on the south-east of Tortola; population (1921), 463.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£10,449	£7,872
Expenditure	7,987	9,110
Imports	36,876	36,963
Exports	13,581	13,210

Commissioner and Treasurer, His Hon.
Capt. O. L. Hancock, O.B.E. (and allow-
ance, &c.) £500 || *Medical Officer, Hon. D. A. Volume, M.D.* ... | 400 |

MALAYA.

The whole of the Malay Peninsula, from the southern boundary of Siam to the Strait of Singapore, is within the British sphere, the administrative groups being the *Straits Settlements*, the *Federated Malay States*, the *Non-Federated Malay States*, and the *Protected State of Johore*. The total estimated population of BRITISH MALAYA (1922) was 3,437,841 (as compared with 2,672,754 in 1911). Of the 1922 total, 2,110,606 were males and 1,327,235 females, the disparity being principally due to the large number of Chinese male immigrants. The total European population at the Census of 1921 was 14,954. The total trade of British Malaya was valued in 1924 at £77,780,846 for Imports (£10,605,612 from U.K.), and at £84,593,280 for Exports (£11,070,943 to U.K.).

(1) THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The Settlements forming what is known as the Colony of the Straits Settlements consist of the island of Singapore (with its dependencies), Penang (including Province Wellesley and the Dindings), Malacca, the Cocos or Keeling Islands, Christmas Island, and Labuan. These Settlements have an entire area of about 1,600 square miles, with an estimated population (1924) of 960,952.

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 10 members, and a Legislative Council of 13 official and 13 unofficial members, appointed by the Crown. Of the unofficial members 11 are nominated by the

Crown and 2 are selected by the Chambers of Commerce at Singapore and Penang. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by local ordinances. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and four puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal, from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes that of a Colonial Court of Admiralty. There are also in each Settlement district courts with limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and the usual police magistrates' and coroners' courts.

The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial.

There is railway communication from Singapore, across the Straits of Johore, to Bangkok.

The principal exports are Para rubber, tin, preserved pineapples, tapioca, gambier, copra, pepper, sago, coco-nut oil, tanned hides, raw hides, rattans, coffee, spices, gums and dye-stuffs (cutch, mangrove, bark, &c.). The rubber exports amounted to 204,811 tons in 1923, and 210,135 tons in 1924. The chief imports are dried fish, rice, milk, sugar, cigarettes and tobacco, coal, cotton piece-goods, machinery, ironware, opium, petroleum, sarongs, slendangs and kains.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	\$33,316,014	\$28,639,160
Public expenditure ...	26,717,777	26,706,315
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1924):—		
3½% S.S. Inscr. Stock		£6,913,352
5½% War Loan		\$65,373,900
5% Victory Loan		15,074,300
7% S.S. Loan		20,216,300
6% S.S. Inscr. Stock		£5,155,000
4½% "		4,200,000

	1923.	1924.
Imports	\$779,015,502	\$861,613,015
Exports	713,197,708	771,354,994
Imports from U.K.	£8,562,134	£9,400,659
Exports to U.K.	7,516,497	8,456,627

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, H. E.

Sir Laurence Nunns Guillemard, K.C.B.,

K.C.M.G. \$60,000 |

A.D.C., Capt. V. G. Olive.

G.O.C. Troops, Maj.-Gen. Sir Theodore

Fraser, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.

Colonial Secretary, E. S. Hose, C.M.G. 26,400 |

Resident Councillor, Penang, W. Peel 16,800 |

Do. Malacca, R. Scott 14,400 |

Attorney-General, M. H. Whitley 19,200 |

Financial Adviser and Treasurer, A. M.

Pountney, C.M.G., C.B.E. 19,200 |

Colonial Engineer, J. H. W. Park, O.B.E. 14,400 |

Chief Justice, Sir J. W. Murison 21,600 |

Senior Puisne Judge, P. J. Sproule 15,600 |

Puisne Judges, J. McCabe Reay; G. C.

Deane; (one vacancy) 15,000 |

Director of Education, R. O. Winstedt,

D. Litt. 14,400 |

Controller of Labour, E. W. F. Gilman ... 14,400 |

Registrar of Companies and Official

Assignee, E. E. Colman (acting) 14,400 |

Under Secretary, G. Hemmant 14,400 |

Postmaster-General, H. C. Sells 12,600 |

Auditor-Gen., W. A. White 12,600 |

Commissioner of Lands, J. Lornie 12,600 |

District Judges (Singapore), H. G. Sarwar;

P. F. David 12,600 |

District Judge and First Magistrate

(Penang), R. D. Acton 12,600 |

<i>Registrar Supreme Court, Singapore,</i>	
W. A. N. Davies.....	\$12,600
<i>Senior District Officer (Province Wellesley).</i>	
E. Pratt (acting).....	12,600
<i>Solicitor-General, R. Williamson (acting)</i>	12,600
<i>Secretary for Chinese Affairs, D. Beatty..</i>	14,400
<i>Deputy Treasurer, M. B. Shelley</i>	12,600
<i>Inspector-Gen. of Police, H. Fairbairn</i>	14,400
<i>Princ. Civil Med. Off., A. L. Hoops, M.D.....</i>	14,400
<i>Master Attendant, Capt. W. H. Cal-</i>	
<i>throp-Calthrop, O.B.E., A.M., R.N.</i>	12,600

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises, with the adjoining islets, an area of 217 square miles, and an estimated population (1924) of 469,071. It was first occupied in 1819, and formally ceded to the British Government by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The seat of government for all the settlements is the town of Singapore, situated on the south side of the island in lat. $1^{\circ} 16' N.$ and long. $103^{\circ} 53' E.$, with 350,355 inhabitants in 1921. The climate is fairly healthy for Europeans, except for the absence of any marked change of temperature throughout the year. The railway from Singapore to Bangkok was open for passenger traffic on July 7, 1918.

The number of merchant vessels entered and cleared in 1924, exclusive of native craft, was 12,989, with a tonnage of 21,925,943. The total for the whole colony was 19,704, with a tonnage of 32,617,101. The total native craft entered and cleared at all four ports, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Labuan, during the same year was 62,921 (tonnage, 2,281,925). The harbour, in the extent of its shipping, is one of the greatest ports in the world, being a port of call for vessels trading between Europe or India and the Far East, the North of Australia, and Netherlands Indies, and is strongly defended. The Tanjong Pagar docks and wharves were taken over by Government in 1905 at a cost (fixed by arbitration) of \$20,000,000. The King's Dock (opened in 1913) is the largest east of Suez, being 879 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 34 feet deep; its cost was \$3,500,000.

Singapore is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything except opium, tobacco, spirits, wines, beer, and petroleum consumed in the colony. The trade returns aggregate for 1924 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$1,203,650,432 (including the value of bullion and specie), the value of exported tin being \$75,168,004, and of Para rubber \$151,856,008.

Labuan is an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about 6 miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in $5^{\circ} 16' N.$ lat. and $115^{\circ} 15' E.$ long., and forms part of the Settlement of Singapore. Its area is about 28 square miles, and its estimated population is 5,746. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Brunei in 1846, being at that time uninhabited. The island has a fine harbour. The exports consist of coal, cloth, rice, sago, earthenware, brassware, &c. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage. There is a cable station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on the island. Imports (1924), \$3,343,904; exports, \$3,283,445.

Resident, J. Calder (actg.).

The Cocos-Keeling Islands are a group of about 20 small islands about 700 miles south-west of Sumatra, and form part of the Settlement of Singapore. The estimated population is 881, and the islands export about 800 tons of copra. There is a station of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company on Direction Island.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, 222 miles S. of Java, and 529 miles E. of the Cocos-Keeling Islands, has an area of about 56 square miles and an estimated population of 750. A District Officer is stationed on the island, which contains enormous phosphate deposits worked by the Christmas Island Phosphate Company. The amount exported in 1924 was 125,157 tons.

Penang is the northernmost of the Settlements. It includes Penang or Prince of Wales's Island (est. pop., 1924, 170,383), on the eastern side of which is Georgetown, the port and capital, and the strip of mainland opposite, known as Province Wellesley (est. pop., 1924, 131,241), and the Dindings. Penang Island, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay Peninsula, in lat. $5^{\circ} 18' N.$, long. $100^{\circ} 21' E.$, and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kedah. Area, 108 square miles. At the time it was founded, Penang was the only British settlement in further India; now it is the emporium for all the trade of the northern and more prosperous parts of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula. Its aggregate trade for 1924 (including inter-settlement trade) amounted to \$452,772,774; the export of tin from the port being \$95,178,822 in 1924.

Province Wellesley is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 288 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kedah in 1798, with some land S. of the Krian River acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory, containing rice, spices, tapioca, and rubber plantations.

The Dindings Territory (area 183 square miles, est. pop., 1924, 14,217) is at present little developed; but it contains what is considered the best natural port on the western side of the peninsula. The headquarters are at Lumut, where a District Officer is stationed, and steamers call regularly at Pangkor and Lumut. The territory comprises a group of islands (of which Pangkor is the largest); and a strip of the mainland on the west coast of the peninsula, cut out of the State of Perak, and measuring about 22 miles long by about 10 miles in width.

Malacca, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula, between Singapore and Penang, and about 120 miles to the N.W. of Singapore, comprises an area of about 720 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1640, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the British, and retained till 1818, when it was restored to the Dutch; it finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, March 17, 1824, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. The estimated population in 1924 was 170,294. Aggregate trade, 1924, \$52,217,417 (including Para rubber, \$25,113,559, exported).

SINGAPORE, the capital of the Straits Settlements, is distant from London 8,700 miles; transit, 22 days. Penang, 20 days; and Malacca, 23 days.

(2) THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

These States are situated on the mainland of the Malay Peninsula, and are closely connected with the Straits Settlements; they consist of the States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang, which have by treaty (1895) renewed their engagements with the British Government, and are administered under the advice of a Chief Secretary to Government, with Residents in each State, subject to the instructions of the High Commissioner, who is also Governor of the Straits Settlements. The total area of the Federation is 27,648 square miles, with a population in 1921 of 1,324,890. The principal towns are Kuala Lumpur (Sel.), pop. 80,424; Ipoh (Pk.), 36,860; Taiping (Pk.), 21,111; Kampar (Pk.), 12,325; Seremban (N.S.), 17,272; Klang (Sel.), 11,655; and Teluk Anson (Pk.), 10,850.

The first three States are on the west coast, and extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of the independent State of Johore. Pahang is on the east coast. All are governed by their native rulers under the above-mentioned control.

There are 1,072 miles of railway, practically all of which have been constructed from revenue. This mileage includes the Johore State Railway (120½ miles), which is leased from the Johore Government. The line is of metre gauge throughout, and extends from Singapore (in the South) to Padang Besar (on the Siamese frontier), where it is connected with the Siamese State Railways, affording direct communication with Bangkok. The journey between Singapore and Penang occupies 23 hours, and that between Prai (Penang) and Bangkok 34 hours (compared with a sea journey of 6 days). The railway runs direct between Singapore Island and the mainland, crossing the Straits of Johore by a causeway. At Gemas there is a branch from the main Singapore-Penang line running northwards through Negri Sembilan and Pahang as far as Chigar Perah. This line will eventually connect with another running South through Kelantan, now under construction. Through communication between F.M.S. and Kelantan via the Siamese State Railways is in operation. There are 2,504 miles of metalled road, 124 miles of unmetalled roads, and 1,924 miles of bridle-paths, while the principal rivers are navigable for small boats.

One of the regions contributing largely to the raw products of the British Empire is the Malay Peninsula, and the most productive portion of the peninsula is that embraced by the four Federated Malay States. The territory is greatly endowed by having tin and plantation rubber as its two richest products, but the figures given below show that it has other exports of great value.

With the growth of the rubber industry, there has been a tendency to neglect some of the older products of the country, such as indigo, coffee, sugar, and pepper; gold has always been found in small quantities, chiefly in Pahang, and the export in 1924 amounted to 12,848 oz.

The following table shows the relative importance of the exports from the Federated Malay States over a period of three years:—

	1923. tons.	1924. tons.
Rubber	101,31	93,597
Tin and tin ore	37,650	45,043
Copra	49,049	53,197
Rice and padi	6,580	11,403
Tapioca	2,062	4,599
Areca nuts	1,108	1,413
Gambier	292	280
Wolfram and scheelite	38	97

The climate is very uniform, and may be described as hot and moist. There is no well-marked dry season, and the rainfall in the low country is about 95 inches. The average maximum shade temperature is 91°, and the minimum 68°.

The States are policed by a mixed force of Indians and Malays, officered by Europeans.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	\$63,952,132	\$70,715,407
Public expenditure ...	52,825,572	54,161,234
Public debt	95,185,714	95,185,714
Total imports	89,088,237	97,436,302
Total exports	197,100,950	212,884,740
Imports from U.K. ...	£1,016,186	£1,260,088
Exports to U.K.	3,128,770	2,450,138

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (Singapore).

Chief Secretary to Government, Sir William George Maxwell, K.B.E., C.M.G. (Kuala Lumpur) *\$26,400

British Residents:

Perak, Lt.-Col. C. W. C. Parr, C.M.G., O.B.E. 17,400

Selangor, O. F. Stonor, C.M.G. 16,800

Negri Sembilan (vacant) 15,600

Pahang, H. W. Thomson 15,600

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir Lionel M. Woodward 19,200

Judicial Commissioners, P. A. Farrer-

Manby; E. C. Watson; J. McCabe

Reay; M. H. Whitley each 14,400

Secretary to High Commissioner, A. F.

Richards (acting) \$9,900 to 11,400

Under Secretary to Government, C. W.

H. Cochrane 14,400

Legal Adviser, W. S. Gibson 14,400

Director of Public Works, C. V. A. Espeut

General Manager Railways, (vacant) 24,000

Treasurer, C. S. Alexander (acting) 14,400

Commr. of Police, W. L. Conlay, C.B.E. 14,400

Director of Education, E. C. H. Wolff 14,400

Surveyor-General, A. Lowinger 14,400

Auditor-General, G. P. Bradney 14,400

Director, Posts and Tel., T. A. Melville

(acting) 12,600

Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. Cuhitt ... 14,400

Sen. Warden of Mines, G. E. Greig (acting)

Commr. Trade and Customs, C. N. Max-

well 14,400

Controller of Labour, E. W. F. Gilman ... 14,400

Asst. Surveyor-General, C. J. Perkins 12,000

Principal Medical Officer, R. Dowden 14,400

Secretary for Agriculture, A. S. Haynes

Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor \$9,000 to 10,800

Dir. of Museums, H. C. Robinson \$9,000 to 10,200

Supt. Printing Dept., J. E. Wallace \$6,000 to 9,600

Commissioner of Lands, C. W. Harrison 12,600

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, W. T.

Chapman 14,400

Kuala Lumpur is distant 8,500 miles from London; transit, 21 days (via Penang).

* All salaries are exclusive of allowances.

(3) THE NON-FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of Dec. 11, 1885, as amended by an agreement dated May 12, 1914, whereby the Sultan accepts, and acts upon, the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the rights of Suzerainty, protection, administration and control were transferred by Siam to Great Britain by the Anglo-Siamese Treaty of March 10, 1909.

In all these States the trade is almost entirely carried on with the Straits Settlements. Currency, weights and measures are the same. The religion is Muhammadism.

JOHORE, with an area of 7,678 square miles and a population (Census 1921) of 282,234, occupies the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula. Capital: Johore Bahru, population, 15,312. The rubber estates and tin mines are important.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	\$11,094,954	\$10,947,959
Expenditure	7,064,166	8,095,275
Public Debt	800,000	800,000
Imports	27,869,594	33,688,565
Exports	56,779,727	48,474,134

Sultan, H. H. Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.; born, 1873; succeeded his father, 1895.

General Adviser, H. Marriott, C.M.G.

Chief Minister, Dato Abdullah bin Jaafar.

Deputy State Secretary, Dato Ismail bin Bachok.

Judge, A. V. Brown.

KEDAH, between 5° 5' - 6° 35' N., lies on the west coast of the peninsula, and includes the Langkawi group of islands. The population in 1921 was 338,544, and the approximate area 3,800 sq. miles. Rice is the principal crop in North Kedah, while coco- and betel-nut and rubber are cultivated in South Kedah. The capital is Alor Star, 8 miles inland on the Kedah River, with a population of about 12,000. The powers of the Sultan have, owing to illness, been vested in a Regent, who is assisted by a Council. There are 40 British officials, employed in the Public Works, Survey, Police, and Medical departments.

	1923.
Revenue	\$5,081,138
Expenditure	5,311,741
Public Debt	1,500,000

Sultan, H. H. Sir Abdul Hamid Halimshah, K.C.M.G.

Regent, H. H. Tunku Ibrahim, C.M.G., C.V.O.

British Adviser, W. Peel.

PERLIS, the most northerly State, is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. The area is about 316 sq. miles, and the population is 40,090. The capital is Kangar, a few miles up the Perlis River. Rice is the principal crop.

	1924.	1925.
Revenue	\$453,452	\$470,616
Expenditure	441,156	441,825
Public Debt	300,000	250,000

Raja, H. H. Syed Alwi, C.B.E.

British Adviser, P. S. Williams (acting).

KELANTAN lies between 4° 45' - 6° 25' N. and 102° 30' - 102° 40' E. on the east coast of the peninsula, with a total length of about 120 miles and a breadth of 50 miles. The northern

portion is flat and fertile, producing rice, coco-nut and betel-nut and affording pasturage for large quantities of live-stock. Agriculture, fishing, and the production and weaving of silk are the principal industries. The southern and larger portion is mountainous and unproductive. The capital, Kota Bharu, 8 miles from the mouth of the Kelantan River, has a population of 10,833.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	\$1,396,855	\$1,422,113
Expenditure	1,271,887	1,442,032
Public Debt	3,441,345	3,679,297

Sultan, H. H. Ismail, K.C.M.G.

British Adviser, A. F. Worthington.

TRENGGANU, between 4° 30' - 5° 45' N. and 102° 15' - 103° 30' E., lies south of Kelantan on the east coast of the peninsula. Area, about 5,000 square miles. Population (1921), 153,092. Industries of agriculture (mainly rice), fishing and fish-curing, silk weaving, shipbuilding, and tin mining. The principal exports in 1924 were dried fish (\$943,140), tin ore (\$739,111), copra, Para rubber (\$1,009,806), wolfram ore and gambier cube. The capital, Trengganu, on the river of that name, contains 13,000 inhabitants.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	\$642,679	\$779,032
Expenditure	788,903	766,534
Public Debt	300,000	650,000

Sultan, H. H. Suleiman, K.C.M.G.

British Adviser, J. W. Simmons (acting).

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 91½ square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo, with an area of 24¼ square miles; COMINO—the site of the *Sultan's* disaster in 1889 and now a sanitary station—and several islets. The civil population of the whole group, on Dec. 31, 1922, was 218,510. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The lower orders are mainly Punic in race. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues. The upper classes are mostly descendants of those who sought the protection of the Order of St. John during the Middle Ages, from all parts of Southern Europe. They speak English and Italian. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognised by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in 58 A.D. In the Dark Ages it was taken by the Moors, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Sicily. For 440 years it followed the fortunes of that kingdom, but was in 1530 handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grand Master La Valette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops,

compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then ceded to Great Britain, the cession being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris of 1814.

The climate, although not tropical, is very hot in summer. The mean temperature for the summer months in 1921 (June, July, August and September) was 76°·9°. In winter the mean temperature was 55°·6°. The islands are highly cultivated. The chief products are corn, oranges, melons, grapes, forage, cummin seed, onions, and potatoes; figs and honey are plentiful. The principal occupation of the people is in connexion with shipping, about 8,000 females being occupied in making lace.

Citta Vecchia, the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its population has now dwindled to about 500, but its suburb, Rabato, had about 10,000 inhabitants in 1921-22. Citta Vecchia has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital of Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet.

Malta possesses a University and Lyceum; 101 elementary and infant schools, 2 secondary schools, and 40 night schools, maintained at a total cost to the Government of £56,405 in 1921-22; in addition there are garrison schools, a Dockyard school, and 59 private schools which receive no grants-in-aid from the Government.

Under the Constitution of 1921 the Legislature consists of a Senate and a Legislative Assembly. The Senate is composed of 17 members, 10 of whom are special members representing the Clergy, the Nobility, the Graduates, the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Union Council, the other 7 being elected by a special electorate. The Legislative Assembly consists of 32, returned by 8 electoral districts, each represented by 4 members. The method of voting is that of Proportional Representation under the system of the single transferable vote. The Governor is assisted by two Councils—an Executive Council consisting of such of the Ministers as he selects and a Nominated Council consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Adviser and three officers chosen from the Navy, Army and Air Force. The Governor may summon these two Councils to sit together as the Privy Council of Malta. When any legislative or administrative act is done which, in the Governor's opinion, affects a reserved matter, he may submit the consideration of it to a Joint Committee consisting of three members of the Nominated Council appointed by himself and three members of the Executive Council appointed by the Head of the Ministry.

In 1922 the Port of Valletta was entered by 1,626 vessels (tonnage, 2,746,220).

CAPITAL, Valletta. Population (1921), 22,392.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Public revenue.....	£728,287	£763,298
Expenditure.....	664,330	737,589
	1922.	1923.
Imports.....	£3,673,256	£3,841,793
Exports.....	750,883	1,136,744
Imports from U.K.....	1,233,611	1,294,722
Exports to U.K.....	69,596	53,548

MALTA COMMAND.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency General Sir Walter Norris Congreve, K.C.B., M.V.O., A.D.C. (1924).....	£5,000
A.D.C., Lt. A. Drew, R.A.....	401
Colonial A.D.C., Maj. V. C. Micallef, O.B.E., Royal Malta Artillery.....	300
In charge of Administration, Col. W. R. N. Madocks, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.....	1,004
G.S.O., Maj. R. F. B. Naylor, D.S.O., M.C. Commg. R.A., Col. C. R. Kelly, C.M.G., D.S.O.....	657
Chief Eng., Col. R. A. Gillam, C.M.G., D.S.O.....	1,095
Asst. Dir. S. and T., Col. J. L. Jesse, C.M.G., D.S.O.....	1,004
Deputy Director of Medical Services, Col. W. P. Gwynn, C.M.G.....	1,004
Asst. Dir. Ordn. Services, Col. C. A. Fisher, D.S.O.....	1,095
Command Paymaster, Lt.-Col. R. W. Macfie.....	1,004

THE MINISTRY (Sept. 23, 1924).

Head of Ministry and Minister for Treasury, Hon. Ugo Pasquale Mifsud, LL.D., M.L.A.....	£800
Public Health, Hon. Prof. C. Mifsud, M.D.....	700
Public Instruction, Hon. and Rev. E. Daudria, D.D., M.L.A.....	700
Industry and Commerce, Hon. Enrico Mizzi, LL.D., M.L.A.....	700
Public Works, Hon. Giovanni Adami, LL.D., M.L.A.....	700
Minister of Justice, Hon. Professor Carlo Mallia, LL.D., M.L.A.....	700
President of the Senate, Hon. M. Debono, C.B.E., LL.D.....	200
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. Notary S. Borg Olivier.....	300
Permanent Secretary to Head of Ministry, Hon. E. Bonavia, C.M.G.....	800

Lieut.-Governor, (vacant).....	2,000
Public Prosecutor and Treasury Counsel, Maj. V. Frendo Azopardi, LL.D.....	600
Supt. of Public Works, Hon. J. A. Galizia, O.B.E.....	620
Rector of the University, Hon. Prof. T. Zammit, C.M.G., M.D.....	700
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, Hon. Robt. J. Briffa.....	620
Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, Arthur Galea.....	500
Treasurer and Director of Contracts, Hon. J. Huber, O.B.E.....	720
Chief Govt. Med. Officer, Hon. A. Critien, M.B.E., M.D.....	450
Auditor, Col. A. Trapani.....	450
Postmaster-General, A. Tortell.....	500
Commissioner of Police, Major F. Stivaia.....	1,200
Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal, His Honour Professor A. Mercieca, LL.D.....	800
Judges, Dr. A. Parnis, O.B.E.; Dr. G. Agius; Dr. G. Cremona; Dr. L. Camilleri (and 1 vacancy).....each	800

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *via* Naples about 1,995; transit, 3½ days.

MAURITIUS.

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17' 57" 46' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58'—20° 33', and comprising an area of 720 square miles. The permanent population at the Census of 1921 was 376,474, of whom 265,455 were Indians, the majority born in the Colony, and the remainder mainly of French or mixed descent.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Ile de France. Under the French it became a great centre of trade, but in 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule when the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivated area of 202,465 acres, 167,165 are under sugar, 20,000 under fibre, and 15,300 under other crops; the necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. Rice and grain are obtained from India, flour from Australia and India, oxen from Madagascar, and minor imports from South Africa and elsewhere. The chief trade of the island is with India. Being just within the tropics it has a hot climate; but, except in Port Louis and some of the low-lying districts, it is not unhealthy. The island is subject to cyclonic disturbances, and a hurricane in 1892 was particularly severe.

There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered and cleared, in 1924, amounted to 968,209 tons, of which 65 per cent. was British. In 1924 there were 144 miles of railway (120 of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge and 24 of 2 ft. 6 in.), 61 post-offices and 54 telegraph offices in the island, with 416 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph for the railway, and 170 miles telephone wires (Government).

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of four official members, and of such other persons in the service of the Government as the Governor, through instructions of the Secretary of State, may from time to time appoint, and a Legislative Council of 27 members, eight being *ex-officio*, nine nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected by a moderate franchise. Port Louis has two members, and each of the country districts one.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Education has two branches:—(1) *Superior or Secondary Instruction*, to which is attached the Government Royal College and the Associated Schools; (2) *Primary Instruction*, consisting of the Government schools and the grant-in-aid schools. The total expenditure on education in 1923-24 amounted to Rs. 1,340,646. Of the pupils in the Government and aided schools, 59 per cent. are Roman Catholics, 2 per cent. Church of England, 1 per cent. other Christian denominations, 11 per cent. Muhammadans, and 27 per cent. Hindus and others.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population (1921), 50,308.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Public revenue	Rs. 23,547,734	Rs. 19,897,483
Public expenditure	22,031,176	16,588,702
Public debt	£1,265,724	£1,632,390
Paper circulation ...	Rs. 19,175,588	Rs. 15,645,126

	1923.	1924.
Total imports.....	Rs. 76,835,565	Rs. 76,415,648
Total exports	69,841,931	52,282,533
Imports from U.K.	23,661,652	24,328,722
Exports to U.K.	66,052,535	12,431,527

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief</i> , His Excellency Sir H. James Read, K.C.M.G., C.B. (b. 1863, apptd. 1924) ...	Rs. 75,000
<i>Commanding Forces</i> , Lieut.-Col. J. I. McDiarmid, D.S.O., R.A.	
<i>Colonial Sec.</i> , E. A. Grannum, C.M.G. ...	22,500
<i>Assistant do.</i> , E. W. Evans	12,000
<i>Procureur and Advocate-General</i> , H. W. Prichard, K.C.	20,000
<i>Receiver-General</i> , H. Pickwood	18,000
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , H. A. Tempny <i>Collector of Customs and Harbour</i> Master, B. A. Francis.....	15,000
<i>Protector of Immigrants</i> (vacant)	12,000
<i>Director of Public Works and Surveys</i> , L. F. Régnard	15,000
<i>Registrar-General</i> , T. Avice.....	14,000
<i>Auditor</i> , A. Standley Cremer	12,000
<i>Director, Medical and Health Dept.</i> , T. W. Gilchrist.....	20,250
<i>Rector, Royal College</i> , M. H. Phillips, B.A.	13,500
<i>Chief Judge</i> , Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C.	24,000
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. T. E. Roseby; Hon. E. Serret, K.C.	18,000

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS.

(1) RODRIGUES, 350 miles almost due east of Mauritius. Population (Census 1921), 6,584. Area, 40 square miles. Cattle, beans, salt fish, and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a magistrate from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius.

Magistrate, J. B. Colin..... Rs. 9,000 to 12,000

(2) OTHER DEPENDENCIES. Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coco-nut oil. The most important is Diego Garcia (pop. 1921, 445), one of the Chagos Archipelago, which lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour. The total population of the "Other Dependencies" (1921) is 1,365.

Transit from London to Mauritius, 28 to 30 days.

NIGERIA

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate (Headquarters, Lagos) is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The area of the whole territory is about 336,000 sq. miles, and the population is 18,365,634.

By Order in Council of Nov. 1922 there is a Legislative Council for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate. The Legislative Council consists of the Governor as President, 26 official members, 3 elected members representing the municipal area of Lagos (J. Egerton Shyngle, Eric C. Moore and Dr. C. C. Adeniyi Jones), 1 elected member representing Calabar (Ata Amonu) and 14 nominated unofficial members. The Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides and skins, and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. A considerable industry has arisen in connexion with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. The Udi coalfields are of great extent and the coal is of excellent quality. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Kano (705 miles). Branch lines run from Minna to Baro (on the Niger), and from Zaria to Bukuru (143 miles). Another railway line runs from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bouny estuary, to the coal fields at Udi (150 miles) and on to Makurdi, on the River Benue (291 miles). Further railway extensions are in progress. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£6,260,561	£6,944,220
Expenditure	5,501,242	5,768,715
	1923.	1924.
Total imports	£11,761,852	£12,021,337
Total exports	11,705,012	15,038,077
Imports from U.K.	9,347,494	9,409,756
Exports to U.K.	8,099,823	9,263,673
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, K.C.B. (1925)		£6,500
Chief Secretary to the Government, F. M. Baddeley, C.M.G.		2,400
Lieut. Governor, Southern Provinces, Maj. Upton Fitzherbert Ruxton, C.M.G.		2,400
Lieut. Governor, Northern Provinces, H. R. Palmer, C.M.G., C.B.E.		2,400
Commandant Nigeria Regt., Lt.-Col. J. F. Badham, D.S.O.		1,500
Chief Justice, Sir Ralph Molyneux Combe		2,000
Puisne Judges, A. F. C. Webber; Sir F. A. Van der Meulen, O.B.E.; M. L. Tew; T. D. Maxwell		each 1,400
Attorney-General, Donald Kingdon, K.C.		1,600
Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service, D. Alexander, C.M.G.		1,800
Treasurer, D. S. Macgregor, C.B.E.		1,500
Director of Marine, Commr. R. H. W. Hughes, C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.D., R.N.E.		1,400
Comptroller of Customs, F. A. Clinch		1,400
Secretary for Native Affairs, S. M. Grier...		1,400

Senior Residents, R. A. Roberts, C.B.E.; E. J. Arnett, C.M.G.; Capt. W. A. Ross, C.M.G.; G. W. Webster, M.B.E.; Maj. J. M. Freemantle, M.B.E.; J. C. C. P. Sciortino; Capt. J. Davidson; Capt. P. Lonsdale; C. W. Alexander; (and 1 vacancy)	each £1,400
Gen. Man. Nigerian Railway, E. M. Bland	1,800
Director of Public Works, C. L. Cox	1,700
Surveyor-General, A. Cleminson	1,200
Director of Forests, H. N. Thompson, C.M.G.	1,400
Auditor, B. E. Hanson	1,200
Postmaster-General, H. M. Woolley	1,200

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bouny. Inland telegraphs to all important places.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

This country was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambesi.

The population of the Protectorate is 1,212,475, including 1,452 Europeans and 669 Asiatics, and it has a total land area of 37,890 square miles.

The principal exports are cotton, tobacco, chillies, coffee, ground-nuts, fibre, and tea. The cultivation and export of cotton and tobacco are considerable. Ivory and rubber are also exported in small quantities. The principal imports are soft goods, provisions, and hardware. On Lake Nyasa there are seven steamers. A railway from Port Herald (the "inland port" of the Protectorate) to Blantyre (113 miles) is open for traffic. An extension from Port Herald to Chindio (the terminus of the Central Africa Railway) on the Zambesi (61 miles) was opened in 1915. The Trans-Zambesia Railway, from Beira to Muraqa (on the southern bank of the Zambesi River) was opened in April, 1922; the terminus is opposite to Chindio, and the line (174 miles) thus establishes direct railway communication between Beira and Blantyre. A further extension to Port Johnston, on Lake Nyasa, is projected. Main roads and "carrier" roads are open all over the Protectorate, the total mileage being 3,500.

Mails to and from England are despatched every week via Cape Town and Beira. Between Beira and Europe the means of communication are the Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Messrs. Rennie's Line via Natal, the British India Steam Navigation Co., and other lines. The Protectorate is connected by telegraph overland with the Cape via Salisbury, and, with the Portuguese wires, to Chinde and Quilimane. The African Trans-Continental Telegraph Company's line has now been extended northwards as far as Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika.

The chief towns are Blantyre (population about 300 Europeans and 7,000 natives), Limbe (near Blantyre), and Zomba, the headquarters of the Government.

	1923 24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£281,044	£293,056
Expenditure	282,800	295,481
	1923.	1924.
Imports (excl. transit)	£462,284	£548,156
Exports (excl. transit)	425,181	583,555
Imports from U.K.	277,704	316,288
Exports to U.K.	418,232	555,806

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Charles Bowring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., (with allowance £500)	£2,500
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Lt.-Col. L.E.S. Ward, C.M.G., D.S.O.	300
Chief Secretary, R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G.	1,200
Commandant of 1st Bn. King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. R. C. Dobbs, D.S.O.	1,000
Judge of High Court, C. F. Belcher, O.B.E.	1,200
Attorney-Gen., P. B. Petrides	1,000
Treasurer, K. R. Tucker	900
Principal Med. Officer, Dr. F. E. Whitehead	1,000
Director of Agriculture, E. J. Wortley, M.B.E.	900
Provincial Commissioners, E. F. Colville; H. D. Aplin; W. Kirby Green	£800 to 1,000
Director of Public Works, F. G. Pratt	900
Comptroller of Customs, E. H. Warren	700
Auditor, M. J. Flanagan	700
Govt. Printer, T. T. Davies	£400 to 600
Marine Supt., Comm. C. G. Tonge, R.N.R.	650
Lands Officer, J. E. Alexander	£600 to 700
Chief Commr. of Police, Maj. F. T. Stephens, O.B.E., M.C.	700
Chief Transport Officer, Capt. C. C. Metcalfe, M.C.	700
Postmaster-General, A. H. Jepson	700
Geologist, F. Dixey, D.Sc.	800
Chief Forest Officer, J. B. Clements	700
Chief Veterinary Officer, J. A. Griffiths, M.R.C.V.S.	750

PACIFIC ISLANDS.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.	£1,200
(In addition to £3,000 as Governor of Fiji, and allowance of £150 as Consul-General for Western Pacific.)	
Secretary to High Commission and Registrar of the Court, Henry Guy Pilling, M.A. (acting)	£600
Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir A. K. Young, K.C.	350
(In addition to £1,000 as C.J. of Fiji.)	

(1) *The British Solomon Islands*, protected since 1893, consist of Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Ysabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total area of about 11,000 square miles, and a population, 1919, of 675 Europeans, 75 Asiatics, and about 150,000 natives. The Santa Cruz Group and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul and Ysabel, with the islands in Bougainville Straits and Lord Howe's group, were transferred by treaty from Germany. The revenue in 1924-25 was £64,091, and the expenditure £65,409; exports, 1924-25, £331,211; imports, £231,040. The seat of government is Tulagi.

Resident Commissioner, R. R. Kane, M.C. (and £150 allowances) £800 to £1,000

(2) *The Gilbert and Ellice Islands*, formerly a Protectorate, were formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The Gilbert Group, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° W. longitude, consists of 16 islands, with several small islands or islets depending upon them; and the Ellice Group, between 5° S. and 10½° S. latitude and 176° E. and 179° 58' W. longitude, consists of nine islands. Ocean Island (or Pannopa), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 169° 35' E., which is the seat of government, was proclaimed British in 1900. Total area, 180 square

miles; population (1921), 264 Europeans, 348 Asiatics, and 29,285 Pacific Islanders. Revenue (1923-24), £53,792; expenditure, £40,820; imports (1922-23), £137,128; exports, £291,086. The Union or Tokelau Group, Fakaofu, Nukunono and Atafu, were included in the Protectorate in 1909, and annexed to H.M. Dominions in Feb. 1916 as part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, including Christmas Island.

Fanning Island, in lat. 3° 30' N., long. 159° 13' W., and Washington Island, 66 miles N.W. by W. of Fanning Island. Pop., 21 Europeans in connexion with Pacific cable station, and about 400 Gilbert Islanders in copra industry. The islands were included in the Gilbert and Ellice Colony by an Order in Council of Jan. 27, 1916. Resident Commissioner, H. R. McClure...

(and £100 allowance) £700 to £800

(3) *The Tonga or Friendly Islands*.—A Protectorate over the Tonga Islands Kingdom was proclaimed May 19, 1900. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific to the E.S.E. of Fiji, and 390 miles therefrom, with an area of 385 square miles, and a population (1921) of 571 Europeans, 235 half-castes, 23,759 Tongans, and 370 others—total 24,935. The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S. and 173° and 177° W. Nukualofa, on the Island of Tongatabu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote succeeded the late King George Tubou II. in 1918. Soil generally is fertile; the principal export is copra. Two of the smaller islands disappeared owing to a tidal wave, in June, 1919. Revenue, 1924-25, £74,345; expenditure, £63,585; imports (1924), £232,600; exports, £306,658. The total shipping entered and cleared in 1924 was 171,012 tons, of which 116,504 tons were British.

Agent and Consul, Islay McOwan £800 (and duty allowance £200)

(4) *The Phoenix Islands* (McKean, Gardner Birnie, Hull, Enderbury, Phoenix, Canton, and Sidney), between 2° 30' and 4° 30' S. and 171° and 174° W.

(5) *Pitcairn Island*, situate in lat. 25° 3' 30" S., long. 130° 8' 30" W. Pop. (1914), 140, descendants of the mutineers of H.M.S. *Bounty*. Arrowroot is manufactured and exported.

Deputy Commissioner, Dr. W. J. Williams (H.M. acting Consul for the Society Islands). Chief Magistrate, Parkin R. Christian.

(6) *The New Hebrides Group*, about 500 miles west of Fiji and 250 miles north-east of New Caledonia, is under the administration of British and French officials as provided for by an Anglo-French Convention of 1906 and a protocol of 1914. Native pop. about 60,000. Principal products, copra, coffee, cotton, cocoa, maize, wool, sandalwood and shell. Joint revenue, 1924, 944,725 francs; expenditure, 686,742 francs. Total imports, 1924, 7,929,327 francs; total exports, 23,400,000 francs. A British steamer runs regularly between Sydney and the group, and French steamers from Sydney and New Caledonia; there is a two-monthly service with France, via Pauama.

British High Commissioner, Sir Eyre Hutson, K.C.M.G.

French High Commissioner, M. Guyon.

British Resident Commissioner, G. B. Smith.

Rewse £940
French Resident Commissioner, M. H. d'Arbous-sier.

President of Joint Court, H. H. T. Goeman-Borgesius (acting) £1,200
British Judge, (vacant).

French Judge, M. G. Saction.

(7) There are also a large number of scattered groups and isolated islands.

PALESTINE.

Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean on W. to an eastern boundary formed by the Wady Arabah, Dead Sea, River Jordan and Sea of Tiberias, and from the Egyptian frontier on S. to the French Mandatory Sphere of the Great Lebanon on N., includes in addition, a large area E. of the Jordan and S. of the Yarmuk.

Palestine is under British administration since the conquest of the country by the forces of General Allenby in 1918. The Administration is conducted under a Mandate from the League of Nations which entered officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. The country consists of a W. maritime lowland, the mountain region of Judah (which forms the backbone of the district) and, on the E., the depression through which the Jordan winds its way from the Sea of Galilee (Tiberias) to the Dead Sea. The *Dead Sea*, 1,292 feet below the level of the Mediterranean, is 46 miles long and has an average width of 8½ miles; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. Its water is intensely salt and has a specific gravity one-sixth greater than water, with 24 per cent. of salt. (The Great Salt Lake of Utah, U.S.A., is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, at 4,218 feet above mean sea level, and contains 25 per cent. of salt.) The area of Palestine W. of the Jordan is about 9,000 square miles, with a population (Oct. 3, 1922), of 757,182, of whom 590,890 are Muhammadans, 73,024 Christians, 83,794 Jews, and 9,474 members of other faiths. Since 1919 about 38,000 immigrants (mostly Jews) have settled in the country; in 1923 the Jewish immigrants came principally from Poland (28 per cent.), Ukraine (13 per cent.), Rumania (4 per cent.), and Russia (23 per cent.).

Palestine is divided into 3 administrative districts, under District Governors. English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country. The chief town, *Jerusalem*, had been in Moslem hands since 1244, and under Turkish rule since 1517, until it surrendered to General Allenby on Dec. 9, 1917, to be entered the next day by British troops. The city, which occupies so prominent a place in the affections of the Jewish, Christian and Muhammadan peoples, had a population in Oct., 1922, of 62,578. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem is visited annually by large bands of Christian pilgrims, principally of the Orthodox and Coptic churches. The site of Solomon's Temple is occupied by the Dome of the Rock, sometimes erroneously called the Mosque of Omar, which contains a relic of Mahomet and the "Holy Rock," the sacrificial altar of Abraham. *Bethlehem*, the scene of Christ's Nativity, is 5 miles S. of Jerusalem. The Church of the Nativity, at the E. end of the present village, is reputed to be the oldest Christian church in existence. King David was also born in Bethlehem. *Nazareth*, about 25 miles S.W. of the Sea of Galilee, had a population of 7,424 in 1922. Other large towns are Jaffa (47,709), Gaza (17,480), Acre (6,420), and Haifa (24,634).

The railway system of Palestine consists of five sections: *Rafa-Haifa*, continuing southward to Kantara to join up with the railways of Egypt, passengers and freight being transported across the Suez Canal at Kantara; *Haifa-Acre-Samakh*, continuing beyond Samakh to Damascus in the French mandatory territory of Syria; *Jaffa-Lydda-Jerusalem*; *Rafa-Beersheba*; and *Nablus-Afula-Tulkaram*. The main junction of the Government Railways is at Lydda, the general offices being at Haifa.

The chief ports are Jaffa, Haifa and Acre. There are branches of the Anglo-Egyptian, Anglo-Palestine, Banco di Roma, Crédit Lyonnais, and Imperial Ottoman Bank in the main towns.

Although economic conditions are still primitive, modern methods are making headway, and there are good prospects of development and progress. The country is generally fertile, and cereals, wine, olives and various fruits are produced, while sheep and goats thrive in the lowlands, and in the mountains in time of drought. In 1923 there were 312 Government schools and 2 training colleges, with a total of 668 teachers and 19,195 pupils.

	1923-1924.
Estimated revenue	£1,787,200
Estimated expenditure	1,783,400
Imports.....	4,935,300
Exports	1,554,400
Imports from U.K. (1922-23).....	1,399,475
Exports to U.K. (1922-23)	226,639

CAPITAL, Jerusalem.

British High Commissioner, Field-Marshal Rt. Hon. Lord Plumer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (1925) £4,000
A.D.C. and Private Sec., Capt. R. F. P. Monkton.
Chief Justice, Sir Thomas W. Haycraft.
Air Officer Commanding, Air-Commodore E. L. Gerard, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Inspector-General, Police and Prisons, A. S. Mavrogordato (acting).
Commandant, British Section, Palestine Gendarmerie, Col. A. J. McNeill, O.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Commandant, Palestinian Section, Palestine Gendarmerie, Lt.-Col. F. W. Bewsher, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
Chief British Representative, Amman, Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Cox, D.S.O.
Inspector-Gen. of Gendarmerie, Transjordan, Lt.-Col. F. G. Peake, C.B.E.
Chief Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. S. Symes, C.M.G., D.S.O.
First Asst. do., E. Keith-Rosch.
Attorney-General, N. de M. Bentwich, O.B.E., M.C.
Treasurer, S. S. Davis, C.M.G.
Director of Agriculture and Forests, E. R. Sawyer.
Director of Public Works, H. B. Lees, M.C.
Director of Education, H. E. Bowman, C.B.E.
Director of Health, Maj. G. W. Heron, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Director of Customs and Trade, K. W. Stead.
Postmaster-General, N. W. Hudson, O.B.E., M.C.
General Manager, Palestine Railways, Col. R. B. W. Holmes, O.B.E., R.E.
Director of Lands, J. N. Stubbs, M.C.
Director of Surveys, C. H. Ley, O.B.E.

Governors of Districts.

Northern District (Haifa), (vacant)
Jerusalem-Jaffa District, Sir Ronald Storrs, G.M.G., C.B.E.
Southern District (Gaza), A. Abramson, O.B.E.

RHODESIA.

The total area of Rhodesia is about 440,000 square miles and the total population is 1,882,726 (1921). The territory is named after Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the British South Africa Company, and extends from Lake Tanganyika and the Congo watershed in the north, to the Limpopo River in the south.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

Southern Rhodesia is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, the political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 149,000 square miles, and the population (1921) 899,187, of whom 33,620 are Europeans. The native population is 862,319, with 3,248 Asiatics and other coloured persons, including those of mixed race.

Responsible Government was instituted in Southern Rhodesia on Oct. 1, 1923. The Government is administered by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with an Executive responsible to the Legislature, which consists of a Legislative Assembly, but that body may pass a law constituting a Legislative Council, in addition.

The laws in force in the Cape Colony up to June 10, 1891, were adopted for Southern Rhodesia, so far as they are applicable. Subsequent legislation has been by proclamation of the High Commissioner, by ordinances passed by the Legislative Council, and by Acts of the Legislature. Municipal self-government has been established in Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo, Umtali, and Gatooma.

The main arteries of communication are the Rhodesia and the Mashonaland Railways. The former is a continuation of the line from Cape Town to Vryburg, *via* Kimberley, and was opened to Bulawayo in November, 1897, the distance from Cape Town being 1,362 miles. A line connecting Bulawayo with Salisbury (301 miles) was completed in Oct. 1902. From Salisbury the Mashonaland Railway runs eastwards to Umtali and is continued by the Beira Railway Companies to the port of Beira (Portuguese), a total distance of 374 miles. The section from Bulawayo *via* the Wankie coal-fields to the Victoria Falls (282 miles) was completed in June, 1904. A branch line of standard gauge (3 ft. 6 in.) runs from Salisbury to the Eldorado mine (98 miles), and has been extended to Sinoia (4 miles). A standard-gauge line leaves the Eldorado branch at Mt. Hampden Junction (13 miles from Salisbury) for the Shamva mines (73 miles). A line connects Gwelo with Selukwe (24 miles); another runs from Bulawayo *via* Gwanda to West Nicholson (104 miles), opening up the mining district to the south-east; another connects Bulawayo with the Matopo Hills, where the founder of Rhodesia and Sir Starr Jameson are buried, and a branch line from Gwelo to Umvuma has been extended to Fort Victoria (123 miles). The African Transcontinental Telegraph Line ("Cape to Cairo") has been constructed as far as Ujiji in East Africa, about 3,250 miles from the Cape.

Southern Rhodesia is rich in mineral deposits, and it abounds in traces of the ancient gold-workers. The first regular crushing returns began in September, 1898, and the gold produced to December 31, 1924, was of the value of £60,461,804. The output for the year ended

December 31, 1924, was valued at £2,939,562. Silver, copper, coal, diamonds, lead, chrome iron, asbestos, mica, platinum, corundum, and other minerals have also been produced in considerable quantities. Though the climate is sub-tropical, the average altitude makes it well suited for European occupation, and it possesses all the essential characteristics and facilities necessary for successful agriculture and cattle raising, and for the cultivation of European fruit-trees, cereals, and vegetables, in addition to tobacco, cotton, and the indigenous products of the country. The staple crop is maize, and tobacco, cotton and citrus fruits are largely exported. Cattle (2,008,906 on Dec. 31, 1924) thrive well, and the annual show at Bulawayo is regarded as the premier show of beef cattle in South Africa. Land is cheap and may be had on favourable terms.

Complete courses of primary and secondary education up to the standard of matriculation of the South African Universities are provided, in 20 public and 55 farm schools, and in 75 aided private schools, and in 7 Government high schools and 4 aided secondary schools. The European pupils in 1925 numbered 6,600, of whom 1,800 were boarders. There is an agricultural and technical school in the Matopos district, with a farm attached (3,000 acres). There are six schools for children of mixed race, with 379 pupils, and native education conducted by mission agencies with Government aid, is provided in 1,216 schools, with 77,610 pupils. Grants in aid of native education in 1924 amounted to £23,099, the total educational expenditure being £223,233 in 1924.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£1,521,881	£1,598,303
Expenditure	1,355,929	1,594,137
Public Debt (1925) .....	...	3,000,000
Imports	£3,559,170	1924.
Exports	5,320,561	£4,054,502
Imports from U.K.	1,581,487	5,564,716
Exports to U.K.	3,459,718	1,789,692
		3,188,210

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Chancellor, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. (and allowances £2,000) £4,000
A.D.C., Capt. Hon. Arthur Lowther.

Ministry (Oct. 1, 1923).	
Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Sir Charles P. J. Coghlan, K.C.M.G.	£2,500
Treasurer, P. D. L. Fynn, C.M.G.	2,000
Attorney-Gen. and Minister of Defence, Major R. J. Hudson, M.C., K.C.	2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Lands, W. M. Leggate, C.M.G.	2,000
Minister of Mines and Public Works, H. U. Moffat	2,000
Colonial Secretary (vacant)	2,000

Medical Director, A. M. Fleming, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D.
Director of Education, L. M. Foggin, O.B.E.
Supt. of Natives, H. M. G. Jackson, O.B.E.

High Commissioner for Southern Rhodesia in London, Sir Francis Newton, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (and allowance £500) 2,000

SALISBURY, the seat of government, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, 4,880 ft. above sea-level (white population, census, 1921, 5,134).

BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, 4,460 ft. above the sea-level, had a white population of 7,462 (1921). Other centres are Victoria, Umtali, Gwelo, Enkeldoorn, Melsetter, Hartley, Selukwe, Gwanda and Gatooma.

NORTHERN RHODESIA.

Northern Rhodesia lies to the North of the Zambesi, its political neighbours being Tanganyika and the Belgian Congo on the north, Nyasaland on the east, Southern Rhodesia and South-West Africa on the south, and Portuguese West Africa on the west. The country comprises an area of 291,000 square miles, and with the exception of the Luangwa, Zambesi and Kafue Valleys the altitude exceeds 4,000 feet. The permanent European population in 1925 was 4,424; the native population is estimated at 1,106,534 (1925). Much of the country is suitable for farming, and contains large areas of good arable and grazing land. Over 1,000,000 acres of land are under settlement by white farmers. The chief crop grown is maize. Other crops are tobacco, cotton, fibre, wheat, oil seeds, and citrus. Stock raising is carried on by many farmers. The native-owned cattle in the territory is estimated at 350,153, and European-owned 85,348. Extensive mineral deposits have been discovered, lead and copper predominating. Gold, zinc, vanadium, and coal are also present. The total mineral production in 1924 was valued at £3,330,391. Many species of game are to be found, and good sport at a moderate cost is available for the big game hunter. The trunk line of the Rhodesia Railway system traverses Northern Rhodesia from Livingstone to the Belgian Congo border. The Zambesi, Kafue, Chambesi and other rivers are navigable for a considerable portion of their courses. There are 39 post offices, 10 of which are money order offices. A telegraph line exists alongside the railway line throughout its whole length in the territory. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of five official members. There is a Legislative Council of 13 members, with a majority of official members. The seat of Government is at Livingstone on the Zambesi. The country is divided into ten magisterial districts for fiscal and administrative purposes. The most important centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Lusaka, Mazabuka, Abercorn, Kasama. Fort Rosebery, Ndola and Mongu-Lealui.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£237,443	£263,405
Expenditure	344,037	364,233

Governor, His Excellency Sir Herbert J.

Stanley, K.C.M.G. (and £1,000 duty allowance)

Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. R. S. W. Dickinson, D.S.O. 300

Chief Secretary, Hon. R. A. J. Goode, C.M.G., C.B.E. £900 to 1,200

Assistant Secretary and Clerk of Councils, E. N. Carlton, O.B.E. £600 to 900

Attorney-General, Hon. G. D. Clough, O.B.E. £850 to 1,100

Treasurer and Commissioner of Taxes, Hon. C. H. Dobree, O.B.E. £850 to 1,100

Secretary for Native Affairs, Hon. E. S. B. Tagart

Principal Medical Officer, Hon. A. W. May, O.M.C., M.D. £850 to 1,100

Judge of the High Court, Hon. Sir Philip Macdonell	£1,833
Secretary for Mines and Works, Hon. T. G. Trevor	1,000
Secretary for Agriculture, Hon. John Smith (acting)	£750 to 900
Commandant, Northern Rhodesia Police, Lt.-Col. A. Stephenson, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.	£850 to 1,100
Postmaster-General, B. D. Waters (actg.)	£700 to 900
Chief Veterinary Officer, Hon. J. Smith	£700 to 1,000
Auditor, P. L. Collisson, O.B.E.	£700 to 900
Registrar-General, A. E. Harrison	£700 to 900
Director of Surveys, W. G. Fairweather	£750 to 900
Controller of Customs, Hon. H. C. Parkin	£700 to 900
District Commissioners and Magistrates, P. E. Hall; E. A. A. Jones, M.B.E.; F. H. Melland; C. R. B. Draper, M.B.E.; J. M. Thomson; E. H. Cholmeley; H. G. Willis; J. H. Venning; C. R. Rennie each	£750 to 900

ST. HELENA.

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South-Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population (Census 1911) of 3,500. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. The thermometer goes up to 84° in the town at the sea-level; but in the country, 1,800 feet above the sea, the maximum is about 74°, and the mean temperature ranges from 57° in September to 66° in March, there being very little difference between night and day; the lowest temperature in winter is 51°, and the total rainfall (1922) 42.8 inches. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on May 21, 1502 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch colonised it *circa* 1645. The English East India Company seized it in 1651; but it was retaken by the Dutch in 1672. In 1673 it was again taken from the Dutch and was held by the Company, who had obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., until 1834 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, during which the British Government held it as a residence for the Emperor Napoleon, who died there May 5, 1821), when it was ceded by them to the Crown. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the cutting of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lace-making industry have been established. St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the island, possesses a good anchorage.

Ascension, an isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African Coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak

rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated $7^{\circ} 55' 55''$ S. lat., and $14^{\circ} 25' 5''$ W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named João de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. The island was administered by the Board of Admiralty until Oct. 27, 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena, it was transferred to the Colonial Office. Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month. *Resident Magistrate*, E. Lee Lander.

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of 4 members, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Jamestown. Population (1921), 1,438.

	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	£16,282	£16,727
Expenditure	11,621	14,182
Debt	nil.	nil.
Total imports	44,636	51,421
Total exports	24,418	36,040
Imports from U.K.	28,310	36,466
Exports to U.K.	19,523	32,936

<i>Governor</i> , His Excellency Charles Henry Harper, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1924)	£1,000
<i>A.D.C.</i> , Capt. T. C. Mainwaring.	
<i>Colonial Treasurer and Harbour Master</i> , H. J. Pink	400
<i>Chief Clerk, Clerk to Executive Council, and Emigration Agent</i> , A. Hands, M.B.E.	
and fees	250
<i>Police Magistrate, &c.</i> , Leslie Lea	440

Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 17 days.

ST. KITTS, see LEeward ISLANDS.

ST. LUCIA, see WINDWARD ISLANDS.

SARAWAK.

<i>Raja</i> , H.H. Charles Vyner Brooke, born Sept. 26, 1874; suc. his father, the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, May 17, 1917; m. 1911, Hon. Sylvia Leonora, daughter of 2nd Viscount Esher, b. 1885, (H.H. the Ranee).	
<i>Heir Presumptive</i> , Bertram Willes Brooke, (H.H. the Tuan Muda), b. Aug. 8, 1876.	
<i>Chief Secretary</i> , J. C. Moulton, O.B.E.	10,800
<i>Resident</i> , 3rd Division, H. B. Crocker	9,000
<i>Resident</i> , 4th Division, H. L. Owen	9,000
<i>Resident</i> , 5th Division, F. F. Boulton	9,000
<i>Resident</i> , 2nd Division, F. A. W. Page Turner	9,000
<i>Treasurer</i> , A. A. Rennie	7,800
<i>Divisional Officer</i> , 1st Division, H. D. Apin	7,500
<i>Divisional Officer</i> , Coast Division, C. Ermen	7,500
<i>Superintendent of Surveys</i> , N. A. Middlemas	7,200

<i>Commissioner, Public Works</i> , Capt. C. P. Lowe	\$9,000
<i>Princ. Medical Officer</i> , E. M. Marjoribanks	7,500
<i>Chief Health Officer</i> , O. G. F. Luhn	9,000
<i>Conservator of Forests</i> , J. P. Mead	7,800
<i>Commandant, Sarawak Rangers</i> , Major S. Cunningham	7,500
<i>Suplt. of Police</i> , O. Lang	7,500
<i>Registrar</i> , H. A. Adams	7,500
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , K. H. Gillan	6,000
<i>Manager, Telegraphs and Telephones</i> , J. R. Barnes	7,200

Advisory Council in England.

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
C. Willes Johnson (Legal Adviser).
Dr. Charles Hose (late Res., 3rd Division).
A. B. Ward (late Res., 1st Division).
G. C. Gillan (late Treasurer).

Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.1.
Secretary, J. F. Rowlatt.

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of 400 miles, an area of about 42,000 square miles, and a population of about 600,000, composed of various races. The territory of the Raja of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of British North Borneo. The southern boundary is formed by three ranges, the Serang, Kelingang, and Batang-Lupar mountains; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (20 miles). The government consists of a hereditary sovereign and a Supreme Council of 9 (4 Europeans and 5 Malay magistrates), and a General Council of 50, composed of European and Malay officials and native chiefs, meeting every 3 years. The civil service is composed of English officials to the number of 70, appointed by the sovereign. The government of Sarawak was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions have been made in 1861, 1882, 1884, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1904. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beag-wax, illipe nuts, birds'-nests, oil, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, coal, gambier, and pepper. The large petroleum field at Miri and Bakong, in the Baram district is now a valuable asset; oil exports (1924), 573,572 tons.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	\$3,343,919	\$4,125,263
Expenditure	2,873,274	3,121,835
Imports	14,885,325	16,727,594
Exports	35,038,020	36,844,375

CHIEF-TOWN, Kuching. Population (1921), 30,000. Distance from London, 8,700 miles; transit, 25 to 30 days. There are 9 wireless stations, in communication with Singapore. Steamer leaves Singapore for Kuching and Kuching for Singapore about every 5 days. There is also direct communication with Sibul and Miri.

SEYCHELLES.

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 90, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1814. By letters patent of Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé, Praslin, Silhouette, Curieuse, and La Digue, and the total area of the islands, with dependencies, is estimated at 156 square miles, of which Mahé occupies nearly 56 square miles. The population was estimated (Dec. 31, 1923) at 25,700, an increase of 1,177 since the Census of 1921, when the total was 24,523 (Mahé 19,426, Praslin 1,999, La Digue 1,303, other islands 1,795). Victoria, the capital, on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour; it is an Admiralty coaling station. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1923 being 11·79 per 1,000, the lowest yet recorded in the islands. There are 19 Roman Catholic and Church of England primary schools; there are also 2 secondary schools.

The principal exports are copra, vanilla, coconuts, coconut oil, tortoise-shell, cinnamon, essential oils, soap, and guano. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 680 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, whilst the unique double coco-nut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members (2 *ex-officio* and 1 nominated), and by a Legislative Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members.

	1922.	1923.
Revenue	Rs. 644,006 ...	Rs. 583,979
Expenditure	521,481 ...	597,940
Imports	1,779,839 ...	1,683,059
Exports	1,870,531 ...	1,779,809
Savings Bank Deposits	108,128 ...	125,881
Debt (Sterling)	£ 7,005 ...	£ 6,210
(Currency)	Rs. 50,000 ...	Rs. 50,000
Imports from U.K.	702,359 ...	569,907
Exports to U.K.	752,449 ...	696,316

CAPITAL, Victoria.

Governor & Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Brig.-Gen. Sir Joseph A. Byrne, K.B.E., C.B. (b. 1874) 1922 ... Rs. 18,000
 Clerk to Governor, Private Sec., and Clerk to Councils, (vacant) Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,200

Chief Justice, His Hon. J. L. Devaux ...	Rs. 9,000
Crown Prosecutor, &c., Hon. W. L. Grech, LL.D.	Rs. 7,200
Treasurer and Collector, Hon. D. F. Watson	Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000
Auditor, (vacant)	Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 5,250
Chief Med. Off., Hon. J. T. Bradley, M.D.	Rs. 7,000
Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, Maj. H. Kenworthy, O.B.E.	Rs. 5,000
Inspector of Schools, J. D. E. Harter ...	Rs. 4,500
Director of Agriculture, P. R. Dupont	Rs. 6,000
Inspector of Police & Supt. of Prisons, G. Savy	Rs. 3,300 to Rs. 3,800
Letters from London via Marseilles, 24 days; to London, 27 days.	

SIERRA LEONE.

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of

being used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony has a coast-line of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 4,000 square miles. In 1921 its population was 85,163, of whom 1,161 were resident Europeans. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes. A babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 7° and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 180 miles, between 10° 40' and 13° 21' of W. long. Its estimated area is 27,000 sq. miles, and its population about 1,456,148. For administrative purposes it is divided into 3 Provinces, under Provincial Commissioners, assisted by 14 District (and 12 Assistant District) Commissioners. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

The principal exports are palm kernels, kola nuts, palm oil, and ginger; piassava, hides, and rice are also exported. The value of the palm kernels exported in 1924 reached £1,096,386. The chief imports are cotton goods, coal, apparel, hardware, provisions, and tobacco. Freetown, the capital, possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa.

A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227½ miles, and a branch line 104 miles in length extends in a north-easterly direction from Boia to Kamabai. Motor roads are now being opened up in the Colony and Protectorate, in the Colony connecting the various towns and villages with the port, and in the Protectorate as feeder roads to the railway. There are 907 miles of combined telegraph and telephone service.

Sierra Leone is a Crown Colony, possessing a Legislative Council partly elected and partly nominated by the Crown, with full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	£ 845,320	£ 868,319
Public expenditure	727,661	777,790
Total imports	1,949,981	1,730,643
Total exports	1,607,225	1,711,438
Imports from U.K.	1,456,799	1,124,955
Exports to U.K.	1,143,494	1,253,892

Governor, His Excellency Sir Alexander Ransford Slater, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1923)	£ 3,000
O.C. Troops, Col. Comdt. G. T. Mair, C.M.G., D.S.O.	
Chief Justice, Sir G. K. T. Purcell	*1,600
Colonial Secretary, H. C. Luke	*1,400
Senior Assist. do., G. C. Du Boulay	*960
Attorney-Gen., M. F. J. McDonnell	*1,200
Treasurer, P. F. Barton	*1,100
Comptroller of Customs, J. I. Lauder	*1,100
Circuit Judge, W. Butler-Lloyd	*1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, W. J. D. Inness	*1,400

¶ £ Exclusive of allowances.

Provincial Commissioners, W. D. D. Bowden; W. B. Stanley, C.M.G., M.B.E.; A. H. Ross	each	£1,100
Solicitor-Gen. A. C. V. Prior, LL.B.		960
Police Magistrate, (vacant)		£660 to 960
Dir. of Public Works, W. S. Lake		*1,000
General Manager (Railway), C. R. Webb ..		*1,400
Commissioner of Police, Maj. C. Hampden-King		*960
P.M.G. and Savings Bank Commissioner, N. S. Davis		*960
Director of Education, F. C. Marriott		*960
Commr., Lands and Forests, M. T. Dawe, O.B.E.		*1,200
Bishop of Sierra Leone, Rt. Rev. G. W. Wright, D.D.		

Freetown is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 11 to 13 days.

SOMALILAND.

(The Somaliland Protectorate.)

In 1884 a Protectorate was declared over part of Somaliland, a region where the coast is divided between Great Britain, France and Italy, while the interior is subject to Abyssinia, and forming the north-eastern horn of the African continent. The British Protectorate contains about 68,000 sq. miles. The population, mainly consisting of Somalis, a Muhammadan people, is estimated at 344,000. The boundaries are defined by treaties with Abyssinia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49° E. and the 8th parallel of N. latitude are the limits on the north and south. The Protectorate garrison is now confined to a Camel Corps, 400 strong, and a Police force of 500, the Dervish power having been finally broken in 1920. The chief products of Somaliland are cattle, sheep, goats, hides, skins and gum. There is wireless communication with Aden. The Protectorate was transferred to the administration of the Colonial Office on April 1, 1905.

	1923.	1924.
Total imports	£328,945	£340,563
Total exports	228,640	233,145
Governor and Comm.-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Col Sir Gerald H. Summers, K.C.M.G., Indian Army (1922) ..		£1,800
Secretary to the Administration, H. B. Kittermaster, O.B.E.		£800 to 1,000
District Commissioners, Maj. A. S. Lawrence, D.S.O.; R. R. H. Jebb, O.B.E.; Maj. H. Rayne, M.B.E., M.C. *£600 to 700; Maj. B. H. Horsley, D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. E. N. Park, M.C.; J. Beattie, M.C.		*£500 to 700
Treasurer, V. S. Bryan		750
Commndt. of Police, Lt.-Col. G. R. Bredding, D.S.O.		700
Sen. Med. Officer, R. S. Taylor, M.D. ...		£800 to 900
Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne		700
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. R. Keyte		700
Director of Public Works, L. H. Macnaghten		700
O. C. Somaliland Camel Corps, K.A.R., Lt.-Col. T. H. Gladstone		800
Principal towns, Berbera, Bulhar, Zeyla, Hargeisa and Burao.		

* Exclusive of allowances.

SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSION.

High Commissioner for South Africa, The Earl of Athlone, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., A.D.C. (also receives £10,000 as Governor-General of the Union of South Africa)		£3,000
Imperial Secretary and Accountant, Capt. Hon. B. E. H. Clifford, C.M.G., M.V.O.		1,700
Asst. Imperial Secretary and Chief Clerk, Shirley Eales, O.B.E.		1,000

The High Commission.—The office of High Commissioner, which was formerly combined with the Governorship of Cape Colony, was by a Commission issued in 1900 vested in Lord Milner; by a similar Commission issued in 1905 in Lord Selborne; since 1910 it has been vested by a separate commission in the successive Governors-General of the Union of South Africa. The High Commissioner is Governor of Basutoland, and supervises the affairs of the Bechuanaland Protectorate and of Swaziland. He exercises in the Colony of Southern Rhodesia certain powers and functions in regard to native administration which were granted or reserved to him by the Southern Rhodesia Constitution Letters Patent, 1923; and under the Letters Patent, the Southern Rhodesia Order in Council, 1920, whereby the Native Reserves were vested in the High Commissioner, was continued in full force and effect.

BASUTOLAND.

(The Territory of Basutoland.)

Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded North and West by Orange Free State, East by Natal, and South by Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Census of 1921 showed 495,937 natives and 1,603 whites, 1,069 coloured and 172 Asiatics.

The territory is well watered, and enjoys a good climate. It is one of the finest grain producing districts in South Africa, and the abundant grass enables the Basuto to rear immense herds of cattle. The Maluti Mountains, forming a part of the great Drakensberg chain, occupy most of the country, which is elevated, broken, and rugged.

The territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for South Africa, the latter possessing the legislative authority which is exercised by proclamation. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the magistrates' courts, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought. The revenue is derived from Customs, native tax, income tax on Europeans, Post-office, and licences. Telegraph offices have been opened at Leribe, Maseru, Teyateyaneng, Morija, Mafeteng, Mohale's Hoek, Quthing and Qacha's Nek. There are 522 native schools, with over 40,814 native scholars on the roll, a large proportion being in the schools of the French Protestant Mission; there are also 8 white schools, with 131 pupils. The amount spent on education in 1923-24 was £34,812. The chief articles of export are grain, wool, cattle, and horses, the imports being chiefly blankets, hardware, and groceries.

Revenue ..	1923-24.	£252,300
Expenditure ..		241,570

CAPITAL, Maseru. Pop., 2,319 (399 whites).

<i>Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Charles Frederick Garraway, K.C.M.G.</i>	£1,650
<i>Deputy Resident Commissioner, J. P. Murray, C.B.E.</i>	1,050
<i>Government Secretary, R. M. B. Smith</i> ...	1,000
<i>Financial Secretary, T. A. Williams</i>	900
<i>Assistant Commissioners:—</i>	
<i>Mafeteng, E. D'Urban Blyth</i>	900
<i>Mohale's Hoek, A. T. Bond</i>	850
<i>Leribe, F. L. Foord</i>	850
<i>Quthing, E. G. Dutton</i>	680
<i>Qacha's Nek, F. Jenner</i>	850
<i>Maseru, H. Ashton</i>	660
<i>Berea, J. H. Sims</i>	800
<i>Chief Veterinary Officer, F. A. Verney, O.B.E.</i>	875
<i>Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson</i> ...	800
<i>Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A.</i>	800
<i>Prin. Med. Officer, N. M. Macfarlane, M.D.</i>	950
<i>Supt. Lepet Settlement, P. D. Strachan, M.D.</i>	825
<i>Com. of Stores, Stephen Bernard Dutton</i>	650
<i>Agricultural Officer, L. Wachter</i>	550
<i>Auditor, Alexander Warren</i>	480
<i>Chief Clerk and Registrar, and Master of Court, H. J. Godden</i>	
<i>Accountant, R. E. Goodman</i>	600
<i>Staff Officer of Police, D. St. P. Bunbury</i> ..	510

Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days.

BECHUANALAND.

(The Bechuanaland Protectorate.)

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is a country of British South Africa, in the centre of the vast tableland stretching north to the Zambesi.

The Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Chobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Caprivi Zipfel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922). The population at the Census of May, 1921, was 152,983, of whom 1,743 were Whites, 52 Indians, 1,003 Coloured and 150,185 Natives.

The climate is healthy during part of the year, but malarial fever is prevalent during February, March, and April. The country is essentially pastoral, although Kaffir corn, mealies, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown, and when the rainfall is adequate crops are reaped. Cattle thrive, and numbered 426,344 at the Census of 1921. Much of the country is thick bush. The High Commissioner for South Africa has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Sekgoma (Bamangwato), of Isang (Bakgatla), of Sebele II. (Bakwena), of Ntebogani (Bangwaketsi), of Seboko Mokgosi (Bamalete), and of Mathibe (Batawana).

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to Rhodesia. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *via* Gaborones and Francistown, to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaborones,

Francistown, and Serowe, whither the late Chief (Khama) and all his people moved in 1901 from Palapye. The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at Mafeking, Cape Province.

	1923-24.	1924-25
Revenue	£99,996	£99,581
Expenditure	81,574	87,373
<i>Resident Commissioner, Jules Ellenberger, C.M.G., I.S.O. ... (and allowance £350)</i>		
<i>Assistant, do., Lt.-Col. R. M. Daniel (allowance £150)</i>		1,000
<i>Government Secretary, Charles Leonard O'Brien Dutton</i>		1,000
<i>Financial Secretary, Master of Resident Commissioner's Court and Registrar of Deeds, Myles Williams</i>		755
<i>Resident Magistrates, Capt. A. G. Stigand (Kweneng District) £750; E. O. Butler (Gaborones) £750; Capt. R. O'M. Reilly (Lobatsi) £725; Capt. G. B. Moseley (Ngvaketsi) £650; Capt. H. B. Neale (Ngwato) £625; A. L. Guzen (relieving) £650; Capt. G. E. Nettleton (Nyamaland) £625; E. H. M. Drury, M.B.E., actg. (Tuli Block) £675; J. W. Potts, actg. (Chobe) £530; G. C. Guilbert, actg. (Ghanzi) £530; H. Beeching, actg. (Kgalegadi).....</i>		480
<i>P.M.O., D. M. MacRae, M.D.</i>		875
<i>Chief Veterinary Officer, W. H. Chase, O.B.E., F.R.C.V.S. (and allowance £100)</i>		800

SWAZILAND.

(The Swaziland Protectorate.)

Swaziland (called by the natives Kwa Ngwame) lies between the Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand (Province of Natal) and the Portuguese province of Mozambique (Delagoa Bay). The total area is 6,678 square miles, and the population (1921) 112,951, of whom 2,205 are whites, the remainder being Ama-Swazi Bantus (or Swazis). Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lebombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. Except in the Low Veld the country is well watered and healthy.

A Special Court having the full jurisdiction of a Supreme Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners having a restricted jurisdiction, have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and custom in civil disputes between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. The Paramount Chief is Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu.

The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching on a large scale has been commenced by several companies. There were about 250,000 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of March, 1925.

In the winter season between 250,000 and 300,000 sheep are brought to Swaziland for grazing from the high table-lands of the Eastern Transvaal. The agricultural products are tobacco, maize (the staple product), millet,

pumpkins, ground-nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown in insufficient quantities to meet local requirements. Most of the sub-tropical fruits can be grown with success. Large areas of land are suitable for growing cotton, coffee, and tea. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, and copper. During the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, 24½ tons of cassiterite tin, valued at £59,082, were exported; a few gold mines were being worked on a small scale.

Mbabane, the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. At each of the district headquarters—Hlatikulu, Stegi, and Pigg's Peak—there is a small number of Europeans in the vicinity of the station, likewise at Bremersdorp, the old headquarters of the Territory. There are schools for Europeans at various centres; and the Government has established a school for natives at Zombode. There are two schools for coloured children. Grants are also made to the various native missions for educational purposes.

There is bi-weekly communication by motor-car between Mbabane and Breyten (82 miles) and between Mbabane and Bremersdorp (23 miles) and between Piet Retief and Hlatikulu (50 miles). Elsewhere the communication is by cart or runners. There are 17 post offices, and telegraph and telephone offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, Ezulweni, Hlatikulu, Mahanba, and Dwaleni.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£90,897	£89,710
Expenditure	93,127	87,597

CAPITAL, Mbabane.

Resident Commissioner, De S. M. G. Honey, C.M.G.
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, B. Nicholson, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

THE SUDAN.

The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, 3° 36' N. lat., and reaches from the French Sahara about 18° 15' E. (at 22° N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea (Italian) in 38° 30' E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 1,300 miles. The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Abyssinia; on the south lie the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa. The total area is about 1,007,500 sq. miles, with a population of about 6,000,000, partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 3,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Muhammadans, as are some of the Negroes, but the latter are generally pagans. The *Gambela enclave* (within the boundaries of Abyssinia) is leased from the Abyssinian Government as a trading post. The Nile enters the plains of Fado, in the Mongalla Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. From the Atbara confluence to the Mediterranean the river has a course of close on 1,600 miles, and from its sources to the confluence its length may be reckoned at 2,400 miles, giving a total waterway of 4,000 miles. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*, the re-

maining (first) cataract being in Egypt at Assuan.

Government.—The Sudan is administered by a Governor-General, aided, since 1920, by a Council nominated from amongst the Officials of the Government. All Ordinances and Laws are made by the Governor-General in Council. No duties may be levied on imports from Egypt, and duties on imports *via* the Red Sea ports may not exceed those levied in Egypt. The import and export of slaves is prohibited. The Sudan is divided into 15 provinces (*mudirias*) under governors (*nudirs*), under whom are British District Commissioners in charge of two or more districts (*manurias*); a Sudanese official is in charge of each *manuria*. *Civil Justice* is administered by a Chief Justice and four puisne judges, one of whom is also Registrar-General of Lands. There are also Province and District Judges who are usually the Governors and District Commissioners of Provinces, but there are also District Judges who are professional lawyers in some of the more important centres. Appeals lie from the District Judges to the Province Judges or the High Court, and from the Province Judges and the High Court to the Court of Appeal, which consists of three judges of the High Court. The system of the law administered is "justice, equity and good conscience" in all cases in which there is no special enactment. There is no general code of civil and commercial law such as is in force in Egypt and many Continental countries. The religious law of Islam is administered by the Mohammedan Law Courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, and family relations generally amongst the Moslem population. There are District and Province Courts under District and Province Kadis, and a High (Mahkama) Court at Khartoum presided over by the Grand Kadi. *Criminal Justice* is administered chiefly by the Governors and District Commissioners and Mamours of Provinces and Districts, all of whom are magistrates. The Judges of the High Court and District Judges also have criminal jurisdiction as magistrates. The more serious offences are tried by courts consisting of three magistrates, and many native notables have been made magistrates for the purpose of sitting as members of such courts. The decisions of such courts require confirmation by the Governor of the Province or the Governor-General, who exercise powers similar to those of confirming officers in Courts Martial, and to them also appeals lie. Certain Nomad Chiefs have petty Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, and courts of Native Chiefs have been instituted in the Southern Provinces. The Sudan is garrisoned by native troops, forming the Sudan Defence Force. A small garrison of British troops is quartered at Khartoum. The Police are locally enlisted, and are under Provincial administration.

Education.—In addition to *kuttlabs* (vernacular schools) there are 10 primary schools, where instruction is given in English as well as Arabic, attended by about 1,100 pupils; a secondary school at Khartoum (Gordon College), and a training college (also at Gordon College); and technical or trade schools at Khartoum and Omdurman.

Production.—The Sudan is the chief source of the world's supply of gum and ivory. Egyptian cotton has been successfully established, and increasing quantities are being

produced annually. The Gezira Irrigation Scheme (by means of the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile at Makwar, about 170 miles south of Khartoum) will enable 100,000 acres to be put under cotton every year. High grade long staple American cotton is also produced under irrigation in Berber and Dongola, and as a rain crop in other provinces. The total cotton area in 1924 was approximately 111,700 acres, and the 1924-25 crop is estimated at 185,000 kantars. The opening up of the Eastern Sudan by the new Kassala Railway is an event of much importance to the cotton cultivation of the Sudan. Other products include sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, hides and skins, salt, and gold. The principal grain crops are dura (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan and used as cattle and poultry food outside the Sudan, and dukhn (bulrush millet). Large quantities of ivory are exported, and the cattle and sheep trade of the Sudan is capable of great development. For some years Egypt has depended to a great extent on the Sudan for its meat supply. The forests which line the Blue Nile River banks, rich in fibres and tanning material, extend to the frontier of Abyssinia. On the White Nile the forests contain valuable trees—the ebony tree, the gum acacia, the bamboo, the rubber creeper, and the sudds in the upper reaches are composed of an inexhaustible quantity of papyrus. The finest gum forests are in Kordofan, and the best rubber in the Bahr-el-Ghazal. Gold is being successfully exploited in the Sudan, a mine being worked at Gabait in the Red Sea Province. Natural salt fields on the Red Sea coast near Port Sudan supply the whole needs of the country, and considerable quantities are exported annually to Abyssinia. The output of these salt fields is capable of great expansion.

Transport.—In 1924 there were 1,706 miles of railways open for traffic. Since the opening of the eastern railway the Red Sea ports of Port Sudan and Suakin receive much of the trade which formerly passed northwards. The new line to Kassala, 217 miles in length, connects with the Red Sea line at Haia Junction, 126 miles W. of Port Sudan. South of Khartoum communication is established by steamers and boats on the Blue and White Niles, Sobat and Bahr-el-Ghazal, and inland chiefly by camels and donkeys. All the principal towns are in direct telegraphic communication with Khartoum, the total mileage of telegraph lines being 4,353 miles in 1920. There are 65 stationary and 11 travelling Post and Telegraph offices, and 11 wireless telegraphy offices.

Finance.—The revenue is derived mainly from land tax, animal tax, royalties on gum and ivory, customs and railways, posts, telegraphs and steamboat services.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	£E3,766,133	£E4,298,856
Expenditure	3,392,409	3,453,273
Total Imports	4,669,004	5,474,910
Total Exports	2,562,091	3,541,866
Imports from U.K. ...	1,523,675	1,648,903
Exports to U.K. ...	972,784	2,177,349

Governor-General, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey

F. Archer, K.O.M.G. (1925).

Private Sec., R. V. Bardsley, M.B.E.

Mil. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. D. Kenny.

Civil Sec., C. E. Lyall, O.B.E.

A.D.C., Capt. C. T. Knox.

Sudan Agent (Cairo), R. E. More, O.B.E.

Director of Intelligence (Khartoum), C. A. Willis, O.B.E.

Legal Secretary (Minister of Justice), Sir Wasey Sterry, C.B.E.

Advocate-General, R. Wedd.

Chief Justice, R. H. Dun.

Financial Secretary, Lt.-Col. G. E. Schuster, C.B.E., M.C.

Agriculture and Forests, R. Hewison, O.B.E.

Customs, C. H. Armbruster, O.B.E.

Education, J. W. Crowfoot, C.B.E.

Medical Dept., O. F. H. Atkey, F.R.C.S.

Posts and Telegraphs, H. Wynne.

Public Works, D. Macfarlane.

Stores and Prisons, Capt. H. E. Dumbell.

Surveys, A. A. R. Boyce.

Veterinary Dept., W. Kennedy, D.S.O.

Lands, Hugh Fraser, O.B.E.

General Manager of Railways and Steamers, A. C. Parker, M.B.E.

Director, Wellcome Tropical Research Laboratories, Maj. R. G. Archibald, D.S.O., M.B.

Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Central Economic Board, H. P. Hewins, O.B.E.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES.

Bahr el Ghazal (Wau), Miralai M. J. Wheatley Bey, O.B.E.

Berber (El Damer), H. C. Jackson.

Blue Nile (Wad Medani), A. J. C. Huddleston, O.B.E.

Darfur (El Fasher), R. A. Bence-Pembroke.

Dongola (Merowe), W. E. G. Bond.

Fung (Singa), E. N. Corbyn.

Halfa (Halfa), T. A. Leach.

Kassala (Kassala), C. P. Browne, O.B.E.

Khartoum (Khartoum), P. Munro.

Kordofan (El Obeid), J. D. Craig, O.B.E.

Mongalla (Mongalla), A. W. Skrine.

Nuba Mountains (Talodi), Miralai C. S. Northcote Bey.

Red Sea (Port Sudan), S. A. Tippetts.

Upper Nile (Malakal), K. C. P. Struvé, O.B.E.

White Nile (El Dueim), W. Nicholls.

Sudan Defence Force.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. H. J. Huddleston, O.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.

A.M.S., Capt. S. F. M. Ferguson, M.C.

A.A.-G., Capt. H. A. Shadforth, O.B.E., M.C.

P.M.O., Lt.-Col. B. Biggar, M.B.

P.V.O., Maj. H. Bone, M.C.

O.C. Cavalry and Mounted Rifles, Maj. J. W. Hornby, M.C.

Brigade Comm. (British Troops in the Sudan), Col.-Comdt. H. R. Headlam, C.M.G., D.S.O.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM, at the junction of the White and Blue Niles. The town has been rebuilt and now contains a large mosque for Muhammadans, a cathedral, and the Gordon College, with extensive Government buildings. Population 35,513. Opposite Khartoum, on the Blue Nile, is Khartoum North (19,124), and on the White Nile is Omdurman (81,776), the former Mahdist capital.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, formerly "German East Africa," was attacked by British and South African forces and conquered in 1918, the German forces surrendering near Abercorn in North-east Rhodesia on Nov. 23, 1918. Civil Administration was established *pari passu* with the conquest of the territory, and the whole

Colony passed under the effective control of the present Administration at the beginning of 1919.

Tanganyika Territory has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an estimated area of 365,000 square miles. The Sultan of Zanzibar's rights over the narrow strip of coast territory were acquired by Germany in 1890 for a payment of 4,000,000 marks. The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma River.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race, and was enumerated for the whole area (Jan. 1, 1913) at 7,659,898, the coloured population (other than native) being 14,898. The thickly populated provinces of *Ruanda* and *Urundi* are now under Belgian administration, so that the native population of Tanganyika Territory is about 4,107,000. The total white population is 2,447. According to German law every native born after 1905 is free, but a mild serfdom was continued under German rule. Legislation for the abolition of the status of slavery was enacted on June 9, 1922.

Education is not compulsory, but considerable progress has been made with the reorganization of a system suitable to the needs of the natives. In 1923 there were 65 Government schools, 1,455 Roman Catholic schools, and 737 Protestant schools, with a total roll exceeding 119,500 pupils. There are also three schools for the children of Dutch settlers in the Arusha district, but no other schools for European children have yet been established.

The total area under forests is about 2,700,000 acres, of which about 2,170,000 are included in the Government Forest Reserves. There are a number of plantations of coco-palms, coffee (on the higher lands), ground nuts, caoutchouc, sugar, cotton, cardamom and cinchona, while fibre plants (especially sisal) are successfully cultivated. In 1921 there were 3,147,442 cattle, and 3,405,103 sheep and goats in the Territory. Minerals known to exist within the Protectorate are coal, iron, lead, copper, mica, and salt. Agates, topaz, moon-stones, tourmalin, and quartz crystals are found, and garnets in large quantities.

The chief exports in 1924 were: Sisal, cotton, hides, skins, copra, coffee, ground nuts, ghee and grain; the chief imports in 1924 were cotton piece goods, foodstuffs, kerosene, cigarettes, tobacco, spirits, wines and beer.

	1922-23.	1924-25.
Estimated Revenue	£1,209,474	£1,324,670
Estimated Expenditure...	2,009,474	1,952,280
	1922.	1923.
Imports	£1,386,212	£1,733,229
Exports	1,441,584	1,799,038

The chief seaports are Dar-es-Salaam, Tanga, Bagamoyo, Pangani, Kilwa, Lindi and Mikindani, but few of these are accessible to ocean-going vessels, though gradual improvements are being introduced. There are three railway lines in the Territory—the Tanga railway from Tanga to Moshi (219 miles), commenced in 1905 and completed in Feb., 1912, the Central railway (772 miles), from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma, completed in Feb., 1914, and the Voi-Kake Railway from Moshi to Voi (92 miles) on the Uganda Railway. Dar-es-Salaam is in telegraphic communication with the coast towns, Zanzibar, Mombasa, and many inland centres. There are 75 post offices and telegraph stations. Two Battalions of the King's African Rifles are stationed in Tanganyika Territory.

In 1923, 417 steamers (exclusive of coastal boats) of 957,934 tons and 2,638 vessels (dhows) of 142,674 tons entered the various coast ports from places beyond the Territory.

CAPITAL, Dar-es-Salaam.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Donald Charles Cameron, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1924) (and £1,000 Duty Allowance)	£4,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C. (vacant)	300
Chief Secretary, John Scott, C.M.G.	1,800
Asst. Chief Sec., F. J. Durman	1,000
Chief Justice, W. A. Russell, K.C.	2,000
Judges, G. G. Alexander; N. Walker; Haythorne Reed	each 1,200
Land Officer, Capt. J. P. Tolland	1,200
Treasurer, R. W. Taylor, O.B.E.	1,200
Attorney-General, E. St. J. Jackson, O.B.E.	1,500
Comptroller of Customs (and Custodian of Enemy Property), E. Adams, O.B.E.	1,200
Principal Medical Officer, (vacant)	1,200
Inspector-Gen., King's African Rifles, Lt.-Col. J. Harrington, C.M.G., D.S.O. ...	
Commissioner of Police, P. F. Browne ...	1,000
Director of Public Works, J. E. Selandar	1,200
General Manager, Railways, Col. G. A. P. Maxwell, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C., R.E.	1,800
Director of Agriculture, A. H. Kirby	1,200
Postmaster-General, W. T. Storm	1,000
Conservator of Forests, D. K. S. Grant ...	1,000
Director of Game Preservation, C. F. M. Swynnerton	1,000
Auditor, W. E. Knollys	1,000
Chief Veterinary Officer, F. J. McCall, M.C.	1,000
Director of Education, S. Rivers-Smith, O.B.E.	1,000

TOGOLAND.

(Joint Franco-British Administration.)

The former German colony of *Togoland* was conquered by Franco-British forces during the war of 1914-18, and its administration has been entrusted to France and Great Britain jointly by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

Togoland is situated on the Gulf of Guinea between the Gold Coast (British) and Dahomey (French), and is bounded on the south by the Atlantic and on the north by (French) Upper Senegal-Niger, and lies between 0° 15' W.-2° E. long. and 6° 11' N. lat. at its extreme limits, the coast line being only 28 miles in extent (1° 14'-1° 38' E. long.).

In 1920 the whole territory was divided into a *British Sphere* and a *French Sphere*.

The total area is about 43,040 square miles, with an estimated population of 920,000. The British Sphere consists of an area of about 13,040 sq. miles with an estimated population of 187,940. No portion of the coast is included in the British area. The mandated sphere is administered by the Government of the Gold Coast, and the revenue and expenditure are included in the totals for the Gold Coast. A trade school has been established by the administration at Yendi.

TRINIDAD and TOBAGO.

TRINIDAD is the most southerly of the West India Islands. It is close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. It lies between 10° 3'-10° 50' N. lat. and 60° 55'-61° 56' W. long.,

and is about 69 miles in length by 54 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles (541,682 acres cultivated), and a population at the Census of 1921 of 365,923 (including Tobago). The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonised in 1588 by the Spaniards, and capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, Port of Spain (pop. 63,954), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, tram and telephone services. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 11,018), about 30 miles south of the capital; Princetown (pop. 5,181), and Arima (pop. 4,390). A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake near the village of La Brea, 110 acres in extent, containing an apparently inexhaustible supply; in 1924, 166,758 tons (£385,949) were exported. The soil is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, cocoa, mineral oil, molasses, rum, copra, limes, and coco-nuts, and various kinds of timber and fruits. The chief exports (1924) were cocoa £1,249,396; sugar £1,233,944; and petroleum £1,370,096. Coal is found in Mauzanilla, and is indicated in other parts. There are 123 miles of railway open, and the island is in communication with Tobago, and the mainland by telegraph and wireless. The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	£1,633,552	£1,586,834
Expenditure	1,625,441	1,572,765
Public debt	3,425,638	3,406,753
Imports	4,319,421	4,287,943
Exports	4,785,594	4,893,863

Tobago was annexed in 1889 to the Government of Trinidad, and on Jan. 1, 1899, it was constituted a ward of that island. It is between 11° 9' N. lat. and 60° 43' W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 18 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados; is 26 miles long, and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (Census 1921) of 23,390. It is one of the most healthy of the West Indies; the temperature varies from 81° to 88°. There are two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough (pop. 1,463) and Plymouth (pop. 430).

Governor, His Excellency Sir Horace Archer Byatt, K.C.M.G. (1924)	£5,500
Private Secretary (vacant)	
Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Fisher	1,800
Colonial Secretary, T. A. V. Best, C.M.G., O.B.E.	1,675
Assistant Do., H. L. Knaggs, O.B.E.	955
Attorney-General, W. C. Huggard, K.C.	1,465
Treasurer, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G.	1,300
First Puisne Judge, Sir C. Rees-Davies, K.C.	1,250
Second Puisne Judge, Samuel Joyce Thomas	£1,120 to 1,200
Solicitor-General, R. H. Furness	1,000
Commr. Local Forces & Insp.-G. of Constabulary, etc., Col. G. H. May, V.D.	1,150
Director of Public Works, Matthew Alexander Murphy, M.I.C.E.	1,250
Surgeon-General, K. S. Wise	1,224
Protector of Immigrants and Director of Labour Exchanges, A. H. W. de Bois-siere	924
Collector of Customs, T. R. Cutler	1,000
Director of Agriculture, W. G. Freeman	1,150

General Manager of Railways, C. Sadler	£1,148 to 1,200
Director of Education, G. Mackay	£980 to 1,000
Postmaster-Gen., E. Edington	£800 to 900
Auditor, A. G. Biden	£800 to 900
Registrar of the Supreme Court and Registrar-General, J. L. H. W. Savary	1,000
Inspector of Mines, A. P. Catherall, B.Sc.	£800 to 850
Harbour Master, (vacant)	809
Principal Queen's Royal College, A. M. Low, M.A.	809
Crown Solicitor and Administrator-General, E. F. Maingot	800
Govt. Analyst, H. S. Shrewsbury, F.I.C.	780
Crown Counsel, W. Harragin	750
Crown Surveyor, J. W. Macgillivray, F.S.L.	£700 to 750
Superintendent of Prisons, P. L. A. Fraser, M.B.E.	705
Conservator of Forests, R. C. Marshall, M.A.	£600 to 700
CAPITAL, Port of Spain (pop. 63,954); transit, 14 days to U.K.: 8 days to U.S.A.	

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 12° 2' W., discovered in 1505 by a Portuguese admiral (Trisão da Cunha), after whom they are named. The population numbers 127, and the inhabitants are said to be very long-lived. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in the north-west of the island. In spite of periods of distress the inhabitants refuse to leave the island for the Cape of Good Hope, to which they are attracted by offers of land.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Numbers of seals and sea-elephants visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in 40° 20' S. and 6° 44' W., lies about 250 miles S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annexe of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north-east of which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles, and a population (1921) of 5,612, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 1,568.

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. This Board has control of local finance, and passes local ordinances, subject to the assent of the Governor of Jamaica, who is also the medium of communication between the Commissioner and the Colonial Office. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Turks

and Caicos Islands, and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Jamaica extends to the Islands in matters of divorce and matrimonial causes, and is also a Court of Appeal.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	£11,751	£9,693
Expenditure	10,950	12,186
Total imports	46,560	43,253
Total exports	37,455	31,495
Commissioner and Judge, H. E. Phillips		£700

Grand Turk, *vis* U.S., 13 days.

UGANDA.

(The Uganda Protectorate.)

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890, and a portion of them was for a time administered by the Imperial British East Africa Company. In 1894 a British Protectorate was declared over the kingdom of Uganda and some of the adjoining territories. The present limits are approximately as follows:—On the north, the Uganda-Sudan boundary; on the east, a line drawn down the middle of Lake Rudolf, and along the west boundary of the Colony of Kenya and the eastern shores of Lake Victoria; on the south, by Tanganyika Territory (late German East Africa); and on the west, by the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie part of the Victoria Nyanza, part of Lake Edward, the whole of Lake George, half of Lake Albert, the whole of Lake Kioga, the whole of Lake Salisbury, part of Lake Rudolf, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to Nimule, where the Egyptian Sudan commences. Total area, 110,300 square miles, including 16,377 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 5 Provinces:—

(1) *Eastern Province*, comprising the districts of Busoga, Bugwere, Bugishu, Budama, Teso, Lango, and Karamoja.

(2) *Rudolf Province*, comprising the districts of Turkwel, Turkana, and Dabossa (this province, at present, only partially administered, and arrangements for its transfer to the administration of Kenya Colony are in progress).

(3) *Northern Province*, comprising the districts of Bunyoro, Gulu, Chua, and West Nile.

(4) *Western Province*, comprising the districts of Toro, Ankole, and Kigezi.

(5) *Buganda Province* (with islands in Lake Victoria) comprising the districts of Mengo, Masaka, Mubende, and Entebbe. Owing to sleeping sickness, the islands of Lake Victoria were entirely depopulated, and the inhabitants (about 20,000) settled on the mainland in fly-free districts; but the work of repopulating these islands has now been completed, and natives and their cattle have been repatriated.

With the exception of the Rudolf Province the whole Protectorate is now under direct administration; but the native kings or chiefs, whose rights are in some cases regulated by treaties, are encouraged to conduct the government of their own subjects. The province of Buganda is recognised as a native kingdom under a *Kabaka* (H.H. Daudi Chwa, grandson of the celebrated Mutesa). He is assisted in the government by three native ministers and a *Lukiko*, or native assembly. In Buganda (and in Bunyoro, Ankole and Toro, also ruled over by native "Kings"), purely native matters are dealt with by the various *Lukikos*, but in serious cases there is an

appeal to higher courts. For Europeans and non-natives justice is administered by His Majesty's Courts. The principal British representative is the Governor who (with the assistance of the Executive and Legislative Councils), makes Ordinances for the administration of justice, the raising of revenue, and other purposes. There are local and special courts of justice, and a High Court with civil and criminal jurisdiction. The Appeal Court consists of the judges of the High Courts of Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland and Zanzibar. There is an armed constabulary force, under a British Commissioner of Police and British officers. There is also a volunteer reserve of Europeans.

In 1920 Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted, and these came into being in Jan. 1921. The former consists of 4 appointed members and the latter includes the former, with 2 unofficial members, and is presided over by the Governor.

The total population of Uganda (December, 1924) is given as 3,145,449, composed as follows: Natives, 3,136,769; Asiatics, 7,229; Europeans, 1,451 (including 500 females). Among the natives approximately 640,000 belong to the intelligent, civilised Baganda, a race converted to Christianity by British and French missionaries. Until recently educational work has been in the hands of the various Missionary Societies, who receive grants amounting (1924) to £12,846 towards scholarships, &c., for students and teachers; their efforts are now being supplemented by a Government scheme. About 1,700,000 natives speak Bantu languages; there are a few Congo pygmies living near the Semliki river; the rest of the natives belong to the Masai, Nilotic, and Sudanese groups.

In 1924 total exports, £3,897,395; the import figures are now merged in those of Kenya (*q.v.*). The export trade is mainly in cotton (£3,486,565), coffee, chillies, oil-seeds, rubber, ivory, and hides and skins. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, the United States, and India.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	£999,750	£1,239,790
Expenditure (excl. loans)	938,999	918,662
Poll-tax (1924), £406,000; Customs (1924), £427,000.		

The headquarters of the British administration is at ENTebbe; the native capital of Buganda is at MENGO (Kampala). Nile steamers ply to Rejaf, which is about eight days' march from Nimule, the Sudan port of the Lake Albert Marine Service. A regular steamer service is maintained by the *Uganda Railway Administration* between Kisumu, the railway terminus, and Entebbe, Port Bell, and Jinja, the principal Uganda ports on Lake Victoria. The *Busoga Railway Marine*, which, with the Busoga Railway, is controlled by the Uganda Railway, deals with the traffic on Lake Kioga. There are two steamers and a large number of lighters on that waterway. An additional steamer and subsidiary craft ply on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba, Nimule and Belgian port of Kasenye at the south of Lake Albert. The *Busoga Railway*, of the same gauge as the Uganda Railway, 62 miles in length, runs from Jinja (on Lake Victoria) to Namasagali, a point on the Nile below the rapids, and deals with the cotton output in the regions round Lake Kioga, connecting that lake with Lake Victoria. A railway is under construction from

Mbulamuti (on the Jinja-Namasagali Railway) to join up with the Uganda Railway *via* Toroor, Turbo and Eldoret. There is a railway from Port Bell to Kampala, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length. There is a fleet of Government motor vans.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency William Frederick Gowers, C.M.G. (1925) (and £1,000 duty) £3,000
Private Sec., Maj. F. W. Cavendish-Bentinck.

A.D.C., Capt. C. A. J. Nicholson.
Chief Secretary, *E. B. Jarvis, C.M.G. (and £200 duty) 1,300

Provincial Commrs., C. W. G. Eden; P. W. Cooper, O.B.E.; J. C. R. Sturrock; E. B. Haddon £800 to 1,000

Chief Justice, Sir Charles James Griffin, K.C. 1,600

Puisne Judge, F. Guthrie Smith 1,200

Attorney-General, *S. S. Abrahams 1,100

Principal Medical Officer, *J. H. Reford... 1,200

Asst. Chief Secretary, P. W. Perryman, M.B.E. £800 to 900

Do. (Native Affairs), E. L. Scott, O.B.E. M.C. £800 to 900

Treasurer, *C. K. Dain 1,100

Dir. of Public Works, A. McClure 1,100

Director of Surveys and Land Officer, D. Blair 1,100

Director of Agriculture, S. Simpson 1,100

Director of Transport, Major R. B. Hill... 900

Commr. of Police, Maj. E. H. T. Lawrence, O.B.E. 1,000

Director of Geological Survey, E. J. Wayland 900

Chief Veterinary Officer, W. F. Poulton ... 900

Conservator of Forests, R. Fyfe 800

Labour Commr., A. E. Weatherhead £800 to 1,000

Auditor, W. H. Smith 900

CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs.), Entebbe.

WEIHAIWEI.

The territory of Weihaiwei was leased to Great Britain by China by a convention made on July 1, 1898, and lies in latitude $37^{\circ}30'$ N., longitude $122^{\circ}10'$ E. It is situated in the Chinese province of Shantung, and comprises the island of Liu Kung, all the islands in the Bay of Weihaiwei, and a belt of land 10 English miles wide along the entire coast-line, with a total area of about 285 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 154,416, in which are included about 300 resident on the island of Liu Kung. In addition to the leased territory there is a zone which comprises that portion of the province of Shantung lying east of the meridian $121^{\circ}40'$ —an area of 1,500 square miles—within which Great Britain has the right to erect fortifications, station troops, or take any other measures necessary for defensive purposes. The winter is cold, but dry and bracing. The summer heat is not excessive, and the rainfall is, as a rule, small.

The government is administered by a Commissioner. Weihaiwei is a port of call for steamers running to and from the North of China, and there is regular steam communication with the ports of Shanghai, Hong Kong, Chefoo, and Tientsin.

Administrator, W. Russell Brown.
Judge of the High Court, Hiram Parkes Wilkinson.
Crown Advocate, Allan G. Mossop.
Senior District Officer and Magistrate, S. Wyatt-Smith.

* Members of Executive Council.

Junior District Officer and Magistrate, A. A. L. Tuson.

Senior Medical Officer, Dr. Francis Clark.

Financial Secretary, W. R. Hailer.

Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Forcey, G. H. Jennings.

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Government of the Windward Islands is made up of the three colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, with their dependencies, the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 508 square miles, with a population (1921) of 162,254. There is one Governor for the three islands; but there is no General Legislative Council as in the Leeward Islands, and no common tariff or treasury. Each island retains its own institutions, and in the Governor's absence is governed by an Administrator subordinate to him.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir

Frederick Seton James, K.B.E., C.M.G.

(1924) £2,500

Transit to Grenada from London about 14 days.

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES.

Grenada is situated between the parallels of $12^{\circ}30'$ – $11^{\circ}58'$ N. lat. and $61^{\circ}20'$ – $61^{\circ}35'$ W. long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 66 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 85,120 acres; population (including some of the Grenadines), 66,302 (Census of 1921). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonised by the French, and was definitely ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1763.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, rubber, cotton, coffee, and fruit are grown. The forests are rich in timbers. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c. The Legislative Council consists of 16 members, 8 of whom are officials (3 nominated and 5 elected).

St. George's, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	£103,823	£117,453
Expenditure	113,095	106,003
Public debt	223,670	223,670
Total imports	284,706	272,291
Total exports	257,728	350,806

Colonial Secretary and Treasurer, Herbert

Ferguson, C.B.E. £960

Chief Justice, Sir George O'D. Walton 1,100

Attorney-General, N. J. Paterson, K.C. 800

Chief Medical and Health Officer, R. W.

Sutherland £600 to 700

Magistrates, T. M. Comissiong, W. Dist.;

T. W. S. Garraway, E. Dist., each £500;

H. Allau Otway, District Commr. of

Carriacou (and quarters) £350 to 420

Chief of Police, Maj. O. C. Heidenstam

(and quarters) £450 to 500

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop (1921) 7,104.

ST. LUCIA,

the largest and most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in $13^{\circ} 50'$ N. lat. and $60^{\circ} 58'$ W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 21 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 24 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 12 miles. It comprises an area of 233 square miles, with a population (Dec. 31, 1924) of 54,304. It possibly possesses the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports (1924) are sugar, cocoa, coco-nuts, copra, limes, lime-juice, lime-oil, logwood, molasses and syrup. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. 1921, 5,899), and Soufrière (pop. 2,480).

Port Castries, one of the finest in the W.I., is a coaling depot. In 1924, 220 steamers (tonnage 473,828) entered Port Castries.

	1923.	1924.
Public revenue	£79,047	£72,888
Expenditure	90,720	89,990
Public debt.....	147,530	143,530
Total imports.....	249,599	234,647
Total exports	203,232	233,965

Administrator & Col. Sec., Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. (and allowance £330) £1,100

Chief Justice, Capt. Oliver Plunkett 700

Attorney-General, W. T. S. Fretz 500

Treasurer, G. D. Mackie, M.B.E. £350 to 440

Chief Medical Officer, Maj. H. E. Sutherland Richards, M.C. £600 to 700

Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon 550

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in $13^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat. and $60^{\circ} 57'$ W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (Census of 1921) of 44,447. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warfare. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, sugar, molasses, rum, cassava, cocoa, coffee, and spices. Its chief imports are linen, cotton and woollen manufactures, Canadian flour, fish, lumber, &c. Steps have been taken to settle the labouring classes on lands acquired for the purpose.

CAPITAL, Kingstown. Population (1921), 3,836.

	1923	1924.
Public revenue	£52,031	£60,893
Expenditure	48,394	53,887
Total imports	138,677	160,028
Total exports	131,371	150,862

Administrator and Colonial Secretary,

Robert Walter, C.M.G. £1,000

Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor, and

Police Magistrate of 1st District, J.

Stanley Rae £600 to £700

Attorney-General, N. H. Turton 500

ZANZIBAR.

(The Zanzibar Protectorate.)

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., succeeded his brother-in-law, Dec. 9, 1911. The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of

Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as War-sheikh; but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruwuma to Wanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir coast to Italy in 1904, they are now confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a ten-mile coast-line from Wanga to Kipini, the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siwa. The Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Kenya Colony and Protectorate (q.v.). Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

By a decree of Sultan Hamoud (1897) the legal status of slavery ceased to be recognised in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

As the centre of the Arab power, Zanzibar, from the beginning of the 19th century until quite recently, dominated the trade of East Africa. The islands possess practically a monopoly in cloves (the export of which was valued at £842,400 in 1924) and produce quantities of copra (exports in 1924, £353,190). In addition, Zanzibar serves as a storehouse for the East African coast, where both imports and exports are received and distributed.

Of late years the importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distributing centre has largely decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the Benadir coast. Recent figures, however, tend to indicate that the island, in spite of losing the main transhipment trade, will continue, from the very fact of its geographical position, to retain control of the local traffic—of that portion of the trade which goes to small towns up and down the adjacent mainland coast.

The principal imports are rice, grains, groceries, sugar, tobacco, copra, hardware, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves and copra, in addition to re-exports of previously imported rice, grain, copra and piece-goods.

The city of Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, is the largest in East Africa, and possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. The population of Zanzibar and Pemba (Census of 1921) was 216,790, the area of the former 640 square miles, and of the latter 380 square miles.

Tonnage of ocean-going steamers (which entered the port in 1924, 930,628; and 5,042 dhows (95,863 tons).

	1923.	1924.
Imports.....	£1,943,000	£1,976,230
Exports.....	2,280,000	2,031,770

British Resident, Alfred Claud Hollis,

C.M.G., C.B.E. (and duty allowance

£1,000) £2,000

Chief Secretary, E. Costley-White, O.B.E. 1,200

Chief Justice, Sir T. S. Tomlinson (and

personal allowance £200) 1,300

Treasurer, N. B. Cox 900

Attorney-General, C. B. Francis 900

Director of Agriculture, V. M. Kirkham... 900

Director of Education, W. Hendry 800

Chief of Customs, G. D. Kirsopp 800

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days

The United States of America.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Gross Area, 1920 (sq. miles).	Population.	
		Census 1910.	Census 1920.
United States	*3,026,789	91,972,266	105,710,620
Alaska	590,884	64,356	55,036
Guam	210	11,806	13,275
Hawaii	6,449	191,909	255,912
Panama Canal Zone	527	462,810	22,858
Philippines	115,026	67,635,426	110,350,640
Porto Rico	3,435	1,118,012	1,299,809
Samoa	77	27,251	8,056
Virgin Islands	132	227,086	226,051
Military, &c., abroad	—	55,608	117,238
Total	3,743,529	101,146,530	117,859,495

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,973,774.
a Population in 1912; b 1903; c 1911; d 1918; e 1917.

Increase of the People—(Continental U.S. only).

YEAR OF CENSUS.	TOTAL POPULATION.			INCREASE OVER PRECEDING CENSUS.	DECENNIAL IMMIGRANTS.
	White.	Coloured.	Total.		
1860	26,922,537	4,520,784	31,443,321	8,251,445	2,511,060
1870	33,589,377	4,968,994	38,558,371	7,115,050	2,377,279
1880	43,402,970	6,752,813	50,155,783	11,597,412	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,846,456	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	9,185,379	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	10,240,309	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,889,705	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The annual compilation of mortality statistics for that part of the United States known as the "Registration Area" began with the calendar year 1900. This area at that time included 40.5 per cent. of the total population, and in 1923 87.6 per cent. The birth registration area was established in 1915; it included at that time 31.1 per cent. of the total population, and in 1923, 72.2 per cent. The following table shows the number of births and deaths in the respective Registration Areas, with rates per 1,000 of the estimated population, for the calendar years 1915 to 1923:—

CALENDAR YEAR.	BIRTHS.*		DEATHS.*	
	Number.	Rate per 1,000.	Number.	Rate per 1,000.
1915	776,304	25.1	909,155	13.6
1916	818,983	25.0	1,001,021	14.0
1917	1,353,792	24.7	1,068,932	14.3
1918	1,363,649	24.6	1,471,367	18.1
1919	1,373,436	22.3	1,096,646	12.9
1920	1,508,874	23.7	1,142,558	13.1
1921	1,714,261	24.3	1,032,009	11.6
1922	1,774,911	22.5	1,101,863	11.8
1923	1,792,646	22.4	1,193,017	12.3

* Exclusive of still-births.

IMMIGRATION.

From 1820 to 1920, 33,630,104 alien immigrants landed in the United States, the arrivals in 1913 being 1,197,892, and those from 1918 onward being (1918) 110,618, (1919) 141,132, (1920) 430,001, (1921) 805,228, (1922) 309,556, (1923) 522,919, (1924) 706,896.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

The Law of Divorce differs in many of the States, while South Carolina has no Divorce Law. In addition to adultery and cruelty of the husband or adultery of the wife, abandonment (desertion), habitual drunkenness, and imprisonment for felony are qualifying offences.

YEAR.	MARRIAGES		DIVORCES GRANTED.		
	Total.	To Wife.	To Husband.	Total.	
1906	853,290	48,607	23,455	72,062	
1916	1,040,684	74,893	33,809	112,036	
1922	1,129,045	100,416	47,359	148,415	
1923	1,224,373	111,582	53,027	165,226	

Religion.—The Year-Book of the Churches (1923) gives the total Church population of the United States as follows:—Protestant, 77,958,470; Roman Catholic, 18,104,864; Eastern Orthodox, 456,054; Latter-Day Saints, 604,082; Jewish, 1,600,000. The approximate ratios to population are Protestant 77; R.C. 18; other Faiths 3.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1920.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Armenia	36,628	Finland	149,824	Netherlands .	131,766	Syria	51,901
Austria	575,627	France	153,072	Norway	363,863	Turkey in Asia	11,019
Belgium	62,687	Germany	1,686,108	Poland	1,139,979	Turkey in Europe	5,284
Canada—		Greece	175,976	Portugal	69,981	Wales	67,066
French	307,786	Hungary	397,283	Rumania	102,823	West Indies (not U.S.A.)	78,962
Other	817,139	Ireland	1,037,234	Russia	1,400,495	Yugo Slavia	169,439
China	43,560	Italy	1,610,113	Scotland	254,570	Other Countries	158,295
Czecho-Slovakia	362,438	Japan	81,502	Spain	49,535		
Denmark	189,154	Lithuania	135,068	Sweden	625,585		
England	813,853	Mexico	486,418	Switzerland...	118,659		

SUMMARY: Europe, 11,882,053; Asia, 237,950; America, 1,727,017; Other, 73,672. Total 13,920,692.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Republic occupies the southern portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25° – 49° North and longitude 67° – 124° $30'$ West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line on both oceans has an estimated length of about 15,610 miles, besides 3,620 miles on the great lakes and 5,744 on the Gulf of Mexico. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Mobile and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high table-land, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilisation. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium; the non-metallic minerals including immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphite rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, raised mainly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver); while precious stones are worked in great variety, including the turquoise, sapphire, tourmaline, and garnet.

GOVERNMENT.

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 48 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organisation as Territories, and 28 were admitted after such organisation), and of 2 organised Territories.

THE CONSTITUTION. By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to nineteenth Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 30, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, and Aug. 26, 1920), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE.

THE *Executive* power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on the second Monday of the January following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the second Wednesday of February by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice-President, who, on the death of the President, becomes *ex officio* President for the remainder of the term. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice-President, a statute provides for the succession of the Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of Navy, and Secretary of the Interior, so that the State can never be without a Head or Ruler.

The President must be 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a salary of \$75,000, with a travelling allowance of \$25,000. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and, with the approval of the Senate, negotiates Treaties with Foreign Powers. The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT.

President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, born at Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872; graduated from Amherst College in 1895; practised law at Northampton, Mass.; councilman; city solicitor; clerk of courts; chairman Republican City Committee; member General Court of Massachusetts; Mayor of Northampton; member Massachusetts Senate; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts 1916-18; Governor of Massachusetts 1919-20; elected Vice-President Nov. 2, 1920; became President (on the death of Warren G. Harding) Aug. 3, 1923; re-elected for further term, Nov. 4, 1924. *Republican*.

1. *Vice-President*, Charles Gates Dawes, of Ohio (born Aug. 27, 1865), elected *Vice-President* Nov. 4, 1924. *Republican*.

THE CABINET.

(In order of succession to the Presidency, after the Vice-President.)

2. *Secretary of State*, Frank B. Kellogg, of Minnesota (born 1856), appointed Feb. 16, 1925.
3. *Secretary of the Treasury*, Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania (born 1855), appointed March 4, 1921.
4. *Secretary of War*, Dwight Filley Davis, of Minnesota (born 1879), appointed Oct. 13, 1925.
5. *Attorney-General*, John G. Sargent, of Vermont (born 1860), appointed March 17, 1925.
6. *Postmaster-General*, Harry S. New, of Indiana (born 1858), appointed Feb. 27, 1923.
7. *Secretary of the Navy*, Curtis D. Wilbur, of Iowa (born 1867), appointed April 7, 1924.
8. *Secretary of the Interior*, Hubert Work, of Colorado (born 1860), appointed Feb. 27, 1923.

Secretary of Agriculture, William M. Jardine, of Kansas (born 1879), appointed Feb. 18, 1925.
Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Clark Hoover, of California (born 1874), appointed March 5, 1921.

Secretary of Labour, James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania (born 1873), appointed March 5, 1921.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 211,877. The Senate consists of 96 members. The salary of a Senator is \$10,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile, coming and returning, for each regular session. The House of Representatives consists of 435 representatives and territorial delegates. The salary of a Representative is \$10,000 per annum, with mileage as for Senators.

THE SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

President, Charles Gates Dawes, *Illinois* \$15,000
 Speaker of the House of Representatives,
 (to be elected Dec., 1925) \$15,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(National Library),

Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, purchase of Jefferson collection formed basis for a new collection. Partially destroyed by fire, 1851, and replenished in 1851-2. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress (now \$100,000); (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges; (4) by the exchanges of the Smithsonian Institution, the library of which (40,000 volumes) was, in 1866, deposited in the Library of Congress, with the stipulation that future accessions should follow it. The collection is now the largest in the Western Hemisphere and third in the world; it comprises 3,179,104 volumes (gain in 1923-24, 89,763). The floor space of the building (erected at the cost of \$6,347,000, and first occupied in 1897) is 430,255 square feet, or nearly 10 acres. The book stacks, including the new stack built over the southeast interior court, contain about 103 miles of shelving, affording space for 3,540,000 octavo volumes and 84,000 volumes of newspapers. The library is maintained by Congress, the appropriation in 1924 being \$961,810.

Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam,
 LL.D. \$7,500
 Chief Assistant Librarian, Appleton P. C.
 Griffin 6,000
 Executive Assistant, Allen R. Boyd 3,800
 Secretary, Jessica L. Farnum 3,000

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The Mall, Washington, D.C.

Secretary, Charles D. Walcott.
 Asst. do., C. G. Abbott; A. Wetmore.
 Chief Clerk, H. W. Dorsey.
 Accountant, Nicholas W. Dorsey.
 Editor, Webster P. True.

Board of Regents.

Chancellor, The Chief Justice of the U.S.
 Chairman, Executive Committee, George Gray.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress 17 May, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings, public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding \$10,000 in any one year is authorised by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, Charles Moore, *Detroit, Mich.*Vice-Chairman, James L. Greenleaf, *N.Y.*

Members, Louis Ayres, *N.Y.*; H. Siddons
 Mowbray, *Conn.*; Milton B. Medary, jr., *Pa.*;
 Wm. Adams Delano, *N.Y.*; Lorado Taft,
Illinois.

Secretary and Executive Officer, H. P. Caemmerer.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The Supreme Court at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts. (2) The Circuit Courts of Appeal, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The District Courts, eighty-seven in number, each served by a District Court Judge.

THE SUPREME COURT

(The Capitol, Washington, D.C.).

Chief Justice, William Howard Taft,
Conn., born 1857, apptd. 1921 \$15,000

Associate Justices (each \$14,500).

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, <i>Mass.</i>	1841	1902
Willis Van Devanter, <i>Wyo.</i>	1859	1910
James C. McReynolds, <i>Tenn.</i>	1862	1914
Louis D. Brandeis, <i>Mass.</i>	1856	1916
George Sutherland, <i>Utah</i>	1862	1922
Pierce Butler, <i>Minn.</i>	1866	1922
Edward T. Sanford, <i>Tenn.</i>	1865	1923
Harlan Fiske Stone, <i>N.H.</i>	1872	1925

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, William R. Stansbury, *D.C.* \$6,000
 Deputy Clerks, Philander R. Stansbury,
Md., C. Elmore Cropley, *D.C.*
 Marshal, Frank K. Green, *D.C.* 4,500
 Reporter, Ernest Knaebel, *Colo.* 8,500

DEFENCE.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of both Navy and Army, the former being controlled by a Secretary of the Navy, and the latter by a Secretary of War.

THE ARMY OF THE U.S.

Under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved June 4, 1920, the enlisted strength of the Regular Army, including the Philippine Scouts, must not exceed 280,000, except in time of war or similar emergency, when the public safety demands it; the commissioned strength being placed at 17,726; however, recent legislation (Act of Congress of June 30, 1922) has limited the authorised enlisted strength, exclusive of the Philippine Scouts, to 125,000, and requires that the number of commissioned officers on the active list of the Regular Army and the emergency officers of the late war who are still in service undergoing treatment for physical reconstruction shall be restricted after Jan. 1, 1923, to 12,000. The present authorized strength of the Philippine Scouts is 7,953. The actual strength of the Army of the United States on June 30, 1925, included 12,462 commissioned officers, 1,030 warrant officers, and approximately 121,762 enlisted men, including the Philippine Scouts. The Army is made up entirely of volunteers.

PRINCIPAL WARS OF THE U.S.

Name of War.	Troops Engaged.
War of Independence, 1775-1784	300,000
North Western Indian, 1790-1795	8,983
War with France, 1798-1800	4,593
War with Tripoli, 1801-1805	3,330
War with Britain, 1812-1815	528,274
Creek Indian, 1813-1814	13,781
Seminole Indian, 1817-1818	6,911
Black Hawk Indian, 1832	6,465
Cherokee Indian, 1833-1839	9,494
Seminole Indian, 1835-1842	41,122
Creek Indian, 1836-1837	13,418
War with Mexico, 1846-1848	110,597
Texas & New Mex. Indian, 1849-1855	6,465
Oregon Indian, 1851-1856	7,229
Civil War, 1861-1866	2,128,948
Confederate Troops	750,000
Spanish American, 1898-1899	280,564
Philippine Insurrection, 1899-1902	126,468
Chinese Relief Expedition, 1900-1901	6,913
World War, 1917-1918	4,051,606

U.S. WAR PENSIONS.

(Exclusive of World War Pensions.)

Year.	Number of Pensioners on Roll.			Total Payments.
	Invalids.	Widows, &c.	Total.	
				\$
1900	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130
1919	313,140	311,287	624,427	222,159,292
1920	285,110	307,080	592,190	213,295,314
1921	267,629	298,424	566,053	258,775,843
1922	256,918	290,098	547,016	253,807,583
1923	253,686	286,070	539,756	263,012,500
1924	248,049	277,490	525,539	229,994,777

The total disbursement in pensions since the War of Independence is \$6,836,351,399, of which \$5,427,106,586 has been paid on account of the Civil War. The cost of maintenance and expenses of administration in the fiscal year 1924, includ-

ing the cost of medical examinations and special field examinations, amounted to \$2,065,944.

World War Pensions.

Disbursements in claims arising out of service in the World War between April 6, 1917, and July 2, 1921, are not included in the above totals, as such claims are adjudicated in the U.S. Veterans' Bureau, which has jurisdiction over such matters. (See "Ordinary Expenditures" under "Finance," *post*.)

THE NAVY OF THE U.S.

No new construction has been authorised for the U.S. Navy since 1918. The three-year building programme initiated in the Act of August 29, 1916, provided for the following construction:—

	1916.	1917.	1918.	Totals.
Battleships	4	3	3	10
Battle Cruisers	4	1	1	6
Scout Cruisers	4	3	3	10
Destroyers	20	25	15	50
Fleet Submarines	—	—	9	9
Coast Submarines	30	18	10	58
Fuel ships	1	—	2	3
Repair ship	—	—	1	1
Transport	—	—	1	1
Hospital ship	1	—	—	1
Destroyer Tenders	—	1	1	2
Submarine Tender	—	1	—	1
Ammunition ships	1	—	1	2
Gunboats	1	—	1	2

Of the "all big gun" battleships the *Colorado* was completed during 1923. These ships carry eight 16-in. guns (with secondary batteries of 12 5-in. and eight 3-in. anti-aircraft guns), and are 624 ft. long, 97 ft. wide, and displace 32,600 tons; they are driven by four electric-drive turbines of 28,000 h.p. This leaves the *West Virginia* as the only remaining battleship under construction, as the other seven battleships will be disposed of in accordance with the terms of the *Washington Treaty* limiting naval armaments.

Of the vessels which were authorised in the 3-year programme, the following remain not ordered:—22 destroyers, 6 fleet submarines, and 1 auxiliary. Under the terms of the Naval Act of July 1, 1922, no part of the funds available may now be used toward the construction of these vessels. On July 1, 1922, the following vessels were under construction:—9 battleships, 6 battle cruisers, 10 light cruisers, 3 fleet submarines, 34 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 4 auxiliaries. Under the terms of the *Washington Treaty* limiting naval armaments work has been suspended on 7 of the battleships and 4 of the battle cruisers; the remaining 2 battle cruisers are being converted into aircraft carriers. The following were completed during the fiscal year ended July 1, 1923:—3 light cruisers, 13 submarines. Since July 1, 1923, 1 battleship, 1 light cruiser and 4 submarines have been completed. The following vessels, therefore, now remain under construction:—1 battleship, 2 aircraft-carriers, 6 light cruisers, 3 fleet submarines, 17 submarines, 1 gunboat, and 4 auxiliaries.

Information as to characteristics, costs, &c., available for publication concerning naval vessels, may be found in the *Ships' Data Book*.

EDUCATION.

State School Systems, 1919-1920.

In 1919-20 the total number of children in the United States 5 to 18 years of age was 27,728,788, of whom 21,578,316 (10,774,511 boys and 10,803,805 girls) were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools, and 2,034,642 were estimated to be enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, and in private commercial and business schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 16,150,035, the average length of school term was 161.9 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled was 121.2 days. In 1919-20, 679,533 teachers (95,666 men and 583,867 women) were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was \$871. The total number of buildings used as school houses was 271,319, and the estimated value of all public school property was \$2,409,719,120.

The total money received for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was \$1,125,506,640. Of this amount, \$26,036,098 was received from permanent school funds and from the rent of school lands, \$134,278,753 from State taxes or State appropriation, \$758,896,551 from local tax or appropriation, \$2,474,717 from the Federal Government, and \$333,820,521 from all other sources, State and local. The total payments, excluding payments of bonds, were \$1,036,151,209. This amount includes expenditures for general professional and business control aggregating \$36,752,316; salaries of teachers, supervisors and principals, \$590,119,516; text-books and other instruction supplies, \$42,435,820; instruction in evening schools, \$3,276,593; miscellaneous current expenses, \$210,024,112 (composed of operation of school plant, \$115,707,229; maintenance of school plant, \$30,432,039; auxiliary agencies, \$36,387,302; fixed charges, \$9,285,711; and interest on indebtedness, \$18,211,831); and outlays—sites, new buildings and equipment, \$153,542,852.

Compulsory Attendance Laws, 1922.

Every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 14 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or secure employment certificates. The required attendance each year varies from eighty days in two States to the full term in thirty-six States. In all States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

Universities, Colleges and Professional Schools, 1919-20.

Of the 670 universities, colleges, and professional schools, 153 were for men, 117 for women, and 400 were co-educational. There were 109 public institutions and 561 under private control or management. The total number of instructors in both private and public institutions was 42,882 (34,111 men and 8,771 women). The public institutions enrolled 156,626 undergraduate and graduate students (102,711 men and 53,915 women). The private institutions enrolled 200,068 undergraduate and graduate students (119,531 men and 80,537 women). In general engineering, 10,231 students were enrolled; in chemical engineering, 5,743; in civil engineering, 8,859; in electrical engineering, 9,469; in me-

chanical engineering, 11,789; and in mining engineering, 3,048.

The total number of baccalaureate degrees conferred in 1919-20 was 38,552 (23,272 men and 15,280 women); altogether 4,853 graduate degrees were conferred (3,457 men and 1,396 women); 989 honorary degrees were conferred.

The schools of theology enrolled 7,216 students and reported 588 graduates; law schools, 20,992 students and 3,273 graduates; schools of medicine, 14,242 students and 2,806 graduates; schools of dentistry, 8,809 students and 865 graduates; schools of pharmacy, 5,026 students and 1,023 graduates; and schools of veterinary medicine, 908 students and 219 graduates.

Teachers' Colleges and Normal Schools, 1919-20.

In 1919-20, 371 teachers' colleges and normal schools reported to the United States Bureau of Education. These schools are chiefly concerned with the training of elementary teachers. Of this number 138 are State institutions; 45 are teachers' colleges (schools granting a degree after four years' work beyond high school); 33 are city normal schools; 95 are county normal schools; and 60 are private normal schools. The 45 teachers' colleges were separated from the State normal schools, which accounts for the number of State normal schools in 1920, smaller than in 1918 when they were included. The total number of instructors in all teachers' colleges and normal schools was 9,587. The total number of students enrolled was 162,796 (29,149 men and 133,647 women). Of this total enrolment, 135,418 students are in normal training courses. The number of graduates from the normal training courses was 2,151 men and 18,861 women, making a total of 21,012. Practice or model schools are usually operated in connexion with these normal schools, or the public schools are used for this purpose. The total enrolment in these model schools, so far as reported, was 92,446. The total receipts for normal schools were \$31,395,389. The total number of volumes in the libraries was 2,385,238.

Nurse Training Schools, 1919-20.

The number of nurse training schools has increased very rapidly since 1900. At that time 432 schools reported to the Bureau of Education. In 1920 the number of such schools reporting was 1,775. The number of pupils enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 54,953, and the number graduated 14,980. Of the schools reporting, 88 are in hospitals for the insane. The capacity of the hospitals in which all nurse training schools reporting are located, is 321,619 beds, and the average daily number of patients is 252,823. In 1920 a large majority of schools required a minimum age requirement for admission of only 18 or 19 years. In general hospitals 539 schools required 8 hours of duty daily, 474 schools required 9 hours of duty, and 439 schools required 10 hours of duty. In hospitals for the insane, the number of hours of duty required was usually 10 or more. Twenty-two schools required 12 hours of duty, and 9 required more than 12 hours.

The remuneration granted the pupils in general hospitals is usually less than \$200. In the first year 54 per cent. of the schools pay under \$100, and 41 per cent. pay from \$100 to \$199; in the second year 35 per cent. of the schools pay under \$100, and 56 per cent. pay from \$100 to \$199; in the third year of the course 29 per cent. pay under \$100, and 60 per cent. pay from

\$300 to \$399. In the schools in hospitals for the insane the remuneration usually exceeds \$400. In the first year of the course 76 per cent. of the schools pay \$400 or more; in the second year of the course 79 per cent. of the schools pay \$400 or over; in the third year of the course 81 per cent. of the schools pay \$400 or more.

More than 85 per cent. of all the nurse training schools in general hospitals offer a three-year course. About 10 per cent. offer a two-year or two-and-one-half year course. In hospitals for the insane, more than 70 per cent. of the schools offer a three-year course, and the remaining schools offer a two-year course. Almost 43 per cent. of the general nurse training schools require one year of high school work for admission, 21 per cent. require two years of high school work for admission, 26 per cent. require a full high school course, and 10 per cent. require only the completion of the elementary grades for admission.

Of the nurse training schools reporting, 180 are affiliated with colleges or universities. By this co-operation an excellent opportunity is afforded to the training schools to secure for their pupils a high type of instruction in technical and academic subjects.

Public High Schools, 1919-20.

In 1919-20, 14,326 public high schools reported to the Bureau. The total number of teachers in these secondary schools was 97,654 (34,396 men and 63,258 women). The total number of pupils enrolled in these schools was 1,999,106 (891,469 boys and 1,107,637 girls). The total number of coloured pupils included in the preceding figures is 30,223. In the first year of the course 742,320 pupils were enrolled, in the second year 498,796, in the third year 346,684, and in the fourth year 269,355 pupils, including post-graduate and special pupils. In the 7th and 8th elementary grades organised as a part of junior high schools, 141,951 pupils were enrolled. The number of graduates reported by 12,326 schools was 230,902 (90,516 boys and 140,386 girls).

There were 10,821 high schools that reported a four-year curriculum. In these four-year high schools there are 80,864 teachers, and 1,678,823 pupils are enrolled (745,477 boys and 933,346 girls). In addition, in 402 three-year senior high schools, there are 3,651 teachers and 63,630 pupils (27,802 boys and 35,828 girls).

Private High Schools and Academies, 1919-20.

The number of pupils in private high schools and academies, in general, has increased slowly but steadily. The increase has been about proportional to the increase in population. In 1900 the number of students enrolled in these schools was 110,797. In 1919-20 the number enrolled was 184,153. The number of schools reporting in 1900 was 1,978, and the number reporting in 1920 was 2,093. The total number of instructors in these private high schools in 1920 was 14,946 (5,698 men and 9,248 women). In this group of schools more than any other, there is a tendency for the schools to be either for boys or girls exclusively, rather than co-educational. Of the 2,093 schools reporting in 1920, 385 were for boys only, 728 were for girls only, and 980 were co-educational. Altogether, about one-tenth of the schools had military drill in 1920, enrolling 24,056 students. Of this number 3,823 were girls.

In 1916 the number of boys taking this work was 10,324. Within the past four years the enrolment in military drill in these schools has been doubled. The number of coloured students enrolled in these schools in 1920 was 9,526. The total number of graduates from private high schools and academies was 24,166. The average size of the faculty was 7.1. The average number of students to a school was 88.0. The average number of students to a teacher was 12.3.

The number of students enrolled in the first year of these private high schools was 36.1 per cent. of the total number; in the second year, 26.8 per cent.; in the third year, 20.5 per cent.; and in the fourth year, 16.6 per cent.

566 of these private schools were non-sectarian, and 1,527 were denominational (976 Roman Catholic).

Of the total number of students enrolled, 45.7 per cent. were boys and 54.3 per cent. were girls.

The number of Negro girls enrolled in these schools was about twice as large as the number of Negro boys; 6,341 coloured girls were enrolled, and 3,185 coloured boys.

Private Commercial Schools, 1919-1920.

In 1920 reports were received from 902 private commercial and business schools. These schools are of two types: (1) those which are non-denominational, and which are run on a commercial basis; (2) those which are maintained by certain denominations and by Young Men's Christian Associations. The private non-denominational schools reporting were 841, the denominational and Young Men's Christian Association schools reporting were 61. The total number of instructors in these 902 schools was 6,165 (2,976 men and 3,189 women). The number of students enrolled was 336,032 (139,551 men and 196,481 women). The average daily attendance in these schools was 164,662. Altogether 902 schools reported 214,606 students enrolled in day courses. In night courses 121,426 students were enrolled in the 675 schools which reported such courses. In the commercial or bookkeeping course 106,852 students were enrolled; stenographic, 126,055; combined courses, 53,430; telegraphic (wire), 2,804; (wireless), 2,384; accountancy, 11,889; secretarial, 23,073; and in the salesmanship course, 15,167.

In 755 schools in which shorthand was taught 130,927 students or 56 per cent. of the shorthand students reported studied the Gregg system of shorthand; 35 per cent. of the shorthand students, or 87,618 students, studied some Pitmanic system of shorthand.

Schools for Feeble-minded and Sub-Normal Children, 1917-18.

Nearly all States provide schools for feeble-minded children; 43 schools of this type reported in 1918; 32 private schools also submitted a report. Altogether 121 cities have organised classes for the teaching of sub-normal and backward children. The children in these schools are not usually feeble-minded, but are retarded in their school work. The number of instructors in State institutions was 425, in private institutions 221, and in public day school classes of city schools 1,134. The total number of inmates in State institutions was 35,968 (18,353 boys and 17,615 girls); in private institutions, 983 (467 boys and 516 girls); in public day school classes of city schools, 18,133 (11,937 boys and 6,196 girls).

In State institutions 11 per cent. of the pupils take music, 26 per cent. home economics, 19 per cent. manual training, 11 per cent. agriculture, and 13 per cent. trade training courses. In city day school classes, 90 per cent. of the pupils take music, 27 per cent. home economics, 86 per cent. manual training, 10 per cent. agriculture, and 12 per cent. trade training courses. In private schools 43 per cent. take music, 24 per cent. home economics, 34 per cent. manual training, 14 per cent. agricultural courses, and 4 per cent. trade training courses.

FINANCE.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES CHARGEABLE AGAINST
ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

(On the basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditures.
	\$	\$
1921	5,624,932.961	5,538,209.189
1922	4,109,104.151	3,795,302.500
1923	4,007,135.481	3,697,478.020
1924	4,012,044.702	3,506,677.715
1925	3,780,148.584	3,529,643.446

ORDINARY RECEIPTS, 1924 AND 1925.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

Receipts.	1924.	1925
	\$	\$
Customs	545,637.503	547,561.226
Internal Revenue:		
Income and		
Profts (tax)	1,842,146.418	1,760,537.824
Miscellaneous	953,012.618	828,638.068
Miscell. Receipts:		
Foreign Debts, princ.	61,089,867	23,247,699
" " int.	160,684,808	160,389,978
Railroad Securities ..	94,373,535	143,911,421
All others	9,602,404	19,843,302
Trust Funds	35,228,062	33,373,481
Surplus Property ..	46,774,600	23,768,975
Panama Canal tolls ..	27,063,204	23,089,958
Other miscellaneous ..	236,433.680	215,786,752
Total	4,012,044.702	3,780,148.684

TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES TREASURY INCLUDING INTEREST ACCRUED AND UNPAID THEREON UP TO AND INCLUDING THE LAST INTEREST PERIOD PRIOR TO MAY 16, 1925, AND PAYMENTS RECEIVED ON ACCOUNT OF PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST UP TO AUGUST 24, 1925.

Country.	Principal amount of obligations.	Total Indebtedness	Payments on Accounts	
			of Principal	of Interest
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Armenia	11,959,917	14,959,479	—	—
Austria	24,055,709	30,550,750	—	—
Belgium	376,153,731	416,904,160	2,933,469	18,736,210
Cuba	—	—	10,000,000	2,286,751
Czechoslovakia	91,879,671	117,679,095	—	304,178
Estonia	13,959,146	17,794,020	—	—
Finland	8,910,000	8,910,000	90,000	981,615
France	3,340,516,044	4,210,556,948	64,302,901	231,405,662
Great Britain	4,554,000,000	4,554,000,000	248,181,641	701,516,657
Greece	15,000,000	17,625,000	—	1,159,152
Hungary	1,972,883	1,972,883	9,672	44,961
Italy	1,647,869,191	2,138,543,852	164,852	57,598,852
Latvia	5,132,287	6,352,139	—	126,266
Liberia	26,000	32,768	—	861
Lithuania	6,045,225	6,045,225	30,000	137,221
Nicaragua	100,590	100,590	50,513	8,182
Poland	178,560,000	178,560,000	—	2,548,224
Rumania	36,128,495	46,508,661	1,794,180	263,313
Russia	192,601,207	255,147,692	—	7,913,702
Yugo Slavia	51,037,886	65,414,997	720,600	636,059
Total	\$10,555,948,080	\$12,087,658,265	\$328,277,832	\$1,025,667,874
Funded Obligations held, included in above.				
Belgium	416,904,160	416,904,160	875,839	192,567
Finland	8,910,000	8,910,000	90,000	672,300
Great Britain	4,554,000,000	4,554,000,000	46,000,000	343,620,000
Hungary	1,972,883	1,972,883	9,672	44,208
Lithuania	6,045,225	6,045,000	30,000	135,675
Poland	178,560,000	178,560,000	—	500,000
Total	—	—	47,005,511	345,164,751

EXPENDITURES, 1924 AND 1925.

(On basis of daily Treasury statements.)

EXPENDITURES.	1924.	1925.
General Expenditures	\$ 1,828,462,911	\$ 1,837,004,476
Interest on Debt	940,602,913	881,806,662
Refunds—		
Customs	20,566,638	22,920,891
Internal Revenue	127,220,151	147,777,034
Postal deficiency	12,638,850	23,216,784
Panama Canal	8,387,100	9,092,819
Special Operations—		
Railroads	22,771,168	7,204,993
War Finance Corps	652,539,947	642,901,758
Shipping Board	85,491,359	30,304,860
Alien property	61,150,576	4,018,132
Loans to Railroads	12,971,000	...
Adjusted Service Certificate Fund .....	...	99,458,769
Investment of Trust Funds—		
Government Life Insurance Fund	30,410,379	31,991,714
Civil Service Retirement	8,028,336	9,745,622
D. C. Teachers' do.	233,420	28,006
Foreign Service do. .....	...	82,569
General Railroad Contingent	4,584,263	1,123,760
Total Ordinary	3,048,677,965	3,063,105,332
Public Debt Retirements chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	457,999,750	466,538,114
Total Expenditures (Public Debt and Ordinary) chargeable against Ordinary Receipts	3,506,677,715	3,529,643,446

b Deduct, excess of credits.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The total interest-bearing Debt of the U.S. in 1918 and from 1923-1925 was as follows:

June 30.	Interest-bearing debt.	Interest paid during fiscal year on basis of daily Statements of Treasury.
1918	\$11,985,882,436	\$189,743,277
1923	22,007,590,754	1,055,923,690
1924	20,981,586,430	940,602,913
1925	20,210,906,251	881,806,662

Public Debt on June 30, 1925:—

Bonds:—	
2 per cent. (1930)	\$599,724,050
2 per cent. Canal (1916-36)	48,954,180
2 per cent. do. (1918-38)	25,947,400
3 per cent. do. (1961)	49,800,000
3 per cent. Conversion (1946-47)	28,894,500
2½ per cent. Postal (1st to 28th)	11,995,880
1st Liberty Loan (1932-47)	1,951,519,650
2nd do. (1927-42)	3,104,558,750
3rd do. (1928)	2,685,377,350
4th do. (1933-38)	6,324,481,200
4½ per cent. Treasury Bonds (1947-52)	763,948,300
4 per cent. do. (1944-54)	1,047,088,500
Notes	2,404,241,400
Certificates	578,685,000
Savings Certificates	385,690,091

Total Interest-bearing Debt...	20,210,906,251
Matured debt on which interest has ceased	30,242,930
Debt bearing no interest	275,122,993

Total Gross Debt	20,516,272,175
Matured Interest	142,941,522
Less Cash in Treasury	20,659,213,697
Net Debt of U.S.A.	\$20,439,234,256

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED AT UNITED STATES PORTS.

The following figures compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, show the total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at U.S. ports in the foreign trade, by fiscal years.

Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.	Year.	American.	Per Cent.	Foreign.	Per Cent.
1900	12,344,570	22	44,099,576	78	1913	27,018,368	26	74,772,764	74
1901	12,798,652	21	46,789,262	79	1914	27,470,703	26	79,101,283	74
1902	13,782,755	23	47,315,759	77	1915	26,693,736	29	66,901,818	71
1903	13,881,809	22	48,528,022	78	1916	35,829,742	34	68,143,163	66
1904	13,320,547	22	46,647,438	78	1917	37,870,464	37	64,678,782	63
1905	14,283,632	23	47,857,126	77	1918	38,489,763	42	52,980,156	58
1906	15,193,223	22	52,746,676	78	1919	41,020,746	44	51,855,601	56
1907	16,208,213	22	56,404,100	78	1920	55,239,879	51	53,253,160	49
1908	16,908,434	22	59,922,457	78	1921	67,946,336	49	70,124,833	51
1909	17,263,189	22	59,991,430	78	1922	59,756,486	48	63,159,285	52
1910	17,697,062	22	62,244,602	78	1923	61,293,398	46	72,196,133	54
1911	19,446,233	23	65,665,503	77	1924	58,315,580	43	77,225,010	57
1912	22,960,565	25	69,614,418	75					

The lowest American percentage was 19 in 1880, 1881 and 1882; the highest was 91 in 1825.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding Island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,215,360* acres, of which in 1920 955,883,715 were farms (503,073,007 acres improved). The total number of farms in 1920 was 6,448,343, of which 2,456,107 are between 100 and 500 acres, 1,474,745 between 50 and 100 acres, and 1,503,732 between 20 and 50 acres. The gross value of farm products of the United States in 1919 was \$21,425,623,614, as compared with \$8,494,230,307 in 1909. Crops in 1919 were valued at \$14,755,364,894, live-stock products (including animals sold or slaughtered) at \$6,178,122,273, and miscellaneous products at \$492,136,447.

Wool.—The total number of animals shorn in 1919 was 31,591,840, producing 228,795,354 lb.

Minerals.—The total value of metallic minerals produced in 1924 was estimated at \$1,231,500,000 (pig iron, \$665,078,972; copper, \$214,087,000; gold, \$51,912,000, and silver, \$43,540,369), and of non-metallic minerals the total value was \$4,080,500,000 (bituminous coal, \$1,513,327,000 (1923); Pennsylvania anthracite, \$506,786,768 (1923); petroleum, 707,265,000 barrels of 42 gallons, value \$986,000,000); clay products, 424,582,628 (1923); stone, \$159,936,000; natural gas, \$254,000,000; cement, \$260,325,559.

Manufactures.—The manufacturing establishments enumerated at the biennial Census of 1921 numbered 196,267, the value of their products

being \$43,653,282,833, as compared with a value in 1919 of \$62,418,078,773. The figures for 1920 do not include data for 53,999 establishments with products valued at \$136,926,075, each establishment reporting products under \$5,000 in value, but such data were included in 1919. The leading manufacturing States are New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, and Massachusetts. The principal industrial centres are *New York* (clothing, printing and publishing, bread and other bakery products, millinery and lace goods, tobacco, slaughtering and meat packing, sugar-refining); *Chicago* (slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, clothing); *Philadelphia* (textiles, printing and publishing, clothing, sugar refining, petroleum refining); *Boston* (printing and publishing, sugar refining, clothing, confectionery and ice-cream, foundry and machine-shop products, boots and shoes); *Pittsburg* (iron and steel, slaughtering and meat packing); *Detroit* (automobiles, automobile bodies and parts, printing and publishing); *St. Louis* (slaughtering and meat packing, boots and shoes, tobacco); *Cleveland* (automobiles, iron and steel, electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies); *Baltimore* (clothing, smelting and refining copper, slaughtering and meat packing, printing and publishing, fertilizers); *Cincinnati* (slaughtering and meat packing, clothing, printing and publishing); *Buffalo* (flour-mill and grist-mill products, automobiles, slaughtering and meat packing); *Minneapolis* (flour-mill and grist-mill products, automobiles, printing and publishing); *San Francisco* (printing and publishing, automobiles, coffee and spice).

* Decrease in land area due to building of Pathfinder and Shoshone Reservoirs in Wyoming and several reservoirs in connexion with irrigation projects in Montana.

ACREAGE AND CROP PRODUCTION, 1923. [Preliminary estimates; revised to Sept. 10, 1923.]

Crop.	Acreage, 1923.		Production.		Country Prices Sept. 1.
	Total	Per cent. of 1922.	Average yield per acre.	1923, indications September 1.	
Corn .....bushels	103,112,000	100.7	29.8	3,075,786,000	\$0.866
Winter wheat do.	39,750,000	94.4	14.3	568,386,000	...
Spring wheat do.	18,503,000	94.9	11.9	220,841,000	...
All wheat do.	58,253,000	94.5	13.5	789,227,000	.887
Oats do.	40,768,000	101.1	32.2	1,311,687,000	.373
Barley do.	7,980,000	108.0	25.0	199,337,000	.507
Rye do.	5,234,000	84.3	12.4	64,774,000	.562
Buckwheat do.	772,000	98.3	17.5	13,505,000	.985
Potatoes do.	3,892,000	89.9	101.1	389,674,000	1.190
Sweet potatoes do.	1,007,000	90.2	92.9	93,527,000	1.337
Flaxseed do.	2,285,000	182.7	8.5	19,407,000	2.048
Rice do.	883,000	83.7	36.9	32,617,000	...
Tobacco.....pounds	1,762,000	102.1	880.1	1,550,716,000	...
Hay, tame tons	60,253,000	98.4	1.36	81,871,000	12.71
Hay, wild..... do.	15,778,000	99.6	1.02	16,137,000	08.97
All hay do.	76,031,000	98.7	1.29	98,008,000	12.08
Cotton bales	38,287,000	112.6	1134.8	10,788,000	.241
Clover seed .....bushels	767,000	68.1	1.7	1,292,000	01.046
Apples, total crop..... do.	...	...	...	189,787,000	1.114
Apples, com'l crop ... barrels	...	...	...	33,390,000	...
Cranberries do.	25,000	100.0	23.4	585,000	...
Peaches.....bushels	...	...	...	45,381,000	01.718
Pears do.	...	...	...	14,561,000	01.683
Peanuts.....pounds	925,000	93.8	708.1	655,034,000	0.067
Beans, dry .....bushels	1,255,000	120.3	11.9	14,905,000	03.29
Grain sorghums do.	5,541,000	109.8	18.3	101,333,000	01.022
Sugar beets tons	732,000	138.1	8.92	6,532,000	...
Broom corn do.	508,000	197.7	2295.1	74,800	0194.82
Sorghum, for syrup ... gallons	402,000	89.7	82.5	33,177,000	...
Hops .....pounds	15,700	67.1	1,016.1	15,952,000	...

a Price Aug. 15, 1923.

b Pounds of lint.

c Price per pound.

d Pounds.

Automobile Industry.—The value of the cars and lorries manufactured in 1921 was \$1,671,386,976, of parts and accessories, \$408,016,532, and of tyres and tubes, \$446,075,960. The number of cars produced was 1,406,257, of lorries, 106,988, while 27,884,034 tyres were also manufactured in 1921. The automobile factories gave employment to 248,027 persons, who received \$406,491,414 in 1921. The number of automobile vehicles registered in 1921 in the U.S.A. was 10,465,995. The petrol produced in 1920 amounted to 4,882,546,699 gallons, and that consumed to 4,256,428,053 gallons. The taxes levied on the motor industry amounted to \$316,720,000. The number of motor vehicles exported in 1921 was 30,776.

FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX.

The following figures show the work done by the Federal Employment Bureaux during the past six fiscal years ending June 30:—

Statistics for the years ended June 30.	Number of applications for help.	Number of persons applied for.	Number of applicants for places.	Number referred to employment.	Number actually employed.
1917	189,491	418,810	413,649	263,189	283,799
1918	750,472	2,993,798	2,381,392	2,112,139	1,890,593
1919	...	10,701,447	5,166,447	5,646,353	4,267,813
1920	...	3,165,559	2,589,145	2,458,809	2,018,258
1921	...	1,900,740	2,444,723	1,672,036	1,406,909
1922	...	1,810,490	2,874,785	1,734,503	1,458,746

EXTERNAL TRADE.

Year.	Imports of Merchandise.			Year.	Exports of Merchandise.		
	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.		Domestic.	Re-exports.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1916	1,492,647,350	705,236,160	2,197,883,510	1916	4,272,177,579	61,305,306	4,333,482,885
1917	1,848,840,525	810,514,665	2,659,355,185	1917	6,227,164,050	62,884,344	6,290,048,394
1918	2,118,599,372	827,056,031	2,945,655,403	1918	5,838,652,057	81,059,314	5,919,711,371
1919	2,230,222,808	865,497,260	3,095,720,068	1919	7,081,461,938	150,820,748	7,232,282,686
1920	2,405,233,003	1,833,119,111	5,238,352,114	1920	7,949,309,106	159,679,557	8,108,988,663
1921	2,137,440,504	1,517,018,842	3,654,459,346	1921	6,385,883,676	130,626,357	6,516,510,033
1922	1,598,883,618	1,009,190,390	2,608,079,008	1922	3,699,909,375	71,247,114	3,771,156,489
1923	2,168,373,000	1,612,586,000	3,780,959,000	1923	3,886,682,000	70,015,000	3,956,733,000
1924	2,019,367,000	1,534,670,000	3,554,037,000	1924	4,223,973,000	87,683,000	4,311,656,000
1925	2,295,506,000	1,528,665,000	3,824,171,000	1925	4,778,241,000	86,420,000	4,864,667,000

* Fiscal Year ended June 30.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, 1924-25.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.	Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Europe—	\$	\$	South America—	\$	\$
United Kingdom	392,004,000	1,064,958,000	Argentina	78,061,000	134,864,000
Austria	5,417,000	2,846,000	Brazil	198,546,000	80,560,000
Belgium	66,472,000	126,161,000	Chile	99,028,000	34,784,000
Czechoslovakia	23,262,000	2,107,000	Colombia	59,334,000	33,817,000
Denmark	4,777,000	48,759,000	Peru	18,056,000	23,301,000
Finland	8,029,000	11,056,000	Uruguay	14,542,000	18,797,000
France	151,869,000	288,894,000	Venezuela	17,636,000	19,986,000
Germany	144,765,000	464,058,000			
Greece	33,673,000	21,991,000	Asia—		
Irish Free State	617,000	3,404,000	British India	124,548,000	33,857,000
Italy	94,952,000	219,630,000	Straits Setts.	186,873,000	8,746,000
Netherlands	78,861,000	166,583,000	Hong Kong	18,397,000	15,468,000
Norway	23,145,000	27,999,000	China	147,289,000	89,009,000
Poland	2,943,000	6,088,000	Japan	342,356,000	216,428,000
Portugal	3,185,000	9,295,000	Netherlands Ind	69,403,000	15,414,000
Russia	9,071,000	57,044,000	Philippines	100,881,000	61,392,000
Spain	29,035,000	75,564,000	Turkey	7,790,000	428,000
Sweden	44,595,000	41,749,000			
Switzerland	37,592,000	8,034,000	Australasia—		
Turkey	6,121,000	3,635,000	Australia	43,262,000	131,995,000
			New Zealand	19,330,000	32,755,000
North America—			Africa—		
Canada	408,060,000	647,422,000	Brit. W. Africa	15,682,000	8,906,000
Newfoundland	2,963,030	10,186,000	Brit. S. Africa	8,269,000	40,226,030
West Indies	323,953,000	267,330,000	Egypt	37,010,000	6,210,000
Central States	39,602,000	70,410,000			
Mexico	185,109,000	146,834,000			

TRADE BY CONTINENTS, 1924-25.

Continent.	Imports from.	Exports to.
	\$	\$
Europe	1,170,000,000	2,660,000,000
Asia	1,048,000,000	458,000,000
Africa	84,000,000	77,000,000
North America	960,000,000	1,143,000,000
South America	496,000,000	360,000,000
Oceania	65,000,000	167,000,000
<i>The World</i>	\$3,824,000,000	\$4,865,000,000

PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Articles.	1924.*	1925.*
	\$	\$
Cotton, unmanufact'd ..	903,975,146	1,060,885,562
Iron and Steel manufs. ..	244,906,999	207,287,106
Machinery and Vehicles ..	534,856,999	612,454,458
Grains & preparations ..	245,682,367	534,792,167
Copper and manufs.	143,575,383	171,403,051
Mineral Oils	357,253,562	397,425,400
Wood and manufs.	153,356,109	140,604,312
Animals and products except wool and hair ..	467,756,616	453,052,278
Coal	128,333,945	104,444,671
Cotton manufactures of ..	126,961,654	148,163,250
Tobacco and manufs.	193,348,980	151,808,434
Fruits and Nuts	85,692,839	86,414,431
Oil Cake and Meal	16,917,170	34,919,514
Vegetable Oil	9,320,002	10,858,123
Naval Stores	23,179,263	28,783,444
Chemicals	54,771,203	54,539,114

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

Articles.	1924.*	1925.*
	\$	\$
Coffee	206,519,374	267,153,339
Sugar, Cane	373,361,032	277,880,205
Rubber, crude	155,234,385	234,860,825
Hides and Skins, other than Fur Skins	80,817,825	92,649,393
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes ..	44,724,876	46,064,367
Wool, unmanufactured ..	77,728,622	124,163,805
Silk, raw	350,088,857	353,149,402
Cotton, manufactures of ..	92,067,256	87,859,360
Wood, and manufs.	114,978,339	114,781,711
Tin in Bars, Blocks, &c. ..	68,390,007	76,603,827
Fruits and Nuts	67,723,825	83,516,787
Diamonds and other precious Stones	73,155,143	72,602,073
Tobacco, and manufs.	68,424,546	87,774,819
Art Works	29,122,986	34,678,585
Copper, and manufs.	100,108,345	87,135,023
Silk, manufactures of ...	40,835,191	36,779,814
Iron and Steel manufs. ..	27,380,190	31,706,866
Furs, and manufs.	82,279,638	104,216,233
Oil Seeds	55,654,007	53,494,971
Cotton, unmanufactured ..	43,761,034	50,640,343
Cocoa, crude	28,346,267	34,833,308
Jute and manufs.	75,293,229	91,078,110
Flax & Hemp & manufs. ..	52,231,066	58,793,813
Paper base stock	85,655,775	105,622,082
Mineral Oil	91,405,664	112,861,513
Vegetable Oils, express- ed, and Fats	57,782,806	70,013,806
Grains and preparations ..	32,020,637	19,205,059

* Fiscal years ending June 30.

COMMUNICATIONS.

RAILWAYS OF THE U.S.

Data pertaining to Class I, II. and III. Carriers and their nonoperating subsidiaries:—

	1924.
Capital Stock actually outstanding	\$9,306,678,695
Funded Debt actually outstanding	12,438,003,582
Total Railway capital actually outstanding.....	21,744,682,277
Dividends declared	385,195,372
Interest accrued	602,528,282
Total dividends and interest	987,723,654
Railway operating revenues.....	6,045,647,792
Railway operating expenses.....	4,609,086,831
Number of passengers carried	
earning revenue	No. 951,067,086
Number of tons carried earning revenue.....	2,331,291,297
Number of passenger-train cars in service	57,341
Number of freight-train cars in service	2,426,864
Number of units in company service.....	112,156
Total units in service	2,596,361

Year.	Miles Operated.	Year.	Miles Operated.
1904	213,904	1914	263,547
1905	218,101	1915	264,738
1906	224,363	1916	266,031
1907	229,951	1917	266,059
1908*	240,846	1918	264,233
1909	244,034	1919	265,707
1910	249,992	1920	263,821
1911	254,732	1921	262,544
1912	258,033	1922	261,984
1913	261,036	1923	262,482

* Since 1908 mileage of switching and terminal companies has been excluded.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS OF U.S.

Outflow of Streams.	Number of Streams.	Miles Navigable.
Atlantic Ocean	148	5,365
Gulf of Mexico (not including the Mississippi River).....	53	5,212
Mississippi River and branches	54	13,912
Canada	4	315
Pacific Ocean	38	1,606
	295	26,410

PUBLIC ROADS.—On Dec. 31, 1924, the total length of public roads was 2,985,000 miles, approximately 460,000 miles of which were surfaced roads. In 1924 the total expenditures for construction and maintenance were approximately \$1,070,000,000.

SHIPPING.—On June 30, 1923, the mercantile marine of the U.S. consisted of 818 sailing vessels of 1,029,049 gross tons; 2,826 steam vessels of 12,322,247 gross tons, a total of 3,644 vessels of 13,351,296 gross tons. In the year ended June 30, 1923, sailing and steam vessels of 66,888,096 tons entered at the various ports of the U.S.; of this total 30,702,396 tons were American and 36,185,700 tons foreign. The tonnage cleared from the various seaports was 66,601,435, of which 30,591,002 tons were American and 36,010,433 tons foreign.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.—On July 1, 1924, there were 51,266 post offices in the U.S. dealing with 18,501,679,236 "pieces" of mail matter of all kinds (letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, &c.). The telegraphs and telephones are not operated by the U.S. Government.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND CURRENCY.

The *Weights and Measures* in common use are shown on page 426. The *Metric System of Weights and Measures* is permissive, but is little used. The unit of *currency* is the *dollar of 100 cents*. The rate of exchange on certain dates in 1924 will be found on p. 419.

LARGEST CITIES OF U.S.

CENSUS OF 1910 AND 1920.

City.	Population.	
	1910.	1920.
WASHINGTON, D.C.	331,069	437,571
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	5,620,048
Manhattan	2,331,544	2,284,103
Bronx	430,980	732,016
Brooklyn	1,634,351	2,018,356
Queens	284,041	469,042
Richmond	85,969	116,531
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	2,701,705
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,823,779
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	993,678
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	796,841
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	772,897
Boston, Mass.	670,585	748,060
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	733,826
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	588,343
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	576,673
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	506,775
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	506,676
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	457,147
Newark, N.J.	347,469	414,524
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	401,247
New Orleans, La.	339,075	387,219
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	380,582
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	324,410
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	315,312
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	314,194
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	298,103
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	295,570
Portland, Ore.	207,214	258,288
Denver, Col.	213,381	253,491
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	243,164
Providence, R.I.	224,326	237,595
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	237,031
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	234,891
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	234,698
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	216,261
Akron, Ohio	69,067	208,435
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	200,616
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	191,601
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	179,754
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	178,806
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	171,717
Richmond, Va.	127,628	171,667
New Haven, Conn.	133,605	162,537
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	162,351
San Antonio, Texas	96,614	161,379
Dallas, Texas	92,104	158,976
Dayton, Ohio	116,557	152,559
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	143,555
Houston, Texas	78,800	138,276
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	138,036
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	137,783
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	137,634
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	135,875
Youngstown, Ohio	79,066	132,358
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	129,614
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	126,468
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	121,217
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	120,485
Trenton, N.J.	96,815	119,289
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	118,342

City.	Population.	
	1910.	1920.
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	118,110
Camden, N.J.	94,538	116,309
Norfolk, Va.	67,452	115,777
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	113,344
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	112,759
Wilmington, Del.	87,411	110,168
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	109,694
Reading, Pa.	96,071	107,784
Fort Worth, Texas	73,312	106,482
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	104,437
Kansas City, Kansas	82,331	101,177
Yonkers, N.Y.	79,803	100,176

INDIAN POPULATION.

In 1922 the Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 314,930 by blood (Oklahoma containing 93,171, Arizona 43,327, New Mexico 21,569, S. Dakota 23,448, California 17,725, Montana 12,648, North Carolina 11,853, Washington 10,920, and Wisconsin 10,498, and the 38 remaining States less than 10,000 each). Total disbursements authorised for the fiscal year ended 30 June, 1924, for Indian Service were \$11,317,655. In addition to this the sum of \$22,700,000 is to be paid over to the Indians from receipts for oil and other leases, interest on trust funds, &c. The total wealth of U.S. Indians under the nominal control of the Indian Bureau on June 30, 1922, amounted to \$727,746,397, of which \$198,065,171 was tribal, and \$529,681,226 individual.

RECLAMATION.

Commissioner, Elwood Mead, Interior Dept. Building, 10th and F. N.W., Washington, D.C. Employees: Washington Office, 77; Field, 3,000 to 3,500. Expenditure per year about \$10,000,000.

The Bureau of Reclamation was organised as a bureau of the Interior Department, under the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902. It is engaged in the investigation, construction and operation of irrigation works in the 17 arid and semi-arid States of the far West. Twenty-five primary projects, comprising about 3,000,000 acres, are under construction or operation, and the major works aid in serving an additional 1,100,000 acres under private canals that generally get stored water from the government reservoirs. The funds for this work have come chiefly from the sale of public lands, from repayments by the water users, and more recently from royalties from oil and gas-leasing and other mineral operations and Federal power permits, and the money expended is returned to the fund by easy payments of settlers.

The Bureau has built about 15,700 miles of canals, ditches and drains (including 139,000 canal structures), involving the excavation of 241,000,000 cubic yards of materials. In connexion with this work there have been constructed more than 100 storage and diversion dams with an aggregate volume of 17,500,000 cubic yards, including the *Arrowrock Dam* (349 feet high), Idaho, on the Boise River, and the *Elephant Butte Dam* (366 feet high), New Mexico, on the Rio Grande. The Bureau has built 106 tunnels, 1,000 miles of road, 83 miles of railroad, 3,280 miles of telephone line, 30 power plants, and 1,500 miles of transmission lines. It is mining coal, and has manufactured over 1½ million

barrels of cement and sand cement. The construction cost to June 30, 1924, was \$152,000,000.

Over 465,000 persons are living on the 35,000 farms irrigated by the Bureau, and in the project towns and cities. Of the 3,000,000 acres above referred to, water was furnished in 1924 to 1,290,890 acres, and of this area 1,216,610 acres were harvested in 1924, producing crops worth over \$66,000,000, or an average of about \$55 per acre. The additional lands using stored water yielded crops worth \$40,000,000 more.

Public land farm units on the several projects are opened for settlement from time to time as canals are extended to make irrigation water available. Under present law, soldiers of the World War have a preference right to enter these farms, and at recent openings such soldiers have taken practically all units.

Information in regard to farms available for settlement may be obtained by addressing, Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

The Bureau issues the "New Reclamation Era," an illustrated monthly publication, containing articles of interest to irrigation farmers and engineers. An annual report is also issued.

An engineering library of about 5,000 manuscript and printed volumes on the subject of irrigation is maintained in the Washington office of the Bureau. This library contains descriptions of the construction and operation of the projects, with numerous photographs and maps, plans, specifications, cost data and results of original experimental investigations, and is available for consultation by those interested.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,

North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C.

The Government Printing Office of the United States was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation since that time. The present buildings, having a floor space of 15 acres, together with the machinery and equipment which they contain, represent an expenditure of approximately \$8,000,000. The annual cost of operation and maintenance is about \$11,500,000. There are about 4,000 persons annually employed in the various divisions of the office at a total yearly compensation of \$7,600,000. In addition to doing all of the printing and binding ordered for Congress, the office executes all the printing and binding required by the various executive departments and independent establishments of the U.S. Government. The office has the largest battery of type-setting machines in the world, including 121 linotype machines, 120 monotype key-boards and 126 monotype casting machines, which produced about 2,100,000,000 ems of type in fiscal year 1925. The 169 presses of the office are credited with 2,111,000,000 chargeable impressions, not including 221,000,000 on money order forms and 1,680,000,000 on postal cards. During the year the office handled approximately 80,000 separate jobs. In addition to the execution of all kinds of printing and binding, this office produced 10,447,000 square inches of electrotypes and stereotypes, and manufactured its own printing and writing inks, rollers, glue, type and type metal. It also has one of the largest industrial cafeterias and recreational rooms in the United States.

Public Printer, George H. Carter, Iowa. \$6,000

Deputy Public Printer, John Greene, Mass. 4,500

Product. Man., Elwood S. Moorhead, Pa. 4,000

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Date of Admission	Gross Area.	Population, 1920, White and Coloured.
ORIGINAL 13 STATES.		Sq. m.	
New Hampshire (N.H.)	1793	9,341	443,083
Massachusetts (Mass.)	1780	8,266	3,852,356
Rhode Island (R.I.)	1790	1,248	604,397
Connecticut (Conn.)	1788	4,965	1,380,631
New York (N.Y.)	1788	49,204	10,385,227
New Jersey (N.J.)	1787	8,224	3,155,900
Pennsylvania (Pa.)	1787	45,126	8,720,017
Delaware (Del.)	1787	2,370	223,003
Maryland (Md.)	1788	12,327	1,449,661
Virginia (Va.)	1788	42,627	2,309,187
North Carolina (N.C.)	1789	52,426	2,559,123
South Carolina (S.C.)	1788	30,989	1,683,724
Georgia (Ga.)	1788	59,265	2,895,832
OTHER STATES.			
Kentucky (Ky.)	1792	40,598	2,416,630
Vermont (Vt.)	1791	9,564	352,428
Tennessee (Tenn.)	1796	42,022	2,337,885
Maine (Me.)	1820	33,040	768,014
Texas (Tex.)	1845	265,896	4,663,228
West Virginia (W.Va.)	1863	24,170	1,463,701
Ohio	1803	41,040	5,759,394
Louisiana (La.)	1812	48,506	1,798,509
Indiana (Ind.)	1816	36,354	2,930,390
Mississippi (Miss.)	1817	46,865	1,790,618
Illinois (Ill.)	1818	56,665	6,485,280
Alabama (Ala.)	1819	51,998	2,348,174
Missouri (Mo.)	1821	69,420	3,404,055
Arkansas (Ark.)	1836	53,335	1,752,204
Michigan (Mich.)	1837	57,980	3,668,412
Florida (Fla.)	1845	58,666	968,470
Iowa	1846	56,147	2,404,021
Wisconsin (Wis.)	1848	56,066	2,632,067
California (Cal.)	1850	158,297	3,426,861
Minnesota (Minn.)	1858	84,682	2,387,125
Oregon (Ore.)	1859	96,699	783,389
Kansas (Kan.)	1861	82,158	1,769,257
Nevada (Nev.)	1864	110,690	77,407
Nebraska (Nebr.)	1867	77,520	1,256,372
Colorado (Colo.)	1876	103,948	939,629
North Dakota (N.Dak.)	1889	70,837	646,872
South Dakota (S.Dak.)	1889	77,615	636,547
Montana (Mont.)	1889	146,997	548,889
Washington (Wash.)	1889	69,127	1,356,621
Idaho	1890	83,888	431,866
Wyoming (Wyo.)	1890	97,914	194,402
Utah	1896	84,990	449,396
Oklahoma (Okla.)	1907	70,057	2,028,283
New Mexico (N.Mex.)	1912	122,634	360,350
Arizona (Ariz.)	1912	113,956	334,162
TERRITORIES.			
Hawaii	1898	6,449	255,912
Alaska	1867	590,884	55,036
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.)	1791	70	437,571
Total		*3,026,789	1105,710,620

* Exclusive of Alaska and Hawaii.

† In 1920 the total was 91,972,266.

‡ Oklahoma, formed in 1907 from former territories of Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories	Capitals.	Governors.	Politics.	Term of service.	Expiration of term.	Salary.
STATES.				Years.		\$
Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	W. W. Brandon.....	D.	4	Jan. 1927	5,000
Arizona.....	Phoenix.....	George W. P. Hunt.....	D.	2	Jan. 1927	6,500
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	Tom J. Tarrall.....	D.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
California.....	Sacramento.....	Friend W. Richardson.....	R.	4	Jan. 1927	10,000
Colorado.....	Denver.....	C. J. Morely.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	John H. Trumbull.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Delaware.....	Dover.....	Robt. P. Robinson.....	R.	4	Jan. 1929	4,000
Florida.....	Tallahassee.....	John W. Martin.....	D.	4	Jan. 1929	6,000†
Georgia.....	Atlanta.....	Clifford Walker.....	D.	2	June 1927	5,000†
Idaho.....	Boise.....	Charles C. Moore.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Len Small.....	R.	4	Jan. 1929	12,000
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	Ed. Jackson.....	R.	4	Jan. 1929	8,000
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	John Hammill.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	Ben S. Paulen.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Kentucky.....	Frankfort.....	William J. Fields.....	D.	4	Dec. 1927	6,500
Louisiana.....	Baton Rouge.....	Henry L. Fuqua.....	D.	4	May 1928	7,500
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Ralph O. Brewster.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Maryland.....	Annapolis.....	Albert C. Ritchie.....	D.	3	Jan. 1927	4,500
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Alvan T. Fuller.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	10,000
Michigan.....	Lausling.....	Alexander J. Groesbeck.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Minnesota.....	St. Paul.....	Th. Christianson.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	7,000
Mississippi.....	Jackson.....	Henry L. Whitfield.....	D.	4	Jan. 1928	5,000
Missouri.....	Jefferson City.....	Sam A. Baker.....	R.	4	Jan. 1929	5,000
Montana.....	Helena.....	J. E. Erickson.....	D.	4	Jan. 1929	7,500
Nebraska.....	Lincoln.....	Adam McMullen.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	7,500
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	James G. Scrugham.....	D.	4	Jan. 1927	7,200
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	John G. Winant.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	3,000
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	George Silzer.....	D.	3	Jan. 1926	10,000
New Mexico.....	Santa Fé.....	A. T. Hannett.....	D.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
New York.....	Albany.....	Alfred E. Smith.....	D.	2	Jan. 1927	10,000†
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	A. W. McLean.....	D.	4	Jan. 1929	5,000
North Dakota.....	Bismarck.....	Arthur G. Sorlie.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	A. V. Donahey.....	D.	2	Jan. 1927	10,000†
Oklahoma.....	Oklahoma City.....	M. E. Trapp.....	D.	4	Jan. 1927	4,500
Oregon.....	Salem.....	Walter M. Pierce.....	D.	4	Jan. 1927	7,500
Pennsylvania.....	Harrisburg.....	Gifford Pinchot.....	R.	4	Jan. 1927	10,000
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	Aram J. Pothier.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	8,000
South Carolina.....	Columbia.....	Thomas G. McLeod.....	D.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
South Dakota.....	Pierre.....	Carl Gunderson.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	3,000
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Austin Peay.....	D.	2	Jan. 1927	4,000†
Texas.....	Austin.....	Mrs. M. A. Ferguson.....	D.	2	Jan. 1927	4,000
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	George H. Dern.....	D.	4	Jan. 1929	6,000
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Franklin K. Billings.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	3,000
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	E. Lee Trinkle.....	D.	4	Feb. 1926	5,000
Washington.....	Olympia.....	Roland H. Hartley.....	R.	4	Jan. 1929	6,000
West Virginia.....	Charleston.....	Howard M. Gore.....	R.	4	Mar. 1929	10,000†
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	John J. Blaine.....	R.	2	Jan. 1927	5,000
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	Mrs. Nellie G. Ross.....	D.	4	Jan. 1927	4,000
TERRITORIES.‡						
Alaska.....	Juneau.....	George A. Parks.....	R.	4	June 1929	7,000
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.....	Wallace R. Farrington.....	R.	4	June 1929	7,000
ISLAND POSSESSIONS.§						
Philippines.....	Manila.....	Leonard Wood.....	...	...	Indefinite	20,000
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.....	Horace M. Towner.....	...	...	Indefinite	10,000

† Also use of executive mansion.

‡ Also use of executive mansion, and \$3,500 for expenses.

§ Governors nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

Dependencies of the U.S.A.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

are situated between $4^{\circ} 40' - 21^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat. and $116^{\circ} 40' - 126^{\circ} 34'$ E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia. Their total land area is 115,026 square miles, of which total 94,946 square miles are contained in the eight largest islands, the 3,130 other islands having a combined area of 14,572 square miles. At the Census of 1918 the population was ascertained to be 10,314,310, almost all of Malayan stock, of whom 7,790,937 are Roman Catholic, 1,417,448 are Aglipayan, 124,575 are Protestant, 443,037 are Muhammadan, 508,596 are Pagan, 24,263 are Buddhists, and all others 5,454. Of the foreign-born residents about three-quarters are Chinese, and of the white population over one-half are from the United States (6,931 in 1921).

The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan, who was slain by the natives of Mactan. In 1542 Spain undertook the conquest of the islands, which were named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 the capital of the Spanish colony was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 the newly-acquired territory was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. Aguinaldo was deported, but on his return his assistance was accepted by Admiral Dewey, the commander of the American Pacific fleet, after the annihilation of the Spanish vessels in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898. Manila was captured by the American troops under General Wesley Merritt on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898.

Sept. 1, 1923, the Philippine Scouts, which form a part of the United States regular Army, consisted of 104 officers (28 being citizens of the Philippine Islands), and 7,010 enlisted men. On the same date the regular Army in the Philippines (other than the scouts), consisted of 500 officers and 4,071 enlisted men, many of these officers being on duty with the scouts. The Philippine constabulary, which is under the Philippine Government, in Sept., 1923, consisted of 376 officers and 5,642 enlisted men. All enlisted men in the scouts and constabulary are natives of the Islands, while almost all the constabulary commissioned personnel are Filipinos.

In 1921 the income of the Philippine Government was \$34,001,101 and the bonded indebtedness \$34,750,000. The expenditure on education in 1921 amounted to \$7,058,502.64; the University had an enrolment of 4,718 students, and there were 943,364 pupils enrolled in the public schools. The principal exports are hemp, coconut oil, sugar and tobacco; the imports being cotton manufactures, and iron and steel manufactures. During 1922 the trade was valued at \$95,583,298 for exports, and at \$80,197,645 for imports, 56 per cent. of the imports being from U.S. and 67 per cent. of the exports being taken

by the U.S. Sugar was the principal article of export in 1921, being valued at \$25,013,310, Manila hemp \$19,540,915, coconut oil \$15,734,186, and leaf tobacco \$2,273,117.

Towns.—Capital, Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (Dec. 31, 1918), 283,613. The next largest towns are Cebu (63,500), Albay (53,105), and Iloilo (49,808); there are several others with populations from 25,000 to 40,000.

GUAM.

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Marianne Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in $13^{\circ} 26'$ N. lat. and $144^{\circ} 39'$ E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, and forms a naval station between that dependency and the United States. The area of the island is estimated at 225 square miles, with a population on July 1, 1925, of 16,648, of whom 15,246 are classed as native, 859 of the naval station, and 543 other than native. The natives are of Chamorro stock, mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The language is a Malay dialect containing many Spanish words, but English is fast becoming the language of the island.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Apra.

PORTO RICO.

Porto Rico (Rich Harbour) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between $17^{\circ} 50' - 18^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat. and $65^{\circ} 30' - 67^{\circ} 15'$ W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 1,299,809 at the census of 1920. Almost all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,400 miles distant from New York, and 982 miles from Key West. Sugar is grown in the low-lying districts, and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, rice, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. About 460 miles of railroad were in operation in June, 1922, and there are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The capital, San Juan, had 71,443 inhabitants in 1920, other towns being Ponce (41,912), Mayaguez (19,124), Arecibo (10,039), Bayamon (10,411), and Caguas (12,149). The legislative functions are vested in a legislature which consists of 2 elective houses; the Senate, composed of 19 members (2 from each of the 7 senatorial districts and 5 senators at large), and the House of Representatives, composed of 39 members (1 from each of the 35 representative districts and 4 elected at large). The term of the Legislature is 4 years.

TUTUILA, AMERICAN SAMOA.

Under an agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Germany* (proclaimed Feb. 19, 1900), the first-named Power abandoned all claims to the islands of the Samoan Archipelago, which were then divided between the United States and Germany, the islands east of 171° W. long. being taken over by the U.S. The territory thus acquired consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Tau, and Rose

* Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, the German Samoan Islands were allocated to New Zealand.

Islands, with a total area of about 56 square miles and a population of 8,058 in 1920.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and a population of 6,185, and contains a magnificent harbour at Pago Pago, the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 16 square miles and a population of about 2,000, Rose Island being uninhabited. Copra is the only export of importance.

WAKE AND JOHNSTON ISLANDS.

The flag of the U.S. was hoisted on Wake Island in 1899, and three other islands in the Pacific have been annexed (Johnston, Palmyra, and Midway).

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS.

The *Aleutian Islands*, or Catherine Archipelago (also known as the Santa Barbara group), lie westward of the district of Alaska, and consist of four groups of islands (Fox, Andreanof, Rat, and Near Islands) between 52°-53° N. lat. and 172° E.-163° W. long. They have a population estimated at 2,000. The principal settlement is at Iliulik, on Unalaska Island. The group forms a part of the district of Alaska, and was transferred to the U.S. by Russia in 1867.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The three islands, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix, in the Virgin Island group, West Indies, formerly the possessions of Denmark, were purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1917 of 26,051. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 10,191; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a population of 14,901, the capital being Christianstad (or Bassin); *St. John* (20 sq. miles) has a population of 960, the capital being Cruz Bay. *St. Croix* exports sugar and cotton.

The revenue is derived from customs, income tax, ground and building tax, trade tax, &c. The estimated revenue for year ending June 30, 1926, Francs 1,143,650. There is a regular weekly service from New York to St. Thomas, and from Porto Rico to St. Thomas and St. Croix. The islands of St. Thomas and St. Croix possess wireless installations.

CAPITAL, St. Thomas, contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station.

Governor, Philip Williams.

Government Sec., Cecil S. Baker.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation, which conducted surveys during a period of two years, and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. After two years of preparatory work, the first excavation was made on January 20, 1882. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and the conditions under which it was carried on more embarrassing. Sickness,

interference of local officials, and mismanagement by the administration in Paris, resulted in the failure of the company, and a receiver was appointed in 1889. Under direction of the French courts a new company was formed to carry on the work, and, after a period of surveys, excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government took possession of the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorised the President in 1902 to purchase the effects of the French company for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new Government was immediately recognised by the United States, and a treaty was signed on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the Isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. In 1922 a treaty between Colombia and the U.S. provided for the payment to Colombia of \$25,000,000 in satisfaction of all claims arising out of the Canal controversy. The independence of Panama was recognised by this treaty.

Two years were spent by the United States Government in sanitation, the assembling of plant, and organisation and housing of a labour force; after which operations on a large scale were begun on all parts of the canal.

Including the purchase of rights, payments to Panama, and construction and operation of the canal and its adjuncts, the total appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1924, were \$463,247,203. Tolls and other revenues, from its opening until June 30, 1924, amounted to \$103,211,193.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (43.84 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. The least width is in Culebra Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 41 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Culebra Cut is 45 feet.

The administrative organisation for the canal is known as "The Panama Canal," with the Governor of the Panama Canal (Col. Meriwether L. Walker, U.S.A.), at its head.

From New York to Various Ports:

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town.
Yokohama.....	9,996 (a)	13,566	—
Manila.....	11,548 (a)	11,589	—
Hong Kong.....	11,601 (a)	11,673	—
Melbourne.....	10,392	13,385	13,162
Sydney.....	9,811	13,960	13,742
Wellington.....	8,851	14,441 (c)	14,333
Colon.....	1,981	—	—
Valparaiso.....	4,630 (b)	—	—
San Francisco.....	5,299	—	—
Puget Sound.....	6,074	—	—

(a) Via San Francisco. (b) Via Strait of Magellan 8,461. (c) Via Strait of Magellan 11,344. New York to Honolulu 400 miles longer than by San Francisco and Great Circle.

From Liverpool to Various Ports:

	Via Panama.	Via Suez.	Via Cape Town.
Colon	4,720 (a)	—	—
Colon	5,034 (b)	—	—
Valparaiso.....	7,369 (g)	—	—
Sydney.....	12,406 (c)	12,036	12,040
Wellington.....	12,261	12,949	13,853
Melbourne.....	12,749 (d)	11,461	12,365
Yokohama.....	12,197 (e)	11,640	—
Yokohama.....	12,330 (f)	—	—
Hong Kong.....	14,300 (e)	9,677	—
Hong Kong.....	14,483	9,731	—

Vessels plying between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of the United States handled 50 per cent. of the total cargo shipped *via* the Canal in 1924, and the intercoastal trade is the most important part of the traffic at present. Four other major trades accounted for 35.5 per cent. additional (Europe and W. coast of N. America 11.5; East coast of U.S. and S. America 10; Europe and W. coast of S. America 7.4; and U.S.A. to Far East 6.6). Owing to the decline of petroleum production in California, which contributed more than 9,000,000 tons of cargo in the form of tanker traffic during fiscal year 1924; the total traffic in 1925 was less than in the previous year.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of commercial vessels which have passed through the Panama Canal. The Canal was opened to commercial traffic Aug. 15, 1914, and was closed from Sept. 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916.

(a) *Via* Jamaica. (b) *Via* New York. (c) *Via* Tahiti. (d) *Via* Wellington. (e) *Via* San Francisco. (f) *Via* Honolulu. (g) Liverpool to Valparaiso *via* Strait of Magellan 8,830.

Fiscal Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	Cargo Tons.
1915	1,075	3,792,572	4,888,454
1916	758	2,396,162	3,094,114
1917	1,803	5,798,557	7,058,563
1918	2,069	6,574,073	7,532,031
1919	2,024	6,124,990	6,916,621
1920	2,478	8,546,044	9,374,499
1921	2,892	11,415,876	11,599,214
1922	2,736	11,417,459	10,884,910
1923	3,967	18,605,786	19,567,875
1924	5,230	26,148,878	26,994,710
1925	4,673	22,855,151	23,958,836

Nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal, and the amount of Tolls paid in the fiscal year 1924:—

Flag.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	Tolls Paid
U.S.A.	2,947	15,806,899	\$14,483,328
Great Britain...1,265	6,097,611	5,814,984	
Chili	47	176,472	157,035
Colombia.....	22	5,767	6,612
Danzig	11	88,276	72,498
Denmark	65	245,929	229,205
Ecuador	1	36	27
Finland	3	4,798	5,758
France	83	386,640	428,571
Germany	150	660,156	604,086
Greece	1	4,038	3,959
Italy	43	164,448	170,566
Japan	171	815,468	844,976
Mexico.....	1	192	138
Netherlands...102	551,761	489,807	
Norway.....	136	546,633	496,877
Panama.....	21	43,056	40,804
Peru	70	189,046	127,183
Spain	45	172,572	160,337
Sweden.....	39	161,993	130,935
Yugo-Slavia ...7	27,087	23,276	
Total	5,230	26,148,878	\$24,290,963

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

I.—BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

EMBASSY,

1301-19th Street, Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Washington, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir Esmé Howard, G.O.M.G.,

K.C.B., C.V.O. (1924)£17,000

Minister Plenipotentiary, H. G. Chilton, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, Hon. H. W. Brooks.

2nd Secretaries, J. Balfour; G. H. Thompson;

Sir A. W. M. Baillie, Bart.

3rd Secretary, H. L. d'A. Hopkinson.

Honorary Attaché, J. R. Lawson Johnston.

Commercial Counsellor, J. J. Broderick, C.M.G.

Commercial Secretary, A. J. Pack (2 Rector

Street, N.Y. City).

Honorary Commercial Secretary, L. McCormick

Goodhart, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Hon. A. Stopford, C.M.G., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Engineer-Comdr. H. A.

Brown, R.N.

Mil. Attaché, Col. C. E. C. G. Charlton, C.B., C.M.G.,

D.S.O.

Air Attaché, Group Captain M. G. Christie, C.M.G.,

D.S.O., M.C.

Account. & V.-Cons. (local rank), J. C. Thomson.

Archivist, G. D. Baker, M.B.E.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

Atlanta, Ga.—Consul, S. E. Kay, M.B.E.

Pro-Consul, Maurice Prowse.

Birmingham (Ala.)—Vice-Cons., Cyrus P. Orr.

Jacksonville, Fla.—Con., W. Mucklow.

Key West, Fla.—Vice-Cons., Wm. J. H. Taylor,

O.B.E.

Miami, Fla.—Vice-Cons., L. A. Oates.

Mobile, Ala.—Vice-Cons., T. M. Ross.

Pro-Consul, C. H. B. Chandler.

Savannah, Ga.—Con., W. M. Gurney.

Vice-Cons., R. W. Holt.

Brunswick, Ga.—Vice-Cons., A. M. Ross.

Charleston, S.C.—Vice-Cons., James C. Roach.

Wilmington (N.C.), Vice-Consul, W. P. Sprunt.

Baltimore, Md.—Consul, G. Gilliat Smith.

Vice-Consul, Capt. A. T. Pumphrey.

Pro-Consul, I. C. Hopkins.

Newport News—Vice-Consul, George Payne

(acting).

Norfolk, Va.—Consul, James Guthrie.

Richmond, Va.—Vice-Cons., A. P. Wilmer.

Boston, Mass.—Cons.-Gen., E. F. Gray.

Vice-Cons., C. C. A. Lee (acting).

James A. Brannen.

Portland, Me.—Consul, Lieut.-Col. J. B.

Keating.

Providence, R.I.—Vice-Cons., H. D. C. Dubois.
Chicago, Ill.—Cons.-Gen., Herbert A. Richards.
 Vice-Cons., John G. Lomax, M.C.
Duluth—Vice-Consul, Colin Thomson.
Minneapolis—Vice-Cons.,
Omaha—Vice-Cons., M. A. Hall.
Detroit (Mich.)—Consul, J. A. Cameron.
 Vice-Consul, Arthur Impey.
Cleveland (Ohio)—V.-Cons., Maj. H. F. Chisholm.
Galveston, Tex.—Cons.,
 Vice-Cons., S. W. Barnes.
Dallas (Tex.)—Vice-Consul, Matthew Gill.
El Paso, Tex.—V.-Cons., Fenwick C. Hunnam.
Houston (Tex.)—Vice-Consul, G. Rees Hughes.
Laredo, Tex.—Vice-Cons.,
 Port Arthur, Tex.—Vice-Cons., W. Crossland.
Honolulu (Hawaii)—Cons., W. M. Royds.
Los Angeles (Cal.)—Consul, G. A. Fisher.
 V.-Consuls, H. E. Beard; E. H. Davies.
 Pro-Consul, Charles Thompson.
Douglas (Ariz.)—Vice-Consul, A. Baird.
San Diego (Cal.)—Vice-Cons., J. A. Heap.
Manila—Cons.-Gen., T. J. Harrington.
 Vice-Cons., R. McP. Austin.
 Pro-Consul, C. Kingcome.
Cebu—Vice-Consul, E. McPherson.
Iloilo—Vice-Cons., Harold Walford (actg.).
Zamboanga—Vice-Consul, W. J. Adam (actg.).
New Orleans, La.—Consul-General, V. St. J. Hucking.
 Vice-Cons., H. C. Swann; W. E. Belton.
 Pro-Consul, W. P. T. Nurse.
Pensacola, Fla.—Vice-Cons., W. D. Howe.
Tampa, Fla.—Vice-Cons., Peter Taylor.
New York, N.Y.—Consul-General, Sir Henry Gloster Armstrong, K.B.E.
 Consuls, J. D. Scott; L. E. Bernays.
 Vice-Cons., C. H. A. Marriott; F. E. Evans (actg.); J. S. Goodreds (actg.).
 Pro-Consuls, Walter F. James, R. B. Yorke and John Deans (actg.).
Buffalo—Vice-Consul, W. H. J. Cole.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Cons.-Gen., F. Watson, O.B.E.
 Vice-Consuls, A. C. Hensley, O.B.E.; E. W. Wilson; Theodore H. Fox (temp.).
 Pro-Consul, Samuel R. Mauley.
Pittsburg—Consul, C. Hyde.
Portland, Oregon—Cons., J. E. Bell.
 Vice-Cons., (vacant).
 Pro-Consul, James Cormack.
Alaska (Skagway)—Vice-Cons., G. H. Miller.
Astoria, Oregon—Vice-Cons., E. M. Cherry.
Seattle—Consul, Bernard Pelly.
 Vice-Consul, G. H. L. Murray.
Tacoma, Washington—Vice-Cons., J. F. Lyon.
Porto Rico (San Juan)—Consul, A. H. Noble.
 Vice-Cons., T. G. I. Waymouth.
Ponce—Vice-Consul, Fernando M. Toro.
St. Louis, Mo.—Cons., G. E. P. Hertslet.
 Vice-Cons., W. K. Small, M.B.E.
 Pro-Consul,
Denver (Colo.)—Vice-Consul, H. Crebbin.
Kansas City, Mo.—Vice-Consul, R. T. Davidson.
St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Cons., E. G. Larkin.
 Chaplain, Rev. G. H. Foote.
Frederiksted—Vice-Cons., R. L. Merwin.
San Francisco, Cal.—Consul-General, Gerald Campbell, C.M.G.
 Vice-Consuls, C. H. Cane; A. W. Robertson (actg.).
 Pro-Consul, T. E. K. Cormac, O.B.E.
Salt Lake City—Vice-Cons., J. James.
Washington—V.-Consul (actg.), J. C. Thomson.

BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
 Office, Cunard Building, 25 Broadway, New York City.

II.—U.S. REPRESENTATIVES IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

EMBASSY.
 Ambassador Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary in London, Hon. Alanson B. Houghton.

Office of Embassy, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1. \$17,500

Counsellor, Frederick A. Sterling \$9,000

Honorary Counsellor, Boylston A. Beal.

1st Secretary, Ray Atherton 7,000

2nd Secretaries, Frederick P. Hibbard;

Percy A. Blair 4,500

3rd Secretary, William H. Taylor 4,000

Commercial Attaché, McWatt M. Mitchell (actg.).

Asst. do., Hugh D. Butler; Henry B. Smith.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Luke MacNamee, U.S.N.

Assistants to Naval Attaché, Comm. Herbert

Fairfax Lyary, U.S.N.; Comm. J. C. Hunsaker,

U.S.N.; Lt. Com. Robt. A. Burg, U.S.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Kenyon A. Joyce, U.S.A.

Assistants to Military Attaché, Maj. Stewart O.

Elting, U.S.A.; Maj. Howard C. Davidson,

U.S.A.; Maj. John A. Baird, U.S.A.

Special Disbursing Officer, Neal D. Borum.

Despatch Agent, R. Newton Crane, 6 Grosvenor

Gardens, S.W. 1.

Office of the Consulate-Gen., 18 Cavendish Sq., W. 1.

CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES.

England:—

Birmingham—Consul, John F. Jewell... \$6,000

Bradford—Consul, Frank C. Lee 5,000

Bristol—Consul, Samuel R. Thompson..... 4,000

Hull—Vice-Consul, Albert W. Scott.....

Leeds—Consul, Stillman W. Eells..... 3,500

Liverpool—Consul, Leo J. Keena 8,000

London (Consular Office, 18 Cavendish

Square W. 1.)—Consul-General,

Horace Lee Washington..... 9,000

Consuls, Lowell C. Pinkerton

(\$5,000); John A. Gamon

(\$7,000); Edmund B. Mont-

gomery; J. Preston Doughton;

Robert B. Macatee; Maurice

L. Stafford each 4,000

Vice-Consuls, Russell H.

Rhodes; John F. Claffey;

Ollis B. Ferguson; Frank H.

Larned; Daniel Miller; Will-

iam N. Carroll; Raymond H.

Fisher; Wellington J. Griffith,

Jr.; James G. Callahan.

Manchester—Consul, Ross E. Holaday... 6,000

Newcastle-on-Tyne—Consul, Charles

Roy Nasmith 4,500

Nottingham—Consul, Claude E. Guyant

Flynn—Consul, Ralph C. Basser ... 5,000

Sheffield—Consul, W. J. Grace 4,000

Southampton—Consul, John M. Savage

Stoke-on-Trent—Consul, Renwick S.

McNiece 4,000

Wales:—

Cardiff—Vice-Consul, James E. Parks...

Swansea—Consul, A. B. Cooke 4,000

Scotland:—

Dundee—Consul, Maxwell K. Moorhead

Dunfermline—Consul, H. D. Van Sant

Edinburgh—Consul, Wilbert L. Bonney

Glasgow—Consul, G. E. Chamberlin..... 7,000

Ireland:—

Belfast—Consul, Henry P. Starrett	\$7,000
Cobh—Consul, Cornelius Ferris	7,000
Dublin—Consul-General, Charles M. Hathaway, jr.	7,000

Channel Islands:—

Jersey—Agent, A. E. Ereaut.	
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Europe:—

Gibraltar—Consul, R. L. Sprague	4,000
Malta—Consul, Philip Adams	4,000

Asia:—

Aden—Consul, (vacant)	
Bombay—Consul, Wilbur Keblinger	6,000
Calcutta—Consul-General, Julius G. Lay	9,000
Colombo—Consul, (vacant)	
Hong Kong—Cons. Gen., Roger Culver	
Tredwell	8,000
Karachi—Consul, Elliott Verue Richardson	5,000
Madras—Consul, Alfred R. Thomson	5,000
Penang—Consul, (vacant)	
Rangoon—Consul, Charles J. Pizar	4,500
Singapore—Cons. Gen., (vacant)	
" Vice-Consul, H. S. Miller; John H. Lord.	3,000

Africa:—

Cape Town—Consul-General, De Witt C. Poole	8,000
Consuls, James P. Moffitt; Cecil M. P. Cross	4,500
Durban—Consul, Harry M. Lakin	4,500
Johannesburg—Consul, Geo. K. Donald	6,000
Nairobi—Consul, Avra M. Warren	5,000
Port Elizabeth—Vice-Consul, Julian L. Pinkerton	2,750

North America:—

Canada—	
Calgary—Consul, S. C. Reat	4,000
Campbellton, N.B.—Consul, G. C. Woodward	3,500
Charlottetown, P.E.I. (vacant)	
Fernie, B.C.—Cons., N. F. Brand	2,500
Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont.—Consul, Marshall M. Vance	4,500
Halifax, N.S.—Consul-General, William H. Robertson	9,000
Hamilton, Ont.—Consul, Richard F. Boyce	4,000
Kingston, Ont.—Consul, F. S. S. Johnson	3,500
London, Ont.—Consul, G. R. Taggart	4,000
Moncton, N.B.—Consul, B. M. Rasmussen	4,500
Montreal—Cons. Gen., Albert Halstead	9,000
" Consul, William I. Jackson	3,500

Niagara Falls—Consul, William W.

Brunswick	\$3,500
Ottawa—Consul-General, J. G. Foster	9,000
" Consul, Jack Dewey Hickerson	3,500
" Vice-Consul, Gilson G. Blake, jr.	2,750
Prescott—Consul, (vacant)	
Prince Rupert, B.C.—Cons., E. A. Wakefield	3,500
Quebec—Consul, E. H. Dennison	6,000
Regina, Sask.—Consul, Paul H. Crain	4,000
Riviere du Loup, Que.—Consul, W. M. Parker Mitchell	4,000
St. John, N.B.—Consul, Romeyn	4,500
Wormuth	4,500
St. John's, Nfld.—	
Consul, (vacant)	
St. Stephen, N.B.—Consul, (vacant)	
Sarnia—Consul, Fred C. Slater	3,500
Saulte Ste. Marie—Consul, William E. Chapman	4,000
Sherbrooke, Que.—Consul, Emil Sauer	5,000
Sydney, N.S.—Consul, Hasell H. Dick	5,000
Toronto—Consul, Harold Shantz	3,500
Vancouver, B.C.—Consul-Gen., Ernest L. Harris	7,000
Victoria, B.C.—Consul, George A. Bueklin	6,000
Windsor, Ont.—Consul, Harry F. Hawley	4,500
Winnipeg—Cons. Gen., P. Stewart	
Heintzman	7,000
Yarmouth, N.S.—Cons., Gilbert R. Wilson	4,000
West Indies:—	
Barbados—Consul, J. J. C. Watson	4,500
Hamilton, Bermuda—Cons., Robert Honey	4,000
Kingston—Consul, José de Olivares	5,000
Nassau—Consul, Harry J. Anslinger	3,500
Trinidad—Consul, Henry D. Baker	3,500
South America:—	
Belize—Consul, (vacant)	3,500
Georgetown—Consul, Gaston Smith	4,000
Australia:—	
Adelaide—Consul, H. H. Bulch	5,000
Melbourne—Cons. Gen.,	
" Consul, Norman L. Anderson	4,000
Newcastle—Consul, Robert L. Rankin	3,500
Sydney—Consul, E. M. Lawton	7,000
New Zealand:—	
Wellington—Consul-General, Will L. Lowie	7,000
" Vice-Consul, Joel C. Hudson	3,000

FIRE LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES.(Estimated by the *Journal of Commerce*.)

In the following table the losses for 1906 include the losses from fires following the disastrous earthquake in San Francisco. The "National Board of Fire Underwriters" estimates the fire losses in 1923 at the higher figure of \$508,000,000. In 1923 the *Loss of Life* caused by fires was stated to amount to 15,000 persons.

Year.	Loss.	Year.	Loss.	Year.	Loss.	Year.	Loss.
1880	\$74,043,400	1891	\$143,764,967	1902	\$111,078,040	1913	\$203,703,550
1881	81,280,900	1892	151,516,098	1903	145,302,155	1914	221,439,350
1882	84,505,024	1893	167,544,370	1904	229,128,050	1915	172,003,200
1883	100,149,228	1894	140,006,484	1905	165,221,650	1916	214,530,995
1884	110,008,611	1895	142,110,233	1906	518,611,800	1917	250,753,640
1885	102,818,796	1896	118,737,420	1907	215,084,709	1918	290,959,885
1886	104,924,750	1897	116,354,575	1908	217,885,859	1919	269,000,775
1887	120,283,055	1898	130,593,905	1909	188,705,150	1920	330,853,925
1888	110,885,665	1899	153,597,830	1910	214,003,300	1921	322,554,950
1889	123,046,833	1900	160,929,805	1911	217,004,575	1922	410,889,350
1890	108,993,792	1901	165,817,810	1912	206,438,900	1923	389,192,200

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

The Salaries and Allowances of Officers of H.M. Diplomatic, Commercial and Consular Services are fixed in accordance with the scale shown below:—

Salaries and Allowances.

Rank.	Salary	Representation Allowances.	House Rent Allowance.
<i>Diplomatic Service.</i>			
Counsellors	£ 1,200-1,500	£ 300-1,100	£ 300-525
1st Secretaries	800-1,000	250-700	250-475
2nd Secretaries	300-600	150-550	150-475
3rd Secretaries			
<i>Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Services.</i>			
Commercial Counsellors	1,700	300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade I	1,200-1,500	300	250
Insp.-Gen. of Consulates		300	250
Consuls-General		300	250
Commercial Secs., Grade II	800-1,000	250	200
Inspectors and Consuls		200	100-200
Commercial Secs., Grade III	600-800	100	100-200
Vice-Consuls	300-600	50-150	100-200

ABYSSINIA or ETHIOPIA.

Empress, Waizera Zauditu (daughter of late Emperor Menelek), born 1876; elected Sept. 27th, 1916.

Heir, H.H. Ras Taffari Makonnen, G.C.M.G. (Cousin of the Empress), born 1891.

The area of Abyssinia and its dependencies is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 10 to 12 millions, of whom about one-half are Abyssinians and the remainder Gallas, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakils and Somalis on the east. The political neighbours are the Sudan, the Italian colony of Massowah (Eritrea), the French colony of Djibuti, British Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Kenya Colony and the Uganda Protectorate.

Abyssinia is volcanic and mountainous. It contains some mineral wealth; iron and coal are not uncommon, and gold is washed in various streams, while salt, saltpetre, and sulphur are also procurable. The lower country and deep valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaus are well watered, with a genial climate. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, coffee, rubber, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes, &c., are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. There are two seasons in the year, a dry winter and a rainy summer from June to September. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also have their rise in the Abyssinian highlands. Horses, mules, donkeys, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people. Domestic slavery is general and has legal recognition.

The Abyssinians are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church), and their rulers claim descent from Menelek, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. The form of govern-

ment is a feudal despotism. There is no popular literature, and little education. The potential army numbers at least 300,000, armed with rifles. The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. The chief exports are coffee, civet, wax, hides, rubber, ivory, and gold. The total trade is valued at about £2,000,000 for imports and exports, but it continues to suffer severely from the prevalent depression. The import duty on all goods at Gambela is 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, and at Dire-Dawa and Harrar 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; in the interior the duty is variable, and 3 per cent. addition is imposed on goods brought to the capital. A railway (495 miles) has been built under French auspices from Jibuti to the capital, *via* Dire Dawa. The posts and telegraphs are under French management. The principal towns besides Addis Ababa, are Adwa (the capital of Tigre), Gondar, Debra-Markos, Saiyu, Aksum, Antalo, Ankober, Goré, Dembecha, Ijube, Jinna, and Harrar. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, and Ankober; modern architecture is very poor.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (population fluctuates, but is ordinarily about 50,000). Harrar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a population of about 45,000.

Imports from U.K. (1924) £11,600
Exports to U.K. (1924) 28,000
FLAG: Green, red, yellow.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, C. H. Bentinck, C.M.G. (1925) £3,150

Oriental Secretary, Ph. P. C. Zaphiro, C.M.G.

Secretary to Minister, E. W. Thomas.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Addis Ababa—Consul, G. H. Bullock.

Harar—Consul, C. H. F. Plowman.

N.W. Ethiopia (Dangila)—Consul, A. D. Home.

Southern Ethiopia (Mega)—Consul, Maj. A. T. Miles, D.S.O., M.C.

Western Ethiopia (Gore)—Consul, Craven H. Walker, O.B.E.

S.W. Ethiopia (Magi)—Consul, Capt. Arnold W. Hodson, C.M.G.

Adis Ababa is 500 miles from Zaila, *via* Harar; letters from London are from 20 to 24 days in transit if the mail connects with steamer service from Aden; train from Djibouti takes 3 days; caravans take from 35 to 45 days.

AFGHANISTAN (see pp. 604-5).

ALBANIA.

(Shkiperia.)

President, Ahmed Bey Zogu, elected President Jan. 31, 1925.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hussin Bey Vrioni.

Minister in London, Ihar Bey Vrioni, 137, Beaufort Street, S.W. 3.

Albania (the former Turkish Province of Scutari and parts of Kossovo and Yanina), lies on the west of the Balkan peninsula of south-eastern Europe, the western boundary being the Adriatic; total area about 20,000 sq. miles; total population estimated (1922) at 1,000,000. The political neighbours are, on the north and east Yugo-Slavia, and on the south-east and south Greece. Albania was declared independent by a National Assembly at Valona, Nov. 28, 1912, and its independence was confirmed by the *Treaty of London* of Dec. 20, 1912. The first King of Albania (Prince William of Wied) abandoned the throne in Sept. 1914, and during the Great War the country was invaded by troops of the Central Powers and of the Allies. After the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918) a National Council at Durazzo established a provisional government. The independence of the country was guaranteed by the Supreme Council of the Allies. The government is exercised by Regents, representative of the various religious bodies, the executive being entrusted to a council of Ministers, responsible to the elected diet. Cattle rearing and agriculture (grain and tobacco) are the principal industries and there is some mineral wealth.

	1923.
Estimated Revenue.....	£866,560
Estimated Expenditure.....	806,560
Estimated Debt... ..	40,000
Value of Imports	183,300

CAPITAL, Tirana (pop. 12,000); other centres are Scutari (pop. 32,000); Elbasan (pop. 13,000); Berat (pop. 8,500); Korytza (pop. 18,000); Durazzo (pop. 5,000); and Valona (pop. 7,000).

British Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, William Edmund O'Reilly (1925), Durazzo. (And local allowance, £600) £1,200.
Durazzo—3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, Robert Parr (acting).

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 5,500; it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There is a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two lay vicars appointed by France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E. long. and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba, at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which

encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, and Dahna deserts), and the total population is believed to be about 5,000,000. The contending powers in Arabia, since the overthrow of Turkish authority in the peninsula, are the Wahabite Muhammadans (represented by the Sultan of Najd) and the Hashimite Muhammadans (represented by the King of the Hejaz). The various Arab States are shown below:—

THE KINGDOM OF THE HEJAZ.

King of the Hejaz, Ali ibn Hussein, assumed throne on the abdication of King Hussein, Oct. 1924.

On June 5, 1916, the Grand Sherif of Mecca (hereditary Keeper of the Holy Places) threw off the Turkish allegiance and declared the independence of the former vilayet of Hejaz. On March 7, 1924, following the deposition of Sultan Abdul Mejid and his expulsion from Constantinople, King Hussein of the Hejaz was proclaimed Caliph of the Muhammadan world by the Moslems of Transjordan and the Hejaz. In October, 1924, after an unsuccessful war with the Sultan of Najd, King Hussein abdicated in favour of his son, but shortly after assuming the throne his successor evacuated the capital which was occupied by the Sultan of Najd. The kingdom extends from Asir in S. to Palestine and Syria in N. and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba, and Palestine in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from 350,000 to 400,000, including many nomad tribes.

Parallel with the Red Sea coast runs the Tehama range (Jebel Shar, or Mount Seir, 7,000 feet, and Jebel Radhwa, 6,000 feet). On the coast are the small ports of Muwela, Damgha el Wihj, Yambo, Rabigu and Jeddah (the chief port of the country and the pilgrims' port), which contains the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the Hejaz Railway. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a Jewish centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Kingdom of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina (Al Medina, "The City")*, 820 miles by rail from Damascus, and the present terminus of the Hejaz Railway, has a permanent population of about 20,000, and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabia, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. *Mecca*, the birthplace of the Prophet, is 55 miles east of the seaport of Jeddah, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 60,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. *Jeddah*, the principal port, has a considerable trade in hides, mother-of-pearl, coffee and carpets.

The *Hejaz Railway* runs from Medina in S.

through the Syrian Desert to Damascus and Beirut, and is connected with the projected Baghdad Railway at Aleppo.

CAPITAL, Mecca (pop. 60,000).

THE SULTANATE OF NAJD.

Sultan, H. H. Abd-el-Aziz al Saud, G.C.I.E.

In the 18th century Najd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahabite sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 the present ruler threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hassa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Shammar, which he captured by force of arms. The capital of the Sultanate is Riyadh, and the principal trading centres are Hassa, Bulaideh and Anaizeh. The only ports are Qatif and Ojair, which are suitable only for sailing craft. In 1924 the Sultan defeated the King of the Hejaz in several engagements and advanced against Mecca, which was occupied by the Wahabite forces in October, 1924. Riyadh is a station on the Pilgrims' trans-Arabian caravan route from Hassa to Mecca, and contains a large mosque, the "Westminster Abbey" of the Wahabites.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF KUWEIT.

Ruler, Sheikh Ahmad al-Jabir as-Subah, C.I.E.

Kuwait (or Koweit) has been semi-independent for many years, and is in treaty relation with British India. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd (El Hasa). The important harbour and gulf port of Kuwait, the capital (pop. 30,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of horses, pearls, wool, &c. It was designated as the terminus of the Berlin-Constantinople-Baghdad railway as originally projected in 1903.

Political Agent, Major J. C. More, D.S.O.

THE SULTANATE OF OMÂN.

Sultan, Seyyid Taimur bin Faisal bin Turki, O.S.I., born 1886, suc. 1913.

Omân (area 82,000 sq. miles, estimated pop. 550,000) is a Muhammadan State in S.E. Arabia with a coast-line of about 1,500 miles along the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Omân, and the Arabian Sea from El-Katar to Ras Sair. The country, much of which is arid and desert, attains in Jebel Akhdhar an elevation of 10,000 feet. The population is chiefly Arab, but includes also a considerable foreign element—Indians, Persians, Baluchis and Swahili negroes. The Sultan is in treaty relations with, and subsidised by, the Government of India, who have a political agent at his capital. In 1913, at the end of the reign of the last Sultan, the tribes of the Interior rose in rebellion, and, having elected their own Imam or Spiritual Ruler, have since administered the whole of Omân proper, the efforts of the Sultan to establish his control having been, up to date, unsuccessful. This rebellion has, with the war, interfered with the prosperity of the country. The Sultan is pledged not to cede territory to any Power but the British Government. Muscat has a considerable trade, amounting in 1923-24 to £559,855. Dates are the chief export, and rice, wheat, coffee, cotton and silk goods the chief imports. The capital, Muscat (with the sister town of Matrah), has an estimated population of 22,000.

Muscat—British Consul and Political Agent, Lt.-Col. C. G. Crosthwaite, C.B.E.

per memem Rs. 2,250

THE IMAMATE OF ASIR.

Imam, Ali ben Muhammad, succeeded March 21, 1923.

The territory of the Idrisi (who claims the Imamate of Asir and part of Yemen), extends along the Red Sea littoral, approximately from Hali Point to Loheia. It includes part of Asir, part of Yemen and the Farsan Islands, and extends inland to the Dahna Desert. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. The capital is Sabia, a small inland town.

THE IMAMATE OF YEMEN.

Imam of Sana'a, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din.

Yemen occupies the S.W. corner of the Arabian peninsula, between the Imamate of Asir and the British dependency of Aden, with an estimated area of 74,000 sq. miles and a population of 600,000 to 700,000. It was formerly divided into the vilayets of Sana'a, Tais, Asir and Hodeida, and it extends inland to the Dahna Desert and to the tribal territories of Hadramut. Part of Yemen is now included in the territories of the Idrisi (Imam of Asir), and of the remainder the greater part is under the rule of the Imam of Sana'a. On the plateau between the coast and the Dahna Desert (a district known as *El Jebel*) are the most fertile parts of Arabia, where wheat, barley, millet and coffee are extensively grown. The sea port of *Mocha* has become associated with the coffee export trade, but in this trade (and in all others) it is of secondary importance to *Hodeida*. The trade of Yemen probably exceeds that of the remainder of Arabia. The capital is the walled city of Sana'a (pop. 20,000), and about 70 miles to the S. of the capital is Dhamar, an ancient seat of learning, and the headquarters of the Zaidi sect of the Muhammadans.

THE HADRAMUT TRIBES.

The coastal region of Southern Arabia, between Yemen and Aden on the west and Oman on the east, and extending inland (northwards) to the Dahna Desert, contains a coastal strip of some 550 miles. Parallel with the coast (at a distance of 50 miles from the Arabian Sea) is an extensive plateau inhabited by the Hadarim, an ancient people of Arabian stock (Hadoram was the son of Joktan, *Genesis* x., 27). There are many settlements on the coast and in the interior, but the latter are being steadily enveloped by the sand of the northern desert. There are sacred shrines near Kasm (Kabr Hud) and Shibâm (Kabr Sâlih). The eastern districts, known as Mahra and Gara, are very sparsely populated. The estimated area of Hadramut is 82,000 sq. miles, and its Muhammadan population, of independent Arab tribes, is estimated at 150,000. The most important Coastal Chief is the *Sultan of Shahr and Mokalla*, K.O.I.E., who is in treaty relations with Great Britain. Inland, the most important tribe is the Kathiri, whose chief towns are Sey yem and Terim. The Kathiri are noted as travellers and traders, and many of them are settled and carry on commerce at Singapore and Java. A long-standing feud between the Kathiri and the Ka'iti (by whom the former were expelled from the coast) was settled by treaty in 1919 on the initiative of the Aden Government. Under this Treaty the *Ka'iti Sultan of Mokalla* permits access to the

port of Mokalla on the part of Kathiri traders. Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries, together with the cultivation of dates, indigo and tobacco.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

(República Argentina.)

President (1922-28), Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, assumed office, Oct. 12, 1922.....\$96,000
Vice-Pres. (1922-28), Dr. Elpidio Gonzalez 36,000

Minister of the Interior, Dr. José P. Tamborini.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Angel Gallardo.

Finance, Dr. Victor M. Molina.

Justice and Public Instruc., Dr. Antonio Sagarna.

Agriculture, Señor Emilio Mihura.

War, General Agustín P. Justo.

Marine, Adm. M. Domecq-García.

Public Works, Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz.

Minister in London, Señor 'Dr.' J. Evaristo Uriburu, 30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.

Counsellor of Legation, Señor Don Paulino Llambi Campbell.

First Secretary, Señor Don Carlos Miguens.

Financial 1st Secretary, Señor Don Carlos M. Dominguez.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Don Jorge A. Games.

Commercial Attaché, Señor Don Julián Duggan.

Civil Attaché, Señor Don R. C. Quesada.

Consul-Attaché, Señor Don. H. F. Beschtedt.

Chanc.-Attaché, Señor Don A. Scilingo.

Special Attaché, Señor Dr. Don Juan E. Richelet.

Consul-General, Dr. Perez, 7 Gower Street, W.C.1.

There is a Consulate-General at Dublin, and there are also Consulates at Liverpool, Southampton, Cardiff, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport, and Glasgow; and Vice-Consulates at Aberdeen, Belfast, Bristol, Hull, Manchester, Middlesbrough, and Swansea.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries; on the east are the great plains, those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas, which together constitute *La Plata*, extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Rio Negro; and south of the Rio Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahía Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Salado del

Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Rio Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 10 territories, comprising in all about 1,132,000 square miles, with a population of 9,548,092 in 1924. Immigration is encouraged, and comes principally from Spain and Italy, but legislation, introduced in 1919, requires intending immigrants to produce certificates of good character and ability to work. In 1924 the immigrants numbered 160,127 and the emigrants in 1923 numbered 76,520. The climate is moderate and healthy. Spanish is the language of the country.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Díaz de Solís, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9) the Independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. In 1853, after more than thirty years of disturbances and civil wars, the country settled down, and is now a well-governed and progressive Republic. The constitution dates from 1853 (revised 1859) and is modelled on that of the U.S. of America, but each province enjoys practically complete autonomy. The executive is in the hands of the President, who selects his Cabinet. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 30 members and of a House of Deputies of 160 members. Members of Congress receive \$18,000 (paper) *per annum*.

Production.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising, and vast tracts are held by the Federal Government for sale or lease to colonists. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, and horses. There were in 1922 37,064,850 cattle, 30,671,841 sheep, 9,366,455 horses (1920), 600,000 mules, (1920), 4,670,130 goats (1920), and 1,436,638 pigs, (1924). The exports are made up entirely of pastoral and agricultural products, with the exception of quebracho, copper, manganese, and wolfram. In 1923 the exports of wheat were 3,726,000 metric tons, oats 456,000, linseed 1,072,000, maize 2,870,000 metric tons, butter 1,081,000 cases, wool, 330,000 bales, sheep skins 35,000 bales, dried oxides 2,435,000, salted oxides 5,065,000, frozen beef 2,546,000 quarters, chilled beef 3,997,000 quarters, frozen lamb 1,468,000 carcasses, frozen mutton 1,761,000 carcasses. In 1920 there were 4,500 registered wine presses, handling about 600,000 tons of grapes, the output in 1919 being over 4,000,000 hectolitres (88,212,000 gallons). The export of wine to neighbouring South American States is increasing annually, and the importation of wine has almost ceased. Oil has been found in various parts of the Republic and is worked to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of Comodoro Rivadavia, in the Department of Escalante.

Communications.—There were (1924) 22,225 miles of railroad open. The railroads are almost entirely in the hands of British companies, and absorb about £234,000,000 of British capital. Telegraphs about 43,153 miles, mostly Government lines. There are 22 wireless stations, of which one is reserved for communication between England and the Argentine. There are several aeroplane services between Argentine

centres. The principal ports are Buenos Aires, Rosario, La Plata, and Bahia Blanca. In 1923 2,231 ships of a total tonnage of 7,672,521 (45 per cent. British) entered the port of Buenos Aires.

Defence.—The Navy consists of 2 super-dreadnought battleships, 2 river monitors, 4 armoured cruisers, 3 cruisers (old), 4 torpedo gunboats, 7 destroyers, and 2 first class and 6 second class torpedo boats. Strength about 740 officers and 11,000 men. There is a naval port at Puerto Belgrano, near Bahia Blanca. The National Militia has a peace footing of about 30,000, with reserves of 250,000; on a war footing the Army would comprise 5 divisions of 20,000 each.

Education.—*Primary* Education is secular, free and compulsory from the ages of 7 to 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitute a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. *Secondary* Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, numbering 45 in 1923, with 15,500 students, average annual fees \$45 (paper); in Normal Schools, numbering 86 in 1923, with 14,000 students who pay no fees; and in 60 Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, etc. There are National Universities at Cordoba, Buenos Aires, La Plata, and Tucuman, and Faculties at Santa Fé, Rosario and Paraná.

Revenue (Budget Estimate)	1925. \$588,641,067
Expenditure (Budget Estimate)	588,641,067

The Argentine Debt.

According to official figures the Public Debt at Dec. 31, 1922, stood as follows:—

Federal (Paper Pesos)	\$2,187,712,000
Provincial (Paper Pesos)	483,383,000
Municipal (Paper Pesos)	173,923,000

Total.....\$2,843,018,000

The total was divided as follows:—

Federal—	
Unconsolidated	\$892,824,000
Consolidated:	
Internal	\$759,151,000
External	535,737,000
	1,294,888,000

\$2,187,712,000

Provincial (Consolidated)—

Internal	323,459,000
External	159,924,000
	\$483,383,000

Municipal (Consolidated)—

Internal	85,784,000
External	86,639,000
	\$171,923,000

The Unconsolidated Debts of the Provinces and Municipalities are estimated at \$150,000,000, which gives a total of approximately \$3,000,000,000.

	1922.	1923.
Total Imports (gold \$)...	\$689,645,000	\$868,430,000
Total Exports (gold \$)...	676,008,000	771,361,000
Exports to U.K.	£56,620,803	£66,084,756
Imports from U.K.	22,688,618	28,164,835

CAPITAL. Buenos Aires. Pop. (1922), 1,721,500. Other large towns are Rosario (270,000), Cordoba (160,000) and La Plata (160,000).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Calle Reconquista 314, Buenos Aires.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir M. A. Robertson, K.B.E., C.M.G., (1925)

First Secretaries, J. H. Leche, O.B.E.; P. Leigh Smith.

Commercial Sec. (1st Grade), H. O. Chalkley, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. James S. C. Salmond, R.N. Asst. Naval Attaché, Engr. Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.

Air Attaché, Wing Comm. A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.

Superintending Archivist (with personal rank of Vice-Consul and local rank of 2nd Sec.), C. F. A. Bristow, O.B.E.

Archivist, Edward Lamb.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Buenos Aires—Cons.-Gen., H. W. Wilson, C.B.E.

" Vice-Consuls, Capt. F. M. Shepherd; H. E. Slaymaker; R. J. Knox; A. H. B. Perkins (acting).

Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consul, George H. Walsh.

" Pro-Consul, D. Falconer.

Comodoro Rivadavia—V.-Cons., Capt. George D. B. Roche, M.C.

Gallegos—Vice-Consul, Francis L. Bell.

La Plata—Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston.

" Pro-Consul, W. Puleston.

Mendoza—Vice-Consul, A. J. Bruce-Taylor.

Port Madryn—Vice-Consul, Henry C. H. James.

San Julian—Vice-Consul, Robert Patterson.

Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, L. A. Harris.

Tucuman—V.-Cons., Maj. R. G. A. Lloyd, D.S.O.

Rosario—Consul, H. W. W. Bird.

" Vice-Consul, Alexander S. Nolan (acting).

Parana—Vice-Consul, William Y. Mackinnon.

Santa-Fé—Vice-Consul, R. H. Smiles.

Villa Constitucion—Vice-Consul, F. W. Darch.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Calle Reconquista, 46, Buenos Aires.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 19 days.

ARMENIA. See Russia.

AUSTRIA.

(Oesterreich.)

President of the Federation, (Nov. 20, 1924), Dr. Michael Hainisch.

Federal Chancellor, Dr. Rudolf Ramek.

Vice-Chancellor Justice and Interior, Dr. Leopold Waber.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Heinrich Mataja.

Education, Dr. Emil Schneider.

Finance, Dr. Jacob Ahrer.

Agriculture and Forestry, Rudolf Buchinger.

Social Welfare, Dr. Josef Resch.

Commerce and Communications, Dr. Hans Schlörf.

War, Karl Vaugoin.

Minister in London, Baron George Franckenstein, 18 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Baron William Engerth.

Secretary, Karl von Zeileissen.

For Debt Clearing, Dr. Felix Weiser.

Consul-General, Sir Ernest Harvey, K.B.E., 9 George Yard, Lombard Street, E.C. 3.

Prior to the War the Austrian Empire, joined to the Kingdom of Hungary, was the largest

Empire, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42° – 51° N. lat. and 9° $30'$ – 26° $20'$ E. long. It embraced an area of 240,456 sq. miles, and a population (1914) of nearly 53,000,000, and included Upper and Lower Austria; Bohemia; Bukovina; Carinthia, Carniola, Dalmatia, Görz and Gradiska; Istria, Moravia, Salzburg, Silesia, Styria, Trieste, Tyrol and Vorarlburg; with Bosnia and Herzegovina as administered territories. At the conclusion of the War, the territories of the Austrian Republic comprised an area of 31,756 square miles, with a population (1920) of 6,067,000.

On June 28, 1914, the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis at Sarajevo (Bosnia) was presumed to be the outcome of a plot fostered by Serbia, and after negotiations an ultimatum was presented by the Empire to the Serbian Government (July 23), and non-compliance with its terms led to the European War of 1914–18. Before the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, Hungary had seceded from the "Dual Monarchy," and a Republic was declared Nov. 12, 1918, the throne being abdicated by the Emperor Karl (Nov. 28, 1918).

Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* (Sept. 10, 1919) the political neighbours of the Austrian Republic are the Republics of Germany and Czechoslovakia on the N.; the Kingdom of Italy, and the Yugo-Slav Kingdom on the S.; Switzerland on the W., and Hungary on the E.

Under the new Constitution (Nov., 1920), Austria became a Republican Federation of eight Provinces:—Lower Austria and Vienna, Upper Austria, Carinthia, Styria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Burgenland (West Hungary); the Bundesrat and Nationalrat were constituted; a government formed, and a President elected; Vienna was later formed into a separate Province. The elections resulted in a majority for the *Christian Socialists* over the *Social Democrats*, the *Pan-Germans* coming next in order. In June, 1921, the Ministry resigned in favour of a non-party Government, which gave way (May, 1922) to a Christian Socialist Pan-German Coalition Government under Doctor Seipel (a priest). Elections were held again in October, 1923, and the same Government was returned.

Complete religious liberty is one of the fundamental laws of the new Republic. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

Finance.—The finances of Austria went from bad to worse for four years after the Armistice, owing to heavy deficits and incessant inflation. The deficit on the State Budget was estimated in July, 1922, at considerably more than one billion crowns, and by Oct., 1922, the exchange value of the crown had sunk to about one-fifteen-thousandth of its nominal value, £1 being equal to 325,000 crowns (in place of 24'25). The circulation on Sept. 30, 1922, was over two billion crowns. In September and October, 1922, the League of Nations worked out a scheme for the restoration of the Austrian finances within two years under the control of a High Commissioner appointed by the League, the Governments of Great Britain, France, Italy, and Czecho-Slovakia agreeing to guarantee four-fifths of a loan of 520,000,000 gold crowns (about £25,000,000) in order to fill the deficit in the Budget during the two years. The guarantees for the remainder were given by other powers and a short term loan of £3,500,000 was issued in March, 1922. In the following June the big League of Nations loan was successfully floated,

nearly one-half in London, about £5,000,000 in New York, and the rest in various continental capitals. The sum actually received amounted to over £26,500,000. About £11,000,000 was used to repay the previous short term loans made in 1922 and 1923. The High Commissioner, Dr. Zimmermann, appointed by the League of Nations to supervise the carrying out of the scheme for the reconstruction of Austria entered on his office in Dec., 1922. Great progress has been made since in reducing Government expenditure and increasing the revenue. Thus about 79,000 superfluous officials were dismissed or pensioned off by the end of December, 1924. The issue of uncovered bank-notes was stopped on Nov. 18, 1922, and the Austrian crown was stabilised at about Crs. 320,000 = £1. In 1925 a new currency was introduced, the unit being the Austrian *schilling* (=10,000 paper Crowns), the exchange value of which will be found on p. 419. Since the Armistice (Nov. 11, 1918), the British Government has advanced about £10,000,000 to the Republic.

The following apportionment of the pre-War Debts of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy has been suggested (1924):—

To	Austrian Debt.	Hungarian Debt.
Austria	38'827	1'581
Czechoslovakia	41'7	15'945
Fiume .....	...	0'748
Hungary .....	...	45'733
Italy	4'087	...
Poland	13'733	0'075
Rumania	1'61	21'802
Yugo-Slavia	2'043	14'116
Total	100'0	100'0

Industries.—The principal industry is agriculture, the chief products being wheat, barley, oats, rye, maize, and potatoes. Forestry and stock raising are important. The forests are principally coniferous trees. The live-stock includes horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats. The vine is extensively cultivated. The most important mineral production is that of iron ore, magnesite, and salt; there are also lead, zinc, copper, common and brown coal, and graphite. The principal manufactures are wool, lins, cottons, steel, wood-work, brewing, and machinery.

Communications.—In Sept., 1919, there were about 3,800 miles of railway (exclusive of narrow gauge lines). The mercantile marine was considerable in 1914, but the new Republic is land-locked.

Defence.—During the War of 1914–18 about 5,000,000, all ranks, were passed into the common Army of Austria-Hungary. The total casualties exceeded 2,500,000, of whom over 700,000 were returned as killed. Under the *Treaty of St. Germain* the military, naval and air forces were demobilised and reduced to minimum requirements and all warships were surrendered to the Allies, those under construction being broken up. Service in the Republican Army is by voluntary enlistment for twelve years.

	1923.	1924.
Total Imports	£80,073,000	£99,734,000
Total Exports	£46,747,000	£57,022,000
Imports from U. K. ...	£1,807,000	£2,822,350
Exports to U. K. ...	£1,822,000	£2,470,000

CAPITAL, Vienna, on the River Danube. Pop. (1920) 1,841,326; other large towns are Graz (160,000), Linz (93,000), and Innsbruck (60,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Legation, Metternichgasse 6, Vienna III.
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary, Hon. Aretas Akers-

Douglas, C.M.G. (1921).....£4,400

1st Secretary, A. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.

2nd Secretary, E. O. Coote.

Honorary Attaché, Clifford Huntsman.

Commercial Secretary (2nd Grade), O. S. Phillips, O.B.E.

Chaplain, Rev. C. Willis.

Archivist, G. B. Taylor.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Vienna—*Vice-Consul*, J. D. C. Wilton.

„ *Pro-Consul*, Lt.-Col. Ernest C. H. Kennard.

Vienna is distant 955 miles from London.

AZERBAIJAN. See Russia.

BELGIUM.

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, Albert, born 8 April, 1875; succeeded his uncle, Leopold II., 17 Dec., 1909; *mar.* Oct., 1900, the Duchess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and has issue two sons, (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Charles Theodore, b. 10 Oct., 1903; and a daughter, Marie-José, b. 4 Aug., 1906.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, born 3 Nov., 1901.

MINISTRY. (June, 1925.)

Premier and Minister of Economic Affairs, Vicomte Pouillet (Catholic).

Minister of Finance, M. Albert Janssen (Catholic).

Justice, M. Paul Tschoffen (Catholic).

Foreign Affairs, M. Vandervelde (Socialist).

National Defence, Lt.-Gen. Kestens.

Railways, M. Anseele (Socialist).

Science and Art, M. Camille Haysmans (Socialist).

Industry and Labour, M. Wanters (Socialist).

Agriculture, M. van de Wyère (Catholic).

Public Works, M. Laboulle (Socialist).

Colonies, M. Carton (Liberal).

Interior, Baron Rolin Jaequemyns (Liberal).

Ambass. in London, Baron Moncheur, G.C.V.O., 20 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1; *Chancery*, 10 Lowndes Square, S.W. 1. (Sloane, 4900.)

Counsellor, M. Pol Le Tellier.

1st Secretary, Prince Reginald de Croy.

2nd Secretary, Baron Jules Guillaume.

Military Attaché, Major Nerinx.

Asst. do., Comdt. Hemelers.

Aviation Attaché, Capt. Chevalier Willy Coppens, D.S.O., M.C.

Chancery, M. F. G. Lockem.

Consul-Gen., M. E. Pollet, 37 Bedford Sq., W.C. 1.

Consul, Glasgow, P. S. Dunn, C.B.E.

A Kingdom of Central Europe, with a total area (1920) of 11,392 square miles and a population (Census of 1919) of 7,577,027. Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxemburg, and on the W. by the North Sea. The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary

king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium and ultimately overcame the resistance of the fortresses and overran almost the whole country. In revenge for the heroism of its defenders the Germans sacked and destroyed many cities, burning Louvain (with its library), Termonde, and other places, and established a reign of terror. They levied a war contribution on Belgium of close on £100,000,000, apart from enormous fines on localities, firms, and private persons. On Friday, Nov. 15, 1918, at the great turn of the tide, Antwerp was re-occupied by the victorious Belgian army, and Brussels and the remainder of Belgian soil a few days later. About 10,000 persons were added in 1919 by the cession of Moresnet and part of Malmédy by Germany, and the district of Eupen, with the remainder of the district of Malmédy, were ceded by Germany and annexed by Belgium (Sept. 20, 1920) after a plebiscite, thus adding a further 50,000 to the inhabitants.

French and Flemish are the joint official languages, but while French is the language of the upper classes, Flemish is spoken by the majority, preponderating in Flanders, Limburg, and Brabant, including Antwerp. Nearly all the inhabitants are, at least nominally, Roman Catholics.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the table-land of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Schelde (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

GOVERNMENT.—The constitution jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 120 senators (with the exception of 27 elected by the provincial councils) and 186 representatives are elected by the people, the former for eight, the latter for four years. Universal male suffrage, with plural voting up to three votes by property and educational qualifications, was introduced by the Electoral Law of 1894, proportional representation being secured by an Act of 1900. In April, 1919, the Belgian Parliament decided as an emergency measure to hold 1919 elections on a "one man one vote" basis for Senate and Chamber. (Unmarried widows of soldiers killed before Jan. 1, 1919, or failing widows, the mothers; widows or mothers of civilians shot by enemy; women imprisoned by enemy for patriotic acts, also voted.) This Parliament, anomalous, and unconstitutionally elected, was required to make constitutional the machinery by which it was elected; i.e., to revise article 47 of the Constitution. This was done (Feb. 7, 1921) and a new Chamber is to be elected in 1925. Deputies receive 12,000 francs a year and a free pass over the railways. There are in addition representative Provincial and

Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture and forestry are important industries, the chief crops being oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar-beet. Under Annex IV. of the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany undertook to deliver to Belgium certain live stock to replace the animals seized or destroyed during the War of 1914-1918. Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, and it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The mineral kingdom yields coal, iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading industries are collieries, quarries, and metallurgic (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainaut, Brabant, and Limbourg), glass, textiles (Ghent and Verviers), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, Bruges, &c.), flour and starch mills, sugar, distilleries, breweries, &c.

DEFENCE.—In 1914 the Army on a peace footing consisted of about 50,000, all ranks. In the War of 1914-1918 over 500,000 passed into the armies, which were reorganised on French territory during the defensive period of the campaigns. An organised force of 200,000 co-operated with the Allies during the decisive offensive of the autumn of 1918. Those returned as dead or missing, during the War, numbered 102,382. In 1923 a new Recruiting Law was passed, entailing compulsory service for 12 months, with certain exceptions. The yearly intake of recruits is fixed at 49,500, and the Army consists of a First Army of 4 Corps and 8 Divisions, a Second (Reserve) Army of 8 Divisions, and 1 Cavalry Division. Belgium has a small force of torpedo boats.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 134 State high schools, including 44 for girls, and numerous private institutions. Special schools abound. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are free institutions. Louvain University is to be rebuilt. After considerable opposition, and by way of a compromise, Ghent University, which had hitherto transacted its business and given its teaching in French, was in 1923 made bi-lingual, many Flemish lectures being substituted for French, and Flemish becoming the official language of the University.

	1925.
Revenue	Francs 7,724,000,000
Expenditure	8,827,000,000
Debt (Sept. 30, 1924)	40,684,000,000
Imports (1924)	27,581,108,000
Exports (1924)	13,932,504,000
Imports from U.K. (1924) ...	£22,643,769
Exports to U.K. (1924)	36,421,051

The imports in 1924 were: manufactured articles (4,515,892,000 francs), raw materials (8,531,155,000), foodstuffs and beverages (63,687,000), and live animals (4,456,820,000); the exports were: raw materials (4,701,005,000 francs), manufactured articles (7,817,358,000), and foodstuffs and beverages (1,234,797,000).

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1924 there were 4,770 kilometres of State railways (normal gauge) and 4,383 kilometres of narrow gauge. In 1924 there were 46,187 kilometres of telegraph wire and 2,259 offices. The navigable rivers and canals have a length of 1,231 miles (1919), and there are 6,177 miles of roads. Most of the maritime trade of

Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1924) of 183 vessels (381,650 tons), in addition to which there were 453 fishing boats. In 1924, 14,373 vessels entered at Belgian ports (tonnage 22,316,522). The principal port and commercial entrepôt is Antwerp, on the River Scheldt. Other ports are Ostend, Ghent, Bruges, Nieuport, Blankenburg and Zeebrugge (blocked by the British Fleet April 23, 1918, and since reopened for traffic). The vexed question of the Scheldt, of which the right bank is in Netherlands territory and the left in Belgium, appears likely to be settled by negotiation between the respective Governments. The navigation is to be free to both countries, from the mouth to Antwerp, and the Netherlands war vessels are to be removed from the river.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1923) of 807,962 (with suburbs). Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (300,677); Ghent (163,877), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; and Liège (165,096) the centre of the iron industry. Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hrs.

FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY, 2, Rue de Spa, Brussels.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir George Grahame, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1920) £5,500

Counsellor, C. J. F. R. Wingfield.

1st Secretary, E. Millington-Drake.

2nd Secretary, Sir John Dashwood, Bart.

Hon. Attachés, Capt. G. Bambridge, M.C.; S. Harcourt Smith.

Commercial Secretary (1st Grade) (125, Rue Belliard, Brussels), J. Picton Bagge.

Naval Attaché, Commander Capt. J. M. Pilon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. H. Needham, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Archivist, C. F. O. Gibson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Antwerp—Consul-Gen., Arthur L. S. Rowley.

„ *Vice-Cons.*, A. E. Yapp; A. S. Paterson; A. D. Francis (acting); H. C. Miller (acting); Alfred Caris.

Brussels—Vice-Consul, M. A. B. Denton-Thompson; Capt. S. L. Robertson (acting).

„ *Pro-Consul*, C. H. Craibtree.

Ghent—Vice-Consul, H. B. Bancroft-Livingston.

„ *Pro-Consul*, Edgar Ide.

Luxemburg—Consul, Norbert le Gallais.

Ostend—Vice-Consul, E. R. Templer.

„ *Pro-Consul*, Alfred H. Golder.

Liège—Consul, J. Pyke.

„ *Pro-Consul*, J. Mullany.

Charleroi—Vice-Consul, S. P. Brooke-Booth.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 44A, Rue du Trône, Brussels.—*President*, A. P. F. Hayman. *Secretary*, E. F. Satchell.

THE BELGIAN CONGO.

Governor-General, His Excellency Martin Rutten, G.C.V.O.

The Independent State of the Congo became a Belgian Colony by a law of Oct. 18, 1908.

The total area amounts to 909,654 sq. miles, with a native population estimated (1924) at

12,000,000. The total European population (Jan., 1923) was 10,037, of whom 5,853 were Belgians, 704 were British, 365 Americans, 527 Italians, 724 Portuguese, 110 Swedes, 66 Russians, 267 French, 235 Dutch, 115 Swiss, 381 Greeks, 40 Luxemburgers, 33 Danes, 26 Norwegians, 22 Spaniards, and 569 others of various nationalities.

The Congo River is navigable for large vessels from its mouth at Banana to Matadi (95 miles), where the European steamers discharge and re-charge their cargo; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 249 miles in length. A narrow-gauge line runs from Boma to Lukula, the cocoa planting district of Mayumbe. Above Leopoldville the river and its numerous affluents are navigable by steamer for about 5,000 miles the falls on the Upper River being avoided by a metre-gauge line from Stanleyville to Ponthierville (125 kilometres), and another from Kindu to Kongolo (355 kilometres). Another line from Kabalo to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (273 kilometres) was completed in 1926, connecting the West Coast of Africa with Belgian East Africa and the East Coast. The Katanga Railway reached Bukama in May, 1928, thus linking up the Rhodesian Railway system with the steamers plying on the Upper Congo River, connecting with both the East and the West Coast. Within eight years, 450 miles of railway have been constructed, 200 of which have been laid during the War. It is now possible to travel by train direct from Cape Town to the river Congo, a distance of 2,650 miles. Work has been started on the Stanleyville-Lake Albert Railway, which will run between the Congo River and the Nile, providing the last link to direct river and rail communication between the Cape and Cairo. Two new lines will run from the copper mining district of Katanga towards the West Coast, one of them reaching Lobito Bay (Portuguese Angola), the other linking the Katanga Railway with the Matadi-Leopoldville Railway, a portion of the latter, between Bukama and the Kasai river, being now under construction; at Bukama a temporary bridge over the Lualaba was opened for traffic in 1924 and considerable progress has been made. In addition, there are many carriage and motor roads. The most important motor road is the *Route Royale Congo-Nil*, 900 kilometres in length, from Djamba, on the Rubi, to Redjaf, on the Nile, 500 kilometres of this road being now in use. Another runs from Bukama (*via* Kanda-Kanda and Luebo) to Djoko-Punda, on the Kasai, a distance of 1,000 kilometres, which can be covered in 5 days by touring car as against 40 days by porter. A telegraph line connects Banana to Coquilhatville (805 miles); Boma with Tshela (85 miles); Stanleyville with Ponthierville (79 miles); Kasongo with Uvira (265 miles); Kindu with Kongolo (219 miles); Kabolo with Albertville (166 miles); Sakania with Bukama (448 miles), and Buta with Bambili (138 miles), a total length of 2,208 miles. There is telegraphic communication with Europe. Fifteen wireless stations connect the West Coast with the principal Government stations throughout the Colony. A great inter-Continental wireless station is being erected at Kanga to communicate direct with Brussels. The West Coast District has a rather scanty rainfall (40 inches), but on the Maimbe Hills and in the whole interior the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches, and the country is very fertile

and productive. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing. Extensive forests cover the central districts; oil palms are plentiful everywhere, and supply an ever-increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Wild rubber and wild coffee are common; coffee, cocoa, Pará and Ceara rubber and cotton are successfully planted. Mines are very extensive. Extensive radium deposits have been discovered in the Katanga. The copper district of Katanga has enormous deposits of copper ore, and the smelters at the Lubumbashi produce about 6,000 tons of copper monthly (1924); plant has also been erected at Panda for the extraction of nickel. A rich tin-belt extends from Bukama towards Lake Tanganyika. The gold-bearing districts of North-eastern Congo are being prospected by the Government, and contain both alluvial and reef gold. Diamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. The exports are mostly palm-kernels and palm-oil, ivory, rubber, gum-copal, cocoa, copper, gold, and diamonds. Capital, Leopoldville (Leopoldville-Kinshasa) (pop. 1,100 whites, 17,000 natives). Principal towns, Boma (pop. 400 whites, 2,300 natives); Elisabethville (Katanga) (pop. 2,100 whites, 12,500 natives); Stanleyville, Eastern Province (270 whites, 7,500 natives); Coquilhatville (300 whites, 10,000 natives).

Revenue (1924)	Francs 141,603,040
Expenditure (1924)	167,949,290
Debt (1923)	542,410,235
Imports (1922)	268,719,988
Exports (1922)	294,579,815
Imports from U.K. (1924)	47,203,013
Exports to U.K. (1924)	30,527,221

By the *Anglo-Belgian Agreement* of July, 1919, the districts of Ruanda and Urundi, portions of the former territory of German East Africa (see "Tanganyika Territory"), which adjoin the Belgian Congo on the E., were assigned by Great Britain to Belgium. Ruanda and Urundi formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of (British) Uganda and have an area of about 15,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,000,000. They lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The soil is poor, and the only exports are live stock and hides. The administrative capitals are Niasa (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi).

Boma (Congo)—Consul, John P. MacGregor.
 " Vice-Consul, G. V. Richardson.
 Elisabethville—Vice-Cons., J. C. C. Coxhead.
 Leopoldville—Vice-Consul, R. Dovey.
 Stanleyville—Vice-Consul, D. L. Kidson.

BHUTAN,

See "Countries within the Indian Sphere of Influence" (p. 604).

BOKHARA. See Russia.

BOLIVIA.

(República Boliviana.)

Provisional President (until Jan., 1926), Dr. Felipe Guzman.

MINISTRY.

Foreign Affairs, Eduardo Diez de Medina.
 Interior and Justice, Dr. Mogro Moreno.
 Finance, Dr. Hector Suarez.
 War and Colonization, Dr. Pedro Gutierrez.

Industry, Posts & Telegraphs, Dr. N. Fernandez.
Education and Agriculture, Dr. Anze Soria.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary in London, (vacant). 19 Gloucester Place, W.1.

Secretary of Legation and Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Don Mamerto Urriolagoitia.

Consulate-General, 5 Fenchurch Street, E.C. 3.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 8° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 73° W., and its area is about 597,460 square miles*, with an estimated population of 2,825,439. The Republic was formerly comprised in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of *Alto-Peru*, and derives its present name from its liberator, Simon Bolivar, (born 1783, died 1830).

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (6,500 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,000 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu (Sorata), and Illimani, two of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamoré, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked only for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after that of the Straits Settlements, the largest in the world, while copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, coca, indigo, India-rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state. The principal exports are tin and silver ores, crude rubber, copper ores, bismuth, lead ores, wolfram, wool, coca, hides, and antimony; the chief imports are iron and steel products, textiles, machinery, sugar, flour, and coal. There are about 1,175 miles of trunk lines of railways in operation, and 205 miles under construction; and 4,000 miles of telegraph wire. There are wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandí (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (2 days), Arica (1 day), and Mollendo (2 days), and also (with a gap of 125 miles) to Buenos Aires (5 days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosi. Construction on the railway between La Quiaca (on the Argentine frontier) and Atocha (in Bolivia), which, when completed, will allow through railway communication with Buenos Aires, is, after many delays, now being pushed forward by an American corporation. The gap between Tupiza and La Quiaca is crossed by an automobile service, taking six hours. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaquí and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno. The principal line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (719 miles), and a line from La Paz to the province of Yungas (the first section of which is open) may eventually connect with the steamers on the

rivers Beni, Mamoré, and other tributaries. A line from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital, is under construction, and trains run to Betanzos.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882 (see Chile). The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000, all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Estimated revenue (1925)	Bs. 39,003,257
Estimated expenditure (1925)	43,873,742
Interior debt (June 1924)	19,000,000
Floating debt (June 1924)	15,000,000
External debt (June 1924)	104,000,000
Exports (1923)	107,693,890
Imports (1923)	55,578,754
Imports from U.K. (1924)	£500,200
Exports to U.K. (1923)	£5,120,000

English sovereigns are legal tender at Bs. 12'50 to the £1.

Spanish is the language of the country.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Pop., 111,000. Other large centres are Cochabamba (30,818), Potosi (29,977), Santa Cruz (25,807), Sucre (29,000), Tarija (12,755), and Oruro (32,369).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(202, Avenida 6 de Agosto Sopacachi La Paz.)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. and Consul-General, Richard Sturgis Seymour, M.V.O. (1924) £2,750

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Concepcion de Velasco—V.-Cons., C. G. McEwen.
La Paz—Vice-Consul (with local rank of and Secretary—Chargé d'Affaires), A. J. Hill.

Oruro—Consul, William Gray, M.B.E.

Potosi—Vice-Consul, John Davidson.

Santa Cruz—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bloomfield.

Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; transit, *via* Buenos Aires, 28 (*via* New York 35 to 40) days.

BRAZIL.

(Estados Unidos do Brazil.)

President (1922-26), Dr. Arthur da Silva Bernardes, assumed office Nov. 15, 1922.

Vice-President, Dr. Estacio Coimbra.

MINISTRY.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Felix Pacheco.

Justice & Interior, Dr. Afonso Penna, junior.

Communications & Public Works, Dr. Francisco Sá.

Agriculture, Industry & Commerce, Dr. M. Calmon.

Finance, Dr. Annibal Freire.

War, Marshal Setembrino Carvalho.

Marine, Admiral Alexandrino Faria de Alencar.

Ambassador in London, Senhor Dr. Raul Regis de Oliveira.

Offices of Embassy, 19 Upper Brook Street, W.1.

Counsellor, Senhor Carlos Martins.

1st Secretary, Senhor Luis G. Amaral.

2nd Secretaries, Senhor A. Camillo de Oliveira; Senhor Heitor Lyra.

Naval Attaché, Commr. Roberto Guedes de Carvalho.

Commercial Attaché, J. Barboza Carneiro.

Consul-General in London, Senhor Francisco Garcia Leão, Coventry House, 20 South Place, Finsbury, E.C. 2.

Consul-General in Liverpool, Senhor M. P. de Souza Dantas.

* The country has not been completely surveyed, and the area is officially estimated at 594,460 square miles; other estimates give an area of 708,195 square miles.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean; and extends between lat. $5^{\circ} 10' N.$ and $33^{\circ} 45' S.$ and long. $34^{\circ} 40' W.$ and $73^{\circ} 15' W.$, being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,298,870 square miles, with a population (Census 1920) of 30,635,605.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Matto Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. In the extreme south, towards the interior, the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of 2,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,000), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacoluni, 6,000 feet), in the south-east of Minas Geraes; the *Serra do Parandé*, between Goyaz and Minas Geraes, the *Serra dos Amores*, which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Geraes; and the *Serra da Guapeia*, *Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piahy.

Brazil is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers. The *Amazon*, the largest river in the world, has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajós*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 100 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Matto Grosso and the mountains of Goyaz to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnahyba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piahy into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Geraes and traverses Bahia on its way to the Eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Matto Grosso, forms a boundary with Bolivia on its way through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Parandé*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the Iguaçu, which unites with the Uruguay at the Argentine boundary, are the majestic *Falls of the Iguaçu*, and on the São Francisco are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Afonso*.

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonised by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal, the centenary of Brazilian independence being celebrated by an International Exhibition at the capital (Sept. 7, 1922, to July 2, 1923). On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. The constitution rests on the fundamental law of Feb. 24, 1891, which established a federal republic under the name of *Estados Unidos do Brazil*. The President and Vice-President are elected for 4 years by the direct votes of all male Brazilians over 21 years who can read and write; they are ineligible for the succeeding term. They are aided, as an

executive, by a Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the President and not to the legislature. Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members and of a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members; members of both houses are paid. The language of the country is Portuguese, foreign languages being read and spoken in the following order:—French, Italian, English, German and Spanish.

PRODUCTION.—The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The immense iron deposits have been scarcely touched. Manganese is exported, and there are important deposits of monozite sand. Low-grade coal deposits are in the south. Its agricultural produce is abundant and its forests are immense. Cattle-raising is an important industry, the number being 34,270,324 (Census of 1920). The chief products of the country are coffee, sugar, raw cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oleaginous fruits, *hera-maté*, rubber and tobacco: the rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially the valley of the Amazon, and is shipped from Pará and Manaós; coffee coming chiefly from São Paulo. Tobacco and cocoa are grown largely, especially in Bahia. Cotton is being largely cultivated. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. The exports include also meat, hides, maize, beans, and *hera-maté* (tea). The imports consist principally of every description of manufactured articles, but the annual production of home industries is estimated at £45,000,000, of which about half were textiles (1922). Foreign capital to the amount of £200,000,000 has been invested in Brazilian undertakings in the ten years 1908-1917. The protective duties were again increased in 1887, 1893, 1896, 1906, and 1916. In 1922 the exported merchandise was classified: (1) animals and their products, £5,398,269; (2) minerals and their products, £1,060,076; (3) vegetables and their products, £62,119,265.

In 1922 the foreign trade of Brazil was shared as under:

Exports to:	Exports to:
Europe—	America—
France	U.S.A.
U.K.	Uruguay
Italy	Argentina
Germany	
Netherlands..	All countries £73,183,948

DEFENCE.—The peace effective of the Army is about 50,000 all ranks. The Navy consists of 2 Dreadnoughts, 2 old battleships, 5 protected cruisers, 2 scouts, torpedo boats, and some small vessels and aircraft.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is carried out by private initiative and at the cost of municipalities and States, in some cases with a Federal subsidy; there were over 1,000,000 pupils in 1920. Secondary and Technical education is carried out by Federal, State and Municipal authorities, with 42,000 pupils in Federal schools and 40,000 in State and Municipal institutions in 1920. Higher education (12,000 students in 1920) is carried out by Federal and State governments at the State University of Rio de Janeiro, and at the University colleges at Manaós (Amazones) and Curitiba (Paraná) and other private colleges.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In December, 1923, there were 18,703 miles of railway open. Length of

telegraph wires, 55,000 miles. In 1922 steam and sailing vessels of 27,459,975 tons (of which 6,344,712 were under the British flag) entered Brazilian ports, the principal harbours being Manaus, Pará, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Maceio, Bahia, Victoria, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, and Rio Grande.

	Gold.	Paper.
Est. revenue (1925) <i>Mil.</i> 101,296,000 <i>Mil.</i> 890,341,000		
Est. expenditure (1925) 87,290,000 1,012,749,000		
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1923).....	£102,729,434	
<i>Francs</i> 332,249,500; U.S. \$ 68,995,500		
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1920).....	£67,144,050	
Floating Debt (Dec. 31, 1920).....	£90,351,700	

	1923.	1924.
Total Imports	£50,543,000	£68,647,000
Total Exports	73,184,000	95,103,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)		13,678,306
Exports to U.K. (1924)		4,794,412

CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Population (1920), 1,157,873. Other large centres are São Paulo, 579,033; Bahia, 283,422; Recife, 238,843; Belem, 236,402; Porto Alegre, 179,263; Niteroy, 86,238; Fortaleza, 78,536; Manaus, 75,704; Maceio, 74,166.

NATIONAL COLOURS, Green, yellow.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(64 Rue Marques de Olinda, Rio de Janeiro.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
 Sir B. F. Alston, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1925). £7,000
Counsellor, Hon. P. W. M. Ramsay.
2nd Secretary, R. G. Howe.
Commercial Sec. (1st Grade), Ernest Hambloch.
Naval Attaché, Capt. James S. C. Salmond, R.N.
Asst. do., Engineer Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. G. R. V. Kinsman, C.M.G.,
 D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Wing-Com. A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.
Archivist, T. J. F. Kenny.

BRITISH CONSUL OFFICES.

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-Gen., Godfrey Haggard,
 O.B.E.
 " Vice-Consul, F. S. Gibbs.
 " Pro-Consul, N. C. Robinson.
 Morro Velho—V.-Consul, Dr. John Spear.
 Bahia—Consul, L. A. H. Parish.
 " Vice-Consul, J. Rowsell.
 Aracaju—Vice-Consul, Thales Ferraz.
 Ilheus—Vice-Consul, Col. F. R. Hull.
 Pará—Consul, F. G. Coultas.
 " Vice-Consul, A. B. Wilson.
 Mandos—Vice-Consul, Alexander Macfarlane.
 Maranhão—Vice-Consul, J. G. Clissold.
 Porto Velho—Vice-Consul, W. J. Knox-Little.
 " Pro-Consul, Charles H. Howe.
 Pernambuco—Consul, H. A. C. Cummins, C.M.G.,
 O.B.E.
 " Pro-Consul, L. A. Mello.
 Ceará—Vice-Consul, Dr. William Studart.
 Maceio—Vice-Consul, Kenneth C. Macray.
 Parahyba—Vice-Consul, R. V. Kerr.
 Parnahyba—Vice-Consul, C. V. Reade.
 Rio Grande do Norte—Vice-Consul, E. R.
 Sutton-Gordon.
 Porto Alegre—Consul, Dr. T. C. Dillon, O.B.E.
 " Rio Grande do Sul—Vice-Consul, Vivian Wigg.
 São Paulo—Consul, Arthur Abbott.
 " Vice-Consul, Cyril Lynch.
 " Pro-Consul, Maurice Potter.
 Santa Catarina (Florianopolis)—Vice-Consul,
 F. A. Marshall.
 Santos—Vice-Consul, A. H. Marlow.
 " Vice-Consul, H. McCardell.
 São Francisco—Vice-Consul, R. O'N. Addison.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL,
 Avenida Rio Branco 51-53, Rio de Janeiro.
 (Branches at Bahia, Pernambuco and Pará.)

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SÃO
 PAULO AND SOUTHERN BRAZIL, Rua 15 de
 Novembro 26, São Paulo. (Branches at Santos
 and Porto Alegre.)

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant; transit,
 17 days.

BULGARIA.

(Bilgariya.)

Tsar, Boris III., born Jan. 30, 1894, succeeded (on
 the abdication of his father) Oct. 4, 1918.

MINISTRY (June 9, 1924).

Prime Minister & Education (*ad interim*), M.
 Tsankoff.

Foreign Affairs, M. Kalfoff.

War, General Vulkooff.

Interior, General Rousseff.

Finance, M. Todoroff.

Commerce & Labour, M. Christoff.

Railways, M. Madjaroff.

Agriculture, M. Molloff.

Justice, M. Boloshevsky.

Public Works, M. Stoentcheff.

Minister in London, M. Haji Micheff, 24 Queen's
 Gate Gardens, S.W. 7.

Counsellor of Legation, M. Petroff-Tchomakoff.
 and Sec., M. Dimitri Naoumoff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the
 north by Rumania, on the west by Yugo-Slavia
 and Greece, on the east by the Black Sea, and
 on the south by Greece. The total area is stated
 at 40,000 square miles, with a population (1922)
 of 4,861,439. The prevailing religion of the
 Bulgarians is the Orthodox Greek Church, with
 a Gregorian (Western) Calendar (since 1916).

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the
Treaty of Berlin (July 13, 1878), and in 1885
 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-
 created principality. In 1908 the country was
 declared to be an independent kingdom, the area
 at that date being 37,202 square miles, with
 a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful
 war of the Balkan League against Turkey in-
 creased the size of the kingdom, but in August,
 1913, a short campaign against the remaining
 members of the League reduced the acquired
 area, and led to the surrender of about 2,000
 square miles to Rumania. On Oct. 12, 1915,
 Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the
 Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She
 thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and
 on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional sur-
 render to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919,
 she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded
 the S. Dobrud to Rumania and E. and W.
 Thrace to Greece.

GOVERNMENT.—The executive power is vested
 in the Tsar, and is exercised by a Council of
 Ministers, appointed by him. The legislature is
 a single chamber National Assembly or *Sobranie*
 of 246 representatives, elected for a maximum
 term of four years by adult manhood suffrage.
 Metropolitan members receive 15 leva, and
 others 20 leva, a day and travelling expenses.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture is the principal
 industry of the people and employs over half
 the population, the principal crops being wheat,
 rye, barley, oats, tobacco and fruit. The live
 stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses,
 asses and mules. Coal of good quality is mined

at Pernik and Trevna, and stone, iron, gold, silver, lead, manganese and copper are worked, but the mineral development is in its infancy. The chief manufactures are woollens, cottons and cigarettes. The exports consist principally of cereals (especially wheat), live stock, essence of roses, woollens, skins, cheese, eggs, timber, cocoons, and tobacco; the principal imports being textiles, metal goods and machinery, colonial wares, leather, building materials, petroleum and other oils, paper, salt fish, rice, and coal.

DEFENCE.—Before the War of 1914-1918 service in the Army was universal and compulsory, and on a peace footing it numbered about 58,000, all ranks. During the War (Oct. 1915-Sept. 1918) about 560,000 passed into the ranks of the Army, and of those over 250,000 became casualties. By the *Treaty of Neuilly* the Bulgarian Army is limited to 20,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory and the proportion of attendances is good; the number of illiterates in Bulgaria is very small. There are few technical schools. Sofia has a University.

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were 1,845 miles of railway open in 1919 and about 250 miles under construction; 4,000 miles of telegraph line and 1,254 of telephone line. In 1921 there were 932 post and telegraph offices. The principal Black Sea ports are Varna and Bourgas; and Rustchuk, Sistor and Vidin on the Danube. In 1922 the vessels entered at Black Sea Ports numbered 3,934 (1,345,353 tons), and at the Danube ports 4,193 (587,182 tons).

	1922-23.	leva.	£
Budget revenue	4,033,120,000	=	5,931,058
Budget expenditure.....	*3,970,670,997	=	5,836,279
Public debt (Jan. 1, 1923)	†27,027,524,003		
Total Imports (1923)	leva 5,120,659,945		
Total Exports (1923)	" 3,537,134,795		

CAPITAL, Sofia, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, on the River Isker, about 340 miles from the Black Sea port of Varna, and 125 miles from Lom-Palanka, on the Danube. Sofia is the most modern city in the Balkan Peninsula, and an important station on the Vienna-Constantinople railway, with a population (1920) of 154,431; other towns are Philippopolis (63,418), Varna (50,819), Rustchuk (41,574), Slivno (28,695), Plevna (27,779), Shumla (23,975), Stara Zagora (25,491), Bourgas (22,272), Jambol (19,921), Hascovo (19,458), and Pazardjik (19,452).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Boulevard Christo Boteff 79, Sofia.)
Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O. (1921) £4,000
2nd Secretary, R. C. S. Stevenson.
3rd Secretary, G. R. A. Herbert.
Naval Attaché, Comm. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj. R. E. Harenc, I.A.
Archivist and Pro-Consul, F. H. Todd.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Sofia—*Vice-Consul*, Douglas Young.
 " *Pro-Consul*, F. H. Todd.
Bourgas—*Vice-Consul*, A. C. Kendall.
Varna—*Vice-Consul*, B. J. Gilliat-Smith.

* To this must be added leva 144,500,000 for execution of Peace Treaty.

† Exclusive of War Indemnity of £100,000,000 under Treaty of Neuilly, Nov. 1919.

CHILE.

(República de Chile.)

* *President* (Oct. 24 to Dec, 1931), Emilio Figueroa Larraín \$60,000
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Señor Don Miguel Cruchaga a Tocolnal.

Legation, 22 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

Chancery, 3 Green Street, W. 1.

Counsellor, Don Manuel Salinas.

Advisers, Don Luis Waddington; Don Alejandro Alvarez.

Commercial Counsellor, Don Jorge Buchanan.

Secretary, Don Jorge Silva.

2nd Secretary, Don Sergio Montt.

Nav. Attaché, Com. Don Daniel Valenzuela.

Military Attaché, Major Don Guillermo Zavala.

Attachés, Don J. Bittencourt; Don S. Monk.

Consul, Vicente Echeverría L., 2 York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Sama to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15' and 55° 50' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 48' W. Extreme length of coast-line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a great height—the highest being, in Aconcagua Provincia, 7,019 metres (23,025 feet) with many others over 20,000 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them are of much service as navigable highways. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 23 provinces and 1 territory, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 289,798 square miles.

The population (June 1, 1924) was 3,885,966. Included in the population are four distinct racial divisions; (a) the Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) the indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish-Indians; and (d) European immigrants, who were represented in 1910 by 20,000 Spaniards, 15,000 Italians, 14,000 British and Irish, 11,000 Germans, and 10,000 French. In 1923, the births numbered 151,805 (39·2 per 1000); marriages, 25,912 (6·7 per 1000); and deaths, 126,877 (32·8 per 1000).

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maypu* (April 5, 1818) achieved the independence of the nation. The present constitution was voted by an overwhelming majority at the plebiscite held on Aug. 30, 1925, and superseded that of May 25, 1833. It was drafted by a Committee appointed *ad hoc* by the *Junta de Gobierno* after the return of President Alessandri.

* President Alessandri (elected 1920) resigned Sept. 20, 1924, and the *Vice-President* (General Luis Altamirano) became *President of the Junta de Gobierno*. At the invitation of the *Junta*, President Alessandri returned to Chile on March 21, 1925, formed a new Cabinet in supersession of the *Junta*, and, on Oct. 1, 1925, handed over the Presidency to Don Luis Barros Borgoño, who remained in office until the election of his successor on Oct. 24, 1925. The members of the *Junta* (formed Sept. 10, 1924) were General Luis Altamirano; Admiral Francisco E. Nef; General Juan Bennett.

In accordance with the new Constitution, the President is to be elected by direct vote of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of a number of Deputies to be fixed by a new electoral law in 1925. There is universal adult male suffrage. From 1879-1882 Chile was at war with Peru and Bolivia, and Peru renewed her application for the return of the provinces of Tacna and Arica which were taken from her by Chile in the "Pacific War." Bolivia also demands an outlet to the Pacific. In 1922 Chile and Peru signed a Treaty to submit the Tacna-Arica question to the arbitration of the President of the United States, in accordance with whose decision a plebiscite Commission, composed of representatives from both nations, met at Arica in Aug. 1925 (under the Presidency of Gen. Pershing, U.S.A.) to organize the plebiscite for the final settlement of the matter at issue.

PRODUCTION, &C.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, flax, hemp, Chile pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish; the exportation of fruit to the United States is still in the experimental stage. The live stock includes (1922) 1,995,538 cattle, 4,569,166 sheep, 329,454 horses, 525,106 goats, and 263,336 pigs. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being extremely rich in copper-ore and iron-ore; the production of copper in 1923 was 182,384 metric tons. The rainless north yields more especially nitrate of soda, iodine, borate of soda, gold and silver, a large number of mines yielding both being in actual work in Tarapacá, Guanaco, and Cachinal in Atacama, and Caracoles in Antofagasta; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal (1,164,028 metric tons of coal were mined in 1923, and 146,817 tons of foreign coal were imported). In 1923 the production of nitrate was 1,903,524 metric tons. There are smelting-works for copper and silver, tanneries, corn and saw-mills, starch, soap, biscuit, rope, glassware, paints, mineral waters, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat, cloth, cheese, furniture, candle, match, brush, cordage and paper factories, breweries and distilleries; and the domestic industry furnishes cloth, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and 13 lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and the Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 30 days. The staple articles of export are nitrate of soda, iodine, &c., copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, hides, wool, barley, honey and beans. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and agricultural and mining machinery.

No. of industrial establishments (1922) 3,042, employing 64,740 persons, wage bill \$103,025,898, capital invested \$997,137,740, industrial production \$1,939,031,014, consumption of raw materials \$629,150,052 (including fuel).

COMMUNICATIONS.—There were (1922) about 5,080 miles of railway, of which 1,383 miles are British controlled. In April, 1922, a convention was signed by Chile and the Argentine for the construction of two more Trans-Andine lines. In 1922 there were 25,836 kilometres of telegraph, 979 post-offices, and 84,357 kilometres of telephone, some worked by English companies, with 4 public wireless stations.

The commercial marine numbers (1923) 120 steamers (83,788 tons) and 19 sailing vessels (19,864 tons). In 1923, 3,253 vessels (9,676,919 tons) entered Chilean ports from abroad, and 16,247 coasting vessels (13,038,074 tons); legislation was passed in February, 1922, reserving the coasting traffic to vessels of the Chilean mercantile marine.

DEFENCE.—All able-bodied male citizens from 20th to 45th year must serve in the militia. The peace effective of the active army is 24,962. The Air Force has a peace strength of 2 squadrons, with 60 pilots and 200 mechanics. The navy consists of 1 battleship, 1 ironclad, 6 cruisers, 12 destroyers, 5 torpedo-boats, and 6 submarines, with a complement of 6,560, all ranks.

EDUCATION is free, and in July, 1920, elementary education was made compulsory, and 64 per cent. of the children attended the 3,225 schools in 1923. There is a State University at Santiago. The National Library contains 293,085 volumes. The language of the country is Spanish and the religion is Roman Catholic. (The State subsidy to the Church is to be discontinued at the expiration of 5 years from the date of the new Constitution.)

FINANCE.—The estimates for the financial year 1925 (given below) show a gold surplus of \$66,916,917 and a paper deficit of \$244,534,000, a net deficit of \$50,474,942 (with the gold \$ converted at 190); but revised estimates have since been published in which a balance is struck and the deficit is wiped out.

	Gold \$ of 18d.	Paper.
Revenue	\$139,097,000	\$169,970,000
Expenditure	72,180,083	414,504,000
External Debt } (Dec. 31, 1923)	440,805,974	...
Internal Debt	154,558,000	231,579,605
Conversion Funds } (Dec. 31, 1923)	21,502,781	...
In England	93,218,999	...
In Treasury		
	1922.	1923.
	Gold \$ of 18d.	
Imports	\$237,181,578	\$329,310,655
Exports	338,587,033	537,210,473
Imports from U.K. (1924) .....	...	£5,359,158
Exports to U.K. (1924) .....	...	10,910,642

Average Exchange for 1923, \$37.22 currency = £1 sterling; surcharge on gold, 188.28 per cent.

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population (1924), 547,588. Other large towns are:—Valparaíso (187,039), Concepción (66,130), Talca (35,827), Iquique (36,827), Chillán (30,109), Antofagasta (55,936), Temuco (31,461), and Viña del Mar (37,588).

FLAG: 3 horizontal bands, white, red; in top quarter a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Alonso Ovalle No. 1637, Santiago.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir T. B. Hohler, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1924) £4,000

2nd Secretary, E. A. Walker.

Hon. Attaché, Major P. Kerr Smiley.

Commercial Secretary (2nd Grade), Walter F. Vaughan Scott.

Naval Attaché, Capt. James S. C. Salmond, R.N.

Assist. Naval Attaché, Engineer Commander H. A. Brown, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. G. R. V. Kinsman, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Wing Commander A. B. Bettington, C.M.G.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santiago—*Vice-Consul*, Thomas C. Sargent.
Antofagasta—*Consul*, J. M. L. Mitcheson.
" *Vice-Consul*, J. MacDonald.
" *Arica*—*Vice-Consul*, W. G. Sheriff.
" *Caldera*—*Vice-Consul*, D. J. Mackenzie.
" *Caleta Buena*—*Vice-Consul*, T. W. Pye.
" *Iquique*—*Vice-Consul*, S. H. Gudgeon.
" *Junin*—*Vice-Consul*, D. S. Henderson.
" *Mejillones*—*Vice-Consul*, Lawrence J. M. Hawke.
" *Pisagua*—*Vice-Consul*, J. B. Howden.
" *Tacna*—*Vice-Cons.*, M. E. Y. Elliott (*acting*).
" *Taltal*—*Vice-Consul*, A. H. Charles.
" *Tocopilla*—*Vice-Consul*, C. W. Nicholls.
Valparaiso—*Consul-Gen.*, Constantine Graham.
" *Vice-Consul*, V. V. Cusden.
" *Pro-Consul*, Herbert J. Mundy.
" *Concepción*—*Consul*, Edward Cooper.
" *Cochinbo*—*Vice-Consul*, A. V. Goudie.
" *Pro-Consul*, A. Chellev.
" *Lota*—*Consul*, Edward Cooper.
" *Punta Arenas*—*Vice-Consul*, J. K. M. White.
" *Hon. Vice-Consul*, D. R. Lethaby.
San Antonio—*Vice-Consul*, G. T. Shepherdson.
" *Talcahuano, Tomé and Penco*—*Vice-Consul*, C. S. Coke.
Valdivia & Corral—*Cons.-Agent*, Henry Allen.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Valparaiso.

Valparaiso is distant 9,000 miles *via* Panama, and 11,000 *via* the Strait; transit 34 to 39 days. *Via* Buenos Aires and Andes, transit 19 to 25 days.

CHINA.

(Chung-Hua Min-Kuo.)

Chief-Executive and Premier, Tuan Chi-jui, assumed office Nov. 24, 1924.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Shen Jui Ling.
Communications, Yeh Kung Cho.
Finance, Li Ssu Hao.
Justice, Yang Shu Kan.
Commerce and Industry, Mo Teh Hui.
Education, Chang Shih Chao.
Interior, Kung Hsin Chan.
Army, Wu Ching Hsin.
Navy, Lin Chien Chang.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in London (not yet appointed), 49 Portland Place, W. 1.
Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires (with rank of *Min. Plen.*), Chao-Hsin Chu.
Counsellor, Sir John M Leavy Brown, C.M.G.
2nd Secretary, Wei Wen Ping.
3rd Secretaries, T. L. Sun; T. Hsu.
Attaches, K. V. Dzung; Y. C. Tsao; K. S. Fu.
Consul-General, London, Wu Huang, 31 Eaton Square, S. W. 1.

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square miles.	Population.
China Proper.....	1,532,800	414,011,519
Manchuria.....	363,700	22,083,434
Mongolia.....	1,367,953	3,000,000
Tibet.....	463,320	6,500,000
Chinese Turkestan ...	550,579	2,491,000
Total	4,278,352	448,085,953

The estimated foreign population of China was as follows in 1923: British, 14,775; Japanese, 201,704; Russian, 85,856; American, 9,356; Portuguese, 3,424; German, 2,233; French, 3,361; the total being 324,947. Out of a total of 7,921 foreign firms in China, 725 were British, 1,141 Russian, 3,940 Japanese, 184 German, 377 American, and 229 French.

China became a Republic on Feb. 12, 1912, with a President and Vice-President and an Executive Ministry, and a Legislature of a Senate (*Tsan Yi Yuan*) of 264 members and a House of Representatives (*Chung Yi Yuan*) of 596 members. The government of the 18 provinces is entrusted to civil and military governors, the latter (*Tuchun*) ranking first and holding practically all the powers of government; under them each province is subdivided into circuits superintended by *Taoyins* or intendants, and again into districts. All the territorial officials are appointed by the central Government, and the provincial governors, though free to act independently in many matters of local detail and finance, are responsible to the central Government at Peking in all important questions, and especially so in foreign affairs. The *Treaty of Kiakhta*, 1915, between China, Russia, and Outer Mongolia recognises the Hutukhta Khan as Ruler of Outer Mongolia, while China, as the Suzerain Power, appoints Residents at Urga and three other towns. *Mongolia* has since developed into an independent self-governing republic, and is in alliance with the Soviet Government at Moscow. The civil government of the three Manchurian provinces and of Turkestan is now similar to that of the province of China proper. The exact status of Tibet is still unsettled.

Chinese politics are not easy to understand, as they seem to consist in personal struggles between two or more armed parties, the admitted aim of the victors being personal gain. The revolution of 1911 brought out a victorious general in the person of Yuan Shih-kai, and since his death in 1916 his subordinates and their successors have been fighting for supreme power. Presidential elections have been held and their results disputed, and the Parliament elected in 1913 held occasional meetings in 1924, but its measures were not carried into effect. In 1924 the military struggle between Chang Tsoo-lin (the military dictator in Manchuria) and Wu Pei-fu which had turned in favour of the former since the spring of 1922, ended in the defection of the "Christian General," Feng Yu-shiang, who occupied Peking and declared his intention to put an end to the Civil War; but Wu Pei-fu, who had fled to the south, announced his intention to resist any such attempts, and to make a coalition of the Provinces against the Central Government. The Peking Provisional Government under Feng Yu-shiang have accepted the resignation of President Tsao-Kun, and the Emperor (who had lived in the Imperial Palace since his enforced abdication) has been stripped of his title and driven out of the Capital. In November, 1925, the Great Powers were in conference with the Peking Government on the tariff question, but the authority of the Peking Government is not very extensive, as Sun Chang-fan (the Tu Chün, or Military Governor, of Chekiang) is in opposition and has driven northwards Chang Tsoo-lin (the Tu Chün of Manchuria), who remains the champion of the Peking Government. General Wu Pei-fu appeared to be

collaborating with Sun Chang-fan in opposition to Peking. Feng Yu-hsiang, the Christian General, appeared to be more or less inactive, with a leaning towards the enemies of Peking, who are opposed to a successful outcome of the negotiations with the Great Powers, as such success would strengthen the Peking Government and curtail the power of the Provincial rulers.

EDUCATION.—Many changes in administration and development are under discussion, including a proposal to establish universal compulsory primary education. In 1918-19 there were 134,000 schools in operation, with 4,500,000 pupils. There is a University in Peking. In 1922 there were upwards of 1,250 Chinese newspapers and magazines, published at regular periods, in Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, and the other large centres, in addition to English and other Foreign daily newspapers.

COMMERCE.—The net trade of the open ports is stated as follows, in *Haikwan taels* (in 1923 the *Haikwan tael*=3s. 9d.)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1914	569,241,382	356,226,629	925,468,011
1920	762,250,230	541,631,300	1,303,881,530
1921	906,122,439	641,255,537	1,507,377,976
1922	945,049,650	654,691,933	1,599,941,583
1923	923,000,000	...	...

The import of Indian opium is now prohibited.

External Trade, 1923.

Haikwan Taels.

Country.	Imports from.	Exports to.
Great Britain	120,397,229	43,207,130
India	55,240,982	12,329,306
Hong Kong	248,083,456	175,796,249
Straits Settlements.....	9,213,722	17,927,812
France	7,548,654	39,577,659
Germany.....	32,456,067	11,914,718
Italy	3,735,472	9,467,800
Japan	211,024,297	198,517,346
Russia	5,858,531	1,611,981
U.S.A.	154,447,651	126,803,772

COMMUNICATIONS.—*Railways.*—About 7,000 miles were open in Jan. 1922, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Shipping.—The China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. have a fleet of 31 ships of an aggregate tonnage of 60,000. Besides this, there are a large number of small vessels engaged in the coasting trade and on the Yangtze. In 1922 the total tonnage of the 186,428 vessels and junks entered and cleared at Chinese ports was 124,131,361 tons. Of these ships 40,075 (47,698,139 tons) were British, 111,119 (32,857,745 tons) Chinese, 25,281 (32,961,333 tons) Japanese, and 4,670 (4,846,437 tons) U.S.A. In June, 1918, a vessel of 14,750 tons, constructed at the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works at Shanghai, was launched and supplied to the order of the United States Shipping Board.

Telegraphs are being rapidly constructed by the Central Government, and Peking is in communication overland with Europe and Tibet, the line being extended to Lhasa. In 1922 there were about 50,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations.

CUSTOMS AND POSTS.—The Chinese Maritime Customs is the controlling service; this body

consists of nearly 1,000 Europeans, a large proportion of them British subjects, all under the control of the *Inspector-General*. By an Imperial Decree of May, 1906, the Maritime Customs Dept. was transferred from the Foreign Board to the Board of Revenue, and two Chinese Administrators-General were appointed. But the change has not materially affected the powers hitherto exercised by the *Inspector-General*. In addition to the collection of dues at the Treaty Ports, this service manages the lighting and navigation thereof, and keeps a small fleet of cruisers to enforce its regulations. The Chinese Post Office, formerly a branch of the Customs, was transferred in 1911 to the Ministry of Communications, and a Foreign Co-Director General, with a considerable foreign staff, was appointed; letters can be sent all over the 18 provinces at a uniform rate of 3 cents for 20 grammes. The number of Chinese post offices (1921) was 2,429, and of postal agencies 8,877. In 1922, 426,363,616 postal packets and 4,791,420 parcels were handled.

BUDGET (July 1919-June 1920).

Ordinary Revenue	Taels 400,838,001
Extraordinary Revenue	80,581,785

Total	490,419,786
Ordinary Expenditure.....	Taels 271,289,205
Extraordinary Expenditure	224,473,681

Total 495,768,888

Chinese Debt (Jan., 1920).

War Loans outstanding	£30,000,000
Boxer Indemnity do.	48,000,000
Railway Loans do.	40,000,000
General Loans do.	50,000,000
Japanese Loans do.	30,000,000
Short term Loans do.	17,000,000

£215,000,000

About 10s. 2d. per head of the population.

At the end of September, 1922, according to the official statement of the Ministry of Finance, the total debt was *taels* 1,906,000,000, or less than 5 *taels* (11s.) per head of the Chinese population.

Included in the expenditure is the sum of 214,000,000 *taels* towards repayment of debt.

MANCHURIA lies to the north of China Proper, and has a total area of about 360,000 square miles, with a population estimated at 11,000,000. The capital is Mukden (pop. 250,000), a station on the Manchurian railroad and connected with the Russian system. Indigo, opium, cotton, tobacco, and various cereals are grown, and there is great mineral wealth.

MONGOLIA has a total area of 1,076,000 square miles and a population estimated at about 3,000,000, the desert of Gobi being within its borders. Outer Mongolia, by the Treaty of Kiakhta of 1915, is an autonomous state under Chinese suzerainty, with seat of government at Urga. Its ruler (Khan) has lost practically all political power and Mongolia has become a self-governing Republic, in alliance with the Soviet government at Moscow. A Bolshevik garrison is now maintained at Urga. The principal industry is cattle and sheep raising and the provision of transport animals.

TIBET (area, 750,000 square miles; pop. 3,000,000) borders on British India, see p. 606.

CHINESE TURKISTAN (or Sinkiang) has a total

area of 600,000 square miles and a population estimated at 2,000,000. It includes Zungaria and Chinese Tartary, and provides sheep, cattle, and transport animals for the caravan routes. The chief centres are Kashgar and Urumchi.

CAPITAL OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC, Peking.
Population (1921), 1,300,000. The population of the principal ports in 1919 is estimated as follows:—Amoy, 400,000; Canton, 1,370,000; Changsha, 1,272,000; Chingkiang, 500,000; Chungking, 1,011,600; Foochow, 1,500,000; Hangchow, 729,950; Hankow, 290,000; Harbin, 365,000; Ichang, 450,000; Kiukiang, 380,000; Kinnchow, 590,000; Nanking, 900,000; Ningpo, 2,200,000; Shanghai, 1,600,000; Soochow, 1,100,000; Tientsin, 838,000; Tsingtau, 310,000; Wanhien, 752,000; Wenchow, 1,750,000; Wuchow, 350,000.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, red, yellow, blue, white, black.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir J. W. B. Macleay, K.C.M.G.
(1922) £5,000
Counsellor of Embassy, C. M. Palairat, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, G. G. M. Vereker, M.C.
2nd Secretary, W. R. Connor Green.
Hon. Attaché, E. L. Cockell.
Chinese Secretary (with local rank of 1st Secretary), E. Teichmann, C.I.E.
Commercial Counsellor, H. H. Fox, C.M.G.
Commercial Sec. (and Grade), J. G. Brett.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. C. C. Royle, C.M.G., R.N.
Military do., Lieut.-Col. G. R. V. Steward, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Physician, Lieut.-Col. G. Douglas Gray, C.B.E., M.D.
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. F. L. Norris, D.D.
Assist. Chinese Sec., H. I. Prideaux Brune (actg.).
Archivist, A. T. Cox.
Constable, Thos. Pearson.

BRITISH CONSUL OFFICES.

Amoy—Consul, W. M. Hewlett, C.M.G.
Canton—Consul-Gen., J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consul*, F. A. Wallis (acting);
M. R. Montgomery (acting).
" *Pro-Consul*, A. L. Scott.
Changsha—Consul, O. R. Coates.
Chefoo—Consul, J. L. Smith.
Chengtzu—Consul, J. B. Atfield.
Chinkiang—Vice-Consul, E. G. Jamieson.
Chungking—Consul, A. E. Eastes.
Foochow—Consul, L. Giles.
Hankow—Consul-Gen., H. Goffe, C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consul*, A. G. N. Ogden; S. G. Beare; S. H. Clarke.
" *Pro-Consul*, K. W. Tribe.
Harbin—Consul, H. Porter.
" *Pro-Consul*, S. L. Burdett.
Ichang—Consul, A. P. Blunt.
Kashgar—Consul-General, Major G. V. B. Gillan, I.A.
Kin-kiang—Consul, J. W. O. Davidson.
Kinnchow—Consul, H. H. Bristow.
Mukden—Consul-General, F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G.
Nanking—Consul, B. Giles, C.M.G. (acting).
" *Vice-Consul*, N. Fitzmaurice.
Neuchwang—Consul, V. L. Savage.
Ningpo—Consul, H. F. Handley-Derry.
Peking—Consul, W. P. W. Turner (acting).
" *Vice-Consul*, W. A. Alexander.
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Skinner Turner.
" *Consul-General*, Sidney Barton, C.M.G.
" *Assist. Judge*, Peter Grain.

Shanghai—Consul, J. F. Brennan.

" *Vice-Consul*, A. J. Martin; A. Blackburn; A. H. George; C. E. Whitmore; E. W. P. Mills; H. A. F. B. Archer; W. V. B. Hughes.
" *Crown Advocate*, H. P. Wilkinson.
" *Registrar*, G. W. King, O.B.E.
" *Chief Clerk*, David R. Cooke.
" *Archivist*, A. B. Lang.
" *Assist. Clerk*, J. T. Morris.
" *Marshal*, E. Abbey.
" *Usher*, W. A. Sims.
Swatow—Consul, C. C. A. Kirke.
Tengyueh—Consul, H. I. Harding (acting).
Tientsin—Consul-General, W. P. Ker, C.M.G.
" *Vice-Consul*, J. C. Hutchison; G. A. Herbert.

" *Pro-Consul*, G. C. Pelham.
Tsinan-fu—Consul-Gen., H. F. King (acting).
Tsingtao—Consul, A. G. Major.
Wuchow—Pro-Consul, J. M. Groves.
Yunnan-fu—Consul-General, B. G. Tours, C.M.G.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN CHINA AT
Canton, Changsha, Chefoo, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Mukden, Neuchwang, Peking, Shanghai, Swatow, and Tientsin.

Peking, distant 11,770 miles; transit, 39 days (or by Siberian Railway 13 to 14 days).

COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia).

President (1922-1926), General Pedro Nel Ospina, assumed office Aug. 7, 1922.
Government, Dr. Ramón Rodríguez Diago.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Eduardo Restrepo Sáenz.
Finance, Dr. Jesus M. Marutanda.
War, Dr. Francisco Sorzano.
Instruction and Public Health, Dr. José Ignacio Vernaza.
Industries, Dr. Carlos Bravo.
Public Works, Dr. Laureano Gómez.
Posts and Telegraphs, Dr. Francisco Carbonell Gonzalez.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Señor Dr. Don Luis Cuervo Marquez, 10 De Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.
Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Jesus M. Yepes.
Consul-General, Señor Don Joaquín Orrantía, 7 Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. 1.
Cons.-Gen. in Liverpool, Señor Don Genaro Payan.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat. and 68° to 75° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,666 square miles, and a population (Census 1918) of 5,855,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast table-lands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Patia, Cauca, Magdalena, Caquetá and Putumayo. The Patia flows through the famous *Mimica Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Guatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Funza is the *Great Fall of Tequendama*, 480 feet in height.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Quesada established a government of certain coastal communities under the name of New Granada, which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1819 Simon Bolivar (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; petroleum is available in large quantities but is unworked. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, plantains, and bananas, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The chief exports are coffee, precious metals, hides, india-rubber, and bananas. All religions are tolerated.

The standing army consists of about 6,000 men; the navy has been nearly abolished. Railroads are in their infancy, about 750 miles being open in 1920, with 8,680 (1907) miles of telegraph. There is a bi-weekly passenger and mail aeroplane service (German) between Barranquilla and Girardot, the transit to the coast from Bogotá being thus reduced to two and a half days; a similar service, by same company, is in operation between Cartagena and Barranquilla. The rate of exchange is about \$5 gold = £1 (approximately).

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1924.	1925.
Revenue (estimate) gold	\$38,285,396	\$36,326,066
Expenditure (est.) "	42,965,902	40,440,132
Foreign debt (Dec. 31, 1923)		21,969,933
Internal debt		23,086,773

	1922	1923.
Total imports	\$44,184,024	\$57,783,798
Total exports	53,826,337	60,115,435

	1923.	1924.
Imports from U.K.	£2,748,000	£2,698,200
Exports to U.K.	1,469,000	1,563,000

CAPITAL, Bogotá. Population, about 160,000; other large centres are Medellín (86,000), Barranquilla (81,000), Cartagena (68,000), Manizales (45,000), and Cali (45,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow (twice the width of the others), blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Apartado de Correo No. 17, Bogotá.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, E. St. J. D. Monson (1925) £2,500
 Naval Attaché, Capt. James S. C. Salmon, R.N.
 Asst. do., Eng.-Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.
 Archivist, F. V. Jelpke.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bogotá—Vice-Consul, W. J. Sullivan (acting).
 Buenaventura—Cons. Agent, R. J. C. Shipley (acting).

Honda—Consular Agent, E. J. Hughes.
 Medellín—Vice-Consul, C. M. Davidson.
 Pasto—Vice-Consul, Alfred Hodges.
 Barranquilla—Consul, George Pycroft.
 Cartagena—Vice-Consul, G. E. Niner.
 Santa Marta—Vice-Cons., F. G. Maidment.
 Distant 6,200 miles; transit, to Bogotá, 48 days.

COSTA RICA.

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1924-8), Ricardo Jimenez, assumed office May 8, 1924.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Juan Rafael Arguello de Vars.

Treasury, Tomas Soley Quell.

Interior, Rafael Castro Quesada.

Education, Napoleon Quesada.

Works, Carlos Vello.

Public Safety, Pompilio Ruiz.

Minister in London (vacant).

Consul-General, Percy G. Harrison, 7 Crosby Square, E.C. 3.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus, between 8° 17' and 11° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and a population (1924) of 507,193.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

The principal agricultural products are coffee, bananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa and beans, the soil being extremely fertile. The chief exports (1924) are coffee (£1,881,132), bananas (£1,353,884), cacao, gold and silver bullion, skins and hides, fresh fruit, timber and sugar. The imports are dry goods, hardware, provisions, railway materials, machinery, paints, and general merchandise (in 1924, 57 per cent. from United States, 17 from United Kingdom, 8 per cent. from Germany, 3 from Central America, and 7 from Hispano-America).

The chief ports are Limon, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes the whole of the important banana trade with the U.S. and U.K., as well as by far the larger part of the other exports and imports; and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. In 1924, 504 foreign vessels (1,048,262 tons) entered at Costa Rican ports. About 415 miles of railway were open in 1924. In 1924 there were 276 post offices, dealing with 3,110,363 packets, and 150 telegraph offices (one wireless), with 2,279 miles of telegraph and telephone line. A considerable amount of English capital is embarked in the Republic. Spanish is the language of the country.

	1923.	1924.
Public income	£990,899	£1,207,938
Public expenditure	878,892	1,140,271
Foreign debt	1,478,400	1,442,240
	FES. 32,269,500	FES. 31,845,500
Internal debt	£1,950,032	£1,978,989
Total imports	2,013,353	1,679,244
Total exports	2,640,321	3,697,596
Imports from U.K.	325,006	443,374
Exports to U.K.	1,013,946	1,618,497
Average exchange (1924)	358 42%	£1=17 92

colones.
 CAPITAL, San José; pop. (1924), 42,112 (with suburbs, 52,206); Heredia, 13,842; Limon, 11,989;

Alajuela, 23,737; Cartago, 29,376; Puntarenas, 5,867; Liberia, 2,778.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister, Major C. Braithwaite Wallis (1923) (resident at Panama, *q.v.*).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San José—Consul, Frank N. Cox.

" Vice-Consul, Alex. Murray.

Port Limón—Consul, Frederick Gordon.

San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit direct 18 days; via New York, 20 days.

CUBA.

(República de Cuba.)

President of the República (1925-29) Gen. Gerardo Machado (assumed office, May 20, 1925).

Vice-President, Colonel Carlos de la Rosa.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes.

Justice, Dr. Jesus Maria Barraque.

Finance, Dr. Enrique Hernandez Cartaya.

Public Works, Dr. Carolos Miguel de Céspedes.

Interior, Colonel Rogelio Zayas Bazan.

Sanitation, Dr. Daniel Gispert.

Public Instruction, Dr. Guillermo Fernandez Mascardo.

Agriculture, General Pedro Delgado.

War and Marine, Dr. Rafael Iturralde.

Postmaster-General, Sr. Jose Maria Espinosa.

Secretary of the Presidency, Dr. Viriato Gutierrez.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Licenciado Guillermo Patterson. Legation, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W. 1.

1st Secretary, Señor Dr. Don Francisco de Arce.

and Secretary, Señor Dr. Don P. Rodriguez Capote.

Chancellor, Señor Dr. Don Antonio Rosell.

Consul, Señor Dr. Don Raul Mejer, 46 Kingsway, W.C. 2.

The island of Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 82° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population of 2,889,004 (Nov. 1919).

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus, during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. The slave trade was abolished early in the 19th century, and the slaves were emancipated from 1880-1886. The government of Spain was marked by a generally corrupt administration, complicated by internal unrest fomented by external influences, and the various attempts at independence met with severe military repression. The separatist and autonomous agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and bloodthirsty war, and although a conciliatory movement was evinced by the Madrid authorities in 1897, the struggle was continued by the party of separation in the island. In 1898 the government of the United States put into execution a threat of interference by the despatch of the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which appears likely to remain an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment

of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from July to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, only about 1,375,000 acres are cultivated, 50 per cent. of these being under sugar cane and 30 per cent. under tobacco, sweet potatoes and bananas. Rice, coffee, cocon and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pine apples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are tobacco and sugar (sugar crop in 1924-5, 5,070,347 tons; 1923-4, 4,066,642 tons); the chief product of the forests is mahogany, while cedar is also used for boxing the tobacco crop. The live stock includes about 4,500,000 cattle and 600,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

3,600 miles of railroad are open and about 6,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 1,500 miles of roads.

Spanish is the language of the island.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	\$73,134,313	\$68,500,000
Expenditure	57,758,784	61,672,169
External Debt (April 1925) ..		87,066,220
Internal Debt (do.) ..		11,765,300
		1924-25.
Imports		\$290,525,585
Exports		434,069,000
Imports from U.K.		12,267,724
Exports to U.K.		49,261,954

Note.—Both U.S. and Cuban currency are legal tender, Cuban currency being of the same fineness and value as that of the U.S. There is no Cuban paper currency.

CAPITAL, Havana (pop. Dec. 31, 1922, 363,506); other towns are Santiago (62,083), Camaguey (41,909), Matanzas (41,574), Cienfuegos (37,241), and Cardenas (24,000). In 1922 there were 128,177 immigrants.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(San Pedro No. 4, Havana.)

Chargé d'Affaires (with local rank of 1st Minister) and Consul-Gen., T. J. Morris (1924) £3,000

Naval and Asst. Naval Attachés (see U.S.A.).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Havana—Vice-Consul, M. H. C. Kelham.

" Vice-Consul, R. A. Lee (acting).

" Pro-Consul, Gerard O'Connor.

Antilla—Vice-Consul, W. L. Macdonald.

Camaguey—Vice-Consul, F. E. Kezar.

Cienfuegos—Vice-Consul, J. Greentree.

Nuevitas—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Santiago de Cuba—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

(Československá Republika.)

President, Professor T. G. Masaryk, born 1850, assumed office, Nov. 14, 1918; re-elected May 27, 1920.

MINISTRY (Oct. 8, 1922).

Premier, Antonín Švehla.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Edvard Beneš.

Education, Dr. Ivan Markovic.
Finance, B. Becka.
National Defence, Frantisek Udrzal.
Interior, Jan Malypetr.
Justice, Dr. Josef Dolansky.
Posts, Dr. Emil Franke.
Agriculture, Dr. Milan Hodza.
Social Welfare, Dr. Lev Winter.
Food, Dr. Emil Franke.
Public Works, Antonin Srba.
Commerce, Ladislav Novák.
Railways, Dr. Emil Franke.
Unification, Dr. J. Markovic.
Health, Dr. Jan Srámek.
Slovakia, Dr. Josef Kallay.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Dr. Jan Masaryk, 9 Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

Legation, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, Dr. Viktor Braf.

1st Secretary, Dr. Max Lobkovic.

2nd Secretary, Dr. Bohumil Messány.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Frantisek Nemec.

Secretary on Special Mission, Dr. Jaroslav Cisar.

Consul, Dr. Frantisek Pavlasek, 18 Bedford Square, W.C. 1.

Part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy declared its independence on Oct. 18, 1918, as the Czechoslovak Republic, and ten days later the *Národní Výbor* (National Council) of Czechoslovakia took over the administration of the independent territories. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Austrian and Hungarian Republics on the S., the German and Polish Republics on the N., the German Republic on the W., and the Ukraine Republic on the E. Within these limits are the former Austrian Provinces of Bohemia and Moravia and part of the Province of Silesia; and Northern Hungary from the Danube (at Bratislava, on the Austrian frontier) to the Carpathians (at the headwaters of the Ung River in the eastern slope of Mt. Vereczka)—a total area of about 54,877 sq. miles, with a population (Census of 1921) as under:—

Bohemia	6,781,936
Moravia	2,633,027
Slovakia	2,926,824
Silesia	650,442
Ruthenia	596,601

Total..... 13,588,830

Of the total population 8,760,957 (65·5 per cent.) are Czechoslovaks, 3,123,448 (23·3 per cent.) Germans, 747,096 (5·5 per cent.) Magyars, 461,466 (3·4 per cent.) Ruthenians, and 75,852 (0·5 per cent.) Poles. The new State was recognised by Austria in 1918 and by Hungary on March 10, 1919. The National Assembly, consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, is elected by universal adult suffrage of both sexes. The executive power is exercised by a Council of Ministers, appointed by the President. The present Ministry is a Coalition of 5 parties (Social-Democrats, Agrarians, National-Socialists, National-Democrats, and People's Party (Clericals), which (as the result of the 1923 elections, supplemented by the elections in Ruthenia in 1924) control 165 votes in a Chamber of 298. The principal Opposition groups are the various German-Bohemian parties and the Communists. The Constitution guarantees religious and political freedom.

About 75 per cent. of the people are Roman Catholics.

As regards both natural resources and industrial development, Czechoslovakia is one of the richest territories in Europe. By the Peace Treaty it has acquired about 80 per cent. of the whole industry of the former Austrian Empire. It has several rich coalfields, and possesses valuable mineral resources which, notably in Slovakia, have not yet been fully developed. Radium, gold, silver, iron, graphite and lead, are all mined successfully, while the whole country is abnormally rich in mineral and thermal springs. Oil is found in Slovakia, and Bohemia has rich deposits of clay, kaolin and sand. The whole country is well farmed, and agricultural production is on a very high level of excellence. In foodstuffs, however, the country is not self-supporting. Thirty-three per cent. of the total area of the country is forest land, and both in the productiveness of the forests and the quality of the timber the forest wealth of the Republic is enormous. In its industrial development Bohemia may be compared to Belgium. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, which have a total population of ten millions, more than four million people are engaged in industry. The various industries are well organised, and as regards both machinery and modern improvements the factories are as well equipped as any in Europe. Outside of Slovakia illiteracy is almost unknown, and both the German and Czech elements which compose the working-class population are hard-working and in many cases highly skilled. The new Republic possesses, therefore, many valuable economic advantages, and it is no exaggeration to state that Czechoslovakia is in a far more flourishing state than most of its neighbours.

Czechoslovakia has no direct access to the sea, but has a right of access over the Elbe and Oder to Hamburg and Stettin, for which purpose the Government proposes to canalise the Upper Elbe in order to connect it with the Oder and the Danube. If this proposal is carried out, the country will be traversed by a waterway affording a communication from the North Sea and Baltic, via the Danube, to the Black Sea.

Revenue (Budget):—	1925.
Ordinary	*Kc. 8,926,549,000
Extraordinary	374,785,000

Expenditure (Budget):—	1925.
Ordinary	Kc. 7,120,544,000
Extraordinary	2,585,800,000

State Enterprises:—	
Revenue	8,127,701,000
Expenditure	6,500,046,000

Capital Investments:—	
Expenditure	1,319,083,000

Debt:—	
Internal Debt	Kc. 19,286,913,525
External Debt	5,375,773,952
Peace Treaty Debts	4,300,000,000

Total Debt. 28,962,687,477

	1924.
Total Imports	Kc. 15,862,297,629
Total Exports	17,022,251,035
Imports from U.K.	447,898,223
Exports to U.K.	1,586,155,445

* The National Currency is the Czechoslovak Crown or Koruna (Kč.), replacing the former Austrian crown.

CAPITAL, Prague (Praha), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia, with a population estimated in 1923 at 676,657; other large towns are Brno (Brünn) in Moravia (pop. 221,758); Plzen (Pilsen), the brewing centre in Bohemia (pop. 88,419); Bratislava (Pressburg), where the Danube forms the S. boundary of the Republic (pop. 93,189); and Kosice (Kaschau) in Eastern Slovakia (pop. 52,898).

FLAG: White, blue, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Thunovska ulice 12, Prague III.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Sir George Clerk, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1919) £4-500
1st Secretary, C. E. S. Dodd.
2nd Secretary, J. D. Greenway.
Commercial Sec. (1st Grade), A. A. Adams.
Mil. Attaché, Maj. R. W. Oldfield, D.S.O. M.C.
Archivist, W. P. Dawkins, M.B.E.
Translator, Dr. R. Vanicek.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Prague—*Vice-Consul*, J. W. Taylor.
 „ *Pro-Consul*, F. A. E. M. Longear.
Bratislava—*Consul*, R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E.
 „ *Vice-Consul*, A. E. Dowden.
Liberec (Reichenberg)—*Vice-Consul*, S. P. Elliott.

DANUBE COMMISSIONS.

The *International Danube Commission*, with its present headquarters at Bratislava (Pressburg), Czechoslovakia, was created by the Treaty of Versailles (1919), the States represented under the Treaty being Austria, Bavaria, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Rumania, Württemberg, and Yugo-Slavia. The Commission maintains the liberty of navigation and the equal treatment of all flags of the Danube from Ulm (Württemberg) to Braila (Rumania) and its international system, obtaining funds for administrative expenses from equal contributions of all the States represented. From Braila to Sulina (the mouth of the Danube), the navigation is controlled by the *European Commission of the Danube*, created by the Treaty of Paris 1856, after the Crimean War; the representation on this Commission is confined to France, Great Britain, Italy and Rumania. The river is connected by canals with the Main, a tributary of the Rhine (Ludwig Canal); this canal will be deepened to permit the passage of larger craft than at present, thus linking up the whole Rhine and Danube systems across Europe from the North Sea to the Black Sea. The total length of the river is about 1,738 miles, and ocean-going vessels reach Braila, where transshipment into river barges is necessary. A pilotage and river-improvement service is maintained by the International Commission at the Iron Gates (headquarters, Orsova), the expenses being met by shipping dues.

The chief towns on the Danube are the Black Sea port of Sulina, with Galatz (confluence of the Sereth), Braila, Turnu-Severin and Orsova (Iron Gates), in Rumania; Russchuk, Vidin and Lom Palanka, in Bulgaria; Belgrade, the capital of Yugo-Slavia; Buda-Pest, the capital of Hungary; Bratislava (the present seat of the Commission), in Czechoslovakia; Vienna, the capital, and Linz, in Austria; Passau and Regensburg, in Bavaria; and Ulm, in Württemberg.

THE INTERNATIONAL DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegation, Col. J. G. Baldwin, C.B., Min. Plen. (Delegate); R. T. Smallbones, M.B.E., H.B.M. Consul, Bratislava (Asst. Delegate).

EUROPEAN DANUBE COMMISSION.

British Delegate, Col. J. G. Baldwin, C.B., Minister Plenipotentiary.

DANZIG.

(Freie Stadt Danzig.)

Under Articles 100 and 102 of the Treaty of Versailles, the City of Danzig with the surrounding territory (constituting a total area of about 726 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 356,000) was cut off from Germany in favour of the Allies who undertook to set up a Free City, under the protection of the League of Nations, Poland undertaking to conduct her Foreign Affairs. The Free City was constituted Nov. 15, 1920, with an executive Senate and an elected Legislature of 120 members. The harbour is administered by a mixed board of Poles and Danzigers under a neutral President, and the League of Nations is represented by a resident High Commissioner. In Jan., 1922, the Free City entered the Polish Customs Union. The principal exports are timber and sugar, and the imports herrings, coal, machinery, artificial manures, fats, foodstuffs and textiles. The tonnage of ships entered in 1924 was 1,647,329 tons, and of those cleared 1,648,025 tons.
Danzig—*High Commissioner of League of Nations*, Mervyn Sorley Macdonnell, O.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Danzig—*Consul*, B. H. Fry.
 „ *Vice-Consul*, D. W. Keane (acting).

DENMARK.

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Christian X., born Sept. 26, 1870; suc. May 14, 1912; married, April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and has issue 2 sons.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Frederik (Crown Prince), b. March 17, 1899.

CABINET (April, 1924).

Premier and Minister of Industry, Navigation and Commerce, Th. A. M. Stauning.
Foreign Affairs, Count Carl Moltke.
Agriculture, K. M. Bording.
Interior, C. N. Hauge.
Defence, L. Rasmussen.
Worship, N. P. L. Dahl.
Education, Madame Nina Bang.
Justice, K. K. V. Stejneger.
Finance, C. V. Braunsæns.
Public Works, I. F. N. Friis-Skotte.
Social Affairs, F. H. J. Borghjerg.

Envoy Extraordinary and Min. Plen. in London, Count Preben E. Ahlefeldt-Laurvig, 1 Cadogan Square, S.W. 1.
Legation, 29 Pont Street, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, M. V. U. Matthe Bruun.
Secretary of Legation, M. M. A. Wassard.
Hon. Legation Sec., M. Torben Bille.
Agricultural Adviser, M. Harald Faber.
Attaché, Baron P. J. Bertouch-Lehn.
Naval Attaché (vacant).
Press Attaché, M. C. E. Aagaard.
Consul-General in London, M. Ch. M. Rotboll, 7 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. 2.
Vice-Consul, M. J. A. Vestbirk.

Consulates at Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Belfast, Falmouth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leith.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'—57° 44' N. lat. and 8° 5'—12° 40' E. long., with an area of 25,042 square miles, and a population (July 1, 1921) of 3,283,000, an increase of 210,000 since 1920 (164,500 being due to the inclusion of Slesvig). Nearly one-half of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade.

In 1864 Denmark was attacked by Prussia and Austria and deprived of Schleswig-Holstein (Prussia taking the whole territory after a further war with Austria in 1866). At the conclusion of peace between the Central Powers and the Allies in 1919, the question of Schleswig-Holstein was subjected to a plebiscite of the inhabitants, and North Schleswig is now part of Denmark.

The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are coals, manufactured goods (woollens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, maize, and colonial produce. In 1924, 1,254,536 hectares were under corn crops, 473,789 sugar and other beets, and 878,413 hay crop. In July, 1924, the live stock numbered 547,937 horses, 2,666,584 cattle, 302,366 sheep, and 2,868,139 swine. The crops in 1924 included 9,174,650 hkg. (hkg. = 100 kilogrammes) of oats, 7,450,290 of barley, 2,650,210 rye, 4,790,300 mixed corn, and 1,595,810 qrs. of wheat. Its chief exports are agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle. There is a sea-going mercantile marine of 623 steamers, with a tonnage of 452,413. There are (1924) 4,969 kilometres of railway and 15,059 miles of telegraph line.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 12,000 trained men, the vote for 1923-24 amounting to Kr. 33,000,000 (including supplementary estimates of Kr. 2,000,000). The Navy consists of 4 coast-defence ironclads and 1 completing, 2 small cruisers, 23 torpedo-boats (built and building), 14 submarines (built or building). Vote, 1923-24, Kr. 17,000,000.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by local taxation. Special schools are numerous, horticulture and agriculture predominating. The University is at Copenhagen.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	Kr. 426,925,082	Kr. 389,708,611
Expenditure	423,503,108	402,284,902

	1922.	1923.
Public debt	Kr. 1,202,427,574	Kr. 1,201,869,779
Imports	£1,552,930,000	2,030,506,000
Exports	1,175,963,000	1,538,608,000
Imports from U.K.	340,842,000	407,073,000
Export to U.K.	757,048,000	1,056,897,000

CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Population (1921), 561,344 (with suburbs, 666,159). Other centres are Aarhus 74,256; Aalborg 41,613; Odense 49,469; Horsens 27,588; and Randers 26,495.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Bredgade, 26, Copenhagen.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, The Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1921) £4,500
 2nd Secretary, O. A. Scott, D.S.O.
 Commercial Sec. (2nd Grade), R. M. A. Turner, O.B.E.
 Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.
 Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A., C.V.O.
 Archivist, J. M. Turner.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Copenhagen—Consul for Denmark, W. C. Randolph Rose.

" Vice-Consul, Capt. T. T. Somerville (acting).
 Aalborg—Vice-Consul, Wm. F. Godbey.
 Aarhus—Vice-Consul, H. von der Hude.
 Bandholm—Vice-Consul, H. C. L. Hoymand.
 Elsinore—Vice-Consul, Albert Wright.
 Esbjerg—Vice-Consul, L. Christensen.
 Fredericia—Vice-Consul, J. Mortensen.
 Frederikshavn—Vice-Consul, Sophus Korup.
 Horsens—Vice-Consul, Peter Nielsen.
 Kolding—Vice-Consul, Christian F. Eff.
 Korsør—Vice-Consul, Harald Fischer.
 Lemvig—Vice-Consul, L. Kier.
 Nyborg—Vice-Consul, V. Jensen.
 Odense—Vice-Consul, Laurids B. Muus.
 Randers—Vice-Consul, Victor H. Nisted.
 Sønderborg—Vice-Consul, C. L. Okholm, M.B.F.
 Svendborg—Vice-Consul, A. Nielsen.
 Thisted—Vice-Consul, Søren M. Zachø.
 Varde (Thorshavn)—Consul, V. Lutzen.

The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of about 50,000 square miles, with close on 35,000 inhabitants. They include the FAROE, or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop., 1921, 21,400); GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 50,000 sq. m., total area about 830,000 sq. m., population, 1921, 14,400), the trade of which is a Government monopoly.

Copenhagen, distant 728 miles; transit, 36 hours.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(República Dominicana.)

President (1924-1928), Horacio Vasquez, elected July 12, 1924.

Interior and Police, War and Marine, Luis Pelletier.

Foreign Affairs, Angel M. Soler.

Finance and Commerce, Dr. J. D. Alfonseca.

Justice & Public Instruction, Pedro A. Linhares.
 Public Works and Communications, Andres Pastoriza.

Agriculture and Immigration, Rafaela Espallat.
 Health and Welfare, P. A. Ricart.

Consul-General in London, P. M. Rubirosa, 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C. 3.

Consul, Octavio Ventura.

Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

The Republic of Santo Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of that name, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo Columbus, who named it Hispaniola. The island was peopled by the Spaniards with imported African slaves, who soon exterminated the "Indian" tribes. In 1821 an independent republic was proclaimed and the Spaniards abandoned the country. The present republic

of San Domingo broke away from Haiti in 1844 and its independence is secured under a law of Nov. 6, 1844. The Dominican Republic comprises an area of 19,322 square miles, with a population of 897,405.

On Nov. 29, 1916, American Military Forces landed in Santo Domingo and a military Government was proclaimed. From Oct. 21, 1922, a provisional Dominican government was in office until July 12, 1924, when a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the customs and the redemption of the Foreign obligations, which continue to be administered by an American official.

Sugar and cocoa are the most important crops, and coffee and tobacco are grown in fair quantities, the other products being mahogany, furniture woods, cotton, wax, honey, logwood, turtle-shell, hides, maize, lignum vitae and divi-divi. There are about 150 miles of public railroad, and telegraphic (2 wireless stations) and telephonic communication has been established throughout the Republic, which is connected by cable with North and South America, New York, Curacao, Porto Rico and Cuba. The programme of highway construction is being actively pursued, and in addition to the highway (already completed) across the island, a direct road from Santo Domingo to Port au Prince, the capital of Haiti, is well advanced. Up to Oct. 31, 1924, there were 343 miles of first-class road constructed and opened.

Of the import trade in 1924, 68 per cent. came from U.S. and 5 per cent. from Great Britain. British trade is hampered by distance (as compared with U.S.), by lack of resident British merchants, lack of British industrial undertakings in the Republic, and by indifferent and slow steamship services from Europe.

	1923. (U.S. \$)	1924. (U.S. \$)
Imports	\$10,118,910	\$11,207,731
Exports	5,265,206	10,979,222
Imports from U.K.	18,245,082	21,580,571
Exports to U.K.	26,042,821	30,262,666
Imports from U.S.	13,412,210	13,534,276
Exports to U.S.	917,749	1,128,523
Exports to U.K.	4,578,476	11,990,838

CAPITAL, Santo Domingo, on the Ozama, founded in 1496 by Bartolomeo (brother of Christopher) Columbus; population (1921) 31,000; other centres are Santiago (17,000) and San Pedro (14,000).

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Calle Mercedes, No. 4, Santo Domingo).

British Chargé d'Affaires, John Bowering.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Santo Domingo—Vice-Consul, John Bowering.

" Vice-Consul, H. H. Gosling.

Sánchez—Vice-Consul, Major S. H. Court, O.B.E.

San Pedro de Macoris—Vice-Consul, Rev. A. H. Beer.

La Romana—Consular Agent, D.A.A. Wetherall.

Puerto Plata—Vice-Consul, S. Hamilton.

Santo Domingo is distant 4,600 miles; transit, 21 to 25 days.

EQUADOR.

(República del Ecuador.)

President (1924-1928), Dr. Gonzalo S. Cordova, assumed office Sept. 1, 1924.

Foreign Affairs, Señor José Rafael Bustamante. Interior, Señor Alberto Larrea Chiriboga. Finance, Señor Miguel Angel Alborno. Public Instruction, Señor Dr. Camilo O. Andrade. War and Marine, Señor Leonardo Sotomayor.

Minister in London, Señor Don Gonzalo Zalumbide.

Consul-General in London, Señor Don Ernesto Chacon, 23 College Hill, Cannon St., E.C. 4.

Consuls at Liverpool, Birmingham, Southampton, Glasgow, and Cardiff.

An equatorial State of South America, extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 6° 5' S., and between 60° 20' and 81° W. long. (according to the Ecuadorian geography, but there are boundary disputes with Peru), comprising an area of 276,000 English sq. miles.

The former Kingdom of Quito was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Vice-Royalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822).

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 17 provinces and one territory. It has a population of about 2,000,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizos. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peaks of which are Chimborazo (20,702 ft.), Illinza (17,405 ft.), Carihuairazo (16,515 ft.), Cotacachi (16,301 ft.) and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.) and Sincholaque (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Mira, Santiago, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, sugar, orchella weed, straw hats and hammocks, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, zinc, and sulphur.

and sulphur is found in many parts. The chief exports are cocoa, caoutchouc, vegetable ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactured goods. A railroad connecting Guayaquil and Quito was opened in 1908. The Galapagos (Tortoise) Islands (2,870 square

The language of the country is Spanish.

	1923. SUCRES
Revenue	19,568,009
Expenditure	26,843,105
External Debt (Dec. 31)	75,616,132
Internal Debt (Dec. 31)	38,032,920
Exports	39,46,778
Imports from U.K. (1924)	45,698,785
Imports from U.K. (1924)	£800,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)	£432,000

only Sucres 38,275,427, but at the official rates ruling Sept. 1924, it amounted to the sum mentioned above.

CAPITAL. Quito. Population, 80,000. Guayaquil is the chief port (population, 1920, about 100,000); other centres are Cuenca, 30,000, and Riobamba, 12,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lord Herbert Hervey (see Lima, Peru).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Quito—Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, R. C. Michell.

" Vice-Consul, Alfonso Teran.

Guayaquil—Consul, Wm. C. Graham.

" Vice-Consul, Wm. S. Urquhart.

" Pro-Consul, John D. Rennie.

Bahia de Caraquez—Cons. Agent, Pierre Discomps.

Cuenca, Vice-Consul, E. Malo.

Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, 30 days.

EGYPT.

King of Egypt, His Majesty FUAD I., G.C.B. (Ahmad Fuad); born March 26, 1868; succeeded his brother as Sultan, October 9, 1917; proclaimed King of Egypt, March 16, 1922; married, May 24, 1919, to the daughter of Abdel Rahim Sabri Pasha.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. Prince Faruk, son of the King, born Feb. 11, 1920.

Ministry (March 13, 1925).

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ziwar Pasha.

Interior, Hilmy Issa Pasha.

Communications, Tewfik Rifaaat Pasha.

Justice, Ahmed Zulfikar Pasha.

Finance, Yehia Ibrahim Pasha.

Agriculture, Nakhla El Moti Pasha.

War and Marine, Moussa Fuad Pasha.

Public Instruction, Ali Maher Pasha.

Public Works, Ismail Sirry Pasha.

Financial Adviser, R. S. Patterson, C.R.E.

Financial Under Secretary, Mohammed Zaki El Abrashi Pasha.

Foreign Under Secretary, Ibrahim Wagih Pasha.

Director-Gen., Foreign Affairs, Sherif Sabri Bey.

Egyptian Minister in London, Aziz Izzet Pasha.

Offices of Legation, 7, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W. 1.

Counsellor, Sossotris Sidarouss Bey.

1st Sec., Faid Sabit Bey.

2nd Sec., Abdel Rahman Fikry Bey.

3rd Sec., Aly Badawy.

Egypt lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24°–37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is continuous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the east, N. of Sollum (long. 25° E.), inland in a south-westerly direction for some distance and then turns S. along a meridian line approximately in long. 24° E. until it meets the parallel of 22° N. lat., which forms the N. boundary of the Sudan. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aquaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aquaba and the Red Sea. Within these boundaries is enclosed an area of about 363,181 sq. miles, with a population (Census

of 1917) of 12,718,255, estimated (1923) at 13,895,000.

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 3,470 miles from the Victoria Nyanza to its mouth. In the 660 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the Libyan Desert. Though as a whole it constitutes one of the most arid and inhospitable regions of the world, the Libyan Desert contains a number of depressions wherein wells and springs furnish water in sufficient quantity to irrigate small areas and to support populations of several thousands. These depressions are the Oases, of which the principal from S.E. to N.W. are known as Kharga, Bahariya, Bahariya, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo, stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the Great Pyramid, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the Great Sphinx, 180 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great back-bone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westward from Abyssinia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by wadis (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main wadis from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs. The north (Mediterranean) coast of Sinai is flat and sandy. Inland, the ground gradually rises into a highly dissected limestone plateau, which extends southward for about 150 miles and terminates in the great scarp of El Tih. South of El Tih the character of the country abruptly changes, the southern third of the peninsula being formed of rugged granitic mountains intersected by deep ravines. Springs and wells occur in fair abundance, mostly in the wadis, and running water (mostly brackish) is found at a few points.

Native Population.—There are three distinct elements in the native population of Egypt. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semitic race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*Fellah* = ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *Fellahin* have been mainly Muhammadans since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but 834,474 Coptic Christians are enumerated in the towns and villages. These Egyptian townsmen and peasantry numbered 12,404,942 in the total of the Census of 1917 (including 126,432 local subjects of foreign origin). A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts (32,663 Bedouins and

107,364 Sudanese and Berbarin), of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated land of the Nile Valley and the Fayum. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswan and Wadi-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The Bedonins and Nubians are Muhammadans.

Foreign Population.—At the Census of 1917 the foreign residents were 205,998, of whom 30,797 were Turks, 56,731 Greeks, 40,198 Italians, 24,354 British, 21,270 French and Tunisians, 2,789 Austro-Hungarians, 4,225 Russians, 157 Germans, 23,932 other Europeans and Americans, and 1,496 Persians.

Religions.—At the Census of 1917 there were 11,623,753 Muhammadans, 1,026,107 Christians, 59,581 Jews and 8,814 other religions.

Government.—From B.C. 30 to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire, and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or bodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811, and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841. *Ismail* (1863-1879), was granted (by *firman* of May 14, 1867) the title of *KHEDIVE*, the previous rulers having held the title of *Vali*, or Governor. The wild extravagance of *Ismail* drove him to raise enormous loans in Europe, which plunged the country into such financial embarrassment that the Governments of France and Great Britain intervened and forced *Ismail* to abdicate, appointing his son *Tewfik* (1879-1892) to succeed him. A series of reforms was initiated, but further progress was interrupted by a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (*Ahmed Arabi Pasha*). The revolt assumed alarming proportions, but the French Government declined to intervene, and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. The British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam. In 1892 *Tewfik* was succeeded by his elder son *Abbas II.*, who declared himself an adherent of the Central Powers and was deposed in 1914. *Hussein Kamil Pasha* being appointed in his stead. On November 18, 1914, a British Protectorate was declared over Egypt, which was therefore taken from the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, and the Khedive assumed the title of Sultan. Sultan Hussein Kamil died October 9, 1917, and was succeeded by his brother, the present King. In March, 1922, Egypt was declared to be an independent kingdom. The Constitutional régime was elaborated on April 19, 1923, by Royal rescript and general elections took place for a Parliament, consisting of two houses, which assembled March 15, 1924.

Local Government.—The chief towns constitute governorships (*muhāfazas*), and the remainder of the occupied country is divided into provinces (*mudiriyas*), which are subdivided into districts

(*markaz*), each under a *mamār*, who controls the head man (*onda*) of each village in his district. By the law of 1883 provincial councils were instituted, consisting of two representatives from each *markaz*, under the presidency of the *mudir* (or governor) of the province. These councils were reorganized in 1910 and were made the elementary education authority for the province, with certain restricted powers of local government.

Defence.—The defence of Egypt is reserved by the Constitution and remains under British control, the British garrison (under the command of a British general officer) amounting to 3 cavalry regiments, 9 batteries of artillery, 2 companies of engineers, 7 battalions of infantry and 1 armoured car company. Service in the *Egyptian Army* is nominally compulsory on all Egyptian subjects between the ages of 19 and 27, the recruits required each year being chosen by ballot; but certain classes (professors, students, Government employees, &c.) are exempt, and exemption may also be purchased for £220, if paid before the ballot. Natives of the Sudan are enlisted voluntarily for service in the Egyptian Army, which consisted of 992 officers and 20,762 men in 1923.

There is no *Navy* in the proper sense of the term; there are 3 small cruisers belonging to the Coast Guard and Fisheries service, and 4 vessels under the Ministry of Communications, while the different Government Departments possess steamers on the Nile for inspection purposes.

The *Egyptian Police* (under the Ministry of the Interior) consists of City and Provincial Police, the former comprising 306 officers (75 Europeans), 476 European constables, and 6,585 men, the latter 359 officers and 6,162 men. There are also 60,859 *ghaffirs*, or native night-watchmen.

Education on native lines has long been given in elementary vernacular schools. The native system of education is completed by the more promising pupils at the Azhar University in Cairo, the principal University of the Moslem world. In 1922-3 there were 151 *Elementary Schools* (*Maktabs*) under Government supervision, with 23,996 pupils and 3,710 *Maktabs* under inspection for grants-in-aid with 279,409 pupils; there were also 54,528 pupils in other elementary schools. The government primary schools give a 4-years' course and prepare for admission to secondary, agricultural and other special schools. There were also 1,148 Egyptian institutions with 111,935 pupils and 569 foreign institutions with 56,916 pupils. There are *Colleges* of Medicine, Law, Education, Engineering, Commerce, Veterinary Science and Agriculture at Cairo. Much assistance is given to education by private enterprise and benevolence and foreign schools abound. A National University was founded in 1908 at Cairo.

Agriculture.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at approximately 222,400,000 English acres, of which about 8,450,000 acres are formed of the alluvium brought down by the Nile from the Abyssinian hills, the remainder being chiefly limestone desert. Only the former are cultivable, and only the portion that can be irrigated from the waters of the Nile—this portion amounts at present to 5,400,000 acres (1919), and is capable of extension (to 7,600,000 acres) by the improvement of water storage facilities and means of distribution. By these works, and by the construction of a vast network of canals with controlling masonry works,

a small part of the excess waters of the river have been stored and distributed at all seasons of the year, and perennial irrigation has been extended throughout Middle and Lower Egypt. The increase in the value of the land has been enormous, and some 2 million acres have been added to the cultivable land of Egypt. Although nearly the whole population is directly or indirectly connected with agriculture, the total given in the census return of 1917, under the headings of proprietors, tenants and labourers, &c., amounts to 4,003,900 persons, representing only 30.5 per cent. of the population. In 1921 the land was held as to 5,029,919 *feddans* by 1,923,396 native owners, and as to 565,788 *feddans* by 8,021 Europeans. The agricultural land is of two kinds. The first is that which is under the basin irrigation system, by which the land receives one watering only. This watering consists of a flooding at high Nile: as the flood decreases, the seeds of the various crops are sown, and the basin fields are left without further watering. Harvests of wheat, barley, beans, clover, vetches and lentils are gathered in due course. The second kind of land is that which is perennially irrigated by means of canals, and receives waterings according to rotations laid down by the Irrigation Department. In these lands, which are for the most part in Lower Egypt, cotton, maize, wheat, rice, beans, barley, sugar cane, clover, vegetables and fruit are the chief crops. The agricultural year is divided into three seasons or periods. *Saifi* (summer) commences about March and ends about October, the exact dates of sowing and harvesting varying according to the crops and to the localities. The principal crops grown during this period are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and Sorgho (a variety of maize). *Nili* (flood), part of the preceding one, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally commences in July. The principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) commences in November and ends in June. The principal crops are cereals, berseem (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba. In 1923 there were 1,588,000 *feddans* under cotton, the crop being estimated at 6,531,000 *kantars*. In 1923 the cotton exports were 7,472,611 *kantars*, valued at £49,516,369.

Live Stock.—In 1923 the cattle numbered 634,459, buffaloes 656,288, horses 36,573, mules 22,235, donkeys 603,389, and pigs 15,768.

Minerals.—The riparian districts of the lower Valley of the Nile are ill-provided with workable mineral deposits, with the exception of abundant building materials. The mineral resources of Egypt, therefore, are situated in its otherwise barren deserts. Known deposits are chiefly situated at great distances from one another and from the Nile. This fact has retarded exploration and development, but of late years considerable progress has been made. Owing to lack of knowledge of mining, consequent upon their pursuit being entirely agricultural, the local industrial classes have had very little hand in the existing enterprises, whose capital and organisation are chiefly foreign.

Manufactures and Industries.—The principal articles of Egyptian manufactures are cotton and woollen fabrics, silks, embroideries, brass, silver and copper ware, leather goods, rugs,

pottery, alcoholic beverages, sugar, perfumery, and cigarettes. The principal Egyptian industries are dyeing, tanning and cement.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta, and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Shellal, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line, which it is hoped to extend eventually to the frontier at Sollum, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The total length of the Egyptian State Railways (excluding the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt and the Western Oases Railway) on March 31, 1924, was 1,923 miles: 27,585,000 passengers and 5,780,491 metric tons of merchandise were carried during 1923-4, the net receipts being £11,810,487. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.), with the exception of 138 miles between Luxor and Shellal, which are 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 818 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Caravan Routes.—The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Fur and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—For the SUEZ CANAL see pp. 791-2 and p. 85.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said, and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollum and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safage, Qosseir and Halaib on the Red Sea. The Khedivial Mail Steamship Line (which is under British management) has its headquarters at Alexandria and a depot at Suez. The principal port is Alexandria, where 1,766 vessels (3,729,446 tons) entered and 1,772 vessels (3,734,332 tons) cleared in 1923. The traffic through Port Said amounted in 1922 to 565 vessels entered and 584 cleared.

Posts and Telegraphs. There were in 1923 3,030 post offices and stations, dealing with 57,166,000 letters and post-cards, and 22,742,000 newspapers, &c., and a total foreign correspondence of 38,000,000. There were on March 31, 1923, 125,080 miles of telegraph and telephone wire. A system of savings banks has been introduced, under the control of the Post Office, the actual deposits being collected in rural districts by the *sarrâf* (village tax-collector).

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue	£36,252,939	£34,400,000
Expenditure	31,466,479	34,275,483
	1923.	1924.
Total Imports ...	£45,276,941	£50,736,918
Total Exports ...	58,387,327	65,733,935
Imports from U.K.	14,771,823	15,122,000
Exports to U.K.	28,354,293	38,268,000

Debt.—The *Caisse de la Dette*, a body representing the creditors of the Egyptian Treasury, has considerable powers and special privileges. The *Caisse*, appointed during an era of bankruptcy, succeeded in protecting the interests of the bondholders, but as Egypt became solvent and prosperous, its stringent regulations prevented the development of the country out of surplus revenue, a large part of which was held in suspense as contingent security for the service of the debt. Though the *Caisse* still exists, its duties are now limited to receiving the revenues necessary for the interest and for the payment of the coupons as they become due, while it also holds a considerable reserve fund, the interest on which reduces the amount of the Treasury contribution. The Egyptian debt was stated as follows (in £ sterling) on April 1, 1923 and 1924:—

Debt.	1923.	1924.
Guaranteed Debt, 3 per cent.	£ 3,465,300	£ 3,271,200
Privileged Debt, 3½ per cent.	31,127,780	31,127,780
Unified Debt, 4 per cent.	55,971,960	55,971,960
Total	92,565,040	92,370,940

The Cost of the Debt (in the Budget for 1924-25) inclusive of £E664,826 assigned to the service of the Ottoman Loans of 1855, 1891 and 1899, which were guaranteed on the Egyptian Tribute, was stated at £E4,614,692.

CAIRO, the capital (population about 800,000), stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century. The bazaars are always interesting, especially the Khān-el-Khalili, the Hamzāwi, and the Brass Bazaar, though the Muski, which leads to them, is fast losing its oriental character.

ALEXANDRIA (population about 480,000), founded B.C. 332 by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt. Its great Pharos, or lighthouse, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World" (see p. 85). It now contains two royal palaces, Ras-el-Tin and Montaza, while almost the entire cotton trade of the country is here controlled by the big dealers and brokers. At the census of 1917 the towns of Tanta (74,195), Port Said (75,192) and Assiut (51,431) also exceeded 50,000 inhabitants.

CAPITAL, CAIRO.

FLAG: Green, with 1 white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

British Diplomatic and Consular Officers.
(The Residency, Kasr-el-Doubara, Cairo.)

High Commissioner (Mandub es Sami). Right Hon. Sir George Lloyd (a Peer), G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (1925) £12,000
Minister Plenipotentiary, N. M. Henderson, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, A. F. H. Wiggin.

and Secretaries, C. W. E. Cradock-Hartopp;
P. S. Scrivener.

Commercial Secretary (1st Grade, with rank of 1st Secretary), E. H. Mulock.

Oriental Secretary, R. A. Furness (acting).
Assistant Oriental Secretary (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), L. B. Graffey-Smith.

Egyptian Govt. Official (seconded), H. H. Gardiner, M.C.

Archivist and Accountant (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), A. R. Craig, M.B.E.

CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Alexandria—Consul-General, C. E. S. Heathcote-Smith, O.B.E.

„ Vice-Consul, C. H. Summerhayes.

„ Pro-Consul, V. J. H. Liferla, M.B.E.;
P. Cassar, M.B.E.

Crown Prosecutor, A. S. Preston, O.B.E.

Chaplain, Rev. G. M. Mackie, D.D.

Surgeon, Arthur A. Morrison, C.M.G., M.D.

Cairo—Consul, E. G. Lomas, O.B.E.

„ Vice-Consul, D. F. H. Brickell.

„ Pro-Consul, Gabriel Farwagi, M.B.E.

„ Medical Adviser, F. C. Madden, O.B.E., M.B.

Kafr el Zeyet—Cons. Agent, J. Barr.

Mansourah—Cons. Agent, K. Hargreaves.

Minieh—Cons. Agent, F. W. Shirley, D.S.O.

Port Said—Consul, C. E. S. Palmer.

„ Vice-Consul, Stanley E. Jordan; S. D. Stowe (acting).

„ Pro-Consul, Joseph W. Caruana.

Suez—Vice-Consul, T. C. Rapp, M.C.

„ Pro-Consul, Abbas Barry.

Zagazig—Consular Agent, G. C. Bryan.

H.B.M. SUPREME COURT

(sitting at Cairo, Alexandria and Port Said).
Judge, His Hon. Judge Bernard R. Platt (also Judge of H.B.M. Prize Court, Alexandria).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF EGYPT,
6 Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and
Savoy Chambers, Cairo.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London; transit
via Trieste, 5 days; via Marseilles, 6 days.

ESTONIA.

(Eesti Wabariik.)

Head of the State, M. Juri Jaakson.
Foreign Affairs, M. A. Birk.

Minister in London, Dr. Oskar Kallas, 167
Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

1st Secretary and Consul-Gen., R. A. Müllerson.
2nd Sec., E. Kirotar.

The most northerly of the Baltic provinces, is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Finland, on the S. by Latvia, on the W. by the Baltic Sea and on the E. by Lake Peipus and Soviet Russia (along a line roughly parallel with the eastern shore of the lake). The islands of Dago, Osel and other smaller islands in the Baltic form part of the Republic. It has an area of about 17,953 sq. miles (within the boundary settled by agreement with Soviet Russia), with a population (1920) of about 1,002,000 (91 per cent. Estonians, 5·3 per cent. Russians, 1·3 per cent. Germans, and 2·4 per cent. Jews and others). A large portion of the surface consists of forests, moors, and small lakes. Agriculture is the chief industry, rye, oats, barley, and flax being the chief crops, and dairy farming is carried on. There are important manufactures, including distilling, oil pressing, woollen, cotton, tobacco, cork, soap, and petroleum. There were (1924) 677 miles of broad gauge and 462 miles of narrow gauge railway in operation.

Legislature consists of a single-chamber Assembly (Riigikogu) of 100 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage. The executive is entrusted to a council of Ministers, the Prime Minister being the Head of the State.

Revenue	1925. Estonian Marks 7,103,000,000
Expenditure	7,293,000,000
External Debt:—	
To Great Britain	£917,200
To U.S.A.	\$18,370,704
To Denmark	Dan. Kr. 463,930
To Sweden	Swe. Kr. 425,875

Exports	1924. E.M. 7,865,800,000
Imports	8,050,300,000

Of the Imports 36 per cent. came from Germany, 14 from U.K., 13 from U.S.A. (grain), and 13 from S.S.S.R. (grain); of the Exports, 33.5 per cent. were taken by Great Britain (flax and butter), and 22.5 per cent. by Germany (butter).

CAPITAL, Reval (Tallinn, pop. 1922, 125,000), an important Baltic port, connected by railway with Leningrad; other towns are Dorpat (50,000), the seat of the University; Narva (35,000), the chief manufacturing centre; and Parnu (25,000), on the Gulf of Riga.

FLAG: Blue, black, white.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Lai Tanar 17 Tallinn, Reval.)

British Minister to Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, Sir John Charles Tudor Vaughan, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922)

1st Secretary, R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.

2nd Secretary, P. Leigh-Smith.

Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Maj. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Reval—Consul (with personal rank of Consul-General), H. Montgomery-Grove.

Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks.

FINLAND.

(Suomen Tasavalta.)

President, Lauri Kristian Relander, born 1883, assumed office April 1924. Marks 700,000

Premier, Antti Tulenheimo.

Foreign Affairs, K. G. Idman.

Minister in London, Monsieur Ossian Donner, 2 Moreton Gardens, S. Kensington, S.W. 5.

1st Sec., M. Eljas Erkkö.

2nd Sec., M. Eero Järnefelt, jr.

Consul-General, Capt. L. Norrgren, 57 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

A country situated on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was conquered by Russia from Sweden, and united to the Russian Empire, as an autonomous but not sovereign Grand-Duchy, in 1809. When the Russian Empire broke down in 1917 Finland declared herself an independent, sovereign state (Dec. 6, 1917). The following year the country suffered severe disturbances on account of the aggression of Russian Bolshevism, but succeeded in restoring order, and the relations between Finland and Russia were finally settled by the Treaty of Dorpat (Oct., 1920). The area is 149,989 square miles, with a population (1920) of 3,105,103, of whom 2,574,228 are

Finns, 340,963 Swedes, and 1,603 Laps, leading a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. The *Åland Archipelago*, a group of some 300 small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia (area 210 square miles, population about 27,000), forms part of the Republic. There are 3 universities, 1 at Helsinki (Helsingfors) and 2 at Turku (Åbo); the university of Helsinki (founded 1640) has 3,000 students, of whom 800 are women. In addition, there are 1 technical and 2 commercial high schools. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes. Saw mills, wood pulp, cellulose and paper manufacture provide the chief industry, and the forests (62,400,000 acres) are a great source of wealth; there is no European country so wealthy in forests except Russia, the exports of timber in 1924 being 1,888,559 standards (chief customer U.K., 759,599 standards); dairy produce is also exported, the butter exports (1924) being 8,228 tons (U.K. 6,883 tons). There are (1924) 2,822 miles of railroad and about 3,550 miles of telegraph, with a well developed telephone system. There is railway connection with Sweden and Russia and telephone connection with Estonia, Russia, Sweden and Norway. The merchant fleet (1924) consists of 4,865 vessels (mostly small), of which 637 are steamers.

Service in the Army is universal and compulsory, the peace effective being about 36,600 all ranks; there is also a volunteer organisation of Civic Guards with an enrolled strength of about 100,000.

The country was formerly governed by the Finnish Senate, of 22 members, with a Diet of 4 estates elected by the people, but under the Constitution of Jan. 1, 1907, there is a single Chamber elected by universal suffrage of both sexes, women being likewise eligible for election to the Chamber. Finland was thus the first country to concede woman suffrage and representation, and it is noteworthy that it was gained without agitation.

Finnish and Swedish are the official languages.

	1923.	1924.
Revenue	*Marks 3,913,527,000	3,217,044,000
Expenditure	3,497,447,000	3,149,441,000
Debt	2,415,166,000	2,298,411,000
Treasury Fund...	1,099,347,661	1,156,951,000
Imports	4,600,302,000	4,715,467,000
Exports	4,392,494,000	4,990,603,000
Imports from U.K.	848,095,000	884,319,000
Exports to U.K.	1,816,006,000	2,000,700,000

CAPITAL, Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (1922) 201,435; other towns are Turku (Åbo) 60,000, Tampere (Tammerfors) 50,000, Viipuri (Viborg) 32,000, Vaasa 24,000, and Oulu (Uleåborg) 22,000.

FLAG: white with blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Norra Kajen 4, Helsinki.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Ernest A. Rennie, M.V.O. (1921)

1st Secretary, D. MacKillop. [£3,250

Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Capt. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.

Chaplain (vacant).

* Finnish Mark.—The mark is the same nominal value as the franc; for the average exchange, see p. 479.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Helsinki—(Consul for Finland), C. H. Mackie.
 "—Vice-Cons., G. E. Hilton (temp.);
 H. L. Carr.
Hameenlinna—Vice-Cons., A. G. Skogster.
Hanko—Vice-Cons., Uno Cairenius.
Jakobstad—Vice-Consul, John Tornberg.
 "—Pro-Consul, K. J. Riska.
Kajana—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
Kokkola—Vice-Cons., W. Smedlund.
Kotka—Vice-Cons., H. G. Godfrey.
Kristinestad—Vice-Cons., A. W. Starck.
Kuopio—Vice-Cons., L. Hallman.
Lovisa—Vice-Cons. G. R. E. Nordström.
Oulu—Vice-Cons., B. F. Hagg.
Port—Vice-Cons., C. Rosenlew.
Raahe—Vice-Cons., Alvar Wilén.
Tampere—Vice-Cons., W. Cooke.
Turku—Vice-Cons., W. J. B. Wilson.
Vaasa—Vice-Cons., K. Kurten.
Viipari—Vice-Cons., A. Laapas.

FRANCE.

(République Française.)

President of the Republic (1924-1931), Gaston
 Doumergue, born 1863, assumed office June 13,
 1924..... (£1=50 francs) £40,000

MINISTRY (October 29, 1925).

[Resigned Nov. 21, 1925.]

Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Painlevé.
Minister for the Budget, M. Georges Bonnet.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. A. Briand.
Minister of Justice, M. Chautemps.
Minister of War, M. Daladier.
Minister of Marine, M. E. Borel.
Minister of Interior, M. Schrameck.
Minister of Public Instruction, M. Delbos.
Minister of Colonies, M. Léon Perrier.
Minister of Military Pensions, M. Antierion.
Minister of Public Works, M. de Monzie.
Minister of Labour, M. Duraour.
Minister of Agriculture, M. Jean Durand.

Ambassador in London, Monsieur de Fleuriat.

Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, M. Roger Cambon.*1st Sec.*, M. Adrien Thierry.*2nd Sec.*, M. de Lagoneane.*3rd Secretaries*, M. Jean Vergé; M. F. Knobel.*Attachés*, M. J. Dumaine; Comte de Limur.*Military Attaché*, Gen. Despres.*Asst. do.*, Lt.-Col. Fagale, C.M.G., D.S.O.*Naval Attaché*, Capt. de Frégate Comte de Ruffi
 de Pontavé-Gevaudan, D.S.O.*Asst. Naval Attaché and Air Attaché*, Capt. Bor.*Commercial Attaché*, Vicomte du Halgouët.*Financial Attaché*, M. Pouyanne.*Consul-General* (attached to the Embassy), M. J.
 Knecht.*Secretary Archivist*, Comte La Combe.*Consulate General*, 51, Bedford Square, W.C. 1.*Consul-General*, M. Campana.*Consul at Liverpool*, M. de Ledoulx.

FRENCH PRESIDENTS.—M. Doumergue is the eleventh
President of the Third Republic. (1) Marshal Mac
 Mahon (May 24, 1871, resigned Jan. 30, 1879); (2) M. Jules
 Grévy (1879, resigned Dec. 2, 1891); (3) M. Sadi Carnot
 (Dec. 3, 1891, assassinated at Lyons, June 25, 1894); (4)
 M. Casimir-Perier (June 27, 1894, resigned Jan. 15, 1895);
 (5) M. Félix Faure (Jan. 17, 1895, died Feb. 16, 1899); (6)
 M. Emile Loubet (Feb. 18, 1899, until Feb. 18, 1906); (7)
 M. Armand Fallières (Feb. 18, 1906, until Feb. 18, 1913);
 (8) M. Raymond Poincaré (Feb. 18, 1913, until Feb. 18,
 1920); (9) M. Paul Deschanel (Feb. 18, 1920, resigned
 Sept. 19, 1920); (10) M. Alexandre Millerand (Sept. 20,
 1920, resigned June 11, 1924).

There are also Consuls at Southampton, New-
 castle-upon-Tyne, Cardiff, Glasgow, Dublin, and
 in Jersey.

The most westerly State of Central Europe,
 extending from 42° 20' to 51° 5' N. lat., and from
 7° 45' E. to 4° 45' W. long., bounded on the north
 by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas
 de Calais), which separate it from England. Its
 circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles,
 and its area (in 1924) at 207,076 square miles,
 divided into 87 departments, including the island
 of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west
 coast of Italy. The territory ceded by the
Treaty of Frankfurt (May 10, 1871) amounted to
 5,602 square miles; that regained by the *Treaty*
of Versailles (June 28, 1919) to 5,819 square miles,
 making the present area of France (exclusive of
 Algeria) 212,895 square miles, with a population
 (census of March 6, 1921) of 39,209,666 (inclusive
 of Alsace and Lorraine). In 1923 there were
 761,861 births, 356,501 marriages, 23,600 divorces,
 and 666,990 deaths; in 1920 the excess of women
 over men was 2,500,000.

France has always been attractive to foreigners
 of whom (1921) 1,550,449 were resident there,
 including 470,873 Italians, 415,546 Belgians,
 303,141 Spanish, 55,456 British, 34,027 Russians,
 and 30,948 Americans.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of
 government was overthrown by the *French*
Revolution (1789-1793), and the First Republic
 endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15,
 1769, died May 21, 1821) founded the First Empire
 in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814,
 and also after the "Hundred Days" of Napoleon
 (March 20-June 29, 1815), until the Second Re-
 public of 1848, which became the Second Empire
 on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor
 Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon)
 was deposed, and the Third Republic was set up.
 The head of the Republic is the President,
 elected for 7 years by the National Assembly of
 the two houses of the Legislature, the *Senate*
 of 314 members (elected by indirect vote for
 9 years, one-third being renewable every 3 years)
 and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 597 members
 (elected by direct vote for 4 years). Members
 of the legislature receive 27,000 francs a year
 and travelling facilities over the railways.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agricultural products
 are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes,
 beetroot (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c.
 Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the
 principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut,
 almond, apple pear, citron, fig, plum, &c.
 The agricultural production in 1913, 1921 and
 1923 is shown in the following table:—

Crop.	Production.		
	1913.	1921.	1923.
Wheat.....	86,919,050	88,034,290	75,000,000
Rye	18,714,750	11,276,110	9,280,000
Barley.....	10,437,600	8,342,850	9,800,000
Oats	51,826,010	35,482,950	48,910,000
Potatoes...	125,859,652	83,096,559	99,190,000

The extent of land completely devastated by
 artillery fire in France was 3,306,350 hectares,
 comprising 4,329 communes. There were 794,000
 dwellings destroyed or damaged, of which on Oct.
 10, 1922, about 408,000 had been reconstructed.
 Forestry is an important industry, the principal
 forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne,
 Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of
 oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the

cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent (1,257,611,000 gallons of wine were produced in 1923), as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify; cider-making is also an important industry, and the production in 1923 amounted to 353,782,000 gallons. The live stock (1923) included 13,749,200 cattle, 9,925,310 sheep, and 5,405,840 pigs. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. Under Article 50 of the *Treaty of Versailles*, the coalfields of the *Saar Basin* are ceded to France for 15 years, at the end of which time the inhabitants are to decide by a *plébiscite* whether they will remain French, return to Germany, or become a self-governing community. The coalfields abut on Lorraine, and have an area of 217 square miles, with a population of 640,000, and they include the towns of Saarbrück (60,000), Saarlouis (16,000), and Merzig (10,000), on the River Saar. In 1911 the mines of France produced 30,000,000 tons, but in spite of the damage done to them it reached 37,682,000 metric tons in 1923. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. Glass manufacture and pottery are also important, and the sardine fisheries and the culture of oysters are a source of wealth.

DEFENCE.—The *National Army* of France consists of the Metropolitan Army, the Colonial Army, the Gendarmerie, and Republican Guard, and of the partly native armies of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunis. These forces have a total strength on a peace footing (in 1923) of 356,600 all ranks (exclusive of the Armies of Occupation in the Ruhr, the Sare and in Syria, which absorbed 132,000 all ranks). In the War of 1914-1918 over 20 per cent. of the French people were mobilised, and 9,717,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of France (exclusive of troops from Algeria, Tunis, and Morocco). Of this total over 1,500,000 were returned as killed or missing. By law of 1919, the French Army consists of 350,000 all ranks on a peace footing, and of 1,300,000 on a war footing, with a reserve (including Territorials) of 2,000,000 all ranks. The *French Navy* was manned in 1920 by 56,000 officers and other ranks, and consisted in 1923 of 6 Dreadnought and 3 Pre-Dreadnought battleships, 6 cruisers, 5 light cruisers, 51 destroyers, and 47 submarines, 20 airships and 98 aeroplanes.

ARMISTICE MONUMENT.—In the Forest of Compiègne is a *Carrefour de l'Armistice*, from which the *Clairière de la Victoire* leads to the Armistice Monument, unveiled Nov. 11, 1922. The monument marks the spot where the Germans signed the armistice terms presented by *Maréchal Foch*, and bears the inscription *Ici le 11 Novembre 1918 succomba le criminel orgueil de l'Empire Allemand vaincu par les peuples libres qu'il prétendait asservir*.

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of Public Instruction; (b) Superior Educational Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades, and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *préfet*, charged especially with primary educa-

tion. By the Law of July, 1904, all congregational institutions are to be suppressed within 10 years, and many were at once closed, some re-opening under lay management. (i.) *Primary: Secular, comp. and free. Age 6-13.* Schools include (a) infants; (b) lower primary; (c) higher do. Supplementary courses, and courses for adults. Lower and higher primary certificates granted. Numerous private courses are aided from local funds. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary:* State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences; or (d) Latin and modern languages. Degree of Bachelor conferred on completion. For females, a similar organisation, course 5-6 yrs. *Sèvres school* and the *Sorbonne Association* well-known. (iii.) *Special Schools* are very numerous, many public institutions being dependent on ministries other than that of Public Instruction. (iv.) *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix, Algiers, Angers, Bordeaux, Caen, Clermont, Dijon, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Marseilles, Montauban, Montpellier, Nancy, Nantes, Paris, Poitiers, Rennes, and Toulouse.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The length of the *Routes Nationales* in 1921 was 23,838 miles in France, and 728 miles in Alsace-Lorraine. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the navigable waterways having a length of (1922) 4,512 miles, with 3,031 miles of canals. The system of railroads in France is very extensive; they are almost entirely *concedées*, and become State property after the expiration of the concession. The length of lines of general interest, inclusive of local lines, open for traffic on 31 December, 1924, was 25,808 miles, the total receipts from passenger and goods traffic, &c., being 86,521,574 francs. In 1922 there were 50 fatal accidents on French railways, with 96 killed and 544 injured; in 1921, 72 accidents with 137 killed and 656 injured; and in 1920, 122 accidents with 122 killed and 1,064 injured. The length of telegraph wires is 118,129 miles, and of telephone lines 123,000 miles.

Shipping.—The gross tonnage of the French mercantile marine in 1922 was 3,560,000 gross tons, of which 366,000 gross tons were sailing vessels. Under the Armistice clause France has received 109 ex-German vessels (445,543 gross tons). During the year 1924 the tonnage of French and foreign vessels entering French ports amounted to 42,575,400 tons, of which 12,411,000 tons were French; while the total clearings amounted to 32,644,000 tons, of which 8,806,000 tons were French. The chief ports are Marseilles, Rouen, Bordeaux, Le Havre, Calais, Boulogne, Dunkirk, and Cherbourg. A bill was passed by the Chamber in 1921 for the canalisation of the Rhone, which will make the river navigable for 1,200 ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland, and will also provide electric power and irrigation to the surrounding departments.

COMMERCE.—The principal imports are wool, cotton, coal, silk, oleaginous fruits and seeds, machinery, raw skins, cereals, timber, caoutchouc, copper, petroleum oils, coffee, and wines. The principal exports are cotton tissues, silk tissues, wool, woollen tissues, wines, smallwares, automobiles, &c., silks, raw skins, millinery and artificial flowers, dressed skins, tools and metal goods, machinery, pig iron, butter, table fruits, refined sugar, brandy and liqueurs, fish, and cheese.

French Budget (France), 1925.

Revenue:—

Taxes.....	25,620,743,000
Monopolies etc.	2,727,477,000
State Lands.....	325,584,000
Miscellaneous.....	1,442,276,000
Extraordinary.....	1,450,000,000
Algeria.....	11,545,000
Reparations.....	1,275,470,000
Total.....	32,853,095,000

Expenditure:—

Debt Service.....	17,804,519,000
Army and Navy.....	5,168,923,000
Finance Min.....	2,949,655,000
Education.....	1,850,007,000
Foreign Office.....	131,946,000
Labour Min.....	670,075,000
Agriculture.....	198,356,000
Public Works.....	1,523,813,000
Colonies.....	242,832,000
Total.....	32,814,926,000

French Debt (Dec. 31, 1923).

Internal.....	francs 270,708,000,000
External Funded.....	21,581,000,000
External Floating.....	17,213,000,000
Total.....	309,502,000,000

French Foreign Trade (1924).

Imports:—	France.
Food and Drink.....	8,905,791,000
Raw Materials.....	26,138,351,000
Manufactures.....	5,088,432,000
Total.....	40,132,574,000

Exports:—	France.
Food and Drink.....	3,956,370,000
Raw Materials.....	10,532,625,000
Manufactures.....	24,861,158,000
Parcel Post.....	2,653,684,000
Total.....	41,454,137,000

Imports and Exports, 1924.
(In millions of Francs.)

To France from	From France to
4,962.....	Great Britain..... 7,818
1,814.....	Argentina..... 696
2,656.....	Belgium..... 7,114
1,061.....	Brazil..... 368
2,015.....	Germany..... 3,773
1,510.....	Italy..... 1,479
837.....	Spain..... 1,158
665.....	Switzerland..... 2,613
5,750.....	U.S.A..... 3,144

Alsace-Lorraine.—*High Commission.* M. Mirhan (1920). Alsace-Lorraine, formerly a part of the Holy Roman Empire, was ceded to France in 1648 at the Peace of Westphalia, and was ceded to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfurt (May 10, 1871), after the Franco-Prussian War. At the close of the War, 1914-1918, the Provinces were regained by France under the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919). They comprise the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretch beyond these mountains as far as Luxembourg. Wine, tobacco, hops, iron, and coal are among the leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing. The area is 5,605 square miles; the population in March, 1921, was 1,709,749. Principal towns, Strassburg (pop. 166,767), Mulhausen, and Metz.

Algeria.—The three departments of Algeria—Algiers, Oran, and Constantine—form an integral

part of France, under a Governor-General, assisted by a Consultative Council. These departments lie between 4° 36' W. to 6° 16' E. longitude, 37° 6' N. to an undetermined S. limit, about 30° N., covering an area estimated at 222,120 square miles, with a population (1921) of 5,806,090, of whom 829 were Europeans and 4,976,262 natives. The revenue in 1925 was estimated at francs 519,800,824, and the expenditure at francs 519,788,955. The bulk of the trade is with France, the exports to France amounting in 1924 to francs 1,475,130,000 (total exports fr. 1,990,494,000), and the imports from France to francs 2,274,750,000 (total imports fr. 2,793,744,000). The exports consist mainly of wine, wheat and other cereals, sheep and oxen, skins, fruits, zinc and iron ores, olive oil, phosphates, cork wood, esparto grass, manufactured tobacco, and vegetables. The principal imports from the U.K. were coal and patent fuel, machinery, cotton oil, cotton tissues, tin plates, clothing, and prepared skins. Iron, copper, quicksilver, zinc, and lead mines are being worked. In 1923 there were 2,480 miles of railroad open for traffic; and in 1924 the number of ships engaged in foreign trade entering Algerian ports was 3,843 of a net tonnage of 5,851,698 tons. The principal town is Algiers, the capital (population, 1921, 551,949), a most important coaling station and much frequented as a health resort; other large towns are Oran, Constantine, Bône, and Tlemcen. Governor-General, M. Théodore Steeg (1921).

CAPITAL, Paris, on the Seine. Population (1921), 2,906,472; there are 82,127 houses and 1,149,366 families according to the census of March 1921. Fourteen other cities exceed 100,000—Marseilles 586,341, Lyons 561,592, Bordeaux 267,409, Lille 200,952, Nantes 183,704, Toulouse 175,434, St. Etienne 167,967, Strasbourg 166,767, Nice 155,839, Le Havre 163,374, Rouen 123,712, Roubaix 113,265, Nancy 113,226, and Toulon 106,331. Mulhouse, Amiens and Limoges exceed 90,000, and 30 others exceed 50,000.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Embassy, 39 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
 His Excellency The Most Hon. Marquess of Crewe, P.C., K.G. (1922) £16,500
Minister Plenipotentiary, E. C. E. Phipps, C.M.G., C.V.O.
1st Sec., O. G. Sargent, C.M.G.
" H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, C.M.G.
" R. F. Wigram.
3rd Secretary, F. R. Hoyer-Millar.
Hon. Attachés, Capt. A. Paget, M.C.; Mansfield Markham.
Commercial Counsellor, J. R. Cahill.
Commercial Sec. (and Grade), A. H. S. Yeames.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. G. S. Clive, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Asst. do., Major R. L. Sherbrooke, D.S.O.
Air Attaché, Wing-Com. J. R. W. Smyth Piggott, D.S.O.
Secretary to H.M. Ambassador, Hon. G. Chichester.
Archivist, W. E. Fuller, O.B.E.
" (Assistant), E. J. Moignard.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Paris—Cons.-Gen., H. G. A. Mackie, C.B.E.
 „ Vice-Consuls, E. A. Cleugh; C. O. Harrey.
Paris—Pro-Consuls, Horace J. Dorey; John W. M. Gray; F. H. Wyborn.
Reims—Vice-Consul, G. H. Oliver.
Algiers—Cons.-Gen., G. P. Churchill, C.B.E.
 „ Vice-Consuls, D. G. Rydings; B. G. Chamberlain.
Arzew and Mostaganem—V.-Cons., J. Madden.
Bône—Vice-Consul, G. C. Bowker.
 „ Pro-Consul, J. L. O. Reed.
Bougie—Vice-Consul, L. F. Lajouesse.
Oran—Vice-Consul, C. L. Routledge.
Philippeville—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Antananarivo—Consul, J. Helm Smith.
 „ Vice-Consul, A. G. Riddell.
Majunga—Vice-Consul, J. F. Spence.
Tamatave—Vice-Consul, C. Bang.
Bordeaux—Consul, F. Gordon Rule.
 „ Vice-Consul, Albert E. W. Murphy.
Arcachon—Vice-Consul (vacant).
 „ Pro-Consul, Alfred Audap.
Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin.
Biarritz—Vice-Consul, Capt. R. Paget.
La Pallice—Vice-Consul, F. Link.
Limoges—Vice-Consul, G. S. Boddy (acting).
Pau & Turbes—Vice-Cons., H. T. H. Hewetson.
 „ Pro-Consul, A. C. Thompson.
Pauillac—Vice-Consul, Maurice Adde.
Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agt., F. Mailhard.
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rizat.
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, G. W. Huggins.
Brest—Consul, J. E. M. Carvell.
 „ Pro-Consul, A. Mignon.
Cayenne—Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A. (Paramaribo).
Congo—Consul, J. P. MacGregor.
Libreville—V.-Cons., A. Leonard Smith, M.C.
Dakar—Con.-Gen., R. C. F. Maughan.
 „ Vice-Consul, John Martin.
Duala—Pro-Consul, (vacant).
Grand Bassam—Vice-Consul, Vincent Teale.
Loime—Vice-Consuls, Fred Lewis; Herbert H. Edis.
Guadaloupe—Consul, J. E. Devanse.
Marre—Consul, C. A. Goodwin, M.B.E.
 „ Vice-Consuls, John P. Beecher; A. T. Iredale.
Cherbourg—V.-C., Capt. C. D. Beresford, M.B.E.
Jibuti (French Somaliland)—Vice-Consul, Glen Billing.
Lille—Consul, A. E. R. Browne.
 „ Pro-Consul, W. Lees.
Amiens—Vice-Consul, H. Hartley.
 „ Pro-Consul, Eli Sutcliffe.
Roulogne—Vice-Consul, R. D. Bradbrook.
 „ Pro-Consul, A. Montet.
Calais—Vice-Consul, P. M. Oxley.
Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner.
 „ Pro-Cons., J. Gemmell; N. H. Crothers.
Dunkirk—Vice-Consul, R. D. Macrae.
 „ Pro-Consuls, H. W. F. Whitnig, Gawid Wild.
Lyons—Consul, H. Charles Dick, M.B.E.
 „ Pro-Consul, Capt. E. G. King.
Grenoble—Vice-Consul, Alfred J. Swannell.
Marseilles—Consul-General, Spencer S. Dickson.
 „ Vice-Consuls, A. C. Routh; Norman Smith (acting).
 „ Pro-Consul, W. Miller.

Apaccia—Consul Maj. W. Follett Routley.
 „ Pro-Consul, (vacant).
Basia—Vice-Consul, A. Bezeit.
Cette—Vice-Consul, Norman B. R. Brown.
Hipres—Vice-Consul, Jess. Book.
 „ Pro-Consul, L. J. Pascotto.
Toulon—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. T. Actfield.
Martinique—Consul, Henry J. Menzies.
Nantes—Consul, F. L. Drummond-Hay, M.V.O.
 „ Vice-Consul, Frank P. Bush.
Angers—Vice-Consul, R. Richon.
 „ Pro-Consul, G. Denimal.
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert.
St. Malo—V.-Cons., Sir George Curtis, K.C.S.I.
 „ Pro-Consul, Thomas Sankey.
St. Nazaire—V.-Cons., S. A. McIntosh.
New Caledonia—Consul, I. Johnston.
Nie—Consul, J. W. Keogh, C.B.E.
 „ Vice-Consul, Chas. Beale.
Cannes—Vice-Consul, J. G. Taylor.
Mentone—V.-Cons., John C. Churchman.
 „ Pro-Consul, F. Dona.
Pondicherry (India)—Consul, Maj. H. G. Franchell, I.A.
 „ Pro-Consul, K. Natarajier.
Rangoon—Consul, John T. Piat.
 „ Vice-Consul, J. A. Mancini.
Rouen—Consul, H. E. Bowle.
 „ Vice-Consul, Capt. G. J. Neill.
Dieppe—Vice-Cons., P. U. Allen.
 „ Pro-Consul, Maj. W. Andon.
Tripport and En—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. C. Stark.
Saigon—Consul-General, F. G. Gorton.
 „ Vice-Consuls, Alexander Denholm.
Uniphany—V.-Cons., J. J. A. Gigueaux.
Strasbourg—Cons.-Gen., Sir J. O. Wardrop, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 „ Vice-Consul, J. K. V. Dible.
 „ Pro-Consul, T. H. Lygo.
Tahiti—Consul, Dr. W. J. Williams (acting).
 „ Vice-Consul, I. E. Walker.
Tunis—Cons.-Gen., J. M. MacLeod, C.M.G.
 „ V.-Cons., J. J. Drumm.
 „ Hon. Physician, Dr. Joseph Valletta.
Bizerta—Cons., Major W. H. Fox.
Gabes—Cons. Agent, Edouardo Cini.
Gerba & Zarzis, Cons. Agent, F. Farrugia.
Mehdiah—Cons. Agent, G. Violante.
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Silvio Leonardi.
Susa and Kairouan—Vice-Cons., Harry Engerer.
 „ Pro-Consul, Jules Engerer.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 6 Rue Halevy, Paris, IXème. President, H. C. Weinman. There are also British Chambers of Commerce at 2, Rue Beauvau, Marseilles, and 4, Avenue Massena, Nice. Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit, 7 to 8 hours.

FRENCH COLONIES.

Colony, &c.	Area	Population
Indo-China	257,000	18,000,000
Asia Minor	150,000	4,500,000
Africa	4,100,200	43,550,000
America	33,200	500,000
Oceania	10,000	100,000
Total	4,550,400	66,650,000

In ASIA.—French India includes Pondicherry, on the Coromandel coast; Chandernagore, on the Hooghly; Karikal, in the Cauvery delta; Yanam, in the Godavery delta; and Mahé, on

the Malabar coast—the total area being 200 square miles with an estimated population of (1922) 268,000. French Indo-China comprises the possession of Cochin-China and the four protectorates of Cambodia, Annam, Tonkin, and Laos. In 1898–9 the port of Kwang-Chow-Wan was also acquired on lease from China. The capital is Hanoi, in Tonkin, and the total area is 309,979 square miles, with a population (1922) estimated at 19,983,203, including the civil European population of about 17,500.

IN ANA MINEE—The French mandatory sphere of *Syria, Cilicia and Lebanon* has a total area of about 150,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 4,500,000 (see also pp. 794–5).

IN AFRICA—*Algeria* (see above) is an integral part of France. *Morocco* (see p. 766–7) is a French (and partly Spanish) protectorate.

Tunis (Bey of Tunis, Sidi Mohammed ed Habib, acceded 1922) has been a French protectorate since 1881. It lies between Algeria and Tripoli, and extends southwards to the Sahara, with a total area of about 45,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 2,000,000, of whom about 600,000 are Berbers and 500,000 Arabs. The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The principal minerals are coal, copper, lead, zinc and iron, and phosphates and marble are also worked. The chief exports are phosphates, olive oil, wheat, esparto grass, barley, beans, blankets, sponges, and dates; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. Tunis, the capital, has a population of 230,000; other towns are Sfax (84,000), Bizerta (30,000), Susa (30,000), Kairwan (22,000), Gabes (16,000), and Monastir (6,000). French West Africa extends from Mauritania to Dahomey, and has a total area of 1,509,733 square miles, and a population of 11,344,076. It consists of *Senegal* (94,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,250,500), capital, St. Louis; *Upper Senegal Niger* (304,000 sq. miles), and the *Niger Military Territory* (533,000 sq. miles), which have a total population of about 6,036,200; *French Guinea* (92,600 sq. miles, pop. 1,737,350); *Ivory Coast* (126,100 sq. miles, pop. 1,216,300); and *Dahomey* (38,000 sq. miles, pop. 878,500); adjoining Dahomey is the French Sphere of the former German colony of *Togoland* (23,400 sq. miles, pop. 800,000); while the hinterland of these colonies forms the *French Sahara*, which has an estimated area of 924,160 sq. miles and a population of about 450,000. French Equatorial Africa consists of the *French Congo* (513,000 sq. miles., pop. 9,000,000) and of the French Sphere in the former German territory of *Cameroon* (267,000 sq. miles, pop. 2,750,000). French East Africa consists of the *Somali Coast* (46,300 sq. ms., pop. 208,000) and of the large island of *Madagascar* (226,000 sq. miles, pop. 3,153,500) with its dependencies (Nossi Bé, Sainte Marie, Réunion, and the Mayotte-Comoro Islands, and St. Paul, Amsterdam, and Kerguelen Islands). Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; the minerals include gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, and zinc. The chief exports are gold, cattle, bark, manioc (for arrowroot), beans, hides, skins, fibre, rice, timber and rubber; the chief imports are cottons, metal manufactures, wines and spirits, coal, clothing, lime and cement. The capital,

Antananarivo, has a population of 75,000; other towns are Tananave (the chief port), Majunga, Diego-Suarez, Mananjary, Tuléar, Andovoranto and Vohémar. Off the south-east coast are the uninhabited islands of St. Paul, Kerguelen and Amsterdam. There is now direct communication across French and British territory in Africa, with posts on the Atlantic and Indian ocean.

IN AMERICA—Off the south-east coast of Newfoundland are two small groups of islands, of which the largest are St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the West Indies, Martinique and Guadeloupe, with Basse Terre, Marie Galante, Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew, and St. Martin; and in South America, Cayenne or French Guiana. The total area of French possessions in North and South America is 35,320 square miles, with a population of 428,850.

IN OCEANIA—New Caledonia (7,200 sq. ms., pop. 50,500) is a large island with dependencies, the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands (Maré, Lifou, Uvéa, &c.), the Huon Islands, and Futuna and Alofi. The Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, &c.) have an area of about 650 square miles, and a population of about 14,000; the Marquesas (Nukahiwa, Hivasa, &c.) 500 sq. miles, pop. 2,500. Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora-Bora, Maupiti, &c.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, &c.); the Tubuai Islands (Rurutu, Raiavae, Rimatava, &c.); Rapa Island; Makatea; and Maiao Island. The New Hebrides are under joint Franco-British administration.

GERMANY.

(Deutsches Reich.)

President of the German Reich, General Field-Marshal von Hindenburg, born Oct. 2, 1847, assumed office, May 12, 1925.

MINISTRY.

Chancellor, Dr. Luther.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stresemann.
Interior, (vacant).
Labour, Dr. Brauns.
Justice, Dr. Frenken.
Finance, (vacant).
Food, Count von Kanitz.
Communications, Dr. Kruhne.
Defence, Dr. Gessler.
Posts, Dr. Stingl.
Industry, (vacant).

Ambassador in London, Dr. Friedrich Sthamer, 9 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. 1.

Consular Dept. of the Embassy, 21A Bedford Place, W.C. 1 (removing to 9 Carlton House Terrace in March or April, 1926).

The area of Germany is approximately 182,200 square miles, with a population on June 16, 1925 of 62,474,872 (without Saar district), of whom 30,169,973 were males and 32,304,899 were females. The population on Dec. 1, 1910 was 64,925,993. Births in 1923 numbered 1,340,154 and deaths 900,603, births being 21·7 per 1,000 of population, deaths 14·6 per thousand.

Religious confessions in the present area were in 1910:—Protestants 38,117,501, Roman Catholics 19,326,306, Jews 538,912, others 472,132.

There are 43 large towns with over 100,000 inhabitants, and of these 29 are in Prussia, 4 in Saxony, 3 in Bavaria, 2 each in Baden and Hesse, 1 each in Württemberg and Brunswick, and three Hanse Towns.

At the outbreak of war, Aug. 1914, "Ger-

many" was a Confederate League, bearing the name "German Empire," under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia, holding the title of "German Emperor."

By the *Treaty of Versailles* the "Reichsland" of Elsass-Lothringen and the Saar coal basin (temporarily) were ceded to France; parts of Posen and West Prussia to the newly-formed Republic of Poland; North Schleswig to Denmark; and Moresnet and Malmédy to Belgium. Plebiscites held in June 1920 in parts of East and West Prussia yielded majorities for Germany. A plebiscite to decide the fate of Upper Silesia, which was held under the Peace treaty, resulted in division between Poland and Germany. Memel City with adjoining territory has been ceded to Lithuania.

The Colonial possessions of the German Empire extended over 1,035,086 sq. miles in Africa, 96,210 sq. miles in the Pacific, and 2,943 sq. miles in Asia—a total of 1,134,239 sq. miles, with a population estimated in 1914 at 15,000,000. By the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced her overseas possessions, with all rights and titles therein, and the delegates to the International Council at Paris allocated Togoland and Kamerun to Great Britain and France; German East Africa to Great Britain; German S.W. Africa to the Union of South Africa; the German Pacific possessions N. of the Equator to Japan; and those S. of the Equator to Australia and New Zealand.

On Nov. 9, 1918, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. On Nov. 11, 1918, Germany was granted an armistice, and on June 28, 1919, peace was signed at Versailles. In Jan. 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female), and on Feb. 11, 1919, the first President of the German *Versammlung* was elected at Weimar. Under the new Constitution of August 11, 1919, the federal legislature consists of a *Reichstag* representing the whole nation and elected by popular suffrage (male and female), with proportional representation, and a *Reichsrat* representing the separate States. The people possess the right of initiative and the referendum. Bills dealing with economical questions or social issues arising thereout must first be submitted to the new advisory Economical Council (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*).

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Germany, up to the commencement of the War, was becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1907, 32.6 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 37 per cent. by industry and mining, 11.5 per cent. by trade and communications. Of the total area in 1907, 78,632,140 acres were under cultivation, and 34,272,141 acres were woods and forests. The Live Stock (Dec. 1, 1922) included 3,650,804 horses, 16,316,725 cattle, and 14,679,030 pigs; Germany supported about nine-tenths of her population by her own produce in 1914. The mineral produces was valued in 1912 at £592,250,000, and included 190,109,440 tons of coal, 87,233,084 of lignite, and 28,607,903 of iron ore; potash, rock-salt, lead-ore, gold and silver ore, graphite, asphalt, petroleum, Epsom-salts, boracite, tin-ore, quicksilver-ore, antimony-ore, cobalt-ore, nickel-ore, arsenic-ore, manganese-ore, bismuth-ore, uranium-ore, wolfram-ore,

pyrites, vitriolic-ore, and alum-ore are also worked. Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen, Chemnitz, Augsburg, and the provinces of Westphalia and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries. Bylaws of 1919 and 1920, all coal, heavy iron and steel, potash and coal-tar producing concerns were compulsorily fused into All-German Syndicates, governed by assemblies representing Producers, Traders and Consumers, with equal representation for Employers and Employed.

Under the stimulus of the falling mark exchange, which favoured competition abroad and induced the home public to convert its depreciating currency into solid goods, industry flourished almost uninterruptedly between 1919 and late 1923, after which (in connection with currency stabilisation) business suffered temporary depression. As compared with 1919 production of all industrial goods has recovered, and in many cases has reached that of 1913. Bankruptcies for a time almost disappeared, but increased again rapidly in 1924, and at present average slightly less than the pre-war number.

OLD AGE AND INFIRMITY INSURANCE.—The German scheme of social legislation gives all subordinate bread-winners in Germany a legal right to pecuniary subvention when unfitted for work through sickness, accident, premature infirmity, or old age. Insurance is compulsory. This National Insurance is based on mutual insurance and self-administration. The Infirmary Insurance Act came into force Jan. 1, 1900. The insured include all persons working for wages or salary as workpeople, artisans, journeymen, apprentices, domestic servants, laundresses, dressmakers, sempstresses, housekeepers, charwomen; overseers, foremen, engineers, assistants, clerks and apprentices in merchants' offices (excepting assistants and apprentices in chemists' shops), schoolmasters, schoolmistresses, tutors and governesses, including foreigners working in Germany under these categories. Pensions for premature infirmity are given to insured persons when unfit for work; old age pensions to all insured persons on attaining the age of 70, though still capable of work. A comprehensive project of reform of the State insurance legislation became law in 1911. The new law codified previous legislation, established new Insurance Authorities, reduced working-class influence in the Accident Insurance organisations, provided pensions for widows and orphans, and made other changes of importance. Another Bill extending Insurance benefits to private officials, clerical employes and others above the class of manual workers, became law in 1911. A Bill establishing Federal Unemployment Insurance for industrial workers and employes (not farm labourers or domestic servants) is before the Reichstag.

DEFENCE.—By Article 160 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Military Forces, as from March 31, 1920, must not comprise more than seven divisions of infantry and three divisions of cavalry, a total force of 100,000 all ranks. By Article 181 of the Treaty, the German Naval Forces must not exceed 6 battleships of the Deutschland or Lothringen class, 6 light cruisers, 12 destroyers, and 12 torpedo boats. No submarine vessels are to be included in the naval forces, and all war vessels in excess of the above numbers are to be broken up or devoted to commercial purposes. Under the terms of the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, the German High

Sea Fleet surrendered to the Allies (Nov. 21, 1918) and was interned in Scapa Flow, manned by German naval crews. It was scuttled by its crews in Scapa Flow, while in custody, on June 21, 1919. In consequence of this breach of the Armistice agreement by the German crews the Allies (Nov. 10, 1919) called upon the government to surrender 5 light cruisers, and certain floating docks, cranes, and dredgers, in addition to the previous naval surrenders. By Article 198 of the Treaty the armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval Air Forces, and no dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, sea-planes or flying boats.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The total length of the *Railroads* at end of 1922 was 55,350 kilometres, of which all except 3,628 kilometres belonged to the Republic. Under the *Dawes Reparation Scheme* all state railways are transferred to a joint stock company. The number of registered automobiles (July 1, 1924) was 132,179, and motor cycles 97,965, and motor lorries 60,629. Length of *Telegraph and Telephone Lines* (1923) 362,000 kilometres (length of wires, 11,294,000 kilometres); telegrams transmitted, 59,336,000; post offices, 32,623; telegraph offices, 42,207; wireless stations, 588; telephone subscribers, 2,242,000; letters carried, 3,233,000,000; cash on delivery orders, 40,493,000; money orders, 41,064,000. The number of employes in the service of posts, telegraphs, and telephones was 334,756. The postal services have been financially separated from the general administration. In addition to some 6,000 miles of navigable rivers there are over 1,500 miles of canals and 1,600 miles of ship canals. At the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918 Germany ranked second to Britain in the list of maritime countries. On January 1, 1913, the Mercantile Marine consisted of 2,098 sea-going steamers of 17'65 register tons and upwards (4,380,348 tons gross register), and of 2,420 sailing vessels (447,870 tons gross register); number of seamen, 77,746. As a result of the War and of the Peace Treaty shipping in 1919 sank to 419,000 tons, but there has since been a rapid recovery, due mainly to native building, but partly to purchases from abroad. Finished new constructions of vessels exceeding 100 gross tons were in 1919, 134,535 tons, 1920 241,985 tons, 1921 509,064 tons, 1922 575,264 tons, 1923 358,000 tons, 1924 249,788 tons. On June 30, 1925, shipping had increased to 2,993,000 tons. Recovery was helped by the establishment of eleven new yards during the War. The chief ports of Germany are Hamburg, on the Elbe; Bremen, on the Weser; Stettin, on the Oder; Königsberg, on the Pregel; Kiel, on the Baltic (connected with the Elbe by the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal); and Lübeck, on the Baltic. Kiel is being converted into a free port. Under the Peace Treaty Danzig became a Free State, subject in its foreign affairs to the Polish Republic. Traffic in the chief ports has increased since the War at a great rate, and now exceeds that of 1913. Arrivals at Hamburg were: 1913, 14,195,496 net tons; 1924, 15,622,000 net tons. Bremen shipping traffic also exceeded that of before the War.

FINANCE.—Under Articles 248-263 of the *Treaty of Versailles* the German Government undertook to pay the cost of the Armies of Occupation from Nov. 11, 1918, until they shall be withdrawn, the occupied area extending to the Rhine (with "bridgeheads" on the right bank

from Eiten, on the Netherland's frontier, in the north, to the junction of the German-Lorraine frontiers, in the south. The amount of the reparations due by Germany under the Treaty was fixed in January, 1921 (by the Financial Council of the Allies at Brussels) at 132 milliards of gold marks (£6,600,000,000) payable in bonds, to be redeemed by annual payments of 2 milliard gold marks, together with a sum equivalent to 26 per cent. of German exports. Of the amounts thus payable the various shares from 1921-1929 were apportioned to France 52 ninety-second parts, Great Britain 22, Italy 10 and Belgium 8 ninety-seconds; from 1929-1932 the shares are varied to France 130 two hundred and thirtieth parts, Great Britain 55, Italy 25 and Belgium 20 two hundred and thirtieths; and for the succeeding 31 years France 156 two hundred and seventy-six parts, Great Britain 66, Italy 30 and Belgium 24 two hundred and seventy-six parts. A new *Reparations Scheme* was agreed to by Germany and the Allies in August, 1924, providing for standard annual payments of 2,500 million gold marks, liable to increase according to an index of prosperity, the money to be supplied from (1) taxation, (2) railway bonds, and (3) bonds imposed on private industry. The total capital Reparations liability was not refixed.

In November, 1923, was put through a *Currency Reform*, consisting in the creation of a *renten-mark*, nominally worth 1 gold mark, and in the stabilisation of the depreciated paper-mark at 1 billion paper-marks to 1 gold-mark. These values have since been maintained, but both currencies are being gradually exchanged for new gold-mark notes, issued by the Reichsbank as reconstituted under the Reparations settlement. Although the currency reform of 1923 was only provisional it reacted beneficially on the Finances, stopping the rise in the cost of administration and preventing depreciation in the value of the taxes received. For covering the deficits in the weeks intervening between stabilisation and complete balancing of the budget, the Republic obtained limited credits from the new Rentenbank. In the last financial year 1924-25 a complete budget balance was attained, and surpluses remained for extinction of debts arising out of the Ruhr occupation. The *Budget Estimates for 1925-26* (in which are not included the separately financed Railways and Posts) were:—

General Administration Budget:—

	1,000,000 Gold Marks.
Ordinary revenue	5,513
" expenditure	5,513
Extraordinary revenue	433
" expenditure	433

Budget for War Burdens:—

Revenue	1,400
Expenditure	1,400

The German Debt.

The Debt of the Republic contracted in stable currencies since 1923, and including the Reparation Loan of 800,000 marks, totalled (on Dec. 31, 1924) 2,894,000,000 gold marks. The *Old Debt*, consisting of pre-War and War borrowings (and including Debts taken over from the States in connexion with the expropriation of the State railways) totals 70 milliard marks. All this Old Debt was regarded in law as a *paper-*

mark liability, and had therefore no value. Under a law of July 16, 1925, this Debt is valorised in such way that bondholders who acquired before July 1, 1920, will ultimately receive 12½ per cent. in gold marks of the nominal value of their holdings with interest. Bondholders who acquired later will receive 2½ per cent., but this will bear no interest until Reparations are paid.

German Trade.

	1923.	1924.
Total Imports	6,081 mill. gold marks.	9,317 mill. gold marks.
Total Exports	6,079 mill. gold marks.	6,568 mill. gold marks.
Imports from U.K.	£53,836,000	£71,557,000
Exports to U.K.	35,001,000	36,897,000

GERMAN FEDERATED STATES.

PRUSSIA.

GOVERNMENT (April, 1925).

President, Herr Braunn.
Interior, Herr Severing.
Finance, Herr Hopker-Aschoff.
Agriculture, Herr Steiger.
Trade and Commerce, Herr Schreiber.
Instruction and Worship, Herr Becker.
Minister of Justice, Herr am Zehnhoof.

The Republic of Prussia comprises the larger portion of Germany, with a total area in 1924 of 113,750 sq. miles and a population on June 16, 1924, of 38,801,000 (Saar district excluded).

The number of births in 1923 was 819,815, against 1,209,500 in 1913. The number of deaths in 1923 was 549,779, against 656,490 in 1913. Marriages were 364,104, against 323,709. The surplus of births over deaths in 1923 was 270,036.

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Pregel, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. The principal mountains are the Harz and the Giant Mountains, the latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of 18,053,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Minerals consist of coal, iron, copper, lead, potash, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant. Metallic ores, coal, salt, precious stones belong partially, and amber totally, to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle are the industries employing the largest number of persons, but Prussia has long ceased to be a mainly agricultural State. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar-beet, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated. Prussia's manufactures comprise practically all branches. The cotton works are extensive, and there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c., and woollens, with leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, as well as metallurgical works of great importance and large output. Brewing is a business of great importance.

Revenue (Estimate) 1923-24	2,761,444,100 Gold Marks.
Expenditure do.	2,761,444,100

The whole of the old *Funded Debt* of Prussia was taken over by the Republic under the

arrangement for transfer of the Prussian State Railways. It will be valorised on the same conditions as those laid down for the Federal Debt under the law of July 16, 1925.

CAPITAL, Berlin, on the Spree. In 1920, by fusion of suburban municipalities and of some adjacent rural communes, was created Great Berlin with a population on June 16, 1924, of 3,968,388.

Other largest cities are Cologne, on the Rhine (690,114), Breslau, on the Oder (551,200), Essen, on the Ruhr (462,428), Frankfurt, on the Main (457,831), Düsseldorf, on the Rhine (429,516), Hannover, on the Leine (414,392), and Dortmund on the Emscher (313,245).

BAVARIA.

Minister-President, Dr. Held.

The Republic of Bavaria is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16'—50° 34' N. lat. and 9° 01'—13° 50' E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, on the left bank of the Rhine. The total area is 29,486 sq. miles, and the population on June 16, 1924, 7,493,000. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. The Bavarian forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in the Palatinate, in Lower Franconia, and in Middle Franconia. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c. The Thuringian Duchy of Coburg was incorporated in Bavaria in 1921.

Budget, 1924-25	562,167,400 Gold Marks.
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CAPITAL, Munich, on the Isar. Population (1925), 671,548. Other large towns are Nürnberg, N.W. of Munich (384,272), and Augsburg, on the Wertach-Lech (162,135).

SAXONY.

The Republic of Saxony has an area of 5,856 English square miles, with a population on June 16, 1924, of 4,970,301. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation, producing the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, flax, and fruits. The forests supply timber of excellent quality; minerals are rich and abundant (coal, silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides marble, porcelain, earth, and various gems); special manufactures of Saxony are:—Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, bottle glass, musical instruments, chocolates, sweets, cigars, and Meissen porcelain. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief town, after the capital, is Leipzig (pop. 660,140), the great book-market, with, next to those of Berlin and Munich, the most frequented University of Germany (having 5,925

matriculated students in 1912-13; Planen (pop. 109,953), and Chemnitz (pop. 323,153), the Manchester of Saxony.

Gold Marks.

Budget, 1924-25 461,398,500

CAPITAL, Dresden. Pop. (1925), 608,025.

WÜRTTEMBERG.

The Republic of Württemberg has an area of 7,534 English square miles, and a population (in 1925) of 2,591,340, of whom 30 per cent. are Roman Catholics. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Spelt, wheat, rye, oats, barley, hemp, hops, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The minerals, consisting chiefly of salt, iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the kingdom; mineral springs are also numerous. The principal rivers are the Neckar and the Danube. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, paper, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, pottery, cabinet work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton and linen fabrics, stays, beer, wine, &c.

Gold Marks.

Budget, 1924-25 180,511,800

CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population (1925) 337,199.

MINOR STATES.

Baden, separated by the Rhine from France (Alsace) and Switzerland, has an area of 5,819 square miles, with a population (1925) of 2,319,581. A great part of the surface is mountainous and covered with forest trees, including the Schwarzwald (Black Forest) and the Odenwald, but more than three-fifths of the total area is under cultivation, corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco and hops being the chief agricultural products. The principal manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, brushes, jewellery and trinkets, clocks, chemicals, paper and machinery. More than half the population are Roman Catholics. Capital, Karlsruhe, pop. (1925) 144,700. Other large towns are Mannheim (242,235), Friburg (87,946), Pforzheim (73,839), and Heidelberg (69,806).

Land Thüringen. The Thüringian States, Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Reuss-Greiz, Reuss-Gera, and Gotha, have been constituted into a single state under the title Land Thüringen, with an area of 4,541 square miles, a population of 1,624,675, and two seats in the Federal Reichsrat. In size Land Thüringen is sixth among German states. The new state is governed by a "Volksrat." Capital, Weimar (37,233).

Hesse, in the West Centre, consists of Northern and Southern portions, nearly equal in size, on either side of the Main River, with a total area of 2,968 square miles and a population (1925) of 1,350,986, of whom more than half are Protestants. The country is mountainous but fertile, and agriculture is flourishing. Capital, Darmstadt, pop. (1919) 82,367. Other large towns are Mayence (Mainz) at the confluence of the Main and the Rhine (107,930), Offenbach (75,580), Worms (44,285), and Giessen (33,402).

Mecklenburg-Schwerin, between the Elbe and the Baltic, has a total area of 5,068 square miles, with a population (1925) of 685,123. Agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries, the Mecklenburg breed of horses being famous. The chief manufactures are bricks and machinery. Capital, Schwerin, pop. (1919) 45,645.

Oldenburg, on the North Sea, between the estuary of the Weser (at Bremen) and the Prussian province of Hanover, has detached territories in Lübeck (between Holstein and Mecklenburg) and Birkenfeld (Rhine Province of Prussia). The total area is 2,479 square miles, with a population (1925) of 551,805. The chief industries are agriculture, bee-keeping and stock-raising; the principal manufactures are brewing and distilling, tanning, tobacco and corks. Capital, Oldenburg, pop. (1919) 32,540.

Brunswick, 1,418 square miles, pop. (1925) 508,322; in Northern Germany. Capital, Brunswick, pop. (1919) 139,539.

Anhalt, 906 square miles, pop. (1925) 351,471, is in Central Germany. Capital, Dessau, pop. (1919) 57,658.

Lippe, 470 square miles, pop. (1925) 165,621. Capital, Detmold (15,301).

Mecklenburg-Strelitz, between Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Pomerania and Brandenburg, has a total area of 1,130 square miles, with a population (1925) of 111,821. Chief industries are agriculture and wood products. Capital, Neustrelitz, pop. (1919) 11,246.

Waldeck, 438 square miles, pop. (1925) 58,641. Capital, Arolsen (2,793).

Schannburg-Lippe, 130 square miles, pop. (1925) 48,661. Capital, Bückeburg (6,745).

The **Free Hanse Towns** comprise the three cities of **Lübeck**, on the Trave (area 115 square miles, pop. 127,460), **Bremen**, on the Weser (area 99 square miles, pop. 311,381), and **Hamburg**, on the Elbe (area 160 square miles, pop. 1,134,112). Each has a small rural territory and has full Federal independence, with a Council of State (under the Presidency of a Burgomaster).

TRADE FLAG: Black, red and gold.

CAPITAL OF THE GERMAN REPUBLIC, BERLIN.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Wilhelmstrasse 70, Berlin W. 8.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord D'Abernon, G.C.M.G. (1920) £8,250

Counsellor, Joseph Addison, C.M.G.

1st Secretary, G. G. Knox.

2nd Secretary, R. I. Baird.

2nd Secretary, W. H. B. Mack.

Honorary Attachés, A. P. Graves; Hon. August W. E. Holden.

Commercial Secretary (1st Grade), Lt.-Col. J. W. F. Thelwall, M.C.

Commercial Secretary (2nd Grade), Major C. J. Kavanagh.

Commercial Secretary (3rd Grade), H. N. Sturrock.

British High Commissioner, Inter Allied Rhine-land Commission, Lord Kilmarnock, K.C.M.G.

Deputy High Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Rupert S. Ryan, D.S.O.

Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.

Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Cragg.

Archivist and Accountant, J. K. O'Donoghue.

Asst. Archivists, G. W. Vincent; A. J. Johnson.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

- Berlin—Consul-General, A. C. Charlton.
 „ Vice-Consul, W. S. H. Bernard.
 „ Pro-Consul, Henry E. Pomeroy.
 Königsberg—Vice-Consul, S. O. K. Christie.
 „ Pro-Consul, Harold Wade.
 Stettin—Vice-Consul, J. M. Vibert.
 „ Pro-Consul, A. T. H. Evans.
 Bremen—Consul, C. D. Elphick.
 „ Pro-Consul, Harry Bullock (acting).
 Bremerhaven—Pro-Consul, Thomas H. Frame.
 Cologne—Consul-General, W. N. Dunn.
 „ Vice-Consuls, S. C. Lawrence (acting);
 A. G. Fallowfield.
 Aix-la-Chapelle—Vice-Consul, Major H. C. Fein.
 Düsseldorf—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
 Elberfeld—Vice-Consul, N. K. S. Agnew (actg.).
 Essen—Vice-Consul, R. P. F. Edwards.
 „ Pro-Consul, Dr. C. A. Brittlebank.
 Frankfurt-on-Main—Consul-General, V. H. C. Bosanquet.
 „ Vice-Consuls, Robert Ross; J. A. P. Butler.
 Hamburg—Consul-General, Francis A. Oliver.
 „ Vice-Consuls, R. G. Goldie; S. Bracher;
 Maj. W. M. Powell, M.B.E.
 Flensburg—Vice-Consul, Arthur C. C. Azémar.
 Hanover—Vice-Consul, William Anderson.
 Leipzig—Consul, H. H. Cassells.
 „ Pro-Consul, C. Fuller.
 Chemnitz—Vice-Consul, H. Monk.
 Mayence—Consul, J. B. Magowan.
 „ Pro-Consul, T. H. Frame.
 Munich—Consul-General, H. W. Gaisford.
 „ Vice-Consul, L. C. Hughes-Hallett.
 „ Pro-Consul, Alfred G. Tyler.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 100 Hohestrasse, Cologne.

GREECE.

(Hellas.)

President of the Hellenic Republic, Admiral Paul Coundouriotis, assumed office March 25, 1924.

THE MINISTRY (June 26, 1925).

Prime Minister & Minister of War, General Th. Pangalos.

Justice, M. Coundourios.

Interior (ad. int.), Gen. Pangalos.

Marine and National Economy, Admiral A. A. Hadjikyriakos.

Finance (ad. int.), Gen. Pangalos.

Foreign Affairs, M. L. Roufos.

Education, M. Livathynopolis.

National Economy, M. Sechiotis.

Communications, M. Tavoularis.

Health and Social Assistance and Refugees, M. Filandros.

Agriculture, M. Stamoulis.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur D. Caelamanos.

Legation, 51 Upper Brook St., W. 1.

Counsellor (vacant).

Secretaries, M. G. V. Melas; M. Jean Roinanos.

Consul-General, M. S. Constantinidis, 36 Gordon Square, W.C. 1.

A maritime Republic in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Ionian Sea, and on the E. by the Aegean and Turkey, with an estimated area of 49,036 sq. miles and an estimated population (1922) of 6,386,000 (or, including Greeks expelled from Turkey, 7,000,000).

Prior to the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 the area was less than 25,000 sq. miles, the addition of portions of Macedonia and Epirus, Crete (2,950 sq. miles, pop. 336,151), and certain Aegean Islands increasing the area to 43,522 sq. miles. During the War of 1914-1918 Greece eventually declared for the Allies against the Central Powers, and her territories were increased by the occupation of Thrace (including the monastic republic of Mount Athos), and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos. Under an arrangement with Italy, to come into effect after the ratification of the Treaty of Sevres, the Dodecanese (12 islands) were surrendered by Turkey, and these were to be handed over to Greece by Italy with the exception of Rhodes, for which a special arrangement was made: this arrangement was, however, repudiated by Italy, and the fate of the island is in abeyance. Greece also received under the Treaty a mandate for the occupation and administration of the town and district of Smyrna, but military operations by forces of the Angora Government, under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, recovered the mandated region in Sept. 1922, the Greek forces being annihilated, and Smyrna was evacuated on Sept. 8, 1922, and that part of the Greek population of Asia Minor which escaped massacre by the Turks took refuge in Greece. By the Treaty of Lausanne (1923) Greece lost Eastern Thrace (that part lying E. of the Maritza river) and the islands of Imbros and Tenedos, which were retroceded to Turkey. The country is thus composed of a continental portion (the southern part of the Balkan Peninsula), and of islands in the Aegean, Mediterranean, and Ionian Seas. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented.

Government.—Greece became independent in 1830, after a successful insurrection against the Turkish government, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century, and after a succession of rulers of the Glucksburg dynasty was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. The legislature consists of a Senate of 40 members, and of a Chamber of Deputies (or *bouls*) elected for 4 years by universal manhood suffrage. Members of the legislature are paid 4,000 drachmes annually.

Production.—Agriculture is the principal industry and employs more than half the population. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-vine. The principal minerals are silver, lead, zinc, emery, copper, magnesium, sulphur, salt, and marble. The chief manufactures are smelting, textiles, and shipbuilding. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, cattle, hides, sugar, salt fish, and coal. The exports consist of wine, olives, olive oil, tobacco, currants, figs, cognac, hides, lead, iron ore, magnesite, iron pyrites, chrome ore, emery, marble, and sponges. The imports in 1920 were, from Gt. Britain, 320 million drachmes; U.S.A. 287 million; Italy 125 million; France 209 million; and other countries 333 million. The exports were, to U.S.A., 40 million; Gt. Britain, 37 million; Italy 26 million; France, 20 million; and other countries 178 million.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 57. Both the land and sea forces were reorganised during the War of 1914-1918, and about 150,000 all ranks fought with the Allied Armies. The

Navy consisted (July, 1919) of 6 ironclads, 1 modern cruiser, 14 destroyers, 6 torpedo-boats, and 2 submarines.

Education is free and compulsory, maintained by local taxation supplemented by State grants. Secondary education is somewhat backward, particularly in the country districts. The University at Athens is of some repute.

Finance.—The debt in 1912 was 1,040,900,000 drachmæ, and the Balkan Wars of 1912-13 added 354,960,000 drachmæ, the Great War added 1,028,000,000 drachmæ, and subsequent military operations to March, 1921, were responsible for 1,776,140,000 drachmæ.

Communications.—There were (1920) 1,470 miles of railroad open for traffic. There is a ship canal cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth for ships up to 1,500 tons. The post offices (in Old Greece) number 1,150, dealing with 36,000,000 postal packets; telegraphs, 4,951 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 110 sailing vessels above 100 tons capacity, and 298 steamers (449,184 tons). The principal harbours are the Piræus (port of Athens), Syra, Patras, Salonica, Volo, Corfu, Kalamata, Laurium, Cavalla, and Canea (Crete).

Budget, 1924-25.	Drachmæ.
Ordinary revenue	3,458,757,000
Extraordinary do.	499,824,000
Ordinary expenditure	2,906,075,000
Extraordinary do.	1,569,223,000
Public Debt (March 31, 1924)	*9,288,000,000

Total Imports	Dr. 6,035,346,000
Total exports	2,545,110,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)	862,601,185
Exports to U.K. (1924)	703,315,512

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1923 (including the Piræus), 550,000. Other large towns are Salonica (170,321), Patras (52,174), Corfu (28,000), Candia (25,000), Canea (25,000), Volo (30,000), Cavalla (23,000).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(8 Odos Dragatsaniou, Athens.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. (1924) £4,000

1st Secretary, E. A. Keeling.

2nd Secretary, R. Dunbar, M.C.

Hon. Attaché, L. Bower.

Commercial Sec. (1st Grade), R. F. H. Duke, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Commr. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. F. L. H. Giles, O.B.E., D.S.O., R.E.

Translator (with local rank of 1st Secretary), Shirley C. Atchley, O.B.E.

British Delegate on International Financial Commission, L. G. Roussin, C.M.G.

Archivist, R. F. K. Dexter.

Chaplain, Rev. W. A. Wigram, D.D.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Athens—Consul, R. E. W. Chafy.

" Vice-Consuls, R. W. Urquhart, O.B.E.; E. H. L. Hawden (acting).

* The War Expenditure on the disastrous Asia Minor Campaign from 1920-21 to 1923-24 amounted to 7,731,000,000 drachmæ.

Patras—Vice-Consul, H. A. D. Hoyland, M.B.E.

Piræus—Vice-Consul, Robert Sargent.

Piræus—Vice-Consul, John Joannidis.

Canea—Vice-Consul, S. Petychakis.

Candia—Vice-Consul, M. N. Elliadi.

Corfu—Vice-Consul, E. C. Hoie.

Pro-Consul, P. Papadachi.

Zante—Vice-Consul, P. H. Sargent.

Salonica—Consul-General, F. E. Crow, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul, A. H. King.

Pro-Consul, C. N. Halkias.

Syra—Consul, W. E. Ricketts.

Pro-Consul, Edward L. Lander.

Mudros—Cons. Agent, Capt. E. A. N. Palmer.

Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. L. Marc.

Santorin Consular Agent, Andrea Baseggio.

Volo—Vice-Consul, P. N. Stathacopoulos.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Annexe to British Legation, Athens.

Athens, transit, 6 days for letters; for parcels, several months.

GUATEMALA.

República de Guatemala.

President (1922-1928), José María Orellana, assumed office Dec. 9, 1921.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Roberto Lowenthal.

Minister in London, Dr. Francisco Sánchez Latour.

Consul in London, D. Bowman, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republics of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45' to 17° 49', and in W. Long. from 88° 12' 49" to 92° 13' 43" and comprises an area of 42,456 square miles, and a population in 1921 of 1,600,535. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital was destroyed by an upheaval in Jan., 1918. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and somewhat malarious near the coast, but very temperate and healthy in the higher regions. About 620 miles of railway were open for traffic in 1917. There were 4,543 miles of telegraph working in 1921. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific, and Livingston and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side. The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, sugar, timber, chicle (chewing gum), hides and beans, Spanish is the language of the country.

Revenue (Budget)	1924-25. Pesos 370,675,000
Expenditure (do.)	358,405,920
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1922)	£1,908,563
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1922) Gold Pesos 1,531,200	
	Paper do. 199,389,000
Imports (1923)	£2,492,110
Exports (1923)	3,385,109
Imports from U.K. (1924)	586,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)	114,000

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (Census 1921) 115,938; other towns are Quezaltenango (35,000), Coban (30,000), and Totonicapan (27,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(111 Calle Poniente 24, Guatemala.)

Guatemala—Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, A. J. K. Clark Kerr (1925).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Guatemala—Vice-Consul, H. Apfel (acting).
Livingston and Puerto Barrios—Vice-Consul, Edward Reed.Quezaltenango—Consul, Hugo Fleischmann.
San José—Vice-Consul, David Savage.Transit to New York *via* Puerto Barrios and New Orleans, 7 days, thence to London, 8 days.

HAÏTI.

(République d'Haïti.)

President, M. Louis Borno, assumed office

May 15, 1922 £4,800
Foreign Affairs, Léon Dejean.

Minister in London, M. Auguste Magloire.

Consul, J. G. Dalzell, 76, Victoria Street, S. W. 1.

The Republic of Haiti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the "West India" Islands.

The island was visited on Dec. 6, 1492, by Christopher Columbus, who named it *Espaynola*, the native name being *Haïti* (mountainous) or *Quisquia* (vast). The Spaniards explored the island and almost exterminated the 2,000,000 native Indians, whom they replaced with African negroes. By the Treaty of Ryswick (1697) the western portion of the island was ceded to France; and in 1803 the territory was abandoned by the French; and a republic was proclaimed under the aboriginal name of Haïti. In 1822 the rule of the Haitian President was extended over the whole of the island, the eastern portion having declared its independence of Spain in 1821. Since 1844 the eastern portion has formed a separate republic (see Dominican Republic).

The area of the republic is 10,200 square miles, with a population estimated at 2,500,000. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits; it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums and oilseeds, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. In November, 1915, both Houses of the Congress ratified a treaty with the U.S.A., establishing a virtual protectorate over the Republic, which came into effect in May, 1916. An armed Constabulary, rural and urban, under American officers, has been constituted, and a coastguard service is attached. On Nov. 17, 1920, some prominent Haytians met and formed the "Union Patriotique," an association for raising funds by public subscription all over the country for the purpose of sending delegates to plead the cause of the Haytian people. It was arranged to send a delegation of three members to New York and Washington, and on February 6, 1921, two of them left the third following two months later. It appears that the Haytian cause has found supporters there, and as a result of the visit of this delegation a Senatorial Commission of enquiry visited the

island (Nov.-Dec. 1921), and in their subsequent report advised the U.S. Government to maintain the occupation and to appoint a High Commissioner. The Constitution was amended in June 1921, and under its provisions the President is elected for four years, and governs with the advice of a Council of State of 21 members appointed by him. The principal foreign trade is carried on with the United States, Great and Greater Britain, France, and Germany; the principal articles imported from Great Britain in 1921-22 were piece-goods, jute bags, hardware, and agricultural tools. French is the language of the country.

	1923-24.
Revenue, gold	*\$6 580,464
Expenditure, gold	6,843,099
External debt (July 31, 1924)	18,280,242
Internal debt " "	5,929,458
Total imports	14,696,128
Total exports	14,176,322
Imports from U.K.	984,600
Exports to U.K.	1,707,296

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 125,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

(133 Rue Verneot, Port-au-Prince.)

Port-au-Prince—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, John Eric Maclean Carvell (1923).

,, Vice-Consuls, Edmund D. Watt (Acting Consul); G. A. Payne.

Transit, 15 days.

The HEJAZ. See Arabia.

HONDURAS.

(República de Honduras.)

President, Dr. M. Paz Baraona.

Consul-General in London, Dr. Juan M. Fiallos.
Consul, Señor Don H. Blanco Fombona, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.2

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10' and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10' and 88° 40'; containing 44,275 English square miles, with a population estimated at 673,408 (1922).

Christopher Columbus landed at Cape Honduras in 1502, and in 1524 the country was settled by the Spaniards. In 1525 *Hernando Cortes* founded the city of Puerto Cortes and from 1539 to 1821 the country formed part of the Captaincy-General of Guatemala. From 1821 to 1839 Honduras was included in the Confederation of Central America.

The Republic of Honduras has a coast-line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, chief ports, Truxillo, Puerto Castilla, Puerto Cortes, Omoa, Roatan, Tela, and La Ceiba; but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side, chief port, Amapala. (NOTE.—Amapala is on Tiger Island; port on mainland is San Lorenzo, 2 hours in gasoline launch from Amapala. From San Lorenzo by auto to capital, Tegucigalpa, 88 miles, good road, 5 1/2 hours. Road from Tegucigalpa to the Atlantic coast has now been completed as far as Lake Yojoa, and is in fair condition. The journey to the lake takes from 9 to 10 hours in automobile. The lake is crossed by gasoline launch in 1 1/2 hours. From there to the head of the railway

* U.S. \$. Gourde on gold basis = 5 Gourdes \$s.

at Portrerillos the road is still in very poor condition, but cars travel thereon in the dry season, taking from 2 to 3 hours. Potrerillos is 2 hours by rail from San Pedro Sula, and 3 hours from Puerto Cortes. By taking express automobiles and an express car on the railway, it is now possible to make Puerto Cortes from Tegucigalpa in 24 hours, thus reaching New York in 5 or 6 days. There is also an aeroplane service from Tegucigalpa to Tela, connecting up with the direct steamers for Avonmouth from the latter. There are railway connections between San Pedro Sula, and Tela and La Ceiba. The country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The soil is very fertile, the products being bananas, mahogany, fruit, cattle, sugar, rice, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, indiarubber, cedar, fustic, rose, and Lima wool (Kapok). There is an immense amount of uncultivated land. The number of cattle in 1920 was approximately 500,000. The forests are extensive, but there is a lack of communications and transport. Its mineral wealth is great. In 1924 there were 1,300 kilometres of railway open, all on the North Coast. The language of the country is Spanish.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Revenue	£1,537,974	£1,361,785
Expenditure	1,435,680	1,355,872
*Foreign Debt		5,398,570
†Internal Debt		2,000,000
Exports	2,003,254	1,579,403
Imports	2,868,447	2,227,582
Imports from U.K. (1924).....		725,000
Exports to U.K. (1924).....		631,000

Ninety per cent. of the foreign trade is with U.S.A. American money is legal tender at 200 per cent. (2 to 1).

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1921), 40,000; La Esperanza and Santa Rosa have each about 10,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, W. E. O'Reilly.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tegucigalpa—Acting Consul-General and Consul, A. H. W. King.

„ Vice-Consul, Joseph Walter.

Amapala—Vice-Consul, P. Casanova.

Omoa and Puerto Cortes—Consul, John Hepburn.

Truzillo—Consul, Albury H. Tatam.

Distance 5,930 miles; transit, *via* New York, New Orleans, &c., 14 days; *via* Panama Canal, 19 days; *via* Avonmouth-Tela, 17 days.

HUNGARY.

(Magyarország.)

Regent, H.S.H. Admiral Nicolas Horthy de Nagybánya, born, 1867; apptd. March 1, 1920.

MINISTRY.

Premier, Count Bethlen.

Foreign Affairs, M. L. Walko (acting).

Interior, I. Rakovszky.

Finance, M. Bud.

Commerce, M. L. Walko.

* The external debt remains the same. No interest has been paid since 1872, and arrears of interest amounted on Jan. 1, 1924, to nearly £26,000,000.

† Bearing no interest. No reliable figures are available, but it is estimated to be in the neighbourhood of £2,000,000.

National Defence, General Count C. Csáky.

Justice, Dr. Pesthy.

Agriculture, M. John Mayer.

Public Worship and Education, Count K. Klebelsberg.

Public Works and People's Welfare, T. Vass.

Minister in London, Baron Ivan Rubido-Zichy,

27 Prince's Gate, S.W. 7.

Offices of Legation and Passport Office, 53

Chester Square, S.W. 1.

Hungary was declared a Republic on Nov. 17, 1918, its territories being decreased from the area of the former Kingdom of Hungary (which was united to the Austrian Empire by the identity of sovereigns) through the transfer of Transylvania to the Rumanians and of Croatia and Slavonia to the new Yugo-Slav Kingdom (*q.v.*) and of Slovakia and Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia (*q.v.*). The area of Hungary is about 36,179 sq. miles, with a population (almost entirely Magyar) of 8,160,000 (Dec. 1924). The political neighbours are Czechoslovakia on the N., Yugo-Slavia on the S., Rumania on the E., and Austria on the W.

On the declaration of Republican institutions in 1918, Count Károlyi assumed office as Provisional President, but on March 22, 1919, Count Károlyi resigned, and was succeeded by a "Bolshevik" administration with a "Soviet" (Workmen's Council), in which Bela Kun (or Cohen) was the dominant personality. This administration was driven out of power by the successes of the Rumanian military forces (which invaded Hungary and occupied Budapest) and was followed by a Socialistic Government under Julius Peidel (Aug. 1, 1919). Six days later the Socialistic Government was superseded by an administration appointed by the Archduke Joseph, who accepted office as Provisional President, Aug. 7, 1919, but resigned in consequence of the protests of the Supreme Council in Paris.

On March 21, 1920, Admiral Nicholas von Horthy of Nagybánya was elected Governor of Hungary by vote of the National Assembly, which gave him sovereign rights, with certain restrictions.

In 1921, the ex-king Karl made two efforts to regain the throne, remaining in the country from March 26 to April 5, and from Oct. 21 until removed under escort. On each occasion the Hungarian Government was informed that a Hapsburg restoration would not be tolerated by the European Powers.

All religions are tolerated; the greater number of Magyars are Roman Catholics, but there is a large Protestant minority. The parcelling out of the great estates, which was forcibly attempted during the Károlyi régime, has been continued to a small extent, but on an economic basis and at the initiative of the owners; a land-reform bill aiming at the forced sale of the properties exceeding a given area is in process of execution.

A single chamber National Assembly (introduced Jan. 4, 1920, in place of the Upper and Lower Houses of the former Parliament) is elected by universal suffrage. The question of providing a Second Chamber from a reformed House of Magnates (which ceased to function after the revolution) is under discussion.

The greater part of the area of present Hungary consists of the Alföld or Great Plain, parts of which may be considered as among the most

fertile for agricultural purposes in the world, producing grain of excellent quality and supporting a number of horses, cattle and swine. The mountainous districts having been ceded to surrounding states by the Peace Treaty, Hungary has lost the greater part of the forests and mines, which formerly contributed so largely to the national wealth.

Finance and Trade.—During the period following the War the Hungarian currency rapidly depreciated and touched its lowest point in August, 1923, when it was quoted at 380,000 crowns to the £, as against 24 before the War. In 1924 an international loan of £10,000,000 sterling was granted to Hungary, its use being subject to a Reconstruction Plan elaborated by the League of Nations, under which State finances must be stabilised in 30 months. A Hungarian National Bank was also set up with the sole right of issuing banknotes. According to special arrangements made with the Bank of England, the Hungarian currency was stabilised upon the £, at 345,000 crowns = £1 sterling, and it now automatically follows the latter's fluctuations. The carrying out of the reconstruction scheme is being supervised by a Commissioner-General on behalf of the League. The results of the first year of reconstruction were very satisfactory, and the financial situation in July, 1925, was far in advance of the Reconstruction Plan, which contemplated a budget deficit for this period of 100 million gold crowns (about £4,000,000), whereas the accounts show a surplus of 63 million gold crowns.

The total imports of the country amounted in 1924 to £30,500,000, of which £665,000 were from the United Kingdom, and the total exports amounted to £25,000,000, of which £400,000 were taken by the U.K. There is an increasing opening for British textiles and other British goods.

No part of Hungary touches the sea. The length of navigable rivers is 687 miles; there are about 5,000 miles of railways and 5,800 miles of telegraph in the present Kingdom.

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube, has a population of 1,184,626 (1921). The other large towns are: Szeged (110,000), and Debreczen (103,000); there are 34 other towns with a population over 20,000.

Hungarian and German are the languages of the country, but English is increasing in commercial use.

FLAG: Red, white, green (horizontally), arms (without supporters) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Verbőczy 1, Budapest I.)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir Colville Barclay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. (1924).....£4,000

1st Secretary, R. O. Parr.

2nd Secretary, D. J. Cowan, O.B.E., M.C.

Commercial Secretary (1st Grade), E. C. D.

Rawlins.

Archivist, F. G. Redward.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Budapest—Vice-Consul, H. C. McClelland

Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London: transit, 7 days.

ICELAND.

(Island.)

King, Christian X. (see Denmark).

Presidents of Al-thing, H. Steinsen; Benedikt Sveinsson; Johannes Johannesson.

Iceland is a large, volcanic, and treeless island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of 40,497 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 94,866 in 1920.

An Act for the creation of a Danish-Icelandic Federal Constitution, Denmark and Iceland to be free and independent States under the same Sovereign, came into force on Dec. 1, 1918, but since the constitution granted in 1915 the assembly (Al-thing) had been more or less independent of the Government at Copenhagen in internal questions. The principal products of the island are sheep, cattle, ponies, and fish, and the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware, and timber. Total imports (1923): estimated, £2,816,190; exports, £3,194,548. Iceland is in direct telegraphic communication with Great Britain.

CAPITAL, Reykjavik. Population, about 20,000.

Other towns are Isafjörður, Akureyri, and Seydísfjörður.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

Reykjavik—Consul, Asgeir T. Sigurdsson, O.B.E.

Do., Pro-Consul, Jon Thorvaldsson.

Akureyri—Vice-Consul, Ragnar Olafsson.

Isafjörður—Vice-Consul, Tryggvi Jóakimsson.

Seydísfjörður—V. Consul, Kristian Kristiansson.

Westmann Islands—V. Con., Gisli J. Johnsen.

Transit, 5 days.

IRAQ.

(Mesopotamia.)

King of Iraq, Faisal, elected King of Iraq, Aug. 10, 1921, acceded Aug. 23, 1921.

Prime Minister (July, 1925), Abdul Muhsin Beg al Sa'dun.

Iraq, or Mesopotamia, "the land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), extends from Kurdistan on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E. and from Persia on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W. the approximate position being between 37½° to 48½° E. long., and from 37½° to 30° N. lat. The territory was freed from Turkish rule during the War of 1914-18 by Anglo-Indian and British Dominion troops under Generals Nixon, Maude, and Marshall (Gen. Maude succumbing to cholera after the capture of Baghdad). Under the Treaty of Lausanne, ratified on Aug. 6, 1923, Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia, and its future administration has been entrusted to Great Britain by the Supreme Council of the Allies. A provisional Arab Government was set up by the High Commissioner in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Faisal (son of the King of the Hedjaz) was elected King of Iraq, to be enthroned on Aug. 23, 1921. By Treaty between Great Britain and Iraq (Oct. 10, 1922) the former undertakes to exercise its good offices to secure the admission of Iraq to the League of Nations, and as soon as that admission has been accomplished all the responsibilities of Great Britain as the mandatory power will be terminated; by a protocol signed April 30, 1923, the duration of the treaty was cut down from 20 years to 4. In March, 1924, a Constituent Assembly met in Baghdad, ratified the treaty between Great Britain and Iraq, and passed an organic law and an electoral law for

the summoning of an electoral assembly. The constitution thus instituted is a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, with a Senate of 20 members nominated by the King, and an elective Assembly chosen by the people. The first Parliament under this Constitution was opened by King Faisal on July 16, 1925.

The total area of the districts comprised within the British Mandatory Sphere is about 150,000 sq. miles, the distance from Basra in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles. The sphere comprises the former Turkish vilayet of *Mosul*, *Baghdad* and *Basra*. At the Census of 1920 the population was ascertained to be 2,849,282, as under:—

Baghdad vilayet	1,360,304
Basra vilayet	785,600
Mosul vilayet	703,378
Total	2,849,282

The *Baghdad* vilayet include the Baghdad, Samarra, Diyala, Kut, Diwaniyah, Hillah and Dinlaim Divisions; *Basra* vilayet include Basra, Amara and Muntafik; and *Mosul* include Mosul, Arbil, Kirkuk and Suleimani. (Mosul covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of *Assyria*, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul.)

Of the total population there were in 1920 1,146,685 Sunni Muhammadans, 1,494,075 Shiite Muhammadans, 87,488 Jews, 78,792 Christians, and 43,302 other religious.

Mesopotamia is capable of supporting a population many times in excess of its present inhabitants if irrigation is developed and extended. In 1908 certain works were undertaken, following on the report of Sir W. Willcocks, and since the British occupation notable improvements have been effected; the Irrigation Department is at present confining itself to small and immediately remunerative schemes. The wealth of the country depends entirely upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley and beans, and rice, peas and Indian corn; wheat averages 454lb. per acre, barley 612lb., and rice over 1,000lb. In 1918-19 there were 1,547,000 acres (deriving their water from the Tigris and Euphrates) under general cultivation, an increase of 64 per cent. on the previous year. Cotton growing is a developing industry and it is estimated that Mesopotamia could yield 300,000 bales annually if sufficient labour is forthcoming. The Iraq Government granted in July, 1924, an important agricultural and irrigation concession which includes a scheme for putting many thousands of acres under cultivation for cotton in the Diyala river valley. A concession for the exploitation of the oil in the Baghdad and Mosul vilayets was granted to the Turkish Petroleum Company in March, 1925. The country is being opened up and existing communications improved and secured. Schools, hospitals and dispensaries have been established under British auspices. Basra was equipped with wharves, railway sidings, &c., for military purposes, and is thus suited for commerce. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, and tea, and the chief exports are dates and piece goods.

The approximate total revenue in the financial year 1923-24 was £3,841,100, and the expenditure £3,624,000. The following table shows the ap-

proximate annual net revenue obtained by the Iraq Customs Administration during the years of British occupation:—

1915-16	£114,839	1920-21	£1,426,288
1916-17	358,573	1921-22	1,622,232
1917-18	410,510	1922-23	1,412,035
1918-19	388,333	1923-24	1,213,130
1919-20	1,388,233		

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,800 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles), the latter rising in the north-west of Erzerum in the Dumlul Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the Euphrates at Garmat Ali, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the vilayets of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

The *Baghdad Railway*.—In 1899 the Anatolian Railway Company obtained a concession from the Sultan of Turkey for the construction of a railway from Konieh (the eastern terminus of the Anatolian Railway), to the Persian Gulf at Koweit, *via* Baghdad, a total length of 1,550 miles, with a single track of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge. Its projected course was from Konieh to Adana, thence S.E. to Aleppo, Jerablus (where it would cross the Euphrates and enter Mesopotamia), and Mosul, and thence S. down the right bank of the Tigris to Baghdad and the Persian Gulf. The section Konieh-Eregli-Bulgurlu (124 miles), was opened in Oct. 1904, and at the outbreak of the Great War about 1,200 miles (out of the total of 1,550 miles) were in operation, with gaps in important sections (notably in the hills N.W. of Aleppo, and in the Mesopotamian desert W. & S. of Mosul). The line crosses the Euphrates on a wooden bridge at Jerablus. At Aleppo there is a connexion with the Pilgrims' line from Medina (through Damascus and Homs to Aleppo) and, if it is completed, the railway will be served by the port of Alexandretta (Iskanderun) in Cilicia. The first through train from Basra to Baghdad left Basra on Jan. 13, 1920. The total length of line open at that date was 945 miles compared with 1,113 miles during the War, some unimportant lines having been disused since the cessation of hostilities with Turkey; since that time lines have been laid from Baghdad to Kerbala and Baghdad to Kirkuk. The line to Kirkuk will be extended to Mosul, and should be completed by the end of 1926.

The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbasside dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun al Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has an estimated population of 170,000, other towns being Basra, 85,000, and Mosul (opposite the site of Nineveh), 90,000.

High Commissioner and Com.-in-Chief, Sir Henry Robert Conway Dobbs, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
Private Sec. & A.D.C., Capt. V. Holt.
Counsellor, B. H. Bourdillon, C.M.G.
Political Secretary, R. S. M. Sturges.
Oriental Secretary, Miss G. L. Bell, C.B.E.
Financial Secretary, F. E. Stafford.
Consular Under-Secretary, C. Empson.
President, Court of Appeal, G. Alexander.
Director of Railways, Lt.-Col. J. R. Tainsh, C.B.E., V.D.

Air Officer Commanding, Air Vice-Marshal (temp. Maj.-Gen.) Sir J. F. A. Higgins, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.

Brigade Commander, Col.-Comdt. J. G. Chaplin, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Commandant, Iraq Levies, Col. H. T. Dobbin, C.B.E., D.S.O.

CAPITAL, Baghdad.

Baghdad is 840 miles by air from Cairo, Egypt. Official Mails between London and Baghdad are sent by fortnightly Air Mail Service *via* Cairo—Heliopolis—Ramleh—Amman—Kasr Asrak—Ramadi, with a saving of about 14 days in transit over the normal service. A motor service runs twice weekly between Damascus and Baghdad.

ITALY.

(Regno d'Italia.)

King, Victor Emmanuel, born November 11, 1869; *married, Oct. 24, 1896,* Princess Helen of Montenegro; *succeeded to the throne* July 29, 1900.

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Humbert, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15, 1904.

CABINET (June 30, 1924: reconstructed 1925).

*Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, War and Marine,** Signor Benito Mussolini.

Colonies, Prince Lanza di Scalea.

Justice, Signor Rocco.

Finance and Treasury, Count Volpi.

Education, Signor Fedele.

Public Works, Signor Guirali.

Interior, Dr. Luigi Federzoni.

National Economy (Agriculture, Labour, Industry and Commerce), Signor Belluzzo.

Communications, Signor Costanzo Ciano

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Marchese della Torretta, 20 Grosvenor Square, W. 1. (Nov. 1922).

Counsellor, Signor Augusto Rosso.

1st Secretary, Signor Ugo Sola.

2nd Sec., Don Filippo dei Duchi Caffarelli.

3rd Sec., Conte di Roasenda Vittorio.

Hon. Attaché, Signor De Facci Negrati Gaetano.

Air Attaché, Generale Alessandro Guidoni.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Conte Raineri Biscia.

Military Attaché, Colonel Amigo Coppi.

Commercial Attaché, Signor G. B. Ceccato.

Special Attaché, Signor G. Falliccia.

Chancellor, Signor Guiseppe de Grossi.

Archivist, Signor Ugo Catani.

Consul, Signor G. A. Pirelli, 144 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 4.

Vice-Consul, Cavaliere P. Righetti.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 70 minor islands (with certain dependencies hereinafter noted). It is bounded on the N. by the Republics of Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Istria, &c., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area of the kingdom of Italy in 1914 was 110,623 sq. miles, and by the Treaty of Versailles (June 28, 1919) Italy gained from Austria-Hungary the Trentino (about 4,000 sq. miles) and Trieste (with about 1,000 sq. miles of the Adriatic Sea-board).

* Signor Mussolini is the accredited leader of *Fascism*, the *Fascisti* representing a revolutionary movement against the alleged inactivity of post-War Italian statesmen. The uniform of the movement is a black shirt, and the name is derived from *fascio* or band (cf. the *fascus* of the Roman lictor) in which the movement was organised.

By a treaty signed at Rome (Jan. 27, 1924), the *Free State of Fiume* came to an end. Yugo-Slavia's sovereignty over Port Baros and the Delta is established by the treaty, and Italy acquired the town and harbour works of Fiume, together with a narrow strip of hinterland. Italy agreed to lease to Yugo-Slavia the Thacon di Revel quay at a rental of one gold lira for 50 years, the railway station being established as an international frontier station. Fiume is now the capital of the newly created Italian Provincia del Carnaro, and has the status of an Italian provincial town.

The total area of the Kingdom of Italy was estimated (Jan. 1920) at 120,450 square miles, with a population of about 38,500,000. There is a large settled and floating population of Americans and English.

The Italian peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines; the Alps form its northern limits, dividing it from France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Yugo-Slavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak of the Alps, is in the French Pennine Alps, but within the Italian borders are Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Tiber, and the Arno.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848-1870, in which the great patriots *Mazzini* (born 1805, died 1872) and *Garibaldi* (born 1807, died 1882) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1860 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of the Papal States by the French in 1870. In 1872 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital. The government is that of a constitutional monarchy with a legislature of two houses—the *Senate* (of 385 life members appointed by the King), and the *Chamber of Deputies* of 510 members (elected by adult manhood suffrage). The maximum duration of Parliament is 5 years; Deputies receive 15,000 lire annually.

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives and chestnuts) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the province of Bari; while fruit abounds and is largely exported. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese, and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a Government monopoly.

The principal exports are cotton, silk and woolen tissues, motor cars, olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienna earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, silk and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk,

hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, motor cars, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists on a peace footing of 310,000 all ranks. On May 23, 1915, Italy declared war on Austro-Hungary, and on Aug. 27, 1916, a state of war was declared to exist with Germany. The cost of the war to Oct. 31, 1918, amounted to 48 milliards of lire (£1,920,000,000). During the War of 1914-1918, over 15 per cent. of the population were mobilised, and 5,250,000 men passed into the Armies of Italy. The killed and missing amounted to 650,000. The Navy includes 3 modern and 6 pre-Dreadnought battleships, 3 armoured cruisers, 30 destroyers, 100 torpedo boats, and 80 submarines. The peace personnel of the Italian Navy is about 40,000 all ranks. Spezia and Pola, the chief naval and military ports of the kingdom, are securely fortified.

EDUCATION.—Primary Education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the Universities are of very ancient foundation.

COMMUNICATIONS.—On June 30, 1924, there were 10,210 miles of railway open for traffic, 858 being electrified; the post-offices (1919) numbered 11,376, and there were 34,518 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going commercial marine (1922) consisted of 1,016 steamers (2,693,722 tons) and 397 sailing vessels (167,613 tons). In 1921 (including coasting traffic) 34,406,285 tons entered and 33,696,401 tons cleared at Italian ports.

Revenue (Budget).....	Lire 20,001,881,000
Expenditure (do.).....	19,949,567,000
Public debt (March 31, 1923).....	116,975,000,000
	1923.
Imports.....	Lire 17,225,000,000
Exports.....	11,059,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1924).....	£17,674,000
Exports to U.K. (1924).....	18,237,000

CAPITAL, Rome, on the Tiber. Population (1921), 691,314. Other towns are Naples (780,220), Milan (718,304), Turin (502,274), Palermo (400,348), Genoa (300,784), Catania (255,394), Trieste (238,655), Florence (253,565), Bologna (210,969), Messina (176,794), Venice (171,665), Bari (131,143), Leghorn (114,813), Padua (112,021), and Ferrara (107,618).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(84 Via Venti Settembre, Rome.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Sir R. W. Graham, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921)..... £8,000
Counsellor, E. Ovey, C.M.G., M.V.O.
 1st Sec., H. J. Seymour.
 2nd Sec., A. Holman, M.C.; J. H. F. McEwen.
 Hon. Attachés, H. D. Creeke; Visc. Castlereagh.
Commercial Sec. (1st Grade), J. H. Henderson, O.B.E.
Do. (3rd Grade), H. O. A. Carpenter.

Naval Attaché, Commd. R. T. Down, C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. W. F. Blaker, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Air Attaché, Wing Comd. J. N. Fletcher, A.F.C.
Archivist, G. R. Ranken.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Rome—Consul, B. P. Sullivan, M.B.E.
 Vice-Consul, A. R. A. de Garston.
Civita Vecchia—V. Cons., J. B. Ingle (acting).
Bari—Consul, Paul Wilkinson.
 Pro-Consul, Pasquale Lorusso.
Brindisi—Vice-Consul, D. Dionisi.
Taranto—Vice-Consul, M. de Noto.
Bengasi—Consul, L. H. Hurst.
Cagliari—Consul, Romulus Henry Pernis.
Sassari—Vice-Consul, Chev. G. Sechi-Pieroni.
Florence—Consul, Maj. Charles W. Maclean, D.S.O.
 " Vice-Consul, Cennaro Placci.
 " Pro-Consul, C. R. Atkinson-Grimshaw.
Genoa—Consul-General, Robert Erskine.
 " Vice-Consuls, C. F. W. Andrews; L. S. Leadley (acting).
Bologna—Vice-Consul, Thomas Hickling.
 Pro-Consul, (vacant).
Bordighera—Vice-Consul, A. E. Turton.
San Remo—Vice-Consul, Meysey Turton.
 Pro-Consul, Itala Scotto.
Savona—Vice-Consul, Angelo Aschiero.
Spezia—Consul, S. Guattari-Stafford, O.B.E.
 " Vice-Consul, R. A. G. Stafford (acting).
 " Pro-Consul, H. Alinghieri.
Leghorn—Consul, E. Mervyn de Garston.
 Vice-Consul, F. B. Lamb.
Ancona—Vice-Consul, Humbert Kane.
Elba—Vice-Consul, J. C. R. Airey.
Perugia—Vice-Consul, R. B. P. Frost.
Milan—Vice-Consul-Gen., G. B. Michell, O.B.E.
 " Vice-Consuls, E. C. Cartwright; W. E. Cornish.
Mennagio—Vice-Consul, C. Mylius.
Naples (S. Italy)—Consul-General, P. A. Somers-Cocks, C.M.G.
 " Vice-Consul, W. H. Oxley.
 " Pro-Consul, A. E. Watkins.
Castellammare—Vice-Consul, E. S. Albanese.
Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. Briglia.
Salerno—Vice-Consul, Vincenzo Fiorentino.
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, F. J. Patron, O.B.E.
 " Vice-Consul, Wm. A. Morrison.
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck, M.B.E.
 Pro-Consul, Robert E. Franck.
Marsala—Vice-Consul, Harry H. Clark.
Messina—Vice-Consul, A. E. Barrett.
 Pro-Consul, S. W. Garbutt.
Porto Empedocle—V. Consul, Calogero Deleo.
Pozzallo—Vice-Consul, Francesco P. Giunta.
Terranova—Vice-Consul, Francesco Bresmes.
Trapani—Vice-Consul, G. D'Alì.
Rhodes—Consul, Edward Perkins.
Trieste—Consul, W. R. Mackness.
 Vice-Consul, N. Salvati, M.B.E.
Rome—Vice-Consul, T. J. Anderson.
Tripoli—Consul, Major Hugh Dodds, C.M.G.
 " Pro-Consul, John Ghirlando.
 " Hon. Physician, Dr. Angelo Mizzi.
Turin—Consul, R. L. Nosworthy.
 Pro-Consul, Vittorio Gallo.
Venice—Consul, Alan Napier.
 " Pro-Consul, Count Luigi A. F. P. Mozzini.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR ITALY,
 25 Via Lomellini, Genoa (Branches 75 Via delle

Terme, Rome; 12 Via Silvio Pellico, Milan; Scall d'Azeglio, Leghorn; Via A. Depretis, Naples).

Rome, transit, 44 hours.

ITALIAN COLONIES, &c.

Libia.—The Turkish vilayet of Tripoli and the mutessarifat of Benghazi on the northern coast of Africa, were occupied by Italy in 1911-12, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct. 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred to the King of Italy, the spiritual headship over the Muhammadan population being retained by the Caliph. Tripoli is the most easterly of the Barbary States, extending from the frontiers of Tunis to those of Egypt, a distance along the coast-line of nearly 1,100 miles, and inland to the south a distance of about 800 miles. The transferred territory comprises the four sub-provinces or Mutesariflik of Tripoli, Khoms, Jabel-el-Gharb, and Fezzan, and also of Benghazi or Cyrenaica, a total area of 810,000 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000. There are no rivers in the country, and the rainfall being precarious, a good harvest can only be reckoned on every four or five years. Barley, dates, olives, oranges, lemons, and vegetables are produced, and the principal imports are metals, British and other European manufactures, tea, beads, wine and spirits, besides a number of articles for barter in Wadai, Bornu, and the Western Sudan, whither caravans proceed from Tripoli. The principal articles of exports are ostrich feathers, ivory, skins, sponges, hides, esparto grass, wool, cattle, and horses. The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, i.e., at Cyrene, Ptolemais, and Apollonia, are interesting to explorers, as well as those at Leptis Magna, which is close to Khoms, or 70 miles from the city of Tripoli. The population of Benghazi consists of Arabs, Greeks, Maltese, and a few Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, cattle for Malta, and other agricultural produce, is considerable, when a sufficient rainfall causes good harvests. The capital of "Tripolitana" is Tripoli (population 50,000), and of Cyrenaica, Benghazi (population 35,000).

Governor of Cyrenaica, General Mombelli.
Governor of Tripolitana, General de Bono.

Eritrea is a Red Sea colony, and extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2' N., to Ras Demoiira, 10° 42' N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on S. by Abyssinia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a triangular portion of barren and sandy lowland with a coast-line along the Red Sea of about 700 miles, and covers a total area of 64,000 square miles, with a population of about 380,000, of whom about 3,000 are Europeans. The capital is Asmara, Massawa being the chief port, where there is a good harbour. The principal products are potash, skins, and salt, of great value as being the monetary currency of Southern Abyssinia.

Governor of Eritrea, Dr. Jacopo Gasparini.

Somaliland.—Italian Somaliland comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 12° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. The total area, including the territory of Jubaland (and the port of Kismayu) transferred from Kenya by Great Britain in 1925, is about 220,000

sq. miles, and the population is estimated at 320,000. Agriculture and camel and cattle rearing are the principal industries. The capital is Mogadisho, on the Indian Ocean.

Governor of Italian Somaliland, Cesare de Vecchi.

Tientsin.—Italy obtained in 1902 a concession of land fronting the Peiho river (China), with a total area of 20 square miles and a population of about 10,000 natives.

The Dodecanese.—These 12 islands (occupied by Italy in 1912 during the war with Turkey) are Stampalia, Scarpanto, Caso, Piscopi, Nisiro, Callimno, Liro, Patino, Cos, Simi, Calchi, and Lipsa. The total population is about 100,000.

JAPAN.

(Nippon.)

Emperor, Yoshihito, K.G.; born Aug. 31, 1879; succeeded July 30, 1912; accession ceremony, Nov. 10, 1915; mar. Princess Sadako, May 10, 1900, and has issue 4 sons.
Heir Apparent and Regent, Prince Hirohito, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 29, 1901; married (1924) Princess Nagako, daughter of Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni; (appointed Regent, Nov. 25, 1921).

CABINET (Aug., 1925).

Prime Minister, Viscount Takaaki Kato, G.C.M.G.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Kijuro Shidehara, K.B.E.
Minister for Home Affairs, Reijiro Wakatsuki.
Minister of Finance, Yuko Hamaguchi.
Marine, Admiral Hyo Takarabe.
War, General Kazushige Ugaki.
Justice, Yokui Yegi.
Education, Ryohai Okada.
Commerce and Industry, Chokunon Kataoka.
Agriculture and Forestry, Seiji Hayami.
Communications, Kenzo Adachi.
Railways, Mitsugu Sengoku.

Ambassador in London, Baron Keishiro Matsui, G.C.V.O., 10 Grosvenor Square, W. 1.
Chancery of the Embassy, 37, Portman Square, W. 1.

Counsellor, Isaburo Yoshida, C.B., G.C.V.O.

1st Secretary, Takezo Okamoto.

2nd Secretaries, Kuramatsu Murai; Shu Tomii.

3rd Secretaries, Kikuji Yonezawa; Takemi Miura.

Attaches, Shoichi Kanki; Itsuo Goti; Nobuo Fujimura; Nogao Kita.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Teijiro Toyoda.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Comdr. Seichi Iwamura.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. Harushige Ninomiya.

Asst. Military Attaché, Capt. Tasuku Okada.

Financial Attaché, Kengo Mori.

Commercial Secretary, Shinjiro Matsuyama,

1 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.

Asst. do., Torao Wakamatsu.

Chancellors (37 Portman Square, W. 1), Sokichi Sakurai; Kunikata Ishisuka; Motokichi Hasegawa; Tsuneo Hattori; Kuichi Yoshihara.

Consul General (London), C. Mogaki (acting), 1, Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.

Consul (Liverpool), K. Tamaki.

" (Glasgow), A. Scott Younger.

" (Middlesbrough), Wayman Dixon.

" (Cardiff), E. H. Trimby.

This ancient and extensive Empire consists of four large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 4,223, the principal of which are Honshu, Shikoku, Kiu-shu, Hokkaido or Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru straits, and Formosa, called by the Japanese, Taiwan. The Ainu, an undomestic but harmless tribe, who in ancient times occupied the greater part of the country, are still found in Yezo, but in diminishing numbers. The Kurile islands have belonged to Japan since 1875, and in 1876 she incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) Islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire, with its dependencies, comprises an area of 260,783 square miles, with a population (Dec. 1923) of 80,704,800. The islands are eminently volcanic, and 18 of the summits are still active; the chief of these, Fuji-san, or Fujiyama, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about sixty miles from Tokio, is 12,320 ft. high, and has been dormant since 1707. Japan is also liable to frequent, and occasionally disastrous, earthquakes. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses numerous fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, sulphur, lead, manganese, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, antimony, zinc, agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are found. Gold is found in the island of Sado, and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale; while there is a good supply of middling coal. Petroleum is also being produced in quantities, especially in the Province of Echigo. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, and a lacquer-tree, which furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus Massoniana*, and *Zelkova Keaki*; the *Paulownia imperialis* is largely used for fancy boxes and works of art; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, 346,000,000 bushels being consumed annually (in 1924 the home grown crop amounted to 283,565,000 bushels). Agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, is their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American navel orange is extensively grown.

Commerce and Industry.—The chief manufactures are silk and cotton woven goods, cotton yarn, matches, paper, glass, lacquer ware, porcelain, earthenware, mats, matting, hemp-brands, knitted goods, vegetable oil, crude camphor, camphor oil, straw-plaits, and bronze, while ship-building is an important industry in the yards; the cotton-spinning factories increased from 152 in 1913 to 177 in 1923. The chief imports are raw cotton from India, U.S., Egypt, and China; flour from the U.S.; and piece goods, metals, manures, woollens, wool, drugs, rails, locomotives, and machinery from the U.S.A. and Europe. Sugar is largely imported from the Dutch East Indies, Philippine Islands and Formosa; indigo from Germany, British India and Dutch East

Indies; kerosene oil from U.S. and the Dutch Indies; beans, peas, and pulse from China, Kwantung Province, and Korea; and rice, principally from British India, French India, Korea, Siam, and China. The chief exports are silk, cotton fabrics, cotton yarns, tea, refined sugar, knitted goods, copper, matches, coal, camphor, straw plaits, porcelain, earthenware, and marine products.

Communications.—There were 9,155 miles of railroad open in Dec., 1923. In addition to 1,777 miles open in Korea, 870 miles in Formosa and 138 in Saghalien, while the South Manchurian Railway in China (686 miles) is under Japanese control. The mercantile marine of Japan and her dependencies consisted in 1925 of steamers and motor vessels of 3,741,000 tons, in addition to small craft and wooden ships. The total tonnage entered and cleared at open ports in 1923 was 142,686,063 (80,736 vessels). The three great ports are Kobe, Yokohama and Osaka, the first named having a large transhipment trade, in addition to direct imports and exports. In March, 1923, there were 9,492 post offices dealing with 4,469,038,080 postal packets, and 179,833 miles of telegraph line carrying 79,475,299 messages outwards.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The peace strength was reduced in 1925 to 200,000 all ranks, organized in 17 Divisions, of which 2 are stationed in Korea, and 1 in the Manchurian leased territory. The Army includes 6 battleships, 4 battle cruisers, 11 coast defence, 23 light cruisers, 88 destroyers and 77 submarines (Sept., 1925). Japan declared war against Germany on Aug. 23, 1914, and captured the German fortress of Tsingtau in November, 1914. Her fleet was active throughout the war, while her troops took part in the operations in Siberia.

Education is in the lower grades free and compulsory. High schools are State-aided, and prepare for a 3 years' course at the Universities. There are high schools for girls, and the technical and special schools are well attended. There are six State Universities of Tokio (2), Kyoto, Tohoku (at Sendai), Hokkaido and Kiushu (at Fukuoka), and 5 medical universities.

Estimated Revenue:— 1923-24. 1924-25.

Ordinary.....	Yen 1,252,926,359	Yen 1,265,283,448
Extraordinary.....	123,246,610	350,122,803

Estimated Expenditure:—

Ordinary.....	Yen 991,585,197	Yen 1,055,108,543
Extraordinary.....	384,587,672	560,297,708

Debt (June 30, 1924):—

Internal.....	Yen 1,632,969,800
External.....	1,815,468,071

Total..... 4,498,437,817

Trade:—

	1923.	1924.
Imports.....	Yen 1,982,230,570	Yen 2,453,402,256
Exports.....	1,447,750,720	1,807,034,837
Imports from U.K. ....	...	£27,102,000
Exports to U.K. ....	...	7,452,000

Formosa.—The island of Formosa (Taiwan) was ceded by China to Japan (June 2, 1895) in accordance with the Treaty of Peace. Its total area is 13,500 square miles, with 3,904,692 inhabitants (1922). Imports, Yen 36,921,874; exports, Yen 30,563,429, in 1922. The colony has been self-supporting since 1906. Estimated

rev. and exp. (1923-24), Yen 99,883,648. Capital, Taihoku; pop. (1922), 180,362.

Saghalin (Karafuto).—The southern half of this island was ceded by Russia at the close of the Russo-Japanese war. The ceded territory has a total area of 9,824 sq. miles with a population (1922) of 133,900. The Japanese Government is encouraging the settlement of agriculturists, and there is a large fishing industry. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1923-24) Yen 18,098,256.

The **Kwantung Peninsula** (capital, Dairen, formerly Dalny), which had been leased to Russia by China, was similarly leased to Japan after the Russo-Japanese war. Area, 1,220 sq. miles; population (1923) 978,766. Dairen provides Japan with a mainland port, ice-free all the year round, and the peninsula is fertile. Imports (1924), £15,025,500; exports, £26,156,500. Estimated revenue and expenditure (1924-25), £16,385,866. Capital, Dairen; pop. (1922), 142,156.

The **Pescadores (Bokoto)** consists of about 63 islands, with a total area of 85 square miles, and a population of (1922) of 59,384.

Korea (Cho-sen).—By a treaty of Aug. 23, 1910, Korea was annexed to Japan and became part of the Japanese Empire.

Korea is situated between 122° and 128° E. long., and between 34° and 43° N. lat., and the coast is fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest is Queipart. Total length, 600 miles from north to south, and greatest breadth 135 miles from east to west, with an area of about 85,156 square miles. Population estimated at 18,313,800 (Dec. 1922); there are 386,493 (Dec. 1922) Japanese in the country. The soil is fertile, but mountainous except in the river valleys. The staple agricultural products are rice and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco, and hemp; the other natural products are chiefly gold and hides. Ginseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown under Government supervision in the province of Pyeng-An, and, being a Government monopoly, forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals are distributed throughout the country. The principal exports are beans, rice, fish, livestock, cowhides, ginseng, wheat, barley, iron ores, and raw cotton. Manufactures are as yet in a primitive condition, the principal being hemp cloth, brass ware, and an excellent quality of paper resembling the Japanese article, but stouter. The greater part of the sea-borne trade is carried in Japanese bottoms. Considerable progress is being made in the direction of the proper lighting of the coast. The total railway mileage open to traffic is (1923) 1,777 miles. Estimated rev. and exp. (1924-25), Yen 140,823,701. Capital, Seoul (Keijofu); pop. (1922) 271,474.

Imports into Korea, 1924 Yen 309,593,336

Exports from Korea, 1924 " 329,039,094

Pacific Islands.—Under the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced the sovereignty of all her over-sea possessions, and the German Pacific Islands N. of the Equator have been placed under Japanese mandate. These islands, in Micronesia, are the Pelew, Caroline, Marshall, and Ladrone groups, with a total area of about 800 sq. miles, and a population of 47,713 natives and 3,310 Japanese (1922).

CAPITAL OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE, Tōkiō, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Em-

peror; population estimated at 2,265,300 (Sept. 1923). On Sept. 1, 1923, a disastrous earthquake destroyed great portions of the cities of Tokio and Yokohama. Other cities are—Osaka, 1,384,700; Kiōto, the ancient capital, 657,800; Nagoya, 655,200; Kōbē, 594,900; Yokohama, 446,600; Hiroshima, 168,700; Nagasaki, 185,000; Hakodate, 167,500; Kanazawa, 145,200; Kure, 150,000; Senda, 128,400; Otaru, 113,900; Kagoshima, 117,300; Sapporo, 117,300; and Yahata, 151,600.

FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(No. 1. Goban-cho Kojimachi-Ku, Tokio.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency the Rt. Hon.

Sir J. A. C. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (1925) £6,300

Counsellor of Embassy, (vacant).

1st Secretary, M. D. Peterson.

2nd Secretaries, J. H. Le Rougetel; H. L. Baggallay.

Japanese Counsellor (with local Diplomatic rank of Counsellor), Sir H. G. Parlett, C.M.G.

Commercial Counsellor (Yokohama), G. B. Sansom.

Commercial Secretary, R. Boulter, C.M.G.

Naval Attaché, Capt. G. C. C. Royle, C.M.G., R.N.

Military do., Maj. L. R. Hill, O.B.E.

Asst. Japanese Secretary, W. J. Davies.

Archivist, H. E. R. Warton.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Dairen (Dalny)—Consul, Oswald White.

Hakodate—Vice-Consul, H. A. Macrae, M.B.S.

Kōbē—Consul-General, W. M. Roysds.

Vice-Consul, Alexander R. Owens.

Nagasaki—Consul, M. B. T. Paske-Smith, C.B.E.

Karatsu—Consular Agent, M. C. Adams (acting).

Shimonoseki—Consular Agent, R. McKenzie.

Osaka—Consul, W. B. Cunningham.

Séoul—Consul-Gen., A. H. Lay, C.M.G.

Vice-Consul, Paul Dalrymple Butler.

Chemulpo—Consular Agent, W. G. Bennett.

Tamsui—Formosa—Consul, E. H. de Bunsen (acting).

Taihoku—Pro-Consul, P. C. Nicholls.

Tokio—Consul, C. J. Davidson, C.I.E., C.V.O.

Yokohama—Cons. Gen., E. H. Holmes.

" Vice-Consul, F. C. Greatrex.

Yokohama, 11,260 miles distant; transit, 38 days (via Vancouver, 23 days; via Siberia, in pre-war days, 14 days).

KERAK, OR TRANSJORDANIA.

Emir, H. H. Abdullah, second son of King Hussein of Hejaz, appointed April, 1921.

Kerak (or Transjordan) is bounded on the west by Palestine, on the north by Syria, on the east by Iraq, and on the south by Hejaz and Nejd, and has access to the Red Sea a few miles south of Akaba. The Emirate has an Arab population of about 240,000, of whom almost all are Muhammadans. The area is unknown as the boundaries are not definitely determined. The extreme west of the country is fertile, and agricultural and pastoral industries are carried on, but the rest of the country is almost entirely desert. The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Transjordan territory from Deraa to Kalaat el Muduwara, where it enters Hejaz territory and continues to Medina.

CAPITAL, Amman.

Chief British Representative, Lt.-Col. C. H. F. Cox, D.S.O.

KHIVA. See Russia.**KURDISTAN.**

Sultan, Selim Effendi, proclaimed Feb. 1925.

Kurdistan is a mountainous district of Eastern Asia Minor, between Armenia (N.), Syria and Mesopotamia (S.), Persia (E.), and Turkish Anatolia (W.). The Kurds are a semi-nomadic tribe inhabiting the mountainous regions of Turkish Asia Minor and of N.W. Persia. They are believed to be the Karduchi of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, and for centuries they lived in quasi-independence, punctuated by raids and subsequent punitive expeditions. In 1920 the autonomy of Kurdistan was recognised by Turkey and Persia, and by the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers.

The area of the country is estimated at 65,000 to 70,000 square miles, with a population of 2 to 3 millions. The chief centres are Diarbekr, Bitlis, Van (to the east of Lake Van) in the former Turkish dominions, and Urmia (to the west of Lake Urmia) and Kermanshah, in the Persian dominions. Lake Van (2,000 sq. miles in extent) occupies the central portion of the former Vilayet of Van; Lake Urmia (1,600 sq. miles in extent), across the Persian border, is about 4,000 feet above sea level, and its waters are so salt that fish cannot live therein.

The climate is severe, with a short hot summer and long and severe winter; but cereals, vines and fruit are abundantly cultivated on the slopes of the mountains; rice is grown in the hot, well-watered plains, while the rich pasture-lands of the slopes and valleys support large herds of horses, mules and sheep. The mineral wealth of the country is almost entirely undeveloped, but it is believed to be very great, and there are numerous hot and cold mineral springs; salt is obtained in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Lake Van.

The Kurds are Muhammadans and fierce persecutors of the Christians in their districts and in the neighbouring territory of Armenia.

LATVIA.

(Republika Latvija.)

President, Jahnis Tschakste.

Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hugo Celmins.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur F. Vesmans, 87 Eaton Place, S.W. 1.

Sec. of Legation, Karlis Students.

Consul-General, Ed. Birins, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

Vice-Consul, Charles E. Jumutz.

A Baltic Republic at the eastern and southern shore of the Gulf of Riga, formerly part of the Russian Empire. Latvia was proclaimed an independent state on Nov. 18, 1918. Its frontiers are common with Esthonia, Russia, Poland and Lithuania. The constitution is that of a democratic republic, with universal suffrage and proportional representation. Parliament (*Saeima*) consists of a single chamber of 100 members. The area ~~between~~ about 41,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 2,000,000.

The surface of the country is generally flat with marshy areas, interspersed with many lakes. Agriculture and dairy farming are the principal occupations of the people, and there are many flourishing industries. The fisheries

are also of importance. The chief exports are flax, timber, butter, paper and glass; chief imports are agricultural machinery and implements and wood and metal machinery. The tonnage of ships entered in 1924 was 1,488,523 tons. The chief ports are Riga, Libau and Windau. In 1924 there were 1,807 miles of railway in operation.

Revenue.....	^{1925-26.} Lats 160,949,256
Expenditure.....	160,949,256
External Debt (Jan. 1, 1925):	
U.S. dollars	\$5,132,288
Sterling	£1,403,000
Estonian	Marks 24,000,000
Internal Debt (Jan. 1, 1925)	^{1924.} Lats 77,206,480

Imports	^{1924.} Lats 256,364,734
Exports	170,523,762
Imports from U.K.	£1,672,000
Exports to U.K.	2,865,400

CAPITAL, Riga, at the mouth of the Dvina (Daugava) river, population 337,699; other centres being Libau (Liepaja) 60,762, Dvinsk (Daugavpils) 40,640, Mitau (Jelgava) 28,325, and Windau (Ventspils) 16,384.

FLAG: Red, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(71 Valdemara iela, Riga.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Latvia (also to Lithuania and Estonia) Sir John Charles Tudor Vaughan, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922):

and Secretary, E. H. Carr, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Capt. H. W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O., M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Riga—Consul, E. H. G. Shepherd.

Pro-Consul, T. E. Ellis.

Libau—Vice-Consul, A. E. Porter.

LIBERIA.

(Republic of Liberia.)

President (1924-1928), C. D. B. King, assumed office Jan. 1, 1920, re-elected for 1924-28.

Vice-President, H. T. Wesley.

Secretary of State, E. J. Barclay.

Treasury, J. Harris.

Attorney-General, Louis A. Grimes.

Postmaster-General, A. Karnga.

War, J. F. Cooper.

Interior, J. I. Morris.

Education, Benjamin W. Payne, M.D.

Receiver of Customs and Financial Adviser (lent by Govt. of U.S.A.), Sidney de la Rue.

Minister Resident in London, Hon. C. W. Dresselhuys, 9, Gloucester Square, W.2.

Consul-General, C. E. Cooper, 52A Drury

Buildings, 21 Water Street, Liverpool.

Vice-Consul, Frank Peltor, 25 Water St., Liverpool.

Commercial Attaché and Consul-General, J. T. Grein, 10 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.

Vice-Consul, L. J. H. Grein, 10 Idol Lane, E.C. 3.

Consul, Manchester, T. R. Campbell.

Consul, Glasgow, John Dallas.

Consul, Cardiff, A. J. Bovey.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the rivers Cavalla, S.E., and Mano, N.W., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 48,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a dis-

tance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognised since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,500,000 to 2,000,000, including about 12,000 Americo-Liberians. The principal exports are palm-kernels, piassava, palm-oil, coffee, cocoa, ivory and kola nuts. The chief imports are rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, spirits, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware and building materials. The executive power is vested in a President elected for four years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with eight members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with fifteen members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 600 men under native officers. The control of the customs is in the hands of a General Receiver (who is also Financial Adviser) lent by the Government of the U.S.A. There are 10 ports of entry along the 350 miles of coast and 12 interior ports. In 1921, 263 vessels (622,668 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia; of these 82 (249,228 net tons) were British.

Revenue, Customs	U.S.	\$380,978
Expenditure		371,652
External Debt		1,700,000
Imports (1923)		1,361,700
Exports (1923)		1,166,735
Imports from U.K. (1924)		£140,170
Exports to U.K. (1924)		61,200

CAPITAL, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

Monrovia—British *Chargé d'Affaires* and Consul-General, Francis O'Meara.

" Vice-Consul, R. C. Stevenson.
Fernando Po—Vice-Consul, R. L. Statham.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit, by tri-monthly English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days.

LIECHTENSTEIN.

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein.)

Prince, Johann II., b. Oct. 5, 1840; suc. Nov. 12, 1858. Administrator, Gustav Schädler (appointed June 9, 1922).

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between the Austrian province of Vorarlberg and Switzerland; area 59.61 square miles, pop. (1921) 11,500. The main industries are agriculture (chief products being corn, cattle, wine and turf) and textiles. Revenue (1924), 471,323 Swiss francs; expenditure 458,018 Swiss francs; debt 1,349,875 Swiss francs.

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. 1,400.

LITHUANIA.

(Lietuva.)

President, A. Stulginskis (May 15, 1920).

Premier, L. Bistras.

Foreign Affairs, M. Reinsys.

Minister in London, Dr. Ernest Galvanauskas.

Legation, 10 Palace Gate, W. 8.

Secretary, V. K. Rackauskas.

Consul, K. Gineitis.

The independence of the Lithuanian Republic (Lietuva) was proclaimed at Vilna on Feb. 16,

1918. The Republic consists of the former Russian Government of Kovno and portions of the Suvalki and Vilna Governments, and is bounded on the N. by Latvia, on the S. by the German district of Königsberg and Poland, on the E. by Poland, and on the W. by the Baltic Sea, the total area included in the Republic (including Memel Territory) being about 20,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 2,000,000. Memel Territory was occupied by Lithuania in Jan. 1923, and negotiations as to its final status took place between the Lithuanian Government and the Conference of Ambassadors. An agreement was not arrived at and the Conference referred the question to the League of Nations. A committee appointed by the League drew up a Convention which has been signed by the four Great Powers and by Lithuania. Lithuania ratified the Convention in Aug. 1924, and similar action by the other signatories is expected.

The legislature consists of a single chamber Assembly (*Seim*) of 78 members, elected by universal adult suffrage, the Executive being entrusted to a council of ministers. A new currency was issued in Oct. 1922 to supersede the depreciated German mark. 1 Lit of 100 cents = one tenth U.S. gold \$. Rate of exchange (Sept. 1925) *lits* 49.10 = £1.

Memel.—Under the Treaty of Versailles Germany renounced the sovereignty over the town and territory of Memel, and a French High Commissioner, with a small garrison, governed the Territory in the name of the Allies until Jan. 1923, when the Territory was invaded and occupied by the Lithuanians. The sovereignty of the Territory has been transferred to Lithuania, as set out in the Convention signed at Paris (May 8, 1924) and ratified Aug. 1925. The total area administered is 945 square miles, with a population of about 150,000, of whom about 42,000 inhabit the town of Memel.

Revenue	<i>Lits</i> 240,969,400
Expenditure	232,324,700
Imports	206,533,800
Exports	266,583,600
Imports from U.K.	£16,747,900
Exports to U.K.	74,465,700

CAPITAL, Kovno (Kaunas), on the Niemen (pop. 91,000), other centres being Memel (Klaipėka) on the Baltic (50,000), and Shavli (15,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, red, green.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Commissioner to Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia, Sir John Charles Tudor Vaughan, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1922).

1st Secretary, E. H. Carr.

2nd do. (vacant).

Military Attaché, Major H.W. C. Lloyd, D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Kovno—Consul, C. D. Elphick.

Memel—Vice-Consul, Raleigh Le May.

Transit, 2 days.

LUXEMBURG.

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg.)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, born Jan. 23, 1896, succeeded (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; married, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. *Heir Apparent*,

Prince Jean, born Jan. 5, 1921.

Minister of State, P. Prüm.

Charge d'Affaires in London, M. A. B. Pescatore.
Consul-General in London, 37 Bedford Square,
W.C.1.

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France; it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands, on whose decease, Nov. 23, 1890, it passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the commencement of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. U.S. troops entering the capital on Nov. 22. By the Treaty of Versailles, 1919, the country is declared to be free from all ties with Germany. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1916) 263,824, nearly all Roman Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue in 1924 was estimated at 102,674,000 francs, expenditure 104,345,700 francs; debt (Jan. 1, 1921) 128,000,000 francs. There are 328 miles of railway. The army numbers about 300 men. The capital, Luxemburg (population 45,676), is a dismantled fortress.

FLAG: Red, white, blue.

British Envoy, Rt. Hon. Sir G. D. Grahame,
G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1922) (Brussels).
Consul-General, Arthur L. Rowley (Antwerp).
Luxemburg-Consul, N. le Gallais.
Pro-Consul, Victor Etienne.

MEXICO.

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos.)

President (1924-28), General P. E. Calles, elected July 6, 1924, assumed office Dec. 1, 1924.

CABINET.

Minister of the Interior, Gen. Arto Valenzuela.
Minister of Finance, Ascar Saez.
Minister of Justice, J. Paul.
Minister of Agriculture, Adalberto Tejeda.
Minister of Education, Gen. L. L. Merones.
Minister of War, Gen. L. L. Merones.
Minister of Marine, Gen. L. L. Merones.
Minister of Public Works, Gen. L. L. Merones.

Minister of Labour, Señor Don Alberto Valenzuela, 48 Belgrave Square, S.W. 1.
Consul-General in London, (Closed).
Liverpool-Consul, (Closed).
Glasgow-Consul, (Closed).

Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 15° to 32° 30' N. lat. and 87° to 117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world. It comprises 27 states, 3 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 31 political divisions, comprehending an area of 768,883 square miles, with a population of (1920) 15,063,207.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico

as the Sierra Madre, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltépete on the east, the intermediate and highest peaks being Ixtaccihuatl (17,879 feet) and Popocatepetl (19,784 feet). The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 5,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 5,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Rio Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Rio Grande de Santiago*, which runs from Lake Chapala to the Pacific. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are Chapala, some 50 miles in length, and Patzcuaro and Xochimilco. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude. Yellow fever sometimes occurs at Merida, Yucatan.

The earliest invaders, or *Toltecs*, gave place in the 13th century to the *Aztecs*, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under *Hernan Cortes*. Spanish rule was established at Tenochtitlan, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810-1821. From 1837-1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States. In 1820 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the death of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. The most prominent of modern Presidents is Porfirio Diaz, who ruled (except during 1880-4) from 1876 to May 25, 1911. Since the fall of Diaz internal disturbances, in which eleven Presidents have figured, have continued with varying degrees of intensity, and considerable friction (amounting almost to a state of war) has arisen with the United States. On July 15, 1914, Venustiano Carranza assumed control of the executive, but his anti-foreign attitude and legislation, together with the seizure of many properties (a few of which belonged to British subjects) led to a refusal of the British Government to grant recognition of his administration. The degree to which Carranza departed from his declaration of neutrality during the Great War undoubtedly influenced the British Government when this policy was adopted. Carranza was overthrown by a further revolution in 1920, and is believed to have been shot by the insurgents. After the fall of Carranza the executive power was assumed by de la Huerta as provisional President, and on Dec. 1, 1920, General Obregon, whose coup d'état had caused the downfall of Carranza, became head of the Republic. The

• The remains of *Hernan Cortes* have been definitely buried in the Cathedral of Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

determination of the new government to uphold the Carranza constitution of 1917, which has led to confiscatory measures in connection with nationalization of the petroleum of the country, and contains (among other departures from the accepted comity of nations) provisions which restrict the rights of foreigners, caused the British, American, French and Belgian governments to adopt a policy of non-recognition of the Obregon administration. The expropriation, without payment of compensation, of several hundreds of private properties, in pursuance of the Obregon agrarian policy, has called forth strong protests from foreign Powers, but all the Powers except Great Britain eventually recognised the Obregon administration.

Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, Salina Cruz, and Guaymas are the chief ports on the Pacific; and Vera Cruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Puerto Mexico on the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico. There were 15,804 miles of railroad open on Sept. 16, 1912, and 40,687 miles of telegraph. The railroads have in a large measure been built by American and English companies.

The principal agricultural crops are maize, wheat, barley, Chile-pepper, sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of tropical fruit. The maguey, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead, and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 45 per cent. consist of silver and gold; sisal hemp (henequen), coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dyestuffs, sugar, and drugs ranking next in importance.

The monetary system has recently been placed on a gold basis, with a gold peso=50 cents U.S. currency. In Sept. 1922, the Mexican Government undertook to set aside for the service of the debt the sum of 30,000,000 gold pesos in 1923, rising by 5 million gold pesos annually to 50 million gold pesos in 1927. The total of the debt in Sept. 1922, was stated at 508,830,300 gold pesos (= \$254,415,150 U.S.) of which about one-half was raised for railroad purposes.

The language of the country is Spanish.

Estimated revenue	(1922)	\$216,000,000
Estimated expenditure		327,000,000
Total Exports	(1922-3)	\$306,700,000
Total Imports	(1922-3)	852,800,000

Imports from U.K.	1923.	\$2,443,500
Exports to U.K.	1924.	5,935,000

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Pop. (1910), 470,659. Other towns are Guadalajara (120,000), Puebla (96,000), Monterey (75,000), San Luis Potosi (70,000), Leon (60,000), Vera Cruz (50,000), Aguas Calientes (48,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(4A Calle Lerma No. 71, Mexico.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, E. Ovey, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1925).
Translator, G. F. Rohrweger (acting).
Clerk, C. J. Bjorklund.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Mexico City—Consul-General, J. B. Brown.
" Vice-Consuls, L. Pearl Cross; C. G. Rickards; F. J. Wilson (acting).
Chihuahua—Vice-Consul, Thomas Dale.
Durango—Vice-Consul, W. W. Graham.
Gomez Palacio and Torreón—Vice-Consul, A. B. Hawley.
Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, P. G. Holms.
Guajuato—Cons. Agent, W. Hislop.
Merida—Vice-Consul, H. J. Cameron.
Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford.
" Pro-Consul, James M. L. Mackay.
Pachuca—Vice-Consul, S. Waters.
Progreso—Vice-Consul, Manuel E. Reyes.
Puebla—Vice-Consul, W. Hardaker.
Salina Cruz—Vice-Consul, Charles S. Searl (acting).
Saultillo—Vice-Consul, R. H. Jeffrey.
Tapachula—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson.
Zacatecas—Cons. Agent, G. C. Palmer.
Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill.
Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, G. E. S. Watson.
" Pro-Consul, Gerald E. Ward.
Soconusco—Vice-Consul, R. O. Stevenson.
Tampico—Consul, J. S. Hutchison.
" Vice-Consul, Robert G. Pulford.
Vera Cruz—Consul, A. R. Hogg.
" Vice-Consul, Warren K. Vickery.
Orizaba—Vice-Consul, H. R. Riley.
Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, Dr. J. J. Sparks.
" Pro-Consul, Arthur Roddick.
Transit, about 12 days.

MONACO.

(Principauté de Monaco.)

Sovereign Prince, Louis Honoré Charles Antoine, born July 12, 1870, acc. June 25, 1922.
Heir apparent, Hereditary Princess Charlotte Louise Juliette (Duchess de Valentinois), born Sept. 30, 1898; mar. March 19, 1920, Prince Pierre de Monaco (Count de Polignac), and has issue, a daughter, Princess Antoinette, born Dec. 1920, and a son, Prince Rainier, born May, 1923.
Minister of State, Monsieur Maurice Piette.
Secretary of State, M. François Roussel.

Consul-General in London, Paul Crémieu-Javal, 39 Euston Road, S.W. 7.
Vice-Consul, C. N. Foreman.
Chancellor, Edwin C. Isbell.
Consular Office, 37, Conduit Street, W. 1.

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino, and comprising a narrow strip of country extending from the Monaco Cemetery on the west to St. Roman on the east; it is about 3 miles long and 1½ miles broad, with (1913) 22,990 inhabitants, and a yearly average of over 1,500,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation. There is a small harbour (24 ft. alongside quay) and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a local police force of 200 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco.

FLAG: Red and white.

Monaco—Consul, J. W. Keogh, C.B.E. (Nice).

" Vice-Consul, G. W. Hogg.

MONTENEGRO. See YUGO SLAVIA.

MOROCCO.

(Maghreb el aksa.)

French and Spanish Protectorate.

Sultan, Mulai Yusef, G.C.M.G., proclaimed Aug. 18, 1912.

Morocco, the largest of the Barbary States, is situate in the north-west of the African Continent, between 27° – 35° N. lat. and 1° – 12° 40' W. long, with a total area estimated at 314,000 square miles, and a population of about 7,000,000. Morocco is traversed from the Atlantic coast in the south-west to the Algerian frontier in the north-east by five parallel ranges, known generally as the *Atlas Mountains*. Between the various ranges lie well-watered and fertile plains, the lower slopes of the northern flanks of the mountains being well-wooded, while the southern slopes are exposed to the dry winds of the desert and are generally arid and desolate. The most northerly point of Morocco is the peninsular of Ceuta, which is separated from the Continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Musa dominates the promontory, and with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar was known to the ancients as *The Pillars of Hercules*, the western gateway of the Mediterranean. Between 32° N. and 30° N. is the headland Ghir, which encloses a bay containing the port of Agadir formerly known as the "Gate of the Sudan." This port formed the bone of contention between France and Germany in 1911–1912.

The climate is generally good and undoubtedly healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being sheltered by the Atlas Mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The extremes of temperature in Tangier and Mogador are 92° Fahrenheit in the summer and 37° in the winter, with a rainy season from October to May. The Mediterranean coast is drier and less temperate, but not unhealthy, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot.

Government.—France is the paramount power, and the Government of the greater part of the country is administered by the French Republic, which is recognised as the "protecting power." In addition to France, the kingdom of Spain has had relations with Morocco for many centuries. The northern portion of Morocco, as defined in the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912, forms a Spanish "sphere of influence." In this Spanish zone, which extended over the whole of Northern Morocco, with the exception of the International zone round Tangier) there were tribal risings in 1921, and during the operations to quell these risings the Spanish Expeditionary force met with serious reverses in the neighbourhood of Melilla. A Civil High Commissioner was appointed in 1922 over the Spanish zone to inaugurate a policy of pacification. In 1924 the military forces of Spain met with further reverses, and were withdrawn to a line running west from Rio Martin (on the Mediterranean) to within fifteen miles of the Atlantic Coast, and thence southwards to the French zone, near Alcázar el Kebir. In 1925 Abd-el Krim, the Sultan and leader of the Riff tribes, attacked certain French posts, and a considerable force was despatched from Algeria and France to strengthen the French army in Morocco. A general advance, in which French and Spanish forces co-operated, established a line of military posts from which

further operations against the Rifians may be undertaken; but the outcome of the operations was favourable to Abd-el Krim, as a *Maréchal de France* was recalled by Paris, and a French army of 160,000 was forced into winter quarters. Ceuta (on the Mediterranean Coast, opposite Gibraltar), in 35° 54' N. lat. and 5° 18' W. long., has been a Spanish possession since the close of the 16th century, and forms part of the administrative province of Cadiz, and the adjacent Alhucema and Zaffarin islands are Spanish possessions. A special international régime was designed for Tangier before the War by negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments, but the outbreak of the War prevented this régime from being put into operation. A new Convention has been agreed upon by the 3 Governments, but pending its application the town and zone are administered by the Sultan's representative and the diplomatic body.

Among the agricultural products are wheat, barley, maize, beans, peas, birdseed, linseed, coriander, cummin, fenugreek, esparto, and hemp, and the northern slopes of the Atlas produce many fruits, principally figs, almonds, pomegranates, lemons, olives, oranges and dates, the latter growing also on the southern slopes and in the plains. The live stock includes large quantities of horses, cattle, sheep and goats, while the poultry and egg industry is of increasing importance. Antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead and tin (the last three in considerable quantities) are known to exist, and gold and silver are also found. Rock salt and brine are exported in large quantities. The trade of Morocco is chiefly with France and Algeria, Great Britain and Spain, the chief imports being cottons, sugar and soft goods, the exports being grain, eggs, hides and skins, and wool. The unit of currency in the French protectorate is the franc, while in the Tangier zones the franc, the Spanish and the *Hassani peseta* are all current, and in the Spanish zone the two last of these currencies.

Communications.—The French have built some narrow gauge military railways from Casablanca to Rabat, to Kinitra and Mequinez, and to Settet, while the Franco-Spanish treaty provides for a line from Tangier to Fez. Telegraphic communication is established by submarine cables from Tangier to Cadiz, Tarifa and Oran, and there are wireless stations at Tangier, Rabat, and Casablanca; inland lines have been built by the French to Fez and to some of the ports, as well as to the borders of the Spanish zone, and the latter line will shortly be extended to Tangier. Roads have also been constructed in the French zone, and it is now possible to go to Fez or Marrakesh by motor-car.

The principal *harbours* are Tetuan, Tangier, El Arach, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Safi, Melilla, and Mogador. In 1922 the number of vessels entered at Tangier was 1,834 (995,724 tons).

	1922.	1923.
Total Imports.....	fcs. 966,990,151	908,350,000
Total Exports.....	256,263,497	286,750,000
Imports from U.K. (1924).....		£2,393,000
Exports to U.K. (1924).....		1,200,000

CAPITAL, FEZ. Population, 70,539.

Other towns (with populations exclusive of French army of occupation) are Marrakesh or Morocco (139,874), Mequinez (36,664), Rabat (30,953), Salée (24,202), Tangier (45,000), Casa-

Blanca (101,690), Tetuan (30,000), Mazagan (21,495), and Saffi (26,396).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tangier—Consul-General (with rank of Diplomatic Counsellor), R. H. Clive, C.M.G.
 Interpreter and Dragoman (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), Alfred Irwin, C.M.G.
 Vice-Consuls, W. L. Bond; S. Simmonds (acting).

Arzilar—Consular-Agent,

Larache—Vice-Consul, L. Forde (acting).

Tetuan—Consul, C. G. Hope-Gill.

Pro-Consul, Albert F. Morillo.

Casa-Blanca—Consul, G. H. Selous, M.B.E.

Vice-Consul, R. H. Broome.

Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, C. A. W. Were.

Mazagan—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney (acting).

Mogador—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Saffi—Vice-Consul, G. C. Allchin, M.C.

Rabat—Consul-General, Sir Andrew Ryan, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Fez—Vice-Consul, G. Mackereth, M.C.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR MOROCCO,
 Tangier. Sec., L. J. Brown.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles; transit 5 days, or by Sud Express, 3 days.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND).

(Nederland.)

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Paulina Maria, born August 31, 1880, succeeded her late father, King William III., Nov. 23, 1890; mar., Feb. 7, 1901, H.R.H. Prince Henry, Prince of the Netherlands and Duke of Mecklenburg.

Heiress Apparent, Princess Juliana of Orange-Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, born April 30, 1909.

Queen-Mother, Emma, Princess of Waldeck and Pyrmont, born August 2, 1858; married the late King, Jan. 7, 1879, who died November 23, 1890; acted as Regent 1890-1898.

MINISTRY (Sept. 1925).

Minister of Finance, M. H. Colijn.

Interior and of Agriculture, Jonkheer D. J. de Geer.

Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer H. A. van Karnebeek.

Colonies, Ch. J. J. M. Welter.

Justice, J. Schokking.

War and Marine, Maj. J. M. J. H. Lambooy.

Ways and Communications, M. C. E. Bongaerts.

Education, M. V. H. Rutgers.

Labour, Commerce and Industry, M. D. A. P. N. Koolen.

Minister in London, Jonkheer Dr. R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32 Green Street, Park Lane, W. 1.

Chancery, 42 Seymour Street, W. 1.

Counsellor, R. C. T. Roosmale-Nepveu.

Director of the Chancery, H. N. Brouwer, 3 Atney Road, Putney, S.W. 15.

Commercial Attaché, F. B. s' Jacob.

Horticultural Adviser, B. Gerritzen.

Consul-Gen., Dr. J. Steyn Parvé, 28 Langham Street, W. 1.

Vice-Consul, Dr. H. G. von Oven.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'—53° 34' N. and long. 3° 22'—7° 14' E., consisting of 11 provinces, and containing a total area of 12,761 square miles, with a population in August, 1923, of 7,212,739. The majority, about three-fifths, belong to the several Reformed Churches; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, with about 107,000 Jews. The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief native products are herrings and other fish, cattle, horses, swine, sheep, poultry, eggs, seed, potatoes, oats, rye, wheat, barley, beans, peas, buckwheat, beetroot, chicory, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, margarine, cocoa, chocolate, linen, rich damasks, cottons, woollens, cigars and other manufactured tobacco, candles, confectionery, earthenware and pottery, glass bottles and ware, chemical and pharmaceutical products, matches, perfumery, sugar, bicycles and automobiles, boots and shoes, starch, potato flour, engines, metal substances, works of art in gold and silver, incandescent lamps, machinery, motors, paper, printing, oils, beer, "geneva" and other liqueurs. Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam.

Communications.—The total extent of canals is about 2,000 miles. There were 2,217 miles of railroad open in 1918, and 5,249 miles of telegraph line. The mercantile marine, on Jan. 1, 1925, consisted of 575 steam and motor vessels and 173 sailing vessels, &c. In 1923, 16,659 vessels (54,699,700 cubic metres) entered, and 16,728 vessels (54,431,864 cubic metres) cleared at the various ports. An Act for the damming and draining of the Zuyder Zee was passed in 1918.

Defence.—The Home Forces consist of a conscript army, with an annual levy of 19,500 men, producing a first-line army of 270,000, or (including reserves) 350,000 all ranks. The Royal Navy consisted, on July 1, 1925, of 84 ships (4 of them ironclads, and 2 protected cruisers).

Education.—Private State-aided primary instruction is encouraged rather than public, though the latter is provided if required, by local taxation. The average attendance at primary schools is 96 per cent. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (commercial), Wageningen (agriculture), and Utrecht (veterinary).

1926.

Revenue (Budget) fl. 595,568,945
 Expenditure (Budget) 644,411,264

Public Debt (1924):—

Interest-bearing Funded fl. 2,929,433,000
 Non-interest-bearing Floating .. 344,000,000

Total fl. 3,273,433,000

* fl. 12 = 106 = £1 (normal).

	1923.	1924.
Imports	fl. 2,024,808,485	fl. 2,378,100,800
Exports	1,315,484,414	1,802,233,700
Imports from U.K.	317,386,351	317,707,138
Exports to U.K....	368,268,021	427,768,726

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. (1923), 366,336.

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS. Amsterdam, population (1923), 666,484; and Rotterdam, population (1923), 531,896. Utrecht had over 100,000 inhabitants at the last census.

BRITISH LEGATION (Westinde 12, The Hague).
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Charles M. Marling,

K.C.M.G., C.B. (1921) £6,250
2nd Secretary, W. E. Houston-Boswall, M.C.

Commercial Secretary (1st Grade) (21 Plaats, The Hague), R. V. Laming, O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. M. Pipou, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Archivist and Pro-Consul, Francis A. Chambers, M.B.E.

Asst. Archivist, H. Speck.

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Albert G. Fenn.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Amsterdam—Consul-General, Henry Tom, M.B.E.

Vice-Consul, R. Milburn.

Harlingen—Vice-Consul, J. H. Kuhlman.

Leeuwarden—Vice-Consul, R. Buisman.

Ymuiden—Vice-Consul, J. H. Balfort.

Batavia (Java)—Cons. Gen., J. Crosby, C.I.E., O.B.E.

" *Commercial Agent and Consul*, H. A. N. Bluett.

Aruba—Vice-Consul, Capt. R. Rogers.

Macassar (Celebes)—Vice-Consul, Lazarus S.

Arathoon, M.B.E.

Padang—Vice-Consul, H. Levison.

Samarang (Java)—Vice-Consul, J. Dalton, M.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, C. C. Knight.

Sourabaya (Java)—Vice-Consul, H. F. C. Walsh.

Pro-Consul, John C. Bennett.

Willemstad (Curacao)—Vice-Consul, F. D. Westcott.

Medan (Sumatra)—Consul, H. Fitzmaurice, M.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul*, J. Morton.

" *Pro-Consul*, W. L. Simon.

Rotterdam—Cons. Gen., E. W. P. Thurstan, C.M.C.

" *Vice-Consuls*, D. St. C. Gainer; S. A. Erskine (acting).

" *Pro-Consuls*, C. S. Demange; F. W. Cresswell.

Dordrecht—Vice-Consul, J. G. Vriesendorp, jun.

Flushing—Vice-Consul, Pieter de Bruyne.

The Hague and Scheveningen—Consul, J. M. Prillewitz, O.B.E.

" *Pro-Consul*, W. E. Ransom.

Paramaribo (Surinam)—Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack, M.A.

Transit, 12 hours.

NETHERLANDS COLONIES.

TOTAL AREA, 832,473 square miles.

POPULATION (1920), 49,514,038.

The possessions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the EAST INDIES (Administrative Capital *Batavia*, pop., 1920, 253,818) are very considerable, comprising the whole of the SUNDA ISLANDS and *MOLOCCAS: Sumatra* (area, 162,000 sq. miles), *Java* and *Madura* (51,000 sq. miles), *Netherlands Borneo* (115,000 sq. miles), *Celebes Island* (72,000

sq. miles), *Moluccas* (44,000 sq. miles), *Timor Islands* (18,000 sq. miles); with the exception of a portion of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with WESTERN NEW GUINEA. *JAVA* and *MADURA* have a population (1920) of 34,984,171, and furnish sugar (29,272,103 piculs produced in 1922), tobacco, tea, coffee, tin, and other products for exportation (customs receipts, 1922, 43,367,388 fl.). The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Netherlands Resident. There was (1923) a colonial army of 1,260 officers and 32,129 men. The colonial revenue for 1926 was estimated at fl. 661,362,000 and the expenditure at fl. 713,222,000. The exports, for private account, amounted in 1922, for Java, Madura, and the other outlying islands, to 1,142,415,000 florins, while the imports for the same year amounted to 696,272,000 florins.

In South America the colony of *SURINAM*, or *Netherlands Guiana* (imports, 1923, 7,885,161 guilders; exports, 8,388,338 guilders), embraces 49,845 square miles and contains (1924) 112,818 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, *CURACAO* (imports, 1923, 28,203,903 guilders; exports, 18,138,659 guilders; population, 35,083) and five other small islands belong to the Netherlands, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 21,288 (imports, 1,343,815 florins; exports, 508,792 florins).

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

	1921.	1922.
Exports to U.K.	fl. 51,800,000	59,700,000
Imports from U.K.	144,400,000	101,900,000

NICARAGUA.

(República de Nicaragua.)

President, Señor Dr. Carlos Solorzano.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Daniel Gutierrez Navas.

Minister in London, Señor Don Eduardo

Perez-Triana, 90 Holland Park, W. 11.

Consul in London, Señor Dr. Noel E. Pallais, 16 Wormwood Street, E.C. 2.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45'–15° N. lat. and 83° 40'–87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles and a population (census of 1920) of 638,119, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood and the rest Indians; including the Mosquitos, who dwell on the Atlantic littoral and were formerly under British protection.

Nicaragua was discovered by Columbus in 1502, and was overrun by the Spaniards under Davila in the first quarter of the 16th century, forming part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution rests on the fundamental law of Nov. 10, 1911 (amended 1913) and is that of a centralised republic. The President is elected by direct suffrage for four years.

The chief products are coffee, bananas, sugar, timber (cedar, mahogany, rosewood, &c.), tobacco, maize, rice, beans, cocoa, hides, gold and silver. Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cottons and other manufactures, principally from the United States, which also take the greater part of the exports.

There are 146 miles of railway, 2,500 miles of

telegraph and 1,240 miles of telephone, and a powerful wireless station was completed at Managua in 1924. Good roads are very few, and transportation, especially in the rainy season (May-Nov.), is attended with great difficulties.

Corinto, on the Pacific coast, is the chief port of the country, handling about 75 per cent. of the total trade. Bluefields is an important port on the Atlantic coast, whence considerable quantities of bananas and timber are shipped to New Orleans. Owing to defective communications the Atlantic littoral is practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population.

Education is backward, at least 50 per cent. of the population being illiterate.

The official language of the country is Spanish.

	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	*C\$2,659,680	C\$3,797,684
Public expenditure	2,638,346	3,784,970
External debt (Feb. 1) ..	5,431,581	4,308,160
Internal debt (do.) ...	3,383,200	3,250,900
Exports	7,903,446	11,028,309
Imports	5,123,505	7,268,432
Exports to U.K. (1924)		534,900
Imports from U.K. (1924)		112,300

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 27,839; Leon, 38,318; Granada, 16,773.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on white band, displaying five volcanoes, surmounted by cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.
Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-Gen., W. E. O'Reilly.

Managua—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, T. I. Rees.

Vice-Consul, H. I. Thompson.

Corinto—Vice-Consul, J. L. Griffith.

Granada—Cons.-Agent, T. Cranshaw.

Leon—Vice-Consul, Charles F. Harding.

Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, Alex. C. Potter.

Bluefields—Consul, E. O. Rees.

Distant 5,800 miles; transit, 30 days.

NORWAY.

(Norge.)

King, Haakon VII., born Aug. 3, 1872, accepted the Crown Nov. 18, 1905, married 1896 H.R.H. Princess Maud (b. Nov. 26, 1869), daughter of King Edward VII.

Heir-Apparent, Olav, Crown Prince, b. July 2, 1903.

CABINET (July 25, 1924).

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, J. L. Mowtuckel.

Finance, A. Holmboe.

Commerce, Navigation, and Industry, A. Meling.

Social Affairs, L. Oftedal.

Defence, R. Jacobsen.

Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction, I. P. Tveiten.

Agriculture, H. Five.

Justice, P. Berg.

Public Works, O. M. Mjelde.

Minister in London, Benjamin Vogt, 25 The Bolttons, S.W. 10.

Offices of Legation, Norway House, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

Counsellor, P. H. Birkeland.

Naval Attaché, Commdr. K. Prestrud, R.N.N.

* C\$ = Córdoba, worth \$1 U.S.

Commercial Counsellor, C. F. Smith.

Consul-General, G. K. Conradi, 36 King St., E.C. 2.

Vice-Consul, Th. V. Aass.

Norway, an independent kingdom, founded in 872 (fundamental law of May 17, 1814), was united with Sweden under the same King from Nov. 4, 1814, to June 7, 1905, when the union was dissolved. The Parliament of 150 members is called the "Storting," which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelsting" and "Lagting." Norway, the western and northern portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or fylker, and comprises an area of 124,130 sq. miles with a population (1920) of 2,649,775. The coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

Agriculture gives employment to a large part of the population but is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and pork. Fishing and forestry are important industries and manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, calculated at 12 to 13 millions of horse power, of which about 10 to 11 per cent. are utilized. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of fish, oil, and other products of the fisheries, timber, matches, pulp, paper, skins and furs, nails, minerals, stone; i.e., calcium carbide, condensed milk, butter, margarine, tinned goods, saltpetre, &c. Norway voted for prohibition of alcoholic beverages in 1919 (385,000 for prohibition, 275,000 against).

Defence.—Service in the National Militia is universal and compulsory. The peace strength is about 60,000 all ranks, and the war effective is about 360,000 of all ranks. In time of war all males between the ages of 18 and 55 are liable for service. The Navy consists of 4 ironclads, 27 torpedo-boats, 1 gunboat, 3 destroyers, 8 submarines, and several minelayers.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. The attendance is high. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Christiania was attended in 1922 by 2,300 students.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1923 was 2,148 miles, of which 271 miles were private lines. The length of telegraphs and telephones belonging to the State in June, 1923, was 17,210 miles. The mercantile marine, Jan. 1, 1924, consisted of 3,668 vessels, of 1,573,530 net tons. The gross earnings of the Norwegian mercantile marine in foreign traffic amounted in 1923 to about 483,000,000 kroner.

Budget, 1924-25.	Kroner.
Ordinary Revenue	530,500,000
Extraordinary do.	44,381,000
Ordinary Expenditure	530,500,000
Extraordinary do.	44,381,000
Public Debt (June 30, 1923)	1,419,407,578

Total imports (1923)	Kroner 1,343,000,000
Total exports (1923)	831,000,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)	£8,726,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)	11,573,000

CAPITAL, Oslo. Pop. (Dec. 1, 1920), 258,483. Other large towns are Bergen (91,443), Trondhjem (55,030), and Stavanger (43,778).

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Drammensveien 79, Oslo.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. F. O. Lindley, C.B., C.B.E.

(1923) £4,500

1st Secretary, E. M. B. Ingram, O.B.E.

Commercial Sec. (2nd Grade), C. L. Paus, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

Translator, W. H. Weedon, M.B.E.

Hon. Chaplain, Rev. G. E. Mooney, M.B.E., M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Oslo—Consul, E. G. Cable.

" Vice-Consul, N. Vorley.

" Pro-Consul, J. C. Alrd.

Arendal—Vice-Consul, Emil Kallevig.

Christiansand—Vice-Consul, Carl Reinhardt.

Drammen—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sveaas.

Fredrikshald—Vice-Consul, W. J. Thompson.

Fredrikstad—Vice-Consul, Oscar Thils, M.B.E.

Hammerfest—Vice-Consul, H. Nissen.

Larvik—Vice-Consul, O. Johannsen.

" Pro-Consul, R. C. Nielsen.

Mandal—Vice-Consul, H. P. Tallaksen.

Moss—Vice-Consul, Johan J. H. Vogt.

Porsgrund—Vice-Consul, Christen Knudsen.

Risør—Vice-Consul, A. F. Finne.

Sarpsborg—Vice-Consul, Alfred Chappell.

Skien—Vice-Consul, C. Stensland.

" Pro-Consul, C. P. Winsnes.

Tönsberg—Vice-Consul, H. Waalmann.

Bergen—Consul, Henry Kelsall.

" Vice-Consul, Einar Gran; B. L. Browne

(acting).

Alesund—Vice-Consul, Otto Tyrholm.

Bodo—Vice-Consul, M. Christoffersen, M.B.E.

Christiansund—V.C., J. C. Loennechen.

Haugesund—Vice-Consul, Johannes Sundfor.

Lofoten (Svolvær)—Vice-Consul, John Berg.

Molde—Vice-Consul, Peter F. Dahll.

Namsos—V.C., Theodor Sommerschild.

Narvik—Vice-Consul, J. N. Aagaard, M.B.E.

Stavanger—Vice-Consul, T. D. Spence.

" Pro-Consul, P. L. Nielsen.

Tromsø—Vice-Consul, C. Saether.

Trondhjem—Vice-Consul, F. Kjeldsberg, O.B.E.,

M.V.O.

" Pro-Consul, S. Christensen.

Varde—Vice-Consul, Leif Olsen.

Christiania, 656 miles; transit, 59 hours.

SPIITSBERGEN AND BEAR ISLAND.

(Svalbard.)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of Norway over the Spitsbergen archipelago was recognised by the Great Powers and other interested nations.

The Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain") Archipelago lies between 76° 25'–86° 50' N. lat. and between 10° 20'–32° 40' E. long., with an estimated area of 25,000 square miles. The archipelago consists of a main island, known as West Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land,

closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the main land by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge Islands, separated from the main land by Stort Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.; Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the S.; with many similar islands in the neighbourhood of the main group.

The principal mineral is coal. In 1924 the coal export was about 440,000 tons. The wintering force in 1923–24 was about 1,200 strong; the archipelago is also visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 370 miles from the Norwegian Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsø, 650 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsø to Green Harbour (the postal station, with a high-power Telefunken wireless station) 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

OMAN. See Arabia.

PANAMA.

(República de Panama.)

President (1924–1928), Rodolfo Chiari, assumed office, Oct. 1, 1924.

MINISTRY (Oct. 1, 1924.)

Secretary of Government and Minister of Justice, Señor Carlos L. Lopez.

Foreign Affairs, Señor Horacio F. Alfaro.

Finance, Dr. Eusebio A. Morales.

Public Instruction, Señor Octavio Mendez Pereira.

Public Works (Fomento), Señor Tomas Gabriel Duque.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Belisario Porras.

Consul in London, Don Demetrio Porras, 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C. 2.

Vice-Consul, Señor C. J. Dunbar MacConnell.

Consul-General, Liverpool, Señor J. Luis Hernández.

Consul in Birmingham, S. Sauri.

Panama, formerly one of the nine Departments of Colombia, revolted in Nov. 1903, and established a separate Government. The area of the Republic is 31,890 square miles, the population 442,486 (excluding Canal Zone). The soil is extremely fertile, but there is little cultivation and nearly one half of the land is uncultivated. The chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee, and cereals. The imports are almost entirely manufactured goods and foodstuffs. A railway 47 miles in length joins the two oceans.

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Revenue	£1,100,783	£2,039,842
Expenditure	£1,257,426	£1,513,635
	1924.	1924.
Imports	£2,534,875	£2,497,384
Exports	477,946	493,283
Imports from U.K.	274,051	292,537
Exports to U.K.	19,993	20,687

The total value of supplies purchased for the Canal Zone Commissaries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1924, was \$5,159,529 (U.S. \$.).

The language spoken is Spanish.

CAPITAL, Panama. Population (1924), 59,635. Colon had a population in 1924 of 31,285.

FLAG: Quarterly, white with blue star, red, blue, and white with red star

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary & Cons.-Gen., Maj. Charles Braithwaite Wallis (1923), (also to Costa Rica) £3,000

Archivist, D. L. Humber.

* Naval Attaché, &c. See United States.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Panama—Vice-Consuls, R. Keith Jopson; E. S. Humber, M.B.E.

Pro-Consul, Dudley L. Humber.

Bocas del Toro—Vice-Consul, W. H. Ponton.

Pro-Consul, Rev. E. C. Notman.

Colon—Consul, Hugh A. Ford.

Vice-Consul, Capt. E. A. de Comeau.

Pro-Consul, Lincoln Delgado.

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool direct every ten days, 17 days; from Southampton fortnightly, 18 days; from Avonmouth (*via* Jamaica) fortnightly, 21 days; *via* New York, 14 days.

PAPACY, The.

Sovereign Pontiff (260th), His Holiness Pope Pius XI. (Achille Ratti), born at Desio, March 31, 1857, elected Pope (in succession to Benedict XV.) Feb. 6, 1922.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church is vested in the Pope of Rome, who is the Sovereign Pontiff of the Western Church, and claims temporal power over the Papal States which were incorporated with Italy from 1860 to 1870, the territory of the Papacy now being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, which are guaranteed to the Pope (with a yearly indemnity of 3,250,000 lire, which is neither claimed nor paid) by the Italian Government.

British Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, Hon. Sir Odo Russell, K.C.V.O., C.B. (1922). (*Via* San Nicola de Tolentino 67, Rome 5.)

1st Secretary, C. J. F. Dormer, M.V.O.

Temporary Secretary, R. Thynne.

'PARAGUAY.

(República del Paraguay.)

President (1924-28), Dr. Eligio Ayala.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Enrique Bordenave.

Finance, Dr. Manuel Benítez.

Justice and Instruction, Dr. Adolfo Aponte.

War and Marine, Dr. Luiz A. Riart.

Interior, Señor Belisario Rivarola.

Minister in London, (vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in London, Dr. Venancio B. Galeano, 14 Chiswell House, Finsbury Pavement.

An inland State of South America, situate between 20°-6° 30' S. lat. and 54°-62° W. long. The area of Paraguay (exclusive of the Chaco) is computed at 61,600 square miles, and it contains a population of about 700,000.

Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain, and from 1814-1840 was governed by Francia, a Paraguayan despot, who was succeeded by Lopez, 1840-1862. In 1862 Francisco Solano Lopez succeeded his father, and in 1864 declared war against Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay being involved in the struggle. Against these three nations Lopez conducted a five years' war, which terminated in his defeat and death at the Battle of Cerro Corá, March 1, 1870. This dogged struggle reduced the country to complete prostration, and the population,

which was 800,000 in 1857, is alleged to have fallen in 1870 to 250,000, of whom barely 30,000 were men. The present constitution was adopted at the close of the war, and under its provisions the head of the executive is the President, elected by an electoral college for four years and ineligible for office for eight consecutive years after the expiration of his term. A Vice-President is similarly elected, and succeeds automatically in the case of the death, expulsion or absence of the President. There is a Cabinet of 5 members.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plateaus, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draft. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asuncion; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. The plateaus are covered with grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense and valuable forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or endless, is drained by Lake Ypoa, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The Chaco, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Brazil, forms the subject of a long standing dispute with Bolivia; it is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist, and suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

The chief agricultural products are tobacco, oranges and cassava (manioc), maize, rice, sugarcane, ground-nuts, and other tropical and sub-tropical plants. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad. Stock-raising, lumbering, cotton and tobacco growing, and the gathering of Yerba (Paraguay tea), are the principal industries. The chief articles of export are hides, timber, yerba maté, tobacco, quebracho extract, cattle and meat products, oranges, and petit grain oil. The Army numbers 2,000 to 3,000 men. A railway, 232 miles in length, which belongs to an English company, connects Paraguay with the Argentine railway system. The journey from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 miles) occupies 53 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of bulk. The language is Spanish.

	1923-4.	1925-6.
Revenue (Estimate)	£665,426	£1,067,414
Expenditure (do.)	665,390	1,067,180
Foreign Debt (June 30, 1925)		1,099,424
Internal Debt (do.)		*597,460
Imports	1923.	1924.
Exports	£1,714,244	£2,473,059
Imports from U.K.	2,494,311	2,488,106
Exports to U.K.	391,672	468,640
	30,207	22,714

Exchange (Aug., 1925), for cheques on London, about \$235 to £1.

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population, 70,000.

* This does not include Paper Currency in circulation (\$176,756,000—about £830,000, which is guaranteed by a gold backing of nearly 50 per cent.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band.)

British Minister, Sir B. F. Alston, K.C.M.G. (1922). (*Resident at Buenos Aires.*)

Ayacoon—Consul (with local rank of *First Sec. and Chargé d'Affaires* in absence of Minister), F. W. Paris.

PERSIA.

(Mamâlik-i-mahrousseh-i-irân.)

***Sovereign,** H.H. Reza Khan Pahlevi, appointed Oct. 31, 1925.

CABINET (Nov., 1925).

Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Mirza Mohammed Ali Froughi.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hassan Khan Mushar.

Interior, Mirza Chukrullah Khan Sadri.

Justice, Prince Firouz.

Education and Health, Hajji Hikmat.

Posts and Telegraphs, Jafar Quli Assad.

Public Works, Taimur Tash.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Mirza Davood Khan Meftahes-Saltaueh, K.C.M.G. (*absent*).

Legation, 47 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.

Chargé d'Affaires (*ad interim*), Prince Nader.

1st Sec., Mirza Arasteh (*Counsellor of Legation*).

2nd Sec., Gholam Ali Khan Ardalan.

Attaché, Mirza Abdul Hossein Khan Meftah.

Financial Adviser, Mirza Fissa Khan.

Consul-General in London (*vacant*).

Consul, Morteza Gazvini, 4 Broad Street Place, E.C. 2.

Persia—called by the natives Irân—comprises an area of 630,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 10,000,000.

Persia is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, those in the north rising to 18,700 ft. The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. The only navigable river is the Karun, which was opened to foreign navigation from Mohammerah to Ahwaz in 1888. There are 98 miles of railway open, and travelling is mostly by caravans, and transport by pack-animals, but motor transport of passengers and goods on the road between Tehran-Khanikin, Tehran-Pahlevi (Euzeli), and to a lesser extent Tehran-Bushire, has made great progress during the past few years, while the German Junker Company has recently secured a contract for the carriage of mails and passengers by aeroplane between Tehran-Khanikin, Tehran-Pahlevi (Euzeli) and Tehran-Bushire. An option for the construction of a railway from Khanikin to Tehran *via* Kermanshah and Hamadan (with a branch to Euzeli on the Caspian) was granted in 1920 to the Persian Railways Syndicate.

The chief products are cereals, cotton, gums, dried fruits, silk, tobacco, and opium. The minerals (little worked) are salt, iron, coal,

copper, lead, sulphur, &c., with turquoise. Oilfields in Southern Persia have been successfully worked by an English company since 1902. The only important manufacture is that of woollen carpets (mostly a domestic industry), but shawls, silks, and cotton fabrics are also produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west. Sheep and goats are numerous, and good wool is produced. The Persians are mostly Shiah Muhammadans; but there are many adherents of Bahlism (an eclectic form of Deistic religions), and Armenian Christians. The laws and popular education are based on the precepts of the Koran. Persia is divided into provinces, of which the principal are under Governors or Governors-General.

Owing to increasing popular discontent with a corrupt and incompetent administration and an extravagant Court, a nationalist movement began in Dec., 1905. In Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. He was succeeded in 1907 by his son Muhammed Ali Shah who was deposed by the National Assembly in 1909, to be succeeded by his son, Sultan Ahmad Shah (under the regency of Nasr-ul-Mulk, until 1914). As a result of the energy of Prime Minister H.H. Reza Khan the authority of the Persian Government has been re-established over almost the whole of Persia by means of a disciplined army of 8,000 cavalry and 22,000 infantry, with 94 guns and 200 machine guns, and a number of aeroplanes and armoured cars.

The revenue (£1,480,780 in 1913-14) is derived from land tax, Crown lands, customs, opium, salt, and lease of monopolies, while the recently enacted law concerning a surtax on sugar and tea is calculated to bring in over £1,000,000 annually, and this sum is being earmarked for the construction of railways. The foreign debt of Persia amounted (Dec. 31, 1916) to £6,325,700. British commercial interests in Persia much exceed those of any other country, the trade between the British Empire (including India and Mesopotamia) and Persia amounting to more than 80 per cent. of the total trade of the country. The sea-borne trade of Persia passes chiefly through the ports of Bushire, Bunder Abbas, and Mohammerah, and *via* Baghdad and Duzdap. The shipping of the Persian Gulf is principally British.

Persia's Foreign Trade.

(In thousands of Krans.)			
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1913-14.....	647,165.....	455,840.....	1,103,005
1914-15.....	499,323.....	396,958.....	896,281
1921-22.....	609,775.....	502,044.....	1,111,820
1922-23.....	613,009.....	726,643.....	1,339,652
1923-24.....	672,164.....	740,758.....	1,412,923

The value of the kran has varied (since 1900) from 18 to 70 krans to £1 sterling; in 1924-25 the exchange value was about 6d.

In 1921-22 the leading imports into Persia were cotton fabrics, sugar, iron and steel goods and tea; the principal exports were heavy oils, benzine, petrol and fruits.

Imports from U.K. (1924).....£1,881,000
Exports to U.K. (1924).....8,100,000

Foreign Relations.—By the Anglo-Russian Convention of Aug., 1907, Great Britain and Russia mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, while marking out certain regions in S.E. and N.W. Persia respectively in

* On Oct. 31, 1925, the Shah of Persia (Sultan Ahmad Mirza), who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly, which handed over the government to the Prime Minister (Reza Khan Pahlevi). The Crown Prince (Mohammed Hassan Mirza), left the country on Nov. 1.

which each had, for geographical and economic reasons, special interests.

In March, 1921, Persia signed a treaty with the Russian Soviet Republic, which provides (*inter alia*) for mutual diplomatic and consular representation, restores to Persia Firuzesh and Ashurade, annuls all concessions previously granted to Russians in Persia, hands over the Russian Discount and Loan Bank to the Persian Government, cancels all Persian debts to Russia, denounces all previous Russo-Persian treaties, abolishes the "capitulations" as regards Russian subjects in Persia, and denounces all treaties made between Russia and third Powers regarding Persia.

In 1922 the Persian Government engaged a number of American advisers (under Dr. Mills Paugh) for the supervision and direction of the country's finances. Considerable strides have been made by the country under this new régime, a balanced budget and a programme for gradual development of the country's resources having been evolved.

CAPITAL, Tehran (pop. 210,000); other large towns are Tabriz (180,000), Isfahan (80,000), Meshed (80,000), Kerman (50,000), Yazd (60,000), and Shiraz (60,000).

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Sir P. L. Loraine, Bart., K.C.M.G. (1921) £4,750
Counsellor,
2nd Secretary, C. F. A. Warner.
3rd Secretary, H. M. G. Jebb.
Oriental Secretary, G. T. Havard, C.M.G.
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan Nawab, C.M.G.
Military Attaché, Maj. W. A. K. Fraser, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., I.A.
Asst. do., Capt. J. Wickham.
Physician, Anthony R. Neligan, M.D.
Archivist, F. Y. Humphreys.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Tehran—Consul-General (see above).
" Vice-Consuls, T. V. Brennan, O.B.E.; A. W. Davis ((acting)); E. R. Liugeman (acting); J. C. O'Dwyer (prob.); J. D. Finch (prob.).
Hamadan, Vice-Consul, A. C. Calvert.
Resht—Vice-Consul, A. W. Davis.
Sari—Cons. Agent, Sheikh Suleiman Kurrami.
Ahvaz—Consul, H. R. D. Gybbon-Monypenny.
" Vice-Consul, Capt. C. H. Ryan.
Mohammerah—V.-Cons., C. H. Lincoln (acting).
Bushire—Cons. Gen., Lt.-Col. F. B. Prideaux, C.S.I., O.I.E.
" Consul, Maj. G. T. W. Anson, O.B.E.
" Vice-Consul, A. J. Gardiner.
" Consular Agent, Dr. S. G. Jackson.
Bunder Abbas—Consul, G. A. G. Mungavin.
Lingah—Consular Agent, E. M. Curzen.
Isfahan—Cons. Gen., E. Bristow.
" Vice-Consul, M. S. P. Aganoor.
Sultanabad—Vice-Consul, E. P. Hutton.
Yezd—Vice-Consul, C. E. Breadwell (acting).
Kerman—Consul, H. D. G. Law.
" Vice-Consul, (Hon.) Nasrullah Khan.
Bam—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Kermanshah—Consul, N. P. Cowan.

Mesherd—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. L. H. B. Haworth.

" Vice-Consul, A. A. Hoppercroft.

Seistan & Kain—Consul, Maj. Gerald T. Fisher.
Birjand—Vice-Consul, Mirza Muhammed Beg (acting).

Duzdap—Vice-Consul, Capt. D. R. Smith.

Shiraz—Consul, H. G. Chick, O.I.E.

" Pro-Consul, Wazirsaded Abeul Ahah Khau.

Tabriz—Consul, B. J. Gilliat Smith.

" Vice-Consul, F. A. Gray.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE at Tehran, Bushire and Mohammerah.

Transit to Tehran, 20 days, *via* Caucasus; *via* Baghdad about 42 days; *via* Beirut-Baghdad (Eastern Transport Co.) about 20 days.

PERSIAN GULF.

See "Countries Contiguous to India" (p. 605).

PERU.

(República del Perú.)

President (1924-1929), Señor Augusto B. Leguía, G.B.E., assumed office Aug. 9, 1919; re-elected July, 1924.

MINISTRY (1925).

Premier and Minister of Justice and Instruction, Dr. Don Alejandro Maguila.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Don César Elguera.
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Don Jesus Salazar.
Public Works, Señor Don Pedro José Rada.
Finance & Commerce, Señor Don Manuel G. Masias.
War, Señor Don Fermín Málaga Santolalla.
Marine, Señor Don Celestino Manchego Muñoz.

Minister in London, Señor Dr. Don Agustín G. Ganoza, 28 Holland Park, W. 11.

1st Sec., Señor Dr. Don Ricardo Rivera Schreiber.

2nd Sec., Señor Dr. Don F. Lizaraburu.

Naval Attaché, Commander Manuel D. Faura.

Mil. Attaché, Colonel Don Cesar Enrique Pardo.

Civil Attaché, Señor Don Carlos A. Mackehenio.

Consulate-General in London, 36 & 37 Queen

Street, Cheapside, E.C. 4.

Consul-General, Señor Don Oscar Victor Salomón.

Vice-Consul, Señor Don Gerardo Vargas.

Con.-Gen. at Liverpool, Señor Don G. Leguía.

Consul, Glasgow, Señor Don J. B. Goyburn.

Do., Cardiff, Señor Don Juan de Aliaga.

Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between 1° 31' 20" and 19° 13' S. latitude and between 69° and 81° 19' W. The territory between 17° 47' S. and 19° 13' S. is occupied by Chile, as the result of the Pacific War of 1879-1882; in 1922 this "Tacna-Arica" question was submitted to arbitration by treaty, and in 1924 it was agreed that Chile should restore the two provinces to Peru in return for a payment of \$10,000,000. The area of the Republic is estimated at 352,000 square miles, and the population (1921) at 5,550,000. It is bounded on the north by Ecuador and Colombia, as the latter claims a territory in the Amazonian basin; on the east by Brazil and Bolivia, and on the south by Chile and Bolivia.

Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541), who subjugated the Incas (a tribe of the Quichua Indians), who had invaded the country some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under the Spanish rule. A

revolutionary war of 1821-1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended Nov. 25, 1860), and is that of a democratic Republic under a newly drawn constitution of 1919. The President is elected for five years by direct vote of the people.

The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points being *Huascarán* (22,000 feet), *Huandoy* (21,100 feet), *Arequipa* (or *Misti*) volcano (20,013 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), and *Lirina, Toccoa*, and *Sarasara*, all over 19,000 feet. There are four distinct regions: the *costa*, west of the Andes, the *sierra* or western slopes of the Andes, the *punas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow; and the inward slopes (*montaña*) and boundless forests of the Amazonian basin. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the equator, being cooled by the Humboldt-Current; its chief products are sugar, cotton, petroleum, wool, hides and skins, and it contains the chief towns and most of the white population. In the barren mountain section are to be found minerals in great richness and variety which await improved transport facilities before their production can be considerably increased; it is inhabited by Indians in a low state of civilization. Upon the eastern slope of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising, at present almost wholly unexplored owing to lack of communication. This part of the country should show most interesting developments in the future. The tropical lowlands lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. There are here dense jungles, of which the principal commercial product is wild rubber. The gold production in 1921 was valued at £326,458, and in 1920 at £265,972. The Lobos and other islands on the Pacific coast provide guano.

The principal imports are coal, cotton, woollen, linen and silk goods, drugs, earthen and stone wares, machinery, explosives, metals and manufactures thereof, oils, stationery, paper manufactures, timber, and wheat. The chief exports are cane sugar, cotton, petroleum and copper. In 1924 the U.S.A. sent 40 per cent. of the imports and took 33 per cent. of the exports, while the U.K. sent 19 per cent. and took 28 per cent.

The total length of the railways open (1924) was about 2,067 miles, of which 1,084 miles are under the control of the Peruvian Corporation. There is also steam navigation on Lake Titicaca and the River Desaguadero. The eastern rivers are also navigated to some extent by steam craft. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established in many places.

Defence.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 8,000 of all ranks; the Navy includes two cruisers built at Barrow, a destroyer bought from the French Government, and 2 submarines under construction in U.S.A. There is a military aerodrome at Chorillos (near Lima) and a seaplane station at Ancón.

Language.—Spanish is the official language of the country, but native dialects (of which Quichua is the most important) are spoken by a considerable portion of the Indian population.

	1922.	1923.
Public revenue	*£6,164,750	*£9,125,534
Public expenditure	6,033,740	8,493,974
Internal Debt (June 30, 1923) ...	...	7,030,342
External .....	...	4,371,049
	1923.	1924.
Total imports.....	*£14,132,307	*£14,090,779
Total exports	23,950,987	25,114,377
Imports from U. K. ...	2,675,690	3,121,275
Exports to U. K.	7,772,877	9,333,911

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (1920), 176,467; other large towns are Callao (53,000) and Arequipa (40,000).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, red, white, red (with arms on white band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Lord Herbert Hervey (1923) £3,000
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. S. C. Salmond, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng. Commr. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Archivist, W. F. Redmond.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lima—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Callao—Consul, J. P. Traut.
 „ Vice-Consul, H. E. Young (acting).
 „ Vice-Consul, Capt. E. Henslowe, O.B.E., R.N.
 (temporary).
 „ Pro-Consul, H. E. Young.
Arequipa—Vice-Consul, R. W. Stafford.
 „ Pro-Consul, T. E. Henson.
Mollendo—Vice-Consul, Donald Sinclair.
Payta—Vice-Consul, R. Antram.
Salaverry and Trujillo—Vice-Consul, H. E.
 Dawsou.
Iquitos—Consul, J. W. Massey.
 „ Vice-Consul,
Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *via* New York &
 Colon, 10-22 days; *via* Liverpool & Colon, 26 days.

POLAND.

(Rzeczpospolita Polska.)

*President, M. Wojciechowski, born 1865, elected
Dec. 20, 1922.*

MINISTRY (1924).

Premier and Minister of Finance, W. Grabski.
Foreign Affairs, A. Skrzynski.
Interior, W. Raczkiewicz.
Agriculture, S. Janicki.
Education, S. Grabski.
Commerce, C. Klarner.
Railways, K. Tysza.
Justice, A. Zychlinski.
Public Works, M. Rybczynski.
War, W. Sikorski.
Labour, F. Sokal.

Minister in London, Konstanty Skirmunt.

Legation, 47, Portland Place, W. 1.
Councillor of Legation, Paul Jurjewicz.
1st Secretary, Count Edward Raczyński.
2nd do., M. Boleślas Biega.
Mil. Attaché, Major Roman Michałowski.
Consul, London, K. Komierowski.
Commercial Attaché, A. Poklewski-Koziell.
Vice-Consul, D. A. Kruczkiewicz.

* Peruvian £100 = (Sept. 1922) £100.

The Republic of Poland was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and under the *Treaty of Versailles* (June 28, 1919) the assentors to the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the signatories of the Treaty of Peace, guarantee the independence of the Republic, which is reconstituted within the limits of the 18th-century "Polish Commonwealth." This state extended in the year 1772 over an area of 740,000 sq. kilometres, and included a population of about 13,000,000. The political neighbours of the Republic are the Baltic Sea, the German Republic (Prussian Königsberg District), and the Republic of Lithuania, in the N.; the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia in the S.; the Kingdom of Rumania in the S.E.; Soviet Russia in the E.; and Germany in the W. The present area of the Republic may be estimated at 386,273 sq. kilometres, with a population, at the 1921 census, of 27,160,000 (of whom 18,660,000 are Poles, and 8,500,000 other nationalities). The predominant religion of the people is Roman Catholic, but all faiths enjoy equality, and there are a considerable number of Protestants and a very large number of Jews.

In 1919 hostilities broke out between Poland and Soviet Russia, and after initial successes the "Red" armies of Bolshevik Russia appeared (in August, 1920) likely to deal a crushing blow at Polish independence, the capital (Warsaw) being in peril of capture. A dramatic counter-attack by the Polish troops at the critical period reversed the nature of the campaign. Poland was enabled to conclude peace on favourable terms, and claimed the renunciation by the Soviet at Moscow of about 120,000 sq. kilometres, containing a population of about 3,610,000 (1,048,000 Poles).

Government.—A Republican form of government was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1919, the Chief of State exercising the executive authority through a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. The Legislature consists of a Diet (*Sejm*) elected by universal adult (male and female) suffrage, and of a Senate elected by adult (male and female) suffrage of those over 30 years of age. The Constitution voted on March 17, 1921, is very Liberal.

Production.—Mining, cotton, metal work, agriculture, forestry and stock raising are the principal industries, the chief crops being rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and sugar-beet; the live stock includes cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There are valuable coal mines in Upper Silesia, Congress Poland, and Little Poland (Galicia); zinc, lead ore, mineral and potassium salts, and in Galicia (Boryslaw) are famous oil fields; the output of crude oil (1924) was 750,900 tons. The chief manufactures are textiles, those of minor importance being machinery and metal works, chemicals, and leather. The exports in former years were principally agricultural produce and textiles, the imports being raw wool, cotton and jute, woollen and cotton goods, and machinery.

Defence.—The peace effective of the army is 17,000 officers and 250,000 other ranks. A small navy, for coastal defence, has been organized.

Education.—Education is compulsory and free, and there is considerable voluntary effort in addition to the work of the State. Secondary education is conducted on a high level, with good attendances, and there are universities at Cracow (founded 1364), Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan,

Lublin, and Wilno; Polytechnics at Warsaw and Lwow, and an Academy of Science at Cracow.

Communications.—There are about 10,000 miles of railway and over 25,000 miles of telegraph line, with well-developed telephone systems in all the large centres. Over 4,000 miles of navigable waterways exist on the Vistula, Narew, Bug, Warta, and Pilica, of which about 1,100 are navigable by steamers. The free city of Danzig is within the Polish Customs area, free transit for Germany being guaranteed.

Revenue	* Złoty 1,385,369,000
Expenditure	" 1,375,818,000
Imports	" 1,480,198,000
Exports	" 1,263,442,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)	£ 3,500,000
Exports to U.K. (1924)	8,400,000

CAPITAL, WARSAW, on the Vistula (which is spanned by three magnificent bridges) contains many fine buildings; population 1921, 931,176. Other large towns are Lodz (451,000), the centre of the textile industry; Lwow or Lemberg (219,000); Poznan, or Posen, on the Warta (170,000); Cracow, on the Vistula (182,000); Wilno (129,000); Bialistok (77,000), and Sosnowice (86,700).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(No. 18, Nowy Swiat, Warsaw.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir William Grenfell Max Muller, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O. (1921) £4,750
2nd Secretaries, P. M. Roberts; K. T. Gurney.
Hon. Chaplain, Rev. H. Carpenter.
Commercial Sec. (1st Grade), R. E. Kimens, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. E. Clayton, O.B.E.

Archivist, W. Edmund Massey.

H. E. Dixon.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Warsaw (No. 93 Aleje Jerosolimskie)—**Consul**, E. Savery, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, N. T. F. Leggett.

Boryslaw—**Vice-Consul**, H. R. Wright.

Katowice—**Vice-Consul**, R. M. Buchan.

Lwow—**V.-C.**, Lt.-Col. J. J. Whitehead, O.B.E.

Lodz—**Vice-Consul**, E. Gilbert.

Poznan—**Vice-Consul**, B. W. A. Massey.

PORTUGAL.

(República Portuguesa.)

President, Manoel Teixeira Gomez, G.B.E., assumed office Oct. 6, 1925.

CABINET (1925).

Prime Minister and Interior, Dr. Domingos Leite Pereira.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Vasco Borges.

War, General Ernesto Maria Vieira da Rocha.

Justice, Dr. Augusto Casimiro Alves Monteiro.

Finance, Dr. Antonio Alberto Torres Garcia.

Colonies, Commander Pereira Leite.

Instruction, Dr. João Camoazes.

Commerce, Dr. Nuno Simões.

Marine, Capt. Fernando Augusto Pereira da Silva.

Labour, Dr. Costa Cabral.

Agriculture, Dr. Manuel Gaspar de Lemos.

Ambassador in London, His Excellency General José Mendes Ribeiro Norton de Mattos, G.C.M.G., 12 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W. 1.

* The Złoty is of the value of one 3.00th of a kilogram of gold and is equal to a gold florin.

Minister Counsellor, Dr. Antonio Patricio.

1st Secretary, Senhor José Jorge dos Santos.

and Secretary, Senhor H. G. da Silva.

Attaché, Lieut. J. R. Alves da Cruz.

Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General (London), Senhor O. G. Potier, 40, Woburn Sq., W.C. 1.

Portugal lies in 37°—42° 8' N. lat. and 6° 15'—9° 30' W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 35,500 square miles, with a population in 1920 of 6,399,355, and the Portuguese Colonies a total area of 804,841 square miles, with a population estimated at 9,675,000. The Azores and Madeira are regarded, not as colonies, but as a part of continental Portugal. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, vines, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnut, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry; the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important—copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last, from its hardness and purity, is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country; others are cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, sardines, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. The commercial marine (1917) numbered 104 steam and 102 sailing vessels, with a tonnage of 123,726. In 1920, 9,909 steam and sailing vessels, of 16,101,695 tons, entered the ports of the Republic. Railways 1,827 miles in extent were open for traffic in 1917, and there were 5,351 miles of telegraph line in 1917. For many years the national income was considerably less than the expenditure; this deficiency has added to the national debt.

Defence.—Service in the militia is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 32,000. War strength, about 150,000. The Navy consists of a few small ships of old pattern.

Education is free and nominally compulsory between the ages of 7 and 15, but is not strictly enforced, and over 75 per cent. of the population above 7 years old are illiterate. Secondary education is conducted in State lycées. There are also military, naval and other special schools. The University of Coimbra (founded A.D. 1291) had 1,100 matriculated students in 1910.

	1925-26.
Revenue (estimate)	*\$1,306,193,611
Expenditure (estimate)	*\$1,369,758,749
External debt (1925)	gold \$146,953,530
Internal debt (1925)	gold \$2,229,044,626
	1924.
Imports	*\$3,178,905,000
Exports	2,459,987,000
Imports from U.K.	£3,263,940
Exports to U.K.	2,419,568

* The \$ (pesudo) is valued at par at 48 s/d.; the present Exchange value (Sept. 15, 1925) is \$96/30 = £2 sterling.

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1920), 486,372; Oporto had a population (1920) of 203,091.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Rua Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon.)

Ambassador, Extraordinary & Plenipotentiary, Rt. Hon. Sir Launcelot D. Carnegie, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (1913) £5,000

Counsellor, H. A. Grant-Watson.

1st Secretary, D. V. Kelly, M.C.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché, Major W. W. T. Torr, D.S.O., M.C.

Translator (with local rank of 2nd Secretary), R. P. Ray, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Lisbon—Consul and Honorary Commercial Secretary, S. G. Irving.

Vice-Consul, Charles Broughton (acting).

Belem—Vice-Consul, Charles J. French Duff.

Faro and Tavira—Vice-Consul, Candido P. dos Santos.

Porto—Vice-Consul, José P. d'Azevedo.

Setúbal—Vice-Consul, Joaquim P. Fryxell.

Villa Real de Santa Antonio—Vice-Consul, M. D. M. Falconer.

Chinde—Vice-Consul, A. W. Duguid (acting).

Punchal (Madeira)—Consul, G. K. Ledger.

" Vice-Consul, B. England.

Loanda—Consul-General, A. B. Hutcheon.

Vice-Consul, G. Leather.

Lobito—Vice-Consul, Ely Manham (acting).

Mossamedes—Vice-Consul, T. Minto.

Sao Thomé—Vice-Consul, Robert G. Short.

Lorenzo Marques—Consul-General, Harry Elford

Dickie.

" Consul, A. T. Long, C.B.E.

" Pro-Consul, P. J. Moloney.

Angoche—Vice-Consul, Capt. Lionel Cohen,

D.S.O., M.C.

Beira—Vice-Consul, R. J. Fowler.

Mozambique—Vice-Cons., Peter Martin (acting).

Porto Amelia—Vice-Consul, W.S. Hogg (acting).

Quilimane—William M. Markham (acting).

Tete—Consular Agent, A. J. Correa.

Macao (China)—Consul-General, The Consul-

General at Canton, China.

Marmagao (Portuguese India)—Consul, E. W. H.

Hallum.

Oporto—Consul, C. A. Edmond.

Vice-Consul, Harold E. Jones.

Pigueira—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Pro-Consul, M. dos Santos Alves.

Vianna and Caminha—Vice-Consul, Manuel

P. M. de Lemos.

Pro-Consul, A. M. de Castro.

Portuguese Guinea—Consul-General, R. C. F.

Mangham.

Vice-Consul, John Martin.

St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, R. T. Hayes.

Vice-Consul, Bernard C. Morley (temp.).

Fajal—Vice-Consul, Andrew R. Allan.

St. George—Cons. Agent, J. J. Cardozo.

St. Vincent—Vice-Consul, Leonard H. Leach.

Pro-Consul, S. Wyndham.

St. Jago—Vice-Consul, A. J. Barbosa da Silva.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL,

4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at

15 Rua Costa Santos, Oporto, and 81 Rua dos

Netos, Punchal, Madeira).

Lisbon, distance 1,120 miles; transit, 50 hours.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

PORTUGUESE INDIA has a total area of 1,470 square miles, with a population of 605,000, and includes Goa, Damaun, and Diu. Revenue, 1924-25, \$1,846,470.

MACAO, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 3 square miles and a population of 80,000. Revenue, 1924-25, \$5,473,927.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the northern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,450 square miles, with a population of 300,000. Revenue, 1921-22, \$378,125; expenditure, \$695,750.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, have an area of 1,475 square miles and a population of 150,000. Revenue, 1924-25, \$9,114,900.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, on the west coast of Africa, has an area of 14,000 square miles and a population of 400,000. Revenue, 1924-25, \$17,519,538; expenditure, \$17,505,454.

SÃO THOME and PRINCIPE ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 442 square miles, population 45,000). Revenue and expenditure, 1923-24, \$5,020,865.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA (Angola and Kabinda) has a total area of 480,000 square miles, with a population of 5,000,000. Revenue, 1924-25, \$108,020,000; expenditure, \$158,000,000.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (Delagoa Bay, Gazaland, Inhambane, Mozambique, Nyasa, Quilimane, and Tete) has a total area of 300,000 square miles, with a population of 3,200,000. Revenue, \$52,459,048; expenditure, \$51,678,757; total trade, 1917-8, (imports and exports), £8,600,000. A scheme for a trans-continental railway from *Benguella* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control.

Trade of Colonies with U.K.

Imports from U.K. (1923).....£3,916,000
Exports to U.K. (1923).....2,269,000

RUMANIA.
(România.)

King, Ferdinand, born August 24, 1865; succeeded his uncle Oct. 10, 1914; mar. Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie of Edinburgh.

Heir Apparent, Prince Carol, born Oct. 15, 1893.

MINISTRY (Oct. 29, 1923).

President of Council and Minister of the Interior, Ion C. Brătianu.

Foreign Affairs, Ion G. Duca.

War, Gen. Mardarescu.

Public Instruction, Dr. C. Angelescu.

Public Health and Social Welfare, M. Saveanu.

Labour, M. Chirculescu.

Public Worship and Arts, M. Lepadatcu.

Finance, Vintila Brătianu.

Agriculture and Domains, Alex. Constantinescu.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Monsieur Nicolas Titulescu, 50 Grosvenor Street, W. 1.

Legation Offices, 4 Cromwell Place, S. W. 7.

Counsellor, M. Constantin Laptew.

2nd Secretary, M. Gregoire Constantinescu.

3rd Secretary, M. D. Hiott.

Military Attaché, Col. T. Antonescu.

Consul-General, M. Marcu Beza.

Vice-Consul (Hon.), M. N. Gologan, 28 Crescent Road, Norbiton.

Commercial Attaché, M. Gr. Michaelescu.

Rumania is a kingdom of South Eastern Europe in the classical *Dacia* and *Seythia Pontica*, the territory roughly defined by the three great rivers Danube, Theiss, and Dniester, whose central point is the line of the Carpathians. The territory is known as Wallachia (Munténia and Oltenia), Moldavia, Dobruja, Bessarabia, Bukovina, Transylvania, with parts of the Banat, Crizana and Maramuresh. The kingdom has its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern Bessarabia) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The principalities remained separate entities under the suzerainty of the Turkish Empire until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both Principalities, still under the suzerainty of the Porte. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown is now vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) a new Principality (consisting of the two above mentioned) was recognised as an independent State, and part of the Dobruja (which had been occupied by the Rumanians) was incorporated in the new Principality. On March 27, 1881, the former Principality was recognised by the Great Powers as a Kingdom. Rumania is not a "Balkan" State. She took no part in the military operations of the Balkan League against Turkey in 1912-13. Her unexhausted military power secured for her a readjustment of her south-eastern (Dobruja) frontier in 1913. In the War of 1914-1918, Rumania fought on the side of the Allies from Aug. 27, 1916, and after many vicissitudes (due mainly to the sudden collapse of the Russian Armies in 1917), she emerged in triumph at the cessation of hostilities. Her territories were greatly increased as a result of the War, and the *ante bellum* area of the Kingdom (74,461 sq. miles) may now be estimated at 159,269 sq. miles, and the 1915 population of 7,897,311 has been increased to nearly 18,000,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek (Orthodox) Church.

GOVERNMENT.—The government is that of a Constitutional Monarchy, the legislative assembly consisting of a Senate (56 members) elected for 4 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies (361 members) elected for 4 years by universal suffrage, provision being made for the proportional representation of minority parties. The executive is entrusted to a council of ministers.

PRODUCTION.—The soil of Wallachia, Bessarabia, and Moldavia is among the richest in Europe, and it was stated in August, 1921, that "from a comparative point of view Rumania would probably be one of the first war convalescents to attain complete recovery." The wheat crop for 1923 was 2,779,000 metric tons. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of Transylvania yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp, and the rich lands of Bessarabia produce wheat, maize, barley, flax, tobacco, water melons, fruit, and grapes. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of the kingdom, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, with intense

winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer droughts sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,795,353 acres), and the timber industry is important. The country is rich in minerals, and produces petroleum, salt, coal, lignite, iron, gold, and mica; the workers in the oilfields are the largest single unit of workers in any one industry; the production of petroleum was 1,885,225 tons in 1913, and 1,860,471 tons in 1924. Manufactures are in their infancy, and the imports are chiefly manufactured goods, textiles, machinery and metals; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, oats, petroleum, timber, cattle, salt and hides. All large estates have been expropriated and divided among the peasants.

DEFENCE.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. In the War of 1914-1918 over 900,000 all ranks passed into the Armies of Rumania, and of this number over 25 per cent. were killed or returned as "missing." At the resurgence of Nov. 1918, an army of 400,000 was again in the field. This force was the deciding factor in the Rumanian-Hungarian question, and it drove the Bolshevik dictator (Bela Kun) into exile from Buda Pest. There is a small Navy on the Black Sea (30 vessels) and on the Danube.

EDUCATION is free and nominally compulsory, there being 19,374 schools with 1,612,763 in attendance. Secondary schools are well attended. There are also special schools and Universities at Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj, and Cernauti. A Government High School of Commerce was opened in 1913.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1919 there were about 7,131 miles of railway open for traffic in the whole kingdom; railway communication requires great development in order to cope with the problem of carrying the cereal crops to the shipping ports. There are 19,715 telegraph and telephone offices. The mercantile marine consists of about 120 steamers and 600 sailing vessels. The Black Sea ports are Sulina and Constantza, the latter is linked with the interior by a railway.

	1924.
Budget revenue	*lei 24,000,000,000
Budget expenditure	23,492,188,000
Public debt (April 1, 1921)	20,311,293,000
Total imports (1923)	19,516,026,000
Total exports (1923)	24,594,129,000
Imports from U.K.	£2,776,720
Exports to U.K.	£2,860,000
	1923. 1924.
	2,361,584 2,303,000

CAPITAL. Bucharest, on the Dinbovitza, with an estimated population of 800,000 in Aug. 1921. Other towns are Chisinau (115,000), Cernauti (88,000), Ismail (86,000), Jassy (80,000), Galatz (75,000), Timisoara (73,000), Braila (66,000), Oaradea Mare (65,000), Arad (64,000), Cluj (61,000), Ploesti (58,000), and Craiova (52,000).

FLAG. Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Herbert Guy Dering, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., M.V.O. (1920) £4,000
1st Secretary, N. H. H. Charles, M.C.
2nd Secretary, D. F. Howard, M.C.
Commercial Sec. (2nd Grade), R. J. E. Humphreys (Strada Episcopiei, 6).

* At par 25.225 lei = £1 (for 1923 values see p. 419).

Naval Attaché, Comdr. R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Mil. Attaché, Lt.-Col. S. S. Butler, C.M.G., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Galatz—Consul-General, L. M. Robinson.

Vice-Consul, E. R. Seecombe.

Bucharest—Vice-Consul, E. J. Gorst.

Braila—Vice-Consul, H. W. Border.

Constantza—Vice-Consul, T. B. Wildman.

Sulina—Vice-Consul, G. B. Marshall.

Cluj—Consul, J. R. M. Fell.

Timisoara—Vice-Consul, S. Szana.

Transit, 5 days.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 8 Strada Sf. Constantin, Bucharest.

RUSSIAN UNION.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

President of the Council of People's Commissaries (Soviet, Narodnykh Komissarov or Sovnarkom), Alexei Ivanovitch Rykoff.

Vice - Presidents, L. B. Kameneff; A. D.

Tsurupa; M. D. Orskhelashvili; V. J.

Tchubar.

People's Commissaries.

War and Marine, K. E. Voroshiloff.

Foreign Affairs, G. V. Tchitcherin.

Foreign Trade, L. B. Krassin.

Transport, J. E. Rudzutak.

Posts and Telegraphs, T. N. Smirnoff.

Chairman, Supreme Economic Council, F. E. Dzerzhinski.

Finance, G. Y. Sokolnikoff.

Internal Trade, A. L. Sheinman.

Labour, V. V. Schmidt.

Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, V. V. Kuibysheff.

Official Agent of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics in Great Britain, L. B. Krassin.
 Chesham House, S.W. 1.

Offices of the Russian Soviet Trade Delegation in London, Soviet House, 49 Moorgate, E.C. 2.

BRITISH MISSION IN THE SOVIET UNION.

(Ulitsa Vorovskovo 46, Moscow.)

Chargé d'Affaires, Sir R. M. Hodgson, K.B.E., C.M.G.

3rd Secretary, A. V. Burbury, M.C.

Commercial Secretary (1st Grade), W. Peters.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Moscow—Vice-Consuls, J. A. Waite; C. B. Jerram; E. Charnock.

Leningrad—Consul, Thomas H. Preston.

Vladivostok—Consul, G. P. Paton, C.B.E.

The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.—The Union covers the greater part of the area of the former Russian Empire, from which the independent states of Finland, Poland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have also been formed. The greater part of the remaining territory forms the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.), which is in union with other Soviet Republics in Russian territory to form the Russian Union. The total area of the Union is approximately 7,519,315 square miles, with a population (partly enumerated and partly estimated) in 1923 of 138,000,000, the rural population forming 80 per cent. and the urban 20 per cent. Prior to the War of 1914-18 the Russian Empire of the Tsar Nicholas II. covered more than 8,500,000 square miles, with a population of about 183,000,000.

The constituent Republics of the Union are:—

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population.
I. R.S.F.S.R.	7,238,533	103,000,000
II. Ukraine	183,655	28,000,000
III. Transcaucasia	74,105	5,769,400
IV. White Russia.....	23,022	1,650,000
	7,519,315	138,419,400

The R.S.F.S.R. consists of 50 Governments and includes 11 Autonomous Republics and 10 Autonomous Provinces, constituted on the principle of national autonomy. *Autonomous Republics* are: Bashkir, Tartar, Kirghiz, Mountain, Daghestan, Turkestan, Crimea, Yakut, Karelia, Buriat-Mongol and Volga Germans. *Autonomous Provinces* are: Chuvash, Kalmuick, Mari, Votlak, Zyrian (Komi), Oirad, Kabardian-Balkarsk, Karachai-Circassian, Adighe-Circassian, Tchetchen.

The Transcaucasian Federation consists of three Socialist Soviet Republics, namely:

Republic.	Sq. miles.	Population.
Azerbaijan	33,570	2,097,000
Armenia	15,065	1,300,000
Georgia.....	25,470	2,372,400
	74,105	5,769,400

The Socialist Soviet Republic of Georgia includes two autonomous Republics (Abkhasia and Adjaria), and one Autonomous Province (Southern Ossetia).

The federal system of Russia was adopted by the 10th All-Russian Congress of Soviets on the 31st of December, 1922, and did not embody within its scope the *Khiva* (Khorezm) and *Bokhara* republics. The independence of the National Khorezm Soviet Republic has been recognised by Soviet Russia by treaty of September 30, 1920, and the independence of the Bokhara National Soviet Republic was recognised by treaty of March 4, 1921.

The Union is governed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union, and during the intervals of sessions the supreme authority is vested in the Central Executive Committee of the Union, which consists of the Council of the Union and the Council of Nationalities. The regular session of the Union Soviet Congress is convened by the Central Executive Committee ("Tsik") of the Union once a year. The Council of the Union consists of 371 members elected by the Soviet Congress of the Union from among the representatives of the several constituent republics, counted in proportion to the population of each republic. The Council of Nationalities is formed of representatives of the constituent and autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics on the basis of 5 representatives from each, and of representatives of the autonomous Provinces of the R.S.F.S.R. on the basis of 1 representative thereof. The composition of the Council of Nationalities as a whole must be confirmed by the Congress of Soviets of the Union.

(The autonomous Republics of Ajaria and Abkhasia and the autonomous Province of Southern Ossetia send one representative each to the Council of Nationalities.)

The regular sessions of the Tsik meet three times a year, and in the intervals the supreme authority is vested in its *Presidium*, formed by the Tsik of the Union, of 21 members, amongst whom are included the whole of the Union-Council *Presidium* and the *Presidium* of the

Council of Nationalities. The Tsik of the Union elects, in accordance with the number of republics, 4 Chairmen of the Tsik of the Union from members of its *Presidium*.

Chairman of Presidium, M. T. Kalinin, G. T. Petrovsky, A. G. Tcherviakov, and N. N. Narimanoff.

Secretary, A. S. Yenukidze.

Representatives are elected to the Soviet Congress of the Union by indirect voting, each village Soviet sending representatives to a *Volost Soviet*, the *Volosts* to *Uyezd* (district) *Soviets*, the *Uyezds* to Government *Soviets*, and the last-named to the Congress of Soviets of the Union. The cities and townships *Soviets* send representatives to the Congress of Soviets Union on the basis of 1 deputy for each 25,000 electors, whereas the provincial *Soviets* send 1 deputy for each 125,000 inhabitants.

The principal executive and administrative organs of the Tsik of the Union are: The Council of People's Commissaries, the Council of Labour and Defence, and the Supreme Court of the Union.

The People's Commissariats of the Union are divided into (1) *Federal People's Commissariats* for the entire Union, and (2) *Joint People's Commissariats* of the Union. *Federal People's Commissariats* of the Union are: (1) War and Marine, (2) Foreign Affairs, (3) Foreign Trade, (4) Transport, (5) Post and Telegraph. The *Joint People's Commissariats* are: (1) Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. The *Federal Commissariats* have their representatives in the constituent republics, who are directly subordinated to them. The *Joint Commissariats* exercise their functions through corresponding Commissariats of the several constituent republics on their territories.

Each of the constituent republics has within its territory its own Congress of Soviets, its Central Executive Committee (*Tsik*), and Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovmarkom*), the latter consisting of Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and the following Commissaries: (1) Chairman, Supreme Council of National Economy, (2) Finance, (3) Internal Trade, (4) Labour, (5) Workers' and Peasants' Inspection (all these are subordinated to the People's Commissaries of the Union), (6) Agriculture, (7) Education, (8) Health, (9) Social Welfare, (10) Justice, (11) Internal Affairs (the latter six independent), and also including, with an advisory or deciding vote, according to the decision of the respective *Tsik*, the representatives of Federal Commissariats of the Union, i.e., of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade, War and Marine, Transport, Post and Telegraph.

The Council of Labour and Defence (*Soviet Truda i Oborony*, or S.T.O.) is attached and subordinated to the *Sovmarkom*, and in addition to a general direction of commissariats in their economic and military activity, has the power to ratify statutes of joint-stock companies and trusts. The Chairman of the S.T.O. is L. B. Kameneff.

The Supreme Court of the Union is attached to the Central Executive Committee, and has power and jurisdiction (1) to promulgate authoritative opinions on questions concerning general Federal legislation to the constituent republics, (2) to adjudicate controversies between the constituent republics, (3) to try charges against high officials of the Union for offences committed in the discharge of their duties. The Supreme Court consists of 11 members.

To the Council of People's Commissaries (*Sovnarkom*) of the Union is attached a Joint State Political Department, formerly known as the *Tcheka*, but since 1922 as the O.G.P.U. (*Obiedinonnoje Gosudarstvennoje Politicheskoe Upravlenie*), which is designed to combat political and economic counter-revolution, espionage and brigandage. The Chairman of the O.G.P.U. is a member of the Council of People's Commissaries of the Union. The O.G.P.U. is directed by special rules and regulations, which have not been promulgated. The control of the legality of the acts of the O.G.P.U. is exercised by the Attorney-General of the Union in accordance with a special decree issued by the *Tsik*.

The Chairman of the O.G.P.U. (*Tcheka*) is F. E. Dzerzhinsky.

I. SOVIET RUSSIA.

The Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic.

President of the Council of the People's Commissaries of R.S.F.S.R., A. I. Rykoff.

Chairman of Supreme Council of National Economy, P. A. Bogdanoff.

Finance, N. A. Miloutin.

Agriculture, A. P. Smirnov.

Internal Trade, T. S. Zolacheff.

Labour, A. M. Bakhtoff.

Internal Affairs, A. G. Beloborodoff.

Justice, D. J. Kurskhi.

Education, A. V. Lunacharski.

Health, N. A. Semashko.

Social Welfare, V. G. Yakovenko.

Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, N. M. Shvernik.

Area and Population.—The area is 7,238,533 square miles, with a population (1923) of about 103,000,000, representing 87 per cent. of the total area of the Union and 80 per cent. of its population. From the economic point of view this vast territory is usually divided into "Black Soil" and "Other Zones," the *Black Soil Zone* being subdivided into (1) Central Agricultural Region (2) Middle Volga Region, (3) Lower Volga Region, (4) Northern Caucasus, (5) Siberia, (6) Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, (7) Crimea; while the *Other Zones* are (1) Western Region, (2) North-Western Region, (3) Central Industrial Region, (4) North-Eastern Region, (5) Basin of the rivers Viatka and Vetluga, (6) Ural.

The R.S.F.S.R. arose out of the "November Revolution." The discontent of all strata of the Russian people had already found vent in the revolution of 1905, but was then put down by military force. The Tsar Nicholas II. proclaimed a new governmental and state order, on a constitutional basis, by his manifesto of Oct. 30, 1905, but the promises therein contained were not entirely kept, and although the period 1905-1917 is marked by an obvious development of industrial life, it may at the same time be characterised as very turbulent, with a systematic struggle of the Liberal *Duma* against the autocratic tendencies of irresponsible Cabinets and agrarian agitations among the peasantry, while strikes of workers did not cease up to the outbreak of the Great War. Involved in the war from Aug. 1, 1914, the forces of the Tsar fought against the Central Powers with varying success. On March 12, 1917, a second revolution was followed by the abdication of Nicholas. The Grand Duke Michael, nominated by him to be his successor, was not admitted to power, and a Provisional Government was set up under Prince Lvov. On May,

1917, this administration was taken over by the Cabinet of Alexander Kerensky, but Kerensky failed to establish a settled Government, and on Nov. 7, 1917, the "Military Revolutionary Committee" of the Petrograd Soviet seized the authority of Government and transferred it to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The Tsar Nicholas II., with the Tsaritsa, Tsarevitch Alexis (heir-apparent), and the Princesses (and such faithful adherents as remained to them) were arrested by order of the Kerensky Cabinet. They subsequently fell into the hands of the Bolsheviks, and on July 16, 1918, the Tsar and his family and attendants were shot in cold blood in Ekaterinburg.

The Russian peasantry had never reconciled itself to the serfdom established as a system at the end of the 16th century. Some of the malcontents preferred to take to the prairies of Southern and East-Southern Russia (the basins of the Dniepr, Don and lower part of Volga), and here they established half-independent military Cossack republics. Among those who remained, agrarian tumults were unceasing, now and then bursting out into formidable risings, which threatened the very existence of the Russian State, the most turbulent periods being the years 1610-13, before the accession of the Romanoffs to the throne; the riot of Stephen Razin in the middle of the 17th century, and the Pugatcheff riot of Cossacks and peasants during the reign of Catherine II. (1770-74). From the end of the 18th century, especially after the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars, and during the 19th century, Liberal and Socialist ideas began to penetrate the Russian educated classes. Free masonic lodges and secret military organisations spread all over the Empire, and on Dec. 26, 1825, they even tried to seize the supreme power. Nicholas I. succeeded in putting down the mutiny (Movement of the Decabristy), but the sullen under-current of unrest continued. The abolition of serfdom by Alexander II. and an agrarian reform (1861) did not soothe the ferment among the peasantry, who had to pay by instalments high prices for their allotments, the distribution of which developed into a hidden form of economic serfdom; while the educated classes demanded constitutional guarantees against arbitrary administration. In consequence of the irreconcilable position of the reactionary Government and the Emperor himself, on one hand, and the inhuman methods with which the antagonists of the Government were treated, the party *Narodnaya Volya* (=Liberty of the People), representing the bulk of the original *Zemlya i Volya* (Land and Freedom) party, resolved to have recourse to terrorism and assassination, and on March 14, 1881, Alexander II. was murdered by terrorists (the term *Nihilists*, set in circulation by I. S. Turgeneff in quite another sense, was afterwards wrongly applied as a nickname for Russian revolutionaries, who were credited in Western Europe with a desire to reduce rule to anarchism and substitute for existing authorities "nothing"). During the reign of Alexander III. the activity of the *Narodovoltsy* was almost destroyed by the secret Imperial police (*okhranka*), and political movements did not revive until the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries. In the year 1898, under the influence of the Socialist theories of Karl Marx, was established the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party,

which at the Conference of 1903 split into two factions—*Bolsheviks* and *Mensheviks* (from the words *bolshe*=more, and *menshe*=less; the nick-names originating in the precarious majority of Lenin's adherents at that conference). The *Bolsheviks* are of the opinion that the proletariat must seize and retain the supreme political power and that no collaboration with other classes may be admitted; they demand from their party comrades absolute obedience up to the annulling of their individuality. The *Mensheviks* admit of compromises with the *bourgeoisie* on the basis of preserving control over the trade unions' and workers' movement, and are against autocratic tendencies within the party itself. The Russian party of "Socialists-Revolutionaries," successors of "Narodovoltsy," aimed chiefly at nationalisation of all land estates for distribution in allotments among the peasants without any compensation; in their political tendencies they were embittered antagonists of the autocratic system, and all terrorist acts in the period 1898-1912 were executed by their *Boyevaya Druzhina* (military detachment), including the assassination of the ministers Bogolyepoff, Ssiptiaghin, Plehve, the Grand Duke Sergius, &c. Until 1917 all these parties played a clandestine part and were but little known to the masses, though it is quite certain that they contributed largely to the organisation of industrial strikes. In the wake of the March revolution they appeared in the open and overwhelmed the more moderate political parties. The Duma Cabinet of Prince Lvov was soon replaced by the Cabinet of the Socialist Revolutionary Kerensky, who in his turn was accused by the *Bolsheviks* of betraying the proletariat. In July, 1917, the *Bolsheviks* made their first attempt to obtain the supreme power by means of revolt, but the attempt was abortive. In the autumn of 1917 they succeeded in gaining a majority in the *Soviets* (Councils of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies) of Petrograd, Moscow, and some other places, and on Nov. 8, 1917, after severe street fighting in Petrograd and Moscow, they achieved their aim. In Jan. 1918, they dispersed the Constituent Assembly, where the Social Revolutionaries enjoyed an absolute majority.

The *Bolsheviks* claimed to act in the name not only of the Russian people, but of the "Proletariat of the World," and formed plans for a world revolution.* The military revolution of 1917 was accompanied by a *débâcle* in the field, and many of the soldiers abandoned their arms and returned to their homes, while the armies of the Central Powers advanced victoriously into Russian territory, and, after granting an armistice, they imposed on the Soviet Government the crushing conditions of the *Treaty of Brest-Litovsk* (March 2, 1918), which remained effective until the military strength of Germany and Austria was broken by the Allies. The *Bolshevik régime* had been fostered by the Central Powers and was opposed by the Allies, who sent such naval and military help as could be afforded to various bodies who were stemming the tide of Bolshevism in Siberia (Admiral Kolchak), South Russia (Denikin), and North Russia (Tchaikovsky),

mainly with a view to create a diversion on the eastern German-Austrian front, and in response to a declaration of war by the *Soviets* against Governments which were held by them to be representative of *Menshevik* rule and of the *bourgeoisie* they had pledged themselves to eradicate. But the victorious close of the European War caused a growing reluctance among the allied nations for further military adventures, and the reinforcements sent in 1918 were withdrawn during the autumn and winter of 1919 from Archangel and Murmansk in the north, from Odessa in the south, and from Vladivostok in Siberia. The withdrawal preceded a collapse of the "White" resistance to the "Red" (*Bolshevik*) armies. In 1920 war broke out between the Republic of Poland and the Soviet armies, in conjunction with operations under General Vraihgel, the successor of Denikin in the south. After initial successes the Polish armies were driven back, and Warsaw appeared to be in imminent danger, when a dramatic recovery saved the Polish capital and brought about negotiations for peace on terms favourable to Poland, under the *Treaty of Riga* (March 19, 1921).

Government.—The Central Government of the former Russian Empire developed out of a primarily autocratic system, in virtue of which the country was regarded as the patrimony of the autocrat and the State's revenues as his private income, from which the expenses of administration were met. In the 19th century the property and revenues of the State were separated from the private property and incomes of the Tsar. Other reforms of various kinds were introduced from time to time. The peasants, who constitute 80 per cent. of the inhabitants, were freed from the condition of serfdom in 1861 by the Tsar Alexander II., and land was allotted to them in communal ownership. The unsuccessful war with Japan offended all classes, and the Government was accused of responsibility for the military disasters. Partial strikes in the capital and in the country culminated in a general strike of railwaymen, which paralysed the life in the Empire and compelled the Tsar Nicholas II. and the Camarilla to issue a manifesto promising the establishment of a parliament and constitutional guarantees. But the new parliament, called *Gosudarstvennaya Duma*, opened in 1906, never played any authoritative rôle, and its recommendations were usually ignored, while it was liable to be dissolved at the will of the Tsar. The Government in force at the outbreak of the war of 1914 was "constitutional" in name alone, as the limits to the power of the ruler were subject to the possibility of an immediate and complete resumption of the former autocracy at the will of the autocrat.

The Soviet Government, although composed of representatives indirectly elected by the masses, cannot be called representative, as no provision is made for "the opposition" to the executive power; and although the rural population (i.e., 80 per cent. of the population) elects usually a very small number of Communists (= *Bolsheviks*), nevertheless the Congress of the *Soviets* consists almost entirely of Communists. As to the cities and towns, only candidates nominated or approved by the *Bolsheviks* can succeed in these elections. Under Soviet rule individual liberty is considerably less than in the time of Tsardom, while freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press are definitely denied to the people.

* *Bolshevik* propaganda work has been extensively carried on in Europe and the United States, chiefly through the Third International (*Comintern*), but has gained few adherents in democratic countries. In 1920 the sum of £75,000 was offered by the Soviet Government as a subsidy to the London Labour organ, *The Daily Herald*, but was refused by the directorate.

Local Government was, and still remains, highly developed. The villages in Imperial Russia had their assemblies (*skhod*) under the presidency of a mayor (*starosta*); they were grouped into "volosts," the latter into districts (*uyezd*), and these into governments (*guberniya*). The districts and governments had their elective councils (*zemstvos*) for the administration of local affairs. Combined with this system of village communities was a highly organised system of co-operative trading, the population being grouped into voluntary local associations usually corresponding with local government areas. The produce of the soil was disposed of in return for manufactures obtained by the society and distributed at the co-operative shops. Municipalities were also administered by elective councils (*dumas*) under the presidency of a mayor (*golova*); but in many cases the local authority of such municipalities and local land councils (*zemstvos*) was overshadowed by the superior authority of the *bureaucratic* governor. After the Revolution, the village and other administrative units set up *soviets* of workers and peasants, and the provincial councils send representatives to the All-Russia Congress, municipalities having a double representation from their own *soviet* and from that of the province (or district) in which the municipalities are situated.

Education was not widespread in the Tsar's dominions. Primary schools afforded only the most elementary instruction and the attendance was voluntary, while they were closed in rural districts during the summer months. Gymnasias, commercial colleges, technical and "real" schools (with not less than 300,000 pupils) existed in all provincial capitals and a great number of district (*uyezd*) towns. The eleven universities had only 40,000 students of both sexes. Fully 90 per cent. of the peasants (*i.e.*, 72 per cent. of the people) were illiterate. A rural *starosta* (mayor) who could neither read nor write was in no way unusual, and accounts were frequently kept for the local branch of the co-operative society by the village school-mistress, or by the priest. Under the Bolshevik *régime* popular education is administered by a commissary, in whose charge have been placed all educational institutions, theatres, museums, and galleries. Beyond this, the State has monopolised the photo-cinematographic industry and the publishing of manuals for schools of all types; and as the Soviet Government possesses almost all the printing houses, it practically controls the printing and publishing trades. The education of the workers in the towns is facilitated by lectures and school teaching; but among the peasants in the rural districts even the inadequate provision formerly made has in many places been discontinued. Generally speaking, only children of workers and officials are allowed to attend the primary schools in towns, and only those who belong to the Communist youth or are members of the Communist party may enter secondary school and universities; exceptions to this rule are reduced to the minimum. The average salary of a village schoolmaster does not exceed £2 a month, which very often is not paid regularly. Very often professors of universities and higher schools get a remuneration of £4 to £7 a month. Only schools established by the Communist party for special party purposes are well supplied in every regard. According to the data of 1923 there existed in the

R.S.F.S.R. alone more than 1,200 Communist party schools, beginning from primary institutions and including the universities. In 1922 there were stated to be 5,000,000 pupils in the 55,000 elementary and secondary schools, and about 300,000 in 4,000 advanced and technical schools; while there were (in 1922) two universities in Moscow and one in each of twenty other large cities.

Religion.—The Orthodox Church was disestablished by the Bolsheviks and all its property confiscated. All ecclesiastic schools, seminaries and academies have been abolished, and the teaching of religion to persons under 18 years of age forbidden. Communism declared war on religion, which it described as "opium for the people," and endeavoured to provoke discord in the Orthodox Church. "The Living Church," "The Renewed Church," and other dissenting bodies, have little hold upon the people, and contribute to the chaotic state of the Orthodox Church. But the law does not forbid the exercise of religion, and churches remain open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. A recent questionnaire addressed to the soldiers of the Red Army shows that 70 per cent. of them believe in a Deity. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. On Feb. 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar.

Finance.—The Bolsheviks had at their disposal after the November Revolution (1) a gold reserve in the State Bank of about 1,000,000,000 roubles, (2) paper currency left over by the previous Imperial and Provisional Governments, (3) cash, foreign securities, and jewels confiscated in banking-houses, (4) all the nationalised industries, and (5) immense stocks of raw materials and supplies inherited from the old *régime*. But the nationalisation of industrial plant has almost paralysed industry. According to official figures their exploitation caused (in 1920) a commercial loss of about 63,000,000 gold roubles. At the same time, the income from customs and from the State liquor operations (*i.e.*, 30 per cent. of the Tsarist budget) disappeared. Normal taxes could not be collected at all. The revenues of the Bolshevik Treasury in 1920 were reduced to about 32,000,000 gold roubles, against expenditures extending to 303,000,000 gold roubles. The finances of Soviet Russia culminated in chaos, and since Communism had declared war on capital, and the possibility of getting credits abroad was totally excluded, the Government was compelled to have recourse to printing presses for the production of paper money. These presses also provided payment for the Army and Government officials, until the paper rouble, which was exchanged at about ten to £1 sterling in 1914 had ceased to possess any value after reaching grotesque quotations of 500 billions to £1 in the spring of 1924.

At the liquidation of the civil war a new economic policy (known as N.E.P.) was inaugurated early in 1921. Private enterprises were allowed to enter the lists as competitors in the open market, and the restrictions on hoarding of money by individuals and co-operative societies were abolished. The State retained the means of transport and all essential enterprises, and put them on the basis of economic management, *i.e.*, they were removed from the State budget as items of expenditure and had to be "self-supporting." The system of taxes in

cash, both direct and indirect, was also restored under the new policy. In October, 1921, the State Bank was re-established with a capital of 25,000,000 gold roubles. It obtained a monopoly of transactions in precious metals and foreign currency. All this contributed to the need for a stabilised currency, and the State Bank was authorised by a decree to issue (in 1922) banknotes known as the *Chervonetz*, representing the value of the Tsarist 10-rouble gold coin. The decree provides that 25 per cent. of the face value of the banknotes shall be secured by precious metals and stable foreign currency, and the rest by commercial short-term bills of exchange and other securities. The exchange of *chervontzy* for their gold equivalent is to be inaugurated later on. According to the official figures of October, 1924, the State Bank issued 51,886,650 *chervontzy* secured to the extent of over 50 per cent. by precious metals, English pounds, American dollars, and Swedish crowns. The value of this monetary unit has hitherto fluctuated only insignificantly, and the *chervontzy* are current throughout the Union. In February, 1924, the Government decided to discontinue the further printing of depreciated Soviet paper currency, and to issue Treasury notes in denominations of 1, 3, and 5 roubles to an amount not exceeding one-half of the total amount of *chervontzy* in circulation. Since May 18, 1924, the money market disposes of three sorts of money: *chervontzy*, Treasury notes, and silver and copper coins in circulation since the summer of 1924. It was announced that this new currency was to be issued solely in order to furnish a sufficiency of money for credit and circulation and not for covering the items of State expenditure, which was to be covered by regular revenues.

Budget 1924-25		Gold Roubles
Revenue	3,091,000,000	
Expenditure	2,091,000,000	

The revenue from direct taxation is estimated at 431 million gold roubles, and from indirect taxation at 458 million. The estimated expenditure includes 407 million for Navy and Army.

In October, 1922, was issued a 6 per cent. State Lottery Loan for a total amount of 100,000,000 gold roubles in bonds of 5r. each, redeemable within 10 years. The loan was taken up among the population after some measures of compulsion. A second 8 per cent. State Lottery Loan for 100,000,000 gold roubles, and a special Peasantry Lottery Loan to the amount of 50,000,000 gold roubles were issued in 1924, and met with only a small measure of voluntary support.

Debt.—The outstanding Foreign Debt of Russia on Jan. 1, 1917 (before the Revolution), with the annual charge for Interest, may be stated as under:—

	Debt.	Interest.
To Great Britain..	£620,674,406	£24,000,000
To France.....	Francs 3,950,000,000	Francs 828,000,000
To U.S.A.	\$282,000,000	\$10,000,000
To Japan	Yen 256,000,000	Yen 20,700,000
To Italy.....	Lira 36,123,836	
To Netherlands..	Guilders 59,200,000	Guilders 59,200,000

All internal and external obligations have been (in 1918) proclaimed null and void, but the Soviet Government is inclined to acknowledge some part of the Tsarist debts in return for further credits abroad.

Defence.—The Red Army consisted in 1923 of about 720,000 all ranks, including 37 cavalry brigades of about 3,000 men, and about 30,000

sailors serving on land. The Red Air Fleet is reported to consist of about 250 aeroplanes, but it is stated that an organisation of 10,000 aeroplanes was aimed at for the year 1924. The Red Navy is believed to consist of 4 capital ships and about 30 destroyers and small fighting craft. The Budget item for Army and Navy expenditures made up (in 1923) 313,000,000 gold roubles. The number of the standing army was recently stated officially to be 562,000.

Agriculture.—The average land allotments given to the peasantry in 1861 were about 4·8 *dessiatins* (1 *dessiatina* = 2·7 acres) per capita of male population; they failed to provide for the natural increment of the population and dropped to 2·6 in 1900, reaching in 1916-17 somewhere between 1·5 and 1·8. The situation was aggravated by the poor quality of the land allotted, inconveniences of scattered fields, overlapping strips, remote pastures, high instalments of payment, and the system of communal ownership. These drawbacks hampered the development of tillage, which continued to remain on an almost primitive level. In 1898 in 50 provinces of European Russia alone, about 8 million passports had been issued to individual peasants who were quitting their native villages in search of employment. The Duma's scheme of agrarian reform was repudiated by Nicholas II., and the Duma itself twice dismissed (1906 and 1907). The census of 1917 revealed the fact that out of 27,000,000 able-bodied male population 15,000,000 had been called to the colours, and during the first three years of war over 2,000,000 horses were requisitioned. These facts contributed to a further decay of agriculture. After the November Revolution the Bolsheviks abolished land-ownership. Land was to be taken by the local peasants for "seasonal tillage," and under no circumstances was the land so taken to become their property. The civil war called forth new mobilisations of men and new requisitions of horses and cattle, while the Government took charge of feeding large numbers of the civil working population, so that at one time, besides providing for 5,000,000 soldiers, it was supporting more than 25,000,000 people in the towns. Under these circumstances the Bolsheviks decreed a State monopoly of food-stuffs (grain, meat, butter, eggs, potatoes), so that it became compulsory for the peasants to deliver the whole of their surplus produce to the State without any compensation. This resulted in risings of the peasantry and in a reduction of cultivated area by about 32 per cent. The unparalleled famine of 1921, together with a complete exhaustion of food supplies, brought the Communist system to the verge of complete collapse. In the spring of 1921 the "New Economic Policy" (*N.E.P.*) was proclaimed. This opened the markets and allowed the peasants to dispose freely of their produce, while a decree of March, 1921, ensured regular and continuous land-tillage, preserving the prohibition of selling, buying, mortgaging and alienation of their allotments, and cancelling the law in virtue of which no more land was leased than could be tilled by the tenant and his family without the aid of hired labour. There was an increase of cultivated area in 1923 to 60,000,000 *dessiatins* against 49,000,000 in 1922. The irksome and multifarious taxes were replaced in the summer of 1923 by the "Unified Agricultural Tax," and by the end of 1923 80 per cent. of this tax was paid in money and only 20 per cent. in kind.

Since January 1, 1924, the Unified Agricultural Tax is to be collected only in cash. The total amount of the revenue from this direct tax was in 1923 about 400,000,000 gold roubles. The enormous rise in prices for manufactured articles is substantially equivalent to overwhelming indirect taxes, but the difference between the low prices for agricultural produce and the high prices for manufactures ("the scissors" problem), coupled with weakened paying capacity, discourages the peasantry and may result in a new reduction in the cultivated area. In 1924 a new famine gripped the hitherto fertile provinces of the Volga and of Southern Russia. The total harvest of cereals in 1924 amounted to (official figures) 2,600,000,000 poods against 4,000,000,000 before the war, 1,900,000,000 in 1922, and 2,800,000,000 in 1923.

Agriculture outweighs in Russia all other industries in importance, the principal crop being rye, the food of the people; wheat, the second largest crop, was formerly exported in great quantities, and export has been revived during the last two years, though quantities have been comparatively small; barley, oats, millet, and maize are also important food crops, and potatoes are largely grown. Among the important industrial crops are flax and hemp and cotton.

Production of	Average 1911-15. Per annum.	1923.	1924.
	Poods	Poods.	Poods.
Flax	26,000,000	11,000,000	...
Hemp	22,000,000	9,000,000	...
Cotton.....	20,200,000	2,500,000	5,000,000

The livestock included (1923) 22,800,000 cattle, 30,400,000 sheep, 9,100,000 pigs, and 16,500,000 horses.

Industry.—The natural riches of Russia in coal, iron-ores, copper, manganese, gold, platinum, timber, naphtha, and so on, are enormous. Russia represents a wide field for investing capital in industry, and in the last two decades before the war already attracted considerable internal and foreign capital. The November Revolution nationalised all enterprises, and during the civil war only an insignificant number of factories continued to work (chiefly for the Army). The census in the autumn of 1921 gave the figure of 1,120,000 industrial workers against 2,700,000 in 1913. Under the New Economic Policy groups of homogeneous enterprises were united into trusts and syndicates, with a good deal of independence in regard to their management, and were removed from the State Budget and had to be "self-supporting." This resulted in an increase in the number of workers (1,600,000 in July, 1923) and in production. The average productivity of a worker in 1923 is estimated at 1,365 gold roubles per annum, against 628 gold roubles in 1920-21, and 2,163 gold roubles in 1913. The table below shows the development of large-scale State industry:—

Groups of Industry.	Output in millions of gold roubles. 1922-23.	Percentage of the Output of 1922-23 to that of 1921-22.	1921-22.
Mining.....	207'7	36'4	113'4
Metal.....	212'3	29'3	143'0
Textile.....	339'9	41'0	189'7
Food.....	96'2	13'5	145'3
Other.....	470'2	51'3	150'8
	1,097'3	33'2	148'9

The quoted figures show an indubitable increase in production in 1922-23 in comparison with 1921-22, though it amounts to but one-third of the pre-war production. But this industrial progress is not on a sound basis; contributions from the State Treasury in support of industry are still being made, in transgression of the "self-supporting" principle; in 1923 such contributions made up 20 per cent. of the total value of the produce.

The chief mineral is petroleum, the total in 1922-23 being nearly 5,000,000 tons, and in 1924 6,250,000 tons. The chief metals produced in 1922 were gold—318 poods (against an average output of 3,553 poods in pre-war days), and platinum—12 poods (against 352 poods in 1912). The output of coal was in 1924 540,000,000 poods.

External Trade.—The external trade of 1923 across the European frontier and the Caucasian border, but exclusive of the trade of the Trans-Caucasian Republics, is stated as under in gold roubles:—

Exports from Russia to	Countries.	Imports into Russia from
11,267,000.....	Estonia	5,217,000
7,989,000.....	Finland	5,962,000
61,139,000.....	Germany.....	49,707,000
16,541,000.....	Gibraltar .....	...
33,511,000.....	Great Britain	36,597,000
6,364,000.....	Italy	679,000
23,860,000.....	Latvia	2,514,000
11,829,000.....	Netherlands .....	...
1,434,000.....	Norway	3,274,000
491,000.....	Persia	2,304,000
2,431,000.....	Poland	7,749,000
.....	Sweden	5,772,000
10,222,000.....	Turkey	593,000
.....	U.S.A.	18,695,000

205,818,000 Total.....144,056,000

Trade in 1924-25.—Provisional figures for Oct. 1, 1924-Sept. 30, 1925, give 557,000,000 gold roubles as the value of the exports (507 m. over the European, and 50 m. over the Asiatic frontiers), and 693,300,000 gold roubles for imports, (633'3 m. over the European and 60 m. over the Asiatic frontiers).

British Trade with Russia (1923).—According to Russian official figures, the trade between Great Britain and Russia in 1923 was as under:—

Classification.	Imports from Great Britain. Gold Roubles.	Exports to Great Britain. Gold Roubles.
Foodstuffs.....	1,576,000	5,114,000
Raw Materials.....	25,826,000	28,282,000
Manufactures.....	9,914,000	115,000

The chief import from Great Britain was coal; the principal export was timber.

According to British official (Board of Trade) figures, the trade of Great Britain and Russia in 1924 was as under:—

Imports consigned from Russia £19,994,000
Exports to Russia 3,820,000

Communications.—There were (1923) 45,957 miles of railway in use, and 9,070 post offices and radio stations, with 24,003 post boxes and 349,309 miles of telegraph wire. Under Soviet administration the financial deficit on the working of the railways has increased in proportion as transport conditions have deteriorated. In 1921-22 the deficit exceeded 150,000,000 gold roubles, in 1922-23 it was 274,000,000 gold roubles, against an average credit balance of 270,000,000 gold roubles for the years 1914-16.

	1913.	1922-23.
No. of Locomotives :		
In full order	19,866	8,500
Disabled	840	11,000
No. of Wagons :		
In full order	480,000	20,000
Disabled	290,000	129,000
Total haul (miles) ...	254,364,000	90,618,000
Freight (poods)	16,135,300,000	2,800,000,000

In 1923 there were about 830,000 employés on the railways, but the number was reduced in 1924 to 650,000. The principal railway lines are the main European network from Leningrad, through Moscow to Astrakhan and across the Urals *via* Perm, Ufa, Samara and Saratov, with northern extensions to the Kola Peninsula and to Archangel and running southwards to the Baltic, the Crimea and the Caucasus; the *Trans-Siberian Line* from Chelyabinsk, on the Ural frontier, to Omsk, and round Lake Baikal to Chita and Stryetensk. From Chita the line crosses the Manchurian frontier (as the Eastern China Railway) to Harbin and Vladivostok, where a northward extension runs to Khabarovsk. The *Amur Railway* connects Stryetensk with Khabarovsk, and the *Trans-Siberian line* thus connects the western and eastern limits of Russia on Russian territory. The *Trans-Caspian Railway* runs from Krasnovodsk (opposite Baku) to Askabad, Merv, Bokhara, Samarkand, Khokand and Audijan, with a 200-mile branch from Merv to Kushk (near Herat) on the Afghanistan border. The *Orenburg-Tashkent Line*, from the European boundary, across the Kirghiz Steppe to Kazalinsk, Perovsk and Tashkent, whence a short line connects with the *Trans-Caspian system*. The *Trans-Caucasian Line* runs through Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia, from Batum and Poti, on the Black Sea, *via* Tiflis, to Baku, on the Caspian, where it is met by the European system of Rostov on the Don. From Tiflis branches run to Kars, and *via* Erivan to Mount Ararat on the Armenian frontier, and to the Persian frontier at Julfa. There are in the *Soviet Union* (1923) 164,793 miles of navigable rivers and canals and lakes, of which 103,935 miles are within European Russia, and 60,858 in Asiatic Russia; of the total about one-fourth of the distance is navigable by steam vessels, a further eighth by sailing vessels, and nearly one-half by rafts. In 1923 the ships and rafts carried over 10,000,000 tons of goods and 8,218,356 passengers. The principal seaports are Leningrad and Kronstadt on the Gulf of Finland, Sevastopol and Novorossiysk (Black Sea), Archangel on the White Sea, and Ekaterininsk in the Kola River (Murmanski), Vladivostok (Sea of Japan), and Petropaulovsk in Kamchatka.

Capital.—On March 14, 1918, the seat of Government was transferred from Petrograd to Moscow, which had a population in 1923 of about 1,600,000. LENINGRAD (before the war "St. Petersburg," and until the death of Lenin, "Petrograd"), the former Capital, founded by Peter the Great on the banks of the Neva in 1703, had a population in 1923 of about 800,000. Other centres are Saratov (188,000), Rostov (177,000), Tula (124,000), Nijni-Novgorod (135,000), Voronezh (100,000), Krasnova, formerly Ekaterinodar (143,000), Astrakhan (123,000), Orenburg (109,000), Ekaterinburg (96,000), Tomsk (90,000), Omsk (144,000), Nikoliesk (109,000), Tashkent

(200,000), Kokand (112,000), Samarkand (87,000), Vladivostok (100,000). Archangel had about 45,000 inhabitants in 1914.

II.—THE UKRAINE. (Ukraina.)

President, V. J. Tchubar.

Vice-President, M. J. Vladimírsky.

Chairman of Central Executive Committee, G. J. Petrovski.

Ukrainian Representative in Moscow, A. T. Prikhodjko.

On Nov. 21, 1917, the greater part of "Little Russia," consisting of the former governments of Chernigov, Kharkov, Kieff, and Poltava (with Ekaterinoslav and Kherson in "South Russia," and Podolia and Volynia in "West Russia"), was encouraged by Germany to declare itself independent as the *Republic of the Ukraine*. The new Republic was invaded by Germany in 1917-18, and subsequently overrun by Bolshevik forces, and a military and economic alliance was concluded between Soviet Russia and the *Ukraine Socialist Soviet Republic* (Dec. 28, 1920). The total area of the Republic is about 183,655 sq. miles, with a population of about 28,000,000. The chief town and seat of government is Kharkoff (pop. 1923, 312,000), other large centres being Odessa, the great port on the Black Sea (with a population in 1923 of 316,000), Kieff (pop. 1923, 406,000), Ekaterinoslav (pop. 1923, 127,000), Nikolayev (81,000), Poltava (88,000), and Taganrog (100,000). The Ukraine is the great cereal-growing district of Russia, and before the Great War the harvests exceeded 1,000,000,000 poods; during the Civil War the production was reduced to 385 million poods, but in 1923 it had increased to 700 millions. In 1922-3 there were 112 sugar-beet factories (200 in 1915) producing 10,000,000 poods (500 millions in 1914-15). The Ukraine also contains large deposits of iron ore and coal, and is the principal source of the European supply of quicksilver. Agriculture is the principal industry, and there are large iron and steel works. Before the Great War the exports from the Ukraine (grain, sugar, hides, bristles, quicksilver, and wool) were of the annual value of about £75,000,000, and the imports (manufactured goods and machinery) about £50,000,000. The Budget of 1922 showed a deficit of 124,800,000 gold roubles; in 1923 there was a surplus of 316 million gold roubles.

CAPITAL, Kharkoff. Population (1923), 312,000.

III.—WHITE RUSSIA. (Byelorussia.)

President (and Chairman of the Central Executive Committee), A. G. Tchervyakov.

The independence of White Russia was recognised by Soviet Russia in 1919, and a military and economic alliance was concluded Jan. 16, 1921. The independent republic covers the former government of Minsk and parts of Vitebsk and Moghiler, and its area may be estimated at 23,022 sq. miles, with a population of about 1,650,000. The political neighbours are Lithuania and Poland, on the west, and the Ukraine, on the south. The capital is Minsk (pop. 150,000), where there is a University founded by the Soviet Government.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population, 150,000.

IV.—TRANSCAUCASIA.

(Zakavkarskaya F.S.S.R.)

President of the Council of People's Commissars,
M. D. Orakhelashvili.*Chairmen of Central Executive Committee, MM.*
Zkhakaya and Agamaly-Ogly.*Plenipotentiary in Moscow, S. M. Ter-Gabrielyan.*

The total area of the Transcaucasian Federative Socialist Soviet Republic is 74,105 sq. miles, with a population of 5,769,400.

Armenia, or Hyastan.

President of the Council, M. Lukashin.

Armenia (area 15,065 sq. miles, population 1,300,000) occupies the uplands between the Iranian plateau and Asia Minor, and is bounded by the Black Sea on the N., by Kurdistan on the S., by Azerbaijan on the E., and by Turkey on the W. Until the outbreak of the Great War it was shared between Turkey (35,600 sq. miles), Russia (20,587 sq. miles), and Persia (6,518 sq. miles). The rivers Euphrates, Tigris, Aras, Kur, and Tcheroekh take their rise within its boundaries, and at the meeting of the former Turkish, Persian, and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 feet), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." In the uplands the climate is severe, but in the valleys and plains the soil is fertile, producing all kinds of cereals, cotton, rice, sesame, hemp, flax, and tobacco. Sericulture (silkworm breeding), sheep-breeding, and fruit growing are capable of great development. Armenia has great mineral resources hardly as yet developed. Naphtha, sulphur, bitumen, and nitre abound, while the mountains yield salt (mineral and in solution), gold, silver, copper, lead, iron and valuable marbles; there are also numerous hot and cold mineral springs (similar in nature to those of Vichy); more than half the supply of copper from Russia was derived in 1914 from Soviet Armenia, and the value of carpets manufactured in 1914 exceeded 10,000,000 gold roubles. The Armenian Church is the oldest established Christian church, Christianity having been recognised as the State religion in 300, and from the 5th century there is a national language and literature. On account of their religion the Armenians have suffered a general persecution by Islam, particularly in the *vilayet* of Sivas, Bitlis, Diarbekir, Mamuret-el-Aziz, Van, and Erzerum, where massacres have frequently occurred. In 1915-17 there were wholesale deportations and massacres of the Christian population of Turkish Armenia, while the Armenian Christians of Azerbaijan and of Russian Armenia were similarly treated by Turkish and Kurdish hordes. In 1918 the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers recognised the independence of the *Republic of Armenia*. Under the Treaty of Peace with the Allies (May 11, 1920), Turkey recognised the independence of Armenia, with its capital at Erivan. In 1920 a Bolshevik movement set up the *Armenian Socialist Soviet Republic*, on the lines of the Moscow government.

CAPITAL, Erivan. Population (estimated), 90,000.

Georgia, or Sakartvelo.
(Gruziya.)*President, M. Eliava.**Chairman of Central Executive Committee, M.*
Zkhakaya.

Georgia, a Kingdom in Transcaucasia, with a history of more than 2,000 years as a State, was annexed by Russia in 1801 in violation of the Treaty of Alliance of 1783. At the beginning of 1918 it regained its independence, but in 1921 the country was occupied by Bolshevik forces and became a member of the Transcaucasian Federation. *Soviet Georgia* is bounded on the N. by the Caucasian Mountains, on the S. by Armenia, on the E. by the Republic of Azerbaijan, and on the W. by the Black Sea. It includes the autonomous republics of Abkhasia and Ajaria and the autonomous area of Ossetia; the total area being about 25,470 square miles, with a population (1923) of 2,372,400. There are 670 miles of railway, the trunk line connecting the Black Sea ports of Poti and Batoum with Baku, on the Caspian. Batoum and Baku are also connected by a petroleum pipe-line. The manganese ore beds are the richest in the world, more than one-half of the world's supply being derived from the Tchiatury mines (in the district of Sharopausky) in 1914. There are also abundant supplies of coal (5 million poods in 1914) and over 500 mineral springs partly unexploited. Wine is produced in considerable quantities, and the tobacco plants (chiefly in Abkhasia) yielded 800,000 poods in 1914, a great deal of which was imported by Egypt and produced as local grown. Timber (especially box) is an important industry. Oil wells with unproved quantities of crude oil have been discovered in many places, particularly in the Shirak Steppe. The chief town and seat of government is Tiflis, population (1923) 400,000; the administrative centre of Abkhasia being Sukhum (60,000), and of Ajaria, Batum (pop. 70,000); other large centres being Kutais (93,000) and Poti (30,000).

CAPITAL, Tiflis. Population (1925), 400,000.

British High Commissioner at Tiflis, Commander Luke, D.S.O., R.N.

Azerbaijan.

(A.S.S.R.)

Chairman of Central Executive Committee, M.
Agamaly-Ogly.

Azerbaijan, on the south-western shore of the Caspian Sea, extends from the Caucasus in the north to Persia in the south and from the Caspian on the east to Armenia and Georgia, with a total area of 33,570 square miles and a population (1916) of 2,097,000, of whom over 75 per cent. are Muhammadans. It includes the provinces of Baku, Hanjin (Elisavetpol), and the districts of Zakatal and Nakhichevan. The *Azerbaijan Socialist Soviet Republic* entered the Union as a Member of the Transcaucasian Federation on Dec. 31, 1922. The Republic is very rich in minerals (naphtha, magnetic ironstone, and manganese), but oil is the principal industry, concentrated in the Baku region, the production being 466,800,000 poods in 1914, and 213,000,000 poods in 1922-3. Fishing is also important, and 15,000,000 poods of caviare were produced in 1922. The principal crop is cotton.

The CAPITAL is Baku (pop. 255,000) on the shore of the Caspian Sea, the centre of the petroleum industry. Baku is connected by railway with Batum (Georgia) on the Black Sea, via Tiflis, and with Moscow, via Rostov. Other towns are Hanjin (65,000), Derbent (35,000), Kuba and Shemakha.

V.—BOKHARA.

President, Khodjayef Feyzulla.

Chairman of Central Executive Committee, Parsa Khodjayef.

Plenipotentiary in Moscow, Yusuf Zade.

Bokhara is a Central Asian Republic with an estimated area of 85,000 square miles, and a population of about 2,000,000, the majority being Muhammadan Uzbeks. The former capital (Old Bokhara) is a station on the Russian Trans-Caspian Railway, and has a population of about 100,000, and a branch line (8 miles) connects with the new capital (Kahan). The principal products are rice, wheat, fruit, hemp, cotton, silk, and carpets. Exports (mainly to Russia) are agricultural products and silk and cotton manufactures; imports are principally manufactured goods and sugar. The Emirate was abolished in 1920 and the Emir fled to Afghanistan. A Soviet Republic of Bokhara was established and its independence was recognised by Soviet Russia by treaty of March 4, 1921; and on Sept. 20, 1924, the Bokhara *Kurultai* (Congress of Soviets) declared a *Socialist Soviet Republic*, which may be understood as a first step towards entering the Soviet Union. CAPITAL, Kahan.

VI.—KHIVA.

(Khorezm.)

President, Bektchan-Nazaroff.

Chairman of Central Executive Committee, Sultan Kary.

Plenipotentiary in Moscow, Atadshanoff.

The National Soviet Republic of Khorezm, formerly the Khanate of Khiva, lies between Bokhara and Kirghiz, and has a total area of about 26,000 square miles, with a population of 850,000, of whom about half are nomads, and nearly all Muhammadans. The country occupies the fertile delta of the Oxus and is highly productive (rice, wheat, cotton, silk, fruit, hemp). The independence of the Republic has been recognised by treaty with Soviet Russia (Sept. 30, 1920). CAPITAL, Khiva (population about 10,000).

SARRE TERRITORY.

Under the *Treaty of Versailles* Germany renounced the government of the Sarre Basin in favour of the League of Nations, the government being entrusted to a commission of 5 members nominated for one year by the League. At the expiration of 15 years from Jan. 10, 1920, the population will be called upon to decide by a plebiscite the government under which they wish to be placed. The total area is about 743 square miles, with a population of about 713,000. The chief towns are Sarrebruck (117,000), Neunkirchen (35,000) and Saint Ingbert (18,000).

SALVADOR.

República de El Salvador.

President (1923-1927), Señor Dr. Don Alfonso Quinonez Molina, assumed office March 1, 1923. Vice-President, Señor Dr. Don Pio Romero Bosque.

Foreign Affairs, Education and Justice, Señor Dr. Don Reyes Arrieta Rossi.

Interior and Public Works, Señor Dr. Don Rodolfo Schoneberg.

Finance, Señor Don Gustavo Vides.

War and Marine, Señor Dr. Don Pio Romero Bosque.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Gt. Britain, Señor Dr. Don Arturo Arguello-Loucel (resident in Brussels). Consul-General in London, Señor Dr. Don Antonio Reyes-Guerra, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

The Republic of Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles, and contains an estimated area of 13,176 square miles, with a population estimated at 1,525,926. It is divided into 14 departments. In 1921 there were 55,539 births (37 per 1,000) and 30,613 deaths (20 per 1,000), 10 per cent. of the deaths being due to malaria.

Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish viceroyalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1840 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of 1864 (revised in 1886), the President and Vice-President being elected for four years by direct vote of the people, the President being ineligible for a successive term in either office.

There are distinct areas in the low alluvial plains of the coast and the interior plateau, with a mean elevation of about 2,300 feet, broken in many places by volcanic cones, of which the highest are Santo Ana (8,300 feet) and San Miguel (7,120 feet). The lowlands are generally hot and unhealthy. There is a wet season (winter) from May to October, and a dry season (summer) from November to April. Earthquakes are frequent, and on June 8, 1917, a series of seven shocks nearly destroyed the capital, and ruined the towns of Santa Tecla, Armenia, and Apopa. The volcano on Mount Salvador was actually in eruption in Oct. 1917, and a severe earthquake was experienced on April 28, 1919, doing great damage to the capital.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa, which rises in Guatemala and flows into the Pacific, with tributaries in the Santa Ana, Asaguate, Sumpul and Torola, the Lempa being navigable for most of its course by small steamers. In the eastern districts the Rio San Miguel rises near the Honduras boundary and flows into the Bay of Fonseca. The western boundary crosses the Laguna de Guisja, the greater part of which lies within the borders of Salvador, and in the centre of the Republic is the large volcanic lake Ilopango, with a smaller lake, Coatepeque, further west.

The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee; sugar is also grown, as well as indigo, rice, balsam, &c. Cotton-growing on an extensive scale was commenced in 1924. The principal exports are coffee (80 per cent. of total value), indigo, tobacco, sugar and gold. The chief imports are textiles, hardware and machinery, chemicals and drugs. About 69 per cent. of the imports are from the U.S. and 15 per cent. from the U.K.

The total length of the railways is 262 miles; a British railway nearly 100 miles in length connects Acajutla with the capital and Santa Ana, the coffee centre, and a line from the port of La Union to the capital was opened in 1922. The principal ports are Acajutla, La Libertad and La Union. There is a good motor road between La Libertad and the capital, while motor transportation is usually possible between the capital and Guatemala City, over the International road opened in 1923.

There are 120 post-offices and 234 telegraph offices, with 2,400 miles of wire.

The language of the country is Spanish.

Revenue	1924-25.	£1,852,000
Expenditure		1,823,000
Internal debt (Dec. 31, 1923).....		*\$14,500,000
External debt (do.)	1922.	£1,050,000
Imports	1922.	£1,984,736
Exports	1923.	2,061,000
Imports from U.K. (1924)		3,639,506
Exports to U.K. (1924)		2,346,000
		502,000
		38,000

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. circ. 80,000. Other towns are Santa Ana (70,000), San Miguel (40,000), San Vicente (30,000), Nueva San Salvador (26,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH LEGATION.

British Minister (see Guatemala).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

San Salvador—Consul and Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim), Gerald Harrington. Acapulco—Vice-Consul, Capt. L. R. J. C. Dale, M.C. (acting).

Salvador is 5,700 miles from London; transit (passenger), via New York and thence every 3 weeks by direct steamer to La Libertad; or via New Orleans and thence every week by direct steamer to Puerto Barrios (Guatemala), or by various direct lines from England to Panama Canal and thence by steamer (about once every 10 days) to La Libertad; time 3 to 5 weeks.

SAN DOMINGO. See Dominican Republic.

SAN MARINO.

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti."

Consul-General for San Marino in Great Britain, Commendatore Melvill A. Jamieson, F.R.G.S., 17 Cockspur Street, S.W. 1.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. The area is 38 square miles, the population 12,036. There is an army of about 1,000. The city of San Marino (pop. 2,000) occupies the slope of Mount Titano, and has an impregnable castle, where King Berengar of Lombardy took refuge in 950 A.D., a fine church and Government palace, and a theatre. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, oil and cattle raising, in addition to the utilization and export of gravel from Mount Titano and production of white and hydraulic lime at Serravalle. A Treaty of Extradition was concluded between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino on 16th Oct., 1899.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

British Consul-General, E. Mervyn de Garston (Leghorn, Italy).

SERBIA. See Yugo-Slavia.

* The interest and amortization are secured by a lien on 70 per cent. of the Customs receipts. \$ (Colon) at par = 50 cents U.S. currency.

SIAM.

(Muang Tai.)

King, Rama VI., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., born

January 1, 1880; succeeded October 23, 1910.

Foreign Minister, H.H. Prince Traidos.

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary, in London, Phya Prabha Karavong, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7.

Consul-General (Vacant): Temporary Offices, 23 Ashburn Place, S.W. 7).

The Kingdom of Siam, or Muang Tai (area about 295,000 square miles; population, 1923, 9,513,000), is a buffer State between British Burma and French Indo-China, and its integrity is guaranteed by the British and French Governments by the Anglo-French Agreement of April, 1904. The King is an absolute monarch, and appoints his successor. There is an Executive Council of Ministers with an adviser in Foreign affairs (usually of American nationality), and a Financial adviser (hitherto always of British nationality) and, since 1895, a Legislative Council of State, consisting of the Ministers, eight royal princes, and over twenty members appointed by the King, who has an absolute power of veto. A number of English, French, Italians, Danes, and Americans are employed in the various State departments. There is an army of nearly 50,000 men, and a few small gunboats; compulsory military service has been introduced. The Kingdom contains many Chinese (largely engaged in trade and industry), besides Shans, Laos, Malays, Burmese, and Cambodians, and over 1,800 Europeans. The principal religion is Buddhism. There are 364 Government schools and 4,124 schools of all kinds, attended by 448,380 children. The Chulalongkorn University is organised with faculties of medicine, political science, engineering, and literature and science.

The upper part of Siam is mountainous, the lower flat. Bangkok is the only much-frequented port. Eighty-five per cent. of Siamese sea-borne trade, which centres at Bangkok, is with the British Empire, and is largely in the hands of British firms or of Chinese trading from Singapore and Hong Kong. German shipping, which had held the lead in tonnage for many years past, has ceased to visit Bangkok since August, 1914, and, as a consequence, there has been a large increase in Norwegian and British shipping. The chief products of Siam are rice, teak, and tin (from Lower Siam). The area under rice is being much enlarged by irrigation. There is a large number of rice mills, mostly in or near Bangkok. The teak industry in the great forests of N. Siam is mainly in English hands. In 1924-25 rice constituted 81 per cent. and teak 4 per cent. of the exports from the port of Bangkok; while hides and marine products are also exported in considerable quantities. Among imports are treasure, cotton goods and yarn, silk goods, provisions, gunny bags, kerosene, sugar, opium, metals and metal wares, machinery, &c. The general tariff rate is 3 per cent. *ad valorem*. Burma imports teak and cattle overland from Siam, and exports thither cotton and silk goods, &c. Except tin, wolfram, rubies and sapphires, there are no important mineral products as yet. About 1,500 miles of railroads (mostly State-owned) are now open for traffic. Railways from Bangkok run to Korat (165 miles N.E.), with an extension (13 miles) to Tha Chang, Chiangmai (462 miles N. of Bangkok), Petru (40 miles E.); the southern line to Trang, on the west coast of the Malay

Peninsula, was open to traffic in October, 1916, and in July, 1918, was completed to the Kedah border where junction with the Federated Malay States Railway system was effected. There is through railway connexion between Bangkok and Penang and Singapore, and the railway is being extended from Petriv to the Cambodian frontier. Good roads are few. There are 4,000 miles of telegraph lines.

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Ordinary Revenue.....	£8,174,484	£8,260,000
Ordinary Expenditure.....	8,152,004	8,510,000
Public debt (1924)		9,723,933

	1923.	1924.
Total imports	£12,604,000	£14,000,000
Total exports	15,976,000	15,234,000
Imports from Brit. Emp.	8,508,000	9,367,677
Exports to Brit. Emp.	13,038,000	11,819,200

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population (1924), 452,010.

BRITISH LEGATION.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Robert Hyde Greg (1922) £3,000
Archivist, A. Hartland.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Bangkok—Consul-Gen., Sir T. H. Lyle, K.B.E.
" Vice-Consul, W. W. Coultas.
Chiangmai—Cons.-Gen., W. A. R. Wood, C.I.E.
Nakawn - Lampang — Vice - Consul, John Bailey.
Senggora—Consul, J. D. Hogg, M.B.E.

SPAIN.

(España.)

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, born (and acceded to the throne) May 17, 1886; married May 31, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena Maria Christina of Battenberg (born Oct. 24, 1887).

Heir Apparent, H.R.H. The Prince of the Asturias, Don Alfonso, born May 10, 1907.

MILITARY DIRECTORATE (Sept. 1923).

President, General Primo de Rivera, Marquess de Estella.

Members, Generals Adolfo Vallespinoza, Luis Hermosa, Luis Navarro, Dalmiro Rodriguez, Antonio Mayandia, Francisco Gomez Jordana, Francisco Ruiz del Portal, Mario Muslera, Marquess de Magáz.

Ambassador in London, Excmo. Señor Marqués de Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1.
Counsellor, (vacant)

1st Secretary, Señor Don Manuel Inclán.

2nd Secretary, Señor Don José Ruiz de Arana, Vizconde de Mambias.

3rd Secretary, Señor Don Roberto de Satorres. Attachés, Señores Don P. J. de Zulueta, Don E. M. Pena, Marques de Murrieta.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don F. Rich.

Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Com. Señor Don Fernando Navarro.

Agricultural do., Señor Don Jesus Navarro de Palencia.

Consul-General, Excmo. Señor Don Enrique Gaspar, 47 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.

Vice-Cons., Señor Don Pedro Lecuona; Señor Don Fernando Illera.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36°-43° 45' N. lat. and 4° 25' E.—9° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay

and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees; and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 196,700 English square miles, and an estimated population, in Jan. 1924, of 21,763,000—110 to the square mile. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho. The Constitution upon which the present Government is formed is dated June 30, 1876. Spain is rich in iron, copper, and lead; its mineral resources are only partially exploited, and principally by foreign capital under foreign direction. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quick-silver, grapes, &c. Trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany had, before the War, become a serious competitor, while the United States and Belgium share an increasing proportion of Spanish trade. Home manufacture is protected by high customs duties.

In 1923 there were about 10,000 miles of railway open, and 69,400 miles of telegraph line. The sea-going mercantile marine over 50 tons, on Jan. 1, 1923, consisted of 1,198 steamers (1,008,890 tons) and 591 sailing vessels (97,491). In 1923, 19,500 vessels of 24,584,581 tons (displacement) entered and 16,913 vessels of 20,773,523 tons (displacement) cleared at Spanish ports.

Defence.—The authorised peace establishment, including forces in North Africa, was, in 1923, 19,827 officers and 284,212 men; in 1924 these forces were increased by 100,000 men, and the army of occupation in North Africa reached the figure of 150,000 all ranks. War strength: Field Army, first line, 300,000; second line, 450,000.

The Navy consists of 3 (15,700-ton) battleships and 3 modern cruisers, with 1 old battleship and 4 old cruisers; there are also 7 torpedo-boat destroyers, 20 torpedo-boats, 7 submarines, and 21 gunboats.

Education, Primary, is nominally compulsory and mainly free, and is State-aided, the public schools being maintained by local taxation. Many private schools are under clerical control, and supervision is lacking. Secondary High Schools are in each province, but the curriculum is defective. Universities at Barcelona, Granada, Madrid, Murcia, Oviedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Saragossa, Seville, Valencia, and Valladolid.

	1925-26. †
Revenue (Budget).....	2,755,288,568
Expenditure (Budget).....	3,092,538,991
National Debt (1925).....	12,267,613,000
Floating Debt (1925).....	4,325,499,000
Total imports (1924).....	2,944,886,434
Total exports (1924).....	1,747,585,295
Imports from U.K. (1924).....	£11,389,894
Exports to U.K. (1924).....	£19,703,661

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population (1923), 746,139. Other large cities are Barcelona (720,311), Valencia (247,032), Seville (209,024), Malaga (153,153), Murcia (143,578), Saragossa (143,755), Bilbao (114,738), Granada (104,079), Carthagena (66,891), Palma de Mallorca (78,508), and Valladolid (78,097); and there are 15 other towns with over 50,000 inhabitants.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red, the yellow band larger than the others and charged with the Royal Arms of Spain).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid.)
British Ambassador, His Excellency Rt.
Hon. Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt.,
G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1924).....£6,000
Counsellor of Embassy, Hugh Gurney, C.M.G.,
M.V.O.

1st Sec., Hon. F. G. Agar-Robartes, M.V.O.

2nd Sec., Harold L. Farquhar.

Commercial Sec. (1st Grade) (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), Capt. U. de B. Charles, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. M. Pipon, C.M.G.,
M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché, W. W. T. Torr, D.S.O., M.C.
Asst. Mil. Attaché, Capt. N. E. Weatherall,
O.B.E.

Secretary-Archivist, G. W. M. Harpley.

Chaplain, Rev. F. Symes-Thompson.

Consul (Alcalá Galiano, 5, Madrid), David John
Rodgers.

Vice-Consul, Reginald A. Calvert.

Pro-Consul, L. Busato.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Barcelona—Consul-Gen., P. C. Sarell.

„ Vice-Consuls, G. L. Rogers; George R.
Smither; J. W. Witty.

Alicante and Santapola—Vice-Cons., José Tato.
„ Pro-Consul, F. G. Stait-Gardner.

Burriana and Castellón—Vice-Consul, A. J.
Stubbs.

Denia—Vice-Consul, J. R. Morand.

Gandia, &c.—Vice-Cons., F. Romaguera.

Iviza (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., J. Escandell
(acting).

Palamos—Vice-Cons., M. Montaner.

Palma (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., Ivan Lake.

Port Mahon (Bal. Is.)—Vice-Cons., B. Escudero,
M.V.O.

San Feliu de Guixols—Vice-Cons., José Sibels.

Tarragona—Vice-Consul, I. Navarro.

Torreveja—Vice-Consul, A. Ballester.

Valencia—Consul, E. Harker, O.B.E.

„ Pro-Consul, Arthur F. Baines.

Bilbao—Consul, Harold Patteson.

„ Vice-Consuls, A. Murray Simpson; James

Innes, O.B.E.; H. Patteson.

Castro-Urdiales—Vice-Consul, A. Ybañez.

Sin Sebastian—Consul, A. Budd, M.V.O.

„ Vice-Consul, J. H. M. Hart.

Santander—Vice-Consul, Thomas Bates.

Malaga—Consul, Allan Henderson.

„ Vice-Consul, Edward R. Thornton.

† At par Pesetas 25/225 = £1.

Malaga—Pro-Consul, Gustavo Bolin.

Agulias—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Nafel.

„ Pro-Consul, Thomas Blazquez.

Almeria and Adra—V. Cons. M. R. Harrison.

„ Pro-Consul, G. Harrison.

Carthagena—Vice-Consul, Peter Miller.

„ Pro-Consul, Herbert C. Goddard.

Garrucha—Vice-Consul, A. W. Harrison.

Granada—Vice-Consul, W. A. S. Davenport.

„ Pro-Consul, W. R. G. Francis.

Linares—Vice-Consul, Hugh C. Holberton.

Marbella—Vice-Consul, Miguel Calzado.

Mazarron—Vice-Consul, C. E. Pearse.

Pornan—Vice-Consul, Juan Rubio de la Torre.

„ Pro-Consul, Robert Szivessy.

Teneriffe—Consul, P. Helyar.

„ Vice-Consul, R. C. Griffiths.

„ Pro-Consul, James Willys.

Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—Consul,

Peter Swanston.

„ Vice-Consul, Ernest Wootton.

„ Pro-Consul, Manuel Moniz.

Orotava—Vice-Consul, Thomas M. Reid.

Seville—Consul, G. B. Beak.

„ Vice-Consul, E. G. H. Formby.

Algeciras—Vice-Consul, J. Morrison, O.B.E.

Cadiz—Vice-Consul, H. W. Sanderson.

„ Pro-Consul, J. Sanderson.

Huelva—Vice-Consul, Capt. J. Morrison.

„ Pro-Consul, Dr. Ian Macdonald.

„ Francis K. Haselden.

Jerez—Vice-Consul, Capt. G. D. Williams, M.C.

„ Pro-Consul, Thomas E. Spencer.

La Linea—Vice-Cons., Maj. O. H. Pedley, O.B.E.

„ Pro-Consul, J. Scaniglia.

San Lucar—Vice-Consul, J. Diaz, O.B.E.

„ Pro-Consul, Francisco Berenguer.

Vigo—Consul, G. Lyall.

„ Vice-Consul, H. A. Owen.

Carril and Villagarcia—Vice-Consul, H. Wil-
liamson.

Corcubion—V. Consul, J. Seoane Ulloa (acting).

Coruba—Vice-Consul, H. Guyatt.

Ferrol—Vice-Consul, William Martin.

Gijon—Vice-Consul, Arthur Lovelace.

Rivadesella—Vice-Consul, W. D. MacKenzie.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR SPAIN,

8 Rambla de los Estudios, Barcelona (Branch,
9 Calle Marqués de Cubas, Madrid).

Madrid, 1,750 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago of 15 islands in the Mediterranean, the largest being Majorca, Minorca, Iviza, and Formentara; the total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population (1923) of 342,462. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Palma in Majorca.

CEUTA, which forms part of the Province of Cadiz, is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 miles, with a population of 35,219.

The CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population of 473,497. The Canary Islands form a Province of Spain, the capital being Santa Cruz in the island of Teneriffe.

Spanish Colonies.

The Spanish Colonies (exclusive of Ceuta and the Canary Islands, which form an integral part of the kingdom) consist of certain settlements

in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population exceeding 275,000.

FERNANDO PO (*Fernando Póo*) lies in the Bight of Biafra in $3^{\circ} 12'$ N. lat. and $8^{\circ} 48'$ E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. Total population 20,650. The capital is Basile, and the largest town Port Clarence (1,500 inhabitants). Dependencies of the island of Fernando Po are:—

Annobon Island (*Anno Bom*), in the Gulf of Guinea, in $1^{\circ} 24'$ S. lat. and $50^{\circ} 35'$ E. long.; population 1,391.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Bata, Elobey Grando, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce. Total population 96,072.

RIO DE ORO is a possession on the north-west coast of Africa, between Cape Bogador and Cape Blanco, or approximately between $21^{\circ} 20'$ – 26° N. lat., and extending eastwards to about 13° W. long. The territory is part of the waterless Sahara, with a sparse population of wandering Muhammadan Arabs; population 253.

Rio Muni (or *Spanish Guinea*) is a coastal settlement of West Africa between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.— $2^{\circ} 10'$ N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Bata on the coast.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—Spain exercises a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco, where her armies of about 150,000 are engaged in a continuous struggle with the Rifians (see pp. 766-7), and on the Moroccan seaboard are certain Spanish *presidios*, formerly used as convict settlements.

Melilla is a town on a rocky promontory of the Riff coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The population is 50,170.

Alhucemas is a settlement on the bay of that name, and includes six islands; population 322.

Peñon de la Gomera (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 398.

Spanish Southern Morocco—*Ifni*, on the Atlantic coast of Morocco, about 100 miles south of Agadir, affords access to the interior of south-west Morocco, but has no great trade at present.

The Chaffarinas (or *Zaffarines*) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 318.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Suez Canal.—The *Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez* is an Egyptian company, authorised in 1856, and confirmed in 1866, with a capital of 200,000,000 francs in 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. The British Government acquired from the Khedive in 1875 a total of 176,602 shares (cost £4,000,000, value March 31, 1922, £19,740,125). Since 1924 each 500 franc share has been divided into two 250 franc shares.

The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. The total length of the canal is 101 miles, with a minimum width of 45 metres (147 ft. 8 in.), having cost

844,704,029 francs to construct and enlarge; the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels using the canal is 9'75 metres (32 feet). The average time for the transit through the canal is 15 hours 23 minutes. By a convention, signed on Oct. 29, 1888, the canal was exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. The management of the canal is entrusted to a council of 32 administrators, of whom 10 are British (three representing H.M. Government and seven the shipowning interest).

British Directors, The Lord Inchcape, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*Vice-President of the Company*); Sir Aubrey Brocklebank, Bart.; Sir Fredk. Green, K.B.E.; Rt. Hon. Sir R. S. Horne, G.B.E., K.C.; T. Harrison Hughes; Oswald Sanderson; Sir E. Wyld-bore-Smith.

Representing H.B.M. Govt., H. T. Austruther, Sir Ian Malcolm, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. T. Davies, K.C.B., C.V.O.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal since 1914, with the percentage of British vessels:—

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	British Tonnage.
			%
1914	4,802	19,409,495	66·5
1915	3,708	15,266,155	76·3
1916	3,110	12,325,347	79·6
1917	2,353	8,368,918	73·6
1918	2,522	9,251,601	79·5
1919	3,986	16,013,802	70·9
1920	4,009	17,574,657	61·7
1921	3,975	18,118,999	62·9
1922	4,345	20,743,245	64·5
1923	4,621	22,730,162	62·8
1924	5,122	25,109,882	59·7

The tonnage of the merchandise carried was 25,776,000 tons in 1913; 17,047,000 tons in 1920; and 25,529,000 tons in 1924. Details of the nationality of the vessels passing through the Canal in 1924 are appended:—

	No. of Vessels.	Net Tons.	Per cent. (Tonnage).
British	2,973	14,964,681	59·7
Netherlands	489	2,488,389	9·9
German	350	1,646,872	6·6
French	304	1,497,487	6·0
Italian	378	1,483,408	5·9
Japanese	149	871,529	3·5
United States	137	795,021	3·2
Norwegian	105	367,418	1·5
Danish	78	344,868	1·4
Swedish	61	270,197	1·1
Greek	35	131,351	0·5
Russian	15	62,060	0·3
Spanish	18	52,443	0·2
Yugo-Slav	11	42,344	0·2
Egyptian	6	15,902	0·06
Panama	2	17,624	0·07
Danzig	2	11,856	0·05
Finnish	3	8,527	0·03
Rumanian	4	7,058	0·03
Siamese	1	588	0·002
Hedjaz	1	259	0·001
Totals	5,122	25,109,882	100

The transit receipts in 1870 were 5,718,756 fr., and in 1924, 186,488,740 fr.

The rate of transit dues as from April 1, 1925, is 7 fr. 25c. per ton, and 4 fr. 75c. for vessels in ballast.

The net dividends for the year 1915 amounted to 265 fr. on the ordinary 250 fr. shares, and 255.638 fr. on the Actions de Jouissance.

The 2,973 British vessels included in the total for 1924 are grouped under the following categories:—

	No.	Net Tonnage.
Merchant vessels	2,028	10,010,812
Mail steamers	345	2,407,704
Warships and transports	167	736,780
Government chartered vessels	33	190,496
Vessels in ballast	400	1,648,889

2,973 14,994,618

SWEDEN.

(Sverige.)

King of Sweden of the Goths and the Wends, Gustaf V., born June 16, 1858; suc. December 8, 1907; mar., Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, born August 7, 1862 (and has issue 2 - as).

Heir Apparent, Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Skåne, Crown Prince, born Nov. 11, 1882; married (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920). (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, born July 13, 1889.

CABINET (Jan. 24, 1925).

Prime Minister, R. J. Sandler.

Foreign Affairs, Östen Undén.

Justice, T. K. V. Nothin.

Finance, E. J. Wigforss.

Commerce, C. E. Svensson.

Communications, Victor Larsson.

Defence, P. A. Hansson.

Social, Gustaf Möller.

Public Worship & Instruction, O. Olsson.

Agriculture, S. Linders.

Ministers without Portfolio, K. S. Levinson; K. J. Schlyter.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London, Baron E. K. Palmstierna, O.C.V.O.

Legation, 27 Portland Place, W. 1.

Counsellor of Legation, Count Claes Bonde.

Secretary, T. H. W. Wistrand.

Attaché, B. H. B. de Ribbing; G. O. Broms.

Military Attaché, Col. E. Mossberg, C.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Commander A. de Bahr, O.V.O.

Press Representative, E. Sundström.

Chancery, J. Stille.

Agricultural Adviser, M. W. F. de Wachenfelt.

Chaplain, Rev. A. O. T. Hellerström.

Consul-General, E. G. Sahlin, 329 High Holborn, W.C. 1.

Vice-Consuls, E. J. S. Wisén; Harry Eriksson.

Swedish Church, Harcourt Street, Marylebone Road, W. 1.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula, and comprises the capital and 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,105 square miles, and a population, Dec. 31, 1924, of 6,036,118, nearly all Protestant. This area includes the great lakes of Hjälmaren, Mälaren, Vanern, and Vättern. Nearly 40 per cent. of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 60,000 being owners and 70,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts—the north-

ern, forest; central, mining and agricultural; the southern, agricultural. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, rye, barley, wheat, potatoes, roots and grasses. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, and tar, and the chief fuel of the country, in addition to sulphite and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making industry. The mineral products are extremely rich: iron of excellent quality; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland, and mineral trains run from Gellivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania (Skåne). The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, skins, manure, iron, fish, oils, wheat, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, butter, iron, steel, wood pulp, paper, matches, stone, iron and zinc ores, &c. In 1924 the exports of wood pulp and paper were 1,797,000 tons.

Railroads 9,820 miles in length (of which 3,556 are the property of the State) were open on Jan. 1, 1925; and 51,432 miles of telegraph wires (inclusive of 22,294 railroad telegraph wires), 145 control stations, and 1,216 railroad and 1,505 other telegraph stations. There were at the same date 410,567 miles of telephone wires.

Defence.—Service in the Army is universal and compulsory. The peace effective is about 95,000 trained men, which can be raised to war strength of about 380,000. The Navy consists of 57 fighting vessels (370 guns), 13 being iron-clads, with submarines, submersibles, and some training ships, &c.

Education.—(i.) *Primary*: Compulsory and free. Illiteracy rare. Maintained by local taxation, with State grants. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary*: Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics and navigation. (iv.) *Universities*: Lund, Uppsala, and private faculties in Stockholm and Gothenburg.

	1923-4.	1925-6.
Revenue (Bgt.)* Kr.	674,437,500	Kr. 728,818,700
Expenditure (Bgt.)	674,437,500	728,818,700
Debt (Sept. 1924)	1,525,972,000	1,732,855,000
	1923.	1924.
Imports	* Kr. 1,294,571,000	Kr. 1,424,487,000
Exports	1,142,095,000	1,260,631,000
Imports from U.K.		307,690,000
Exports to U.K.		359,311,000

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Pop. (Dec. 31, 1924), 438,896. Other large towns are Gothenburg (229,638), Malmö (116,144), and Norrköping (59,917).

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Laboratoriegatan 8, Stockholm.)

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Arthur C. Grant-Duff, K.C.M.G. (1924)

1st Secretary, J. L. Dodds.

£4,500

* At par, the Crown=12. 1½ d. (18' 199 Kronor=£1).

Commercial Secretary (2nd Grade), Herbert Kershaw, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. W. de M. Egerton, D.S.O., R.N. (Helsingfors, Finland).
Military Attaché, Col. J. W. Sandilands, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist, G. A. Urquhart.
Secretary to Minister, Grenville Grove.
Chaplain (hon.), Rev. H. M. Williams.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Stockholm—*Consul*, D. F. S. Filliter.
Vice-Consul, F. V. Zetterlund.
Calmar—*Vice-Consul*, J. Jeansson.
Gävle—*Vice-Consul*, Robert Carrick.
Gotland—*Vice-Consul*, Carl G. Björkander.
Hudiksvall—*Vice-Consul*, C. J. Henric Amnéus.
Luleå—*Vice-Consul*, K. H. Falkland.
Norrköping—*Vice-Consul*, G. K. L. Beckman.
Örnsköldsvik—*Vice-Consul*, Henric Ohngren.
Söderhamn—*Vice-Consul*, Christoffer Myhre.
„ *Pro-Consul and acting Vice-Consul*, Nils A. Brolin.
Sundsvall—*V.-Consul*, H. A. Carrick.
Västervik—*Vice-Consul*, J. Emil Haggblad.
Gothenburg—*Consul*,
Borås—*Vice-Consul*, Richmond Riley.
Halmstad—*Vice-Consul*, Th. Schiele.
Hälsingborg—*Vice-Consul*, C. C. G. W. Westrup, M.B.E.
Karlskrona—*Vice-Consul*, August Andrék.
Landskrona—*Vice-Consul*, Einar Petersson.
Malmlöv—*Consul*, Harry Castleton.
Uddevalla—*Vice-Consul*, Charles Thorburn.
Warberg—*Vice-Consul*, R. C. T. Jobson.
Ystad and Åhus—*Vice-Consul*, Emil A. Borg.
Stockholm, 1,132 miles; transit, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND.

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft.)

**President (1925)*, Dr. J. M. Musy.
Vice-President (1925), M. H. Häberlin.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. G. Motta.
Public Economy, &c., M. Schulthess.
War, M. Scheurer.
Interior, M. Chuard.
Justice, M. Häberlin.
Finance, Dr. J. Musy.
Posts and Railways, M. Haab.
Pres. of National Council (1925), Dr. A. Maechler.
Pres. of Council of States (1925), M. J. Andermatt.
Federal Chancellor, M. A. Kaeslin.
Federal Tribunal, Lausanne (24 members and 9 substitutes), *President (1925)*, Dr. Th. Weiss.
Director, International Posts, M. Garbani-Nerini.
Dirac., *International Telegraphs*, M. Etienne.
International Industry, Literature & Fine Arts, Dr. E. Röthlisberger.
Dirac., *Internat. Railway Offices*, M. H. Dinkelmann.
Director-General of Federal Railways, M. Zingg.
Minister in London, Monsieur C. R. Paravicini, 32 Queen Anne Street, W. 1.
Secretaries of Legation, M. Francis J. Borsinger; M. Walter de Bourg; M. Emile Stutz.
Commercial Attaché, Counsellor of Legation and Consul-General, M. Henri Martin.
Adjoint Commercial Attaché, M. Clement Rezzonico.
Chancellor, M. Paul Hilfiker.
The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal

Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'—47° 48' N. lat. and 5° 58'—10° 30' E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with a population of 3,888,320 in 1920, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 41 per cent., and Protestants, 57 per cent., Jews numbering 21,000, and others 43,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romansh (Grisons), 1½ per cent. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables are grown. The forests cover about one-fifth of the whole surface. The chief industries comprise the manufacture of silks, artificial silks and silk ribbons, wool, cotton and cotton ribbons, linen, embroideries, strawplait, machines, paper, chemicals, chocolate, condensed milk, dyestuffs, and tobacco; while the metallurgical, electrical and pharmaceutical industries are also extensive; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neuchâtel. In 1923 there were 3,593 miles of railway in working order, 25,338 miles of telegraph line, 426,460 miles of telephone line, and 3,929 post-offices.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a National Council, of 158 members, and a Council of States of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for three years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of 27,000 francs; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council 25,000 francs each. The members of the Federal Council are elected for three years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year, the five other members for three years. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council.

Defence: Militia. Active Army, 12 yrs.; initial trg., 65–90 days. Subsequently 11 days per ann.; then Landwehr, 8 yrs.; 1 trg., 11 dys. for dismt'd. branches only; then (Landsturm to age 48). *War Strength*, 140,600; Landwehr, 65,000; Landsturm, 57,000.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy rare in Protestant cantons. (i.) *Primary*: Free and nominally compulsory, but attendance is not strictly enforced in the essentially Roman Catholic cantons. School age varies. (ii.) *Secondary*: Age 12–15 for boys. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities*: Bale, Berne, Fribourg, Geneva, Lausanne, Zurich, and Neuchâtel.

• The President is elected in December, and remains in office from 1 Jan.—31 Dec.; he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

	1925.
Public revenue	*Francs. 309,660,000
Public expenditure	" 344,070,000
Debt (Jan. 1, 1925)	" 2,200,500,000

	1923.	1924.
Total imports	£92,133,000	£99,305,000
Total exports	73,077,000	82,083,000
Imports from U.K.	7,216,000	7,294,726
Exports to U.K.	14,408,000	15,677,002

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (1920), 104,626.
Other large towns are Zurich (207,161), Bale (135,976), Geneva (135,059), St. Gallen (70,437), and Lausanne (68,533).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(48 Thunstrasse, Berne).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, R. A. C. Sperling, C.B., C.M.G. (1924) £3,750
and Secretary, G. D. H. Fullerton-Carnegie, M.C.

Mil. Attaché, Col. H. Needham, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Archivist, Miss Howden,

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralat, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, A. Kipfer.

Neuchâtel—Vice-Consul, Paul de Pury.

Bâle—Consul, F. A. Fallet.

Bâle—Consul, Norman Carl Haug.

Pro-Consuls, Alfred Fluhmann; A. R. Cackett.

Geneva—Consul, Hugh S. London.

Vice-Consul, L. A. Cazalet.

Pro-Consul, John O'Donnell.

Lausanne—Consul, Alfred J. L. Galland, O.B.E.

Vice-Consul, M. Galland.

Montreux—Vice-Cons., Marcel Cuénod, M.B.E.

Zürich—Consul-Gen. (to the German and Italian-speaking Cantons), L. E. Keyser.

Vice-Consul, C. G. Kemball (acting).

Pro-Consul, F. J. Smith.

Yverdon—Consul, W. G. Lockett.

Lucerne—Vice-Consul, A. S. Hamner.

Lugano—Vice-Consul, Lt.-Col. E. M. Proes, C.S.I.

St. Moritz—Vice-Consul, F. K. Naegeli.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, 20 Rittergasse, Basle. (Branch at Lausanne.)

Berne, transit, 22 hours.

SYRIA AND LEBANON.

Syria.—British forces, together with small French and Arab detachments, drove the Turks out of Syria and Lebanon in 1918, and occupied those districts and the district of Cilicia. By decision of the Supreme Council of the Allies the districts in question were entrusted to France, to be administered under a mandate (Cilicia was restored to Turkey by the French in 1922).

The Emir Feisal (son of the ex-King of the Hedjaz and, since 1921, King of Iraq) had from the outset assumed the administration of the districts of Aleppo, Hama and Homs, which had been assigned as Independent Arab districts under an earlier agreement of May, 1916, between France and Great Britain (the *Sykes-Picot Agreement*), and it was intended to allow the Emir to remain under French guidance, but on March 8, 1920, the "Syrian Congress" at Damascus declared Syria independent, and the Emir Feisal was crowned King of Syria. The action of the Syrian Congress did not receive the sanction of the Allied Powers,

and General Gouraud occupied Damascus, Aleppo, Hama and Homs. The Emir Feisal left the country, and afterwards became King of Iraq (q.v.). The French Mandatory Zone was first divided into the four autonomous states of Great Lebanon, Damascus, Aleppo and the Alaouites (the region round Latakia), each having a French adviser responsible to the High Commissioner at Beyrout. The latter three States were later grouped together to form the *Syrian Federation*, with a nominated Council. The Federation has now been abolished. *Damascus and Aleppo* have been amalgamated into a single State (the details of the amalgamation have not yet been worked out), and the *State of the Alaouites* again becomes independent. The actual form of government differs in each of the States, but the guiding principle in each is real and effective French control.

Syria is a geographical term for part of the former Turkish territories in Asia Minor, and its Northern limits are still undefined. The present temporary Northern boundary between Syria and Asiatic Turkey was defined in the agreement between France and the Kemalists, and is roughly as follows:—From a point immediately S. of Payas (on the Gulf of Alexandretta) to Meidan Ekbes (the railway station and environs remaining in Syria), thence S.E. to the railway station of Tchoban Bey, leaving the districts of Marsova to Syria and of Karnaba and Killis to the Kemalists; thence along the Baghdad Railway to Nussebin and along the old highway to Jizireh ibn-Omar on the Tigris (the districts of Nussebin and Jizireh ibn-Omar remaining in Kemalist territory, with the roadway between these two places). The E. boundary separates Syria from Mesopotamia along a line running roughly N.E. from the E. side of Jebel Druze to a point 15 miles S.E. of Jezireh Ibn Omar (80 miles E. of Mardin); the S. boundary follows a line from Ras el Nakoura on the coast, N. of Akka, and running S.E. by E. to the Hedjaz railway line S. of Nasib, with a projection northwards to include the head waters of the Jordan, the Hule Lake and the Lake of Tiberias being included in Palestine. Within these limits, the estimated area is 100,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 3,000,000, of whom the greater number are Orthodox Muhammadans, with a proportion of Shites and Druses. The products of Syria are wheat, tobacco, fruit, wine, silk, liquorice, copper and brass goods; there is little cultivation without irrigation, the inland districts being cut off from the moisture-laden winds by a mountain barrier, running parallel with the coast. The mineral wealth is believed to be unimportant, but there is a certain amount of bitumen. The principal Syrian towns are Damascus (est. pop. 300,000), Aleppo (250,000), Homs (70,000), and Hama (60,000). The administrative capital is at Beyrout (Grand Lebanon). Damascus contains the Mosque of the Omayyades (where is the tomb of Saladin), and in the south-western quarter is "The Gate of God," through which the pilgrimage to Mecca passes annually, while the "street called Straight" (Acts ix, 11) runs E. to W. through the city. Damascus is an important commercial centre, and among its industries are metal work and mother-of-pearl inlay, and also native-made silk and cotton stuffs. At Baalbek (Heliopolis), on the western slopes of the Anti-Lebanon range (35 miles N.N.W. of

* Estimated.

Damascus), are ruins of 1st to 3rd century Roman temples (the Circular Temple, the Great Temple and the Temple of Bacchus), and in the vicinity of the ruins is the largest cut stone in the world (60 × 17 × 14 feet), weighing 1,500 tons. The railway system consists of a line from Beyrout to Damascus (narrow gauge), with a connexion at Rayak for Homs, Hama and Aleppo (standard gauge). The line from Tripoli to Aleppo, *via* Homs, was re-opened in 1921. A narrow-gauge tramway runs from Mamelfein along the coast. From Damascus there is railway communication with Palestine, and with Transjordan (Kerak) and The Hedjas, *via* Deraa, and the Syrian railways link up with the Baghdad railway at Aleppo. Road communications between Beyrout and Baghdad, *via* Damascus, have been recently developed by the opening up of the desert motor routes. Baghdad is now within 24 hours of Beyrout.

In the Autumn of 1925, following a revolt of the Jebel Druze in the Hauran, rioting took place in Damascus on Oct. 18th, and the city was bombarded by French artillery. It was afterwards reported that the Azin Palace had been destroyed by shell fire, and the Street (called Straight reduced to ruins. Soon after the receipt of news of the disturbances in Syria, the Governor-General (Gen. Sarrail) was recalled by the French cabinet.

Beyrout is the residence of the French High Commissioner and the capital of the Great Lebanon. Damascus was the Federal capital, and has become that of the new Unified State.

The Great Lebanon (the former Turkish provinces of Lebanon and Beirut), declared a State by the High Commissioner, under the title of *État du Grand Liban*, in 1920, extends along the Mediterranean littoral from the Palestine frontier to Nahr el Kebir (15 miles N. of Tripoli) and is bounded on E. by the Great Central Depression, known as the Bekaa, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. Its total length is about 120 miles, and its width varies from 30 to 35 miles. The estimated area of the Great Lebanon is about 4,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 579,778. The products of the soil are olives, wheat, grapes, oranges and mulberry-trees; the live stock are numerous and one of the principal sources of wealth. The Capital is Beyrout (pop. 91,498), which is the chief seaport and commercial centre, and also the administrative capital of Syria. Tripoli is the next important town and seaport. Minor ports are Junieh, Tyre and Sidon. The national flag is the French tricolour with a Cedar of Lebanon on the white band.

Governor of Syria, M. Henri de Jouvenel.
Governor of the Great Lebanon, M. Léon Cayla.
Beyrout—British Cons.-Gen., H. E. Satow, O.B.E.

" Vice-Consul, N. Mayers (actg.).

" Pro-Consul, M. Arab.

Aleppo—Consul, W. Hough.

" Pro-Consul, A. Akras.

Alexandretta—Vice-Consul, J. A. Catoni.

Damascus—Consul, W. A. Smart.

" Vice-Consul, J. F. R. Vaughan-Russell.

" Pro-Consul, Yusuf Teen.

TAURIDA.

In March 1918 the former government of Taurida declared its independence as the *Taurida Republic*. The area is 13,312 sq. miles, with a population (1914) of 2,000,000, and the Republic

is bounded on the N. by the Dnieper river and the Province of Ekaterinoslav, on the W. and S. by the Black Sea, and on the E. by the Sea of Azov. The soil is very productive, especially in its southern peninsula, known as the *Crimea* (the ancient Tauric Chersonese). The capital is SIMFEROPOL (pop. 1914, 85,000), other towns being Sevastopol (pop. 1914, 62,000), Kertch (pop. 1914, 60,000), Theodosia (pop. 1914, 44,000), Berdiansk (pop. 1914, 41,000), Yalta (pop. 1914, 31,000), Eupatoria, Melitopol, and Perekop.

TURKESTAN.

In Jan. 1918 the former Russian Provinces of Ferghana, Syr-Daria, Amu-Daria, Samarkand and Semirychensk, with a total area of about 420,000 sq. miles and a population of about 7,000,000, declared their independence as the *Republic of Turkestan*. The territories of this Republic extend from the Aral Sea in the W. to the boundaries of the Chinese Republic in the E., and between the River Chu and Lake Balkash on the N., and Khiva, Bokhara and Afghanistan on the S. The capital is TASHKEND (pop. 1914, 275,000), other large centres being Khokhland (pop. 1914, 125,000), Samarkand (pop. 1914, 100,000), Adijan (pop. 1914, 90,000), and Namangan (pop. 1914, 80,000).

TURKEY.

President of the Turkish Republic, Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

President of the Council of Ministers, Ismet Pasha.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Tewfik Rushdi Bey.

National Defence, Rejeh Bey.

Interior, Cemil Bey.

Justice, Mahmoud Essad Bey.

Finance, Hassan Bey.

Public Instruction, Hamdullah Subhi Bey.

Public Works, Suleiman Sirri Bey.

Public Health, Refik Bey.

Commerce, Ali Jenani Bey.

Agriculture, Sabri Bey.

Marine, Ihsan Bey.

President of the National Assembly, General Kiazim Pasha.

1st Vice-President, Ismet Bey.

2nd " Ali Surouri Bey.

3rd " Refet Bey.

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency

Ahmed Fërid Bey, 65 Portland Place, W. 1.

1st Secretaries, Kemal Bey; Chevky Pasha.

2nd Sec., Orhan Halid Bey.

3rd Sec., Vëdad Bey.

Archivist, Izzeddine Bey.

The Ottoman Turks are derived from Central Asian tribes, who were converted to the Muhammadan faith in the seventh century. These Muhammadan tribes attacked and conquered the Asiatic Provinces of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire, and by the middle of the fourteenth century they had spread from Asia Minor into South East Europe. In 1453 they captured Constantinople, and spread over the whole of the Balkan Peninsula, their name of Osmanli, or Ottoman Turks, being derived from Othman, or Osman (1299-1326), a notable Turkish leader in the fourteenth century. Early in the sixteenth century the Ottoman Empire was spread over Egypt and northern Africa, and penetrated northward into Hungary, a great

part of which was incorporated with the Turkish dominions until 1699, when the *Peace of Carlowitz* freed the country from Turkish rule. In the nineteenth century the outlying African dominions, with the exception of Tripoli, broke away from their suzerain, or were occupied by other Powers, and in the latter part of the century the northern states of the Balkan Peninsula asserted their independence, under guarantees of the Christian Powers. The outcome of these political upheavals was a demand for better government in the remaining dominions of the Sultan. During the process of constitutional reforms, which drove the Sultan Abdul Hamid (1876-1908) from the throne, war broke out between Italy and Turkey, and Tripoli and Benghazi were ceded to Italy under the *Treaty of Lausanne* (Oct. 12, 1912). These events were followed in the autumn of 1912 and the early months of 1913 by a disastrous war with the states of the Balkan League (Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Greece). At the outbreak of hostilities the European dominions of Turkey extended westwards to the Adriatic and northwards to Bosnia-Herzegovina (Austria), thus including the districts known as Macedonia, Thrace, and Albania. By the *Treaty of London* (1913), the north-western boundary of European Turkey was a line drawn from Enos, on the Adriatic coast, to Midia, on the Black Sea, thus excluding Adrianople, which had capitulated (after a long siege) to the Bulgarian forces. At the outbreak of the second Balkan war (in which Serbia and Greece were aided against Bulgaria by Rumania), Turkey re-occupied Adrianople, thus recovering a part of the lost dominions. In the Great War of 1914-1918, Turkey threw in her lot with the Central Powers and made unsuccessful attacks on Egypt and South Russia. Great Britain sent an expedition to Gallipoli (which was withdrawn) and to Mesopotamia and Palestine, which freed those countries and Syria from Turkish rule, while various tribal revolts in Arabia ended the Turkish suzerainty in that peninsula. On Oct. 30, 1918, Turkey surrendered unconditionally before the conquests of the various Anglo-Indian and Imperial British columns and their Arabian allies. The final peace settlement with Turkey was the subject of protracted negotiations. The first definite proposals were embodied in the *Treaty of Sevres*, which was signed on Aug. 10, 1920, but was never ratified. The rise of the Turkish Nationalist movement in Asia Minor, which brought into existence a *de facto* Government at Angora, and the defeat of the Greek armies in August-September, 1922, finally destroyed any possibility of the *Treaty of Sevres* being brought into force.

Treaty of Lausanne.—As a result of the Peace Conference, which met at Lausanne from November, 1922, until February, 1923, and again from April to July, 1923, a treaty was signed there on July 24, 1923. This treaty has been ratified by Turkey and Greece, and came into force as between Great Britain and Turkey on Aug. 6, 1924. The main provisions of the treaty and various instruments annexed to it are that Turkey retains Eastern Thrace, including Adrianople, while ceding Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia and the rest of Arabia. The northern boundary of Mesopotamia is to be settled by negotiation within nine months, or failing that by reference to the League of Nations. Italy is confirmed in possession of the Dodecanese,

and Greece in possession of the islands formerly held by Turkey in the Aegean, except Imbros and Tenedos. Turkish rights over Egypt, the Sudan and Cyprus come to an end. A special convention demilitarises zones on either side of the Bosphorus and Marmora, and lays down rules for preserving the freedom of the Straits in peace and war. These rules are to be applied under the auspices of the League of Nations by a commission composed of representatives of Turkey, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Russia, Serbia and, in the event of her accession, the United States. The minorities clauses are the same as in recent European treaties. Turkey cedes ground for military cemeteries at Anzac and elsewhere. The old extraterritorial privileges of foreigners ("Capitulations") are abolished, but a special convention concluded for seven years provides that foreigners residing or trading in Turkey are to be subject to no taxes or disabilities not imposed on Turks. A commercial convention concluded for five years establishes an import and export tariff and lays down that there shall be no discrimination against foreign shipping and trade.

Turkey in Europe (10,000 sq. miles, estimated population 2,000,000) thus consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Constantinople and Adrianople, and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Constantinople and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length, with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (200,000 sq. miles, estimated population 11,000,000) comprises the whole of Asia Minor, and extends from the Aegean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Erivan and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, and the northern boundaries of Syria, Arabia and Iraq. This area corresponds approximately with *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun," or Orient) and includes *Cilicia* round the Gulf of Alexandretta, assigned to France by the Allies, but restored to Turkey by the French. Cilicia is generally fertile and produces wheat, cotton, wool, sesame, &c., and is capable of considerable agricultural development. Alexandretta or Iskanderun, the chief port and an important strategical centre, secures the command of the Beilan Pass. Cilicia was handed over to the Kemalist forces by the French on Jan. 4, 1922. The district is now part of the Turkish Republic, and is under the control of the National Assembly at Angora.

Government.—Sultan Muhammad VI. Vehiduddin fled to Malta on Nov. 20 without, however, abdicating, and the Heir Presumptive, Abdul Mejid Effendi, succeeded, after election by the Grand National Assembly at Angora, without any temporal functions and with the title of Caliph. Abdul Mejid was a direct descendant from Othman, and bore the "sword of Allah" girded upon Sultan Selim in 1517. On October 29, 1923, the Grand National Assembly proclaimed Turkey a republic and elected Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha President of the Republic; on March 3, 1924, the Grand Assembly passed a law abolishing the office of Caliph and ordering the Caliph and the other members of the dynasty to leave Turkish territory. The Caliph and his family, from which for over four centuries the "Commander of the Faithful" had been drawn, were expelled from Turkey on March 4, 1924, and the

remaining members of the dynasty within the next few weeks. The *Grand National Assembly* is a single chamber legislature, which delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to the Assembly for their actions.

Religion.—The religion of the State is by law Muhammadan, and the majority of the inhabitants are Muhammadans, but there are numbers of Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) and Jews. Education is nominally compulsory and free. There are primary schools, training schools for teachers, and at Constantinople a university, founded in 1900.

Production.—Although the soil of Asia Minor is generally fertile, agriculture is still very primitive in centres that are not served by railways. The peasant is, however, gradually adapting himself to the more modern methods, particularly in the vilayet of Aidin, Adana, and Messina. Cereals are abundantly produced, as well as tobacco, raisins, figs, cotton, opium, nuts, olives, valonea and liquorice root, and many varieties of fruit are grown. Samsoun is the chief centre of the tobacco growing industry, which is also of importance at Smyrna, Ismidt and Broussa. The export of merchandise was considerable before the War, and consisted principally of opium, tobacco, cotton, carpets, gums, mohair, wool, raisin and figs, and to a less extent, coffee. The forests should be a source of wealth, but scientific exploitation is disregarded; beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple are among the chief varieties of trees. The mulberry is planted for the silk-worm industry, which centres round Broussa and Ismidt. The mineral wealth of Asia Minor is stated to be considerable, but is almost undeveloped. Chrome ore, zinc, manganese, antimony, copper, borax, corundum (emery), coal and lignite, silver, and arsenic are among the minerals produced. The principal manufacture is carpet-weaving. Before the War the total exports were valued at about £125,000,000 annually, and the imports at about £145,000,000 (£111 = £10). In 1913-14 the share of Great Britain in the import trade of Turkey was approximately 20 per cent., in 1923 it had fallen to 17·3 per cent., and for the first half year of 1924 to 17·3 per cent.

Communications.—About 300 miles of railway remain to Turkey in Europe. In Asia Minor there are 1,860 miles, consisting of the Anatolian Railway (645 miles), Baghdad Railway (393 miles), Smyrna-Aidin (376 miles), Smyrna-Cassaba (420 miles), and Mudania-Brussa (26 miles). There are electric trams in Constantinople and Smyrna.

Turkish Finances.—The Budget estimates in their final form for the financial year 1925-26 showed expenditure amounting to £170,245,932 as against revenue estimated at £153,046,854, thus leaving a deficit of £17,199,078. The National Debt of Turkey at the commencement of the financial year 1923-24 amounted to £441,503,196, as against £127,561,342 at the same date in 1913, both amounts being exclusive of the kilometric guarantees for railways and pensions; but the amount stated for 1923-24 is subject to considerable modification, as the final repartition of the pre-war public debt of Turkey will eventually be distributed between Turkey and her detached territories. The *Ottoman Debt* is administered by a Council: Sir Adam Block, K.C.M.G. (Delegate of British and Netherlands Bondholders); M. F.

de Closières (French), M. B. Nogara (Italian), Djavid Bey (Turkish), A. H. Reid (Imperial Ottoman Bank), Imperial Commissary, Zekia Bey; General Manager, M. Grasset. Sir Adam Block and M. de Closières preside alternately.

	1923.
Total Imports.....	£145,000,000
Total Exports.....	85,040,000
Imports from U.K.	£4,213,000
Exports to U.K.	3,158,000

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANGORA, the headquarters of the Republican Government, an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Constantinople, with a population in 1923 of about 65,000. Angora (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple dedicated to Augustus (now in ruins) contains the *Monumentum (Marmor) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. It is reported that a new city is to be laid out, on the lines of Washington, D.C. **CONSTANTINOPLE**, the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, A.D. 364; population estimated at 1,000,000. Other cities are Smyrna (70,000), Broussa (50,000), Scutari in Anatolia (50,000), Caesarea (50,000), Marash (50,000), Sivas or Sebastia (45,000), Adana (45,000), Trebizond (30,000), and Alexandretta (10,000). The population of Asia Minor has been greatly reduced by the exodus of Greeks and Armenians following upon the Turkish capture of Smyrna; the preceding figures are estimates of Oct., 1923.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent

BRITISH EMBASSY (Constantinople).

Ambassador, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Lindsay, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O. (1924) £7,000

Counsellor of Embassy, R. H. Hoare.

1st Secretary, R. W. A. Leeper, C.B.E.

2nd Secretaries, R. H. Hadow, M.C., P. M. Broadmead, M.C.

1st Secretary (local rank), W. S. Edmunds, O.B.E.

2nd " " W. D. W. Mathews.

3rd " " A. K. Helm, O.B.E.

Commercial Secretary (2nd Grade) Col. H. Woods, O.B.E.

Chaplain, Canon F. C. Whitehouse.

Military Attaché, Maj. R. E. Harenc.

Archivist and Accountant, H. W. Cunningham.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Constantinople—Consul-General, A. T. Waugh, C.M.G.

" *Consul*, J. Morgan.

" *Vice-Consuls*, L. B. Graffey-Smith; C. J. Cumberbatch; R. E. Ellison (*acting*).

Adana—Consul, L. H. Hurst.

Adrianople—Consul, J. M. Dawkins.

Smyrna—Consul-Gen., H. L. Rabino, O.B.E.

" *Vice-Consul*, A. E. Watkinson.

Trebizond—Consul, W. L. C. Knight.

Asst. Clerk and Registrar, Edgar E. D. Gout.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR TURKEY AND THE BALKAN STATES, Consular House, Constantinople—*President*, W. D. Middleton Edwards.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SMYRNA, Smyrna.

UKRAINE. See Russia.

URUGUAY.

(República Oriental del Uruguay.)

President (1923-1927), Señor Dr. José Serrato, assumed office March, 1923.*President, Administrative Council*, Señor Dr. Luis Alberto de Herrera.*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco.*Interior*, Señor Rufino Dominguez.*War and Marine*, Gen. Segundo Bazzano.*Public Works*, Señor J. A. Alvarez Cortes.*Finance*, Señor Ricardo Cosio.*Industries*, Señor César Mayo Gutierrez.*Public Instruction*, Dr. Carlos Marion Frando.*Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary in London*, Señor Don Federico R. Vidiella.*Legation*, 3 Elvaston Pl., S. Kensington, S. W. 7. *1st Secretary*, Señor Carlos de Santiago.*Consul-General*, Señor Abelardo Rey O'Shaunahan, Temple House, Temple, Avenue, E. C. 4.

The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30° – 35° S. and long. 53° $25'$ – 57° $42'$ W., containing an area of 72,180 square miles, and a population on Dec. 31, 1923, of 1,662,116.

Uruguay resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726-1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. On Aug. 25, 1825, through the heroism of the 33 liberators (whose memory is perpetuated in the name of the province of *Treinta y Tres*), the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated, with a Constitution of Sept. 10, 1829. The President is elected by the legislature for a term of 4 years and is ineligible for a consecutive period of office. By an amendment to the Constitution (which came into force March 1, 1919) an administrative council was appointed to share the Executive power with the President.

The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which crosses the Brazilian boundary and extends southwards to the Cuchilla Grande of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the Rio de la Plata. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Quequay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Mirim. The climate is extraordinarily healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic and the geographical position causing a high thermometer in winter.

Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated. The

wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (8,431,613 in 1924) and sheep (14,443,341 in 1924), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cuñapirú. The exports are entirely animal products, and include frozen and preserved meat, wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and jerked beef; the imports are principally machinery, textiles and clothing, food substances and beverages, coal, oil, timber, fuel and blood-stock. The principal imports from the U.K. are woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. There are 1,499 miles of railway open (1925), all in British hands, and three short lines owned by the State; and 4,850 miles of telegraph, with 19,030 miles of telephones. There were 995 post-offices, dealing with 101,638,265 letters and packets. The language spoken is Spanish.

	1923-24.	1924-25.
Revenue.....	\$43,086,702	\$45,182,207
Expenditure.....	43,004,991	45,120,051
Total Debt (July 31, 1925).....		\$191,100,339

	1923.	1924.
Total Imports	\$50,510,215	\$62,228,753
Total Exports	87,530,583	107,537,141
Imports from U.K. ...	11,592,449	11,392,159
Exports to U.K. ...	25,536,667	24,553,643

CAPITAL, Montevideo. Pop. (1924), 450,000. Other centres are Salto (30,000), Paysandu (28,000), and Mercedes (23,000).

FLAG: Four blue and five white squares (surcharged with rising sun, next flagstaff).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Calle Trienta y Tres 1282, Monte Video).

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Hon.

E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O. (1925)..... £3,500

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. S. C. Salmond, R.N.*Asst. do*, Eng.-Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.*Air Attaché*, Wing Commander A. V. Bettington, C.M.G.*Sec. to H. M. Minister*, Jocelyn Speck, M.V.O.*Chaplain*, Canon C. K. Blount, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Montevideo—Vice-Consul, H. W. Reid Brown.

(do.)—Lieut.-Col. De S. Dobree, R.M.A.

Tray Bentos—Vice-Consul, L. A. Gepp.*Pro-Consul*, A. H. Poulton.*Maldonado—V. Consul*, Hy. W. Burnett, M.B.E.*Paysandu—Vice-Consul*, A. M. Dick.*Salto—Vice-Consul*, G. W. Teague.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY,

Calle Rincon 508, Montevideo.

Montevideo, 7,030 miles. Transit, 20 days.

VENEZUELA.

(Estados Unidos de Venezuela.)

President (1922-25), Gen. Juan Vicente Gomez.*Vice-President*, José Vicente Gomez.*Interior*, Dr. Pedro M. Arcaaya.*Foreign Affairs*, Pedro Iriago Chacin.*Hacienda (Treasury)*, M. Centeno Grai.*Fomento (Public Development)*, Dr. A. Alamo.*Obras Públicas (Public Works)*, Tomas Bueno.*Education*, Dr. Ruben Gonzalez.*War and Navy*, C. Giménez Rebolledo.*Envoy Extraordinary in London*, Dr. Diogenes Escalante, Waldorf Hotel, W.C. 2.*Secretary*, Julio F. Méndez.*Commercial Agent*, E. Arroyo Lamedá.*Consul, London*, Paul C. Heyden Altuna, 104

High Holborn, W.C. 1. (V.-Cons., C. Heyden.)

Consul-General, Liverpool, S. A. Mendoza.

Consulates at Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff, Glasgow, Hull, Newport, and Southampton.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated approximately between $1^{\circ}40'$ S. lat. and $12^{\circ}26'$ N. lat. and $59^{\circ}52'$ — $73^{\circ}15'$ W. long. It consists of 20 States and 2 federal territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately 363,728 square miles. The census of 1920 gave the population as 2,411,952.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia (with which Republic the boundary is in dispute), east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the newly constituted State of *Nueva Esparta*. *Margarita* has an area of about 400 square miles.

Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Carácas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simón Bolívar*, a native of Carácas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Lagunillas (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolívar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia (Upper Peru) achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47, and his remains were re-interred at Carácas in 1842. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822–1830, since which time it has been independent. There have been many revolutions since 1846, particularly in 1849, 1868, 1889, 1891, 1900, and 1908. In 1854 President Monagas liberated the African slaves, and in 1864 President Falcón divided the country into States and formed them into a Federal Republic. The present constitution rests upon the fundamental law of June 13, 1919, under which the government is that of a Federal Republic of twenty autonomous States, a Federal District, and two Territories, with a President elected by the Federal Congress for seven years.

The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Carácas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincoete and de Usupamo enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries: The Sierra Parima contains Yapurana (7,175 feet) and Duida

(8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roraima (8,530 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly llanos, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the north-western mountains of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east. The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for some 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles further up stream. Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulía (290 square miles), south-west of Maracaibo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea level in the Maritime Andes. The llanos also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot wet season lasts from April to October, the dry cooler season from November to March.

The principal imports are cotton prints and shirtings and cotton drill, mainly from the U.K., and hardware, principally from the U.S. The principal articles of export are coffee (46,433 metric tons in 1923); cacao (22,420 metric tons in 1923); goatskins, asphalt, sugar, hides, and balata. The U.S. is the principal customer.

Spanish is the language of the country.

	1922–23.	1923–24.
Revenue	£3,228,231	£3,781,855
Expenditure	3,437,784	3,430,301
Debt (June 30, 1924) .....	...	4,307,173
Total Imports	4,642,226	7,179,327
Total Exports	5,722,733	7,263,546
Imports from U.K.	1,122,574	1,426,084
Exports to U.K.	275,860	303,913

The exchange at par = 25.25 Bs. = £ sterling.
CAPITAL, Carácas. Population (1920), 92,212;
other principal towns are Maracaibo (46,706),
Valencia (29,466) and Barquisimeto (23,943).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Quinta Prosperi, El Paraíso, Caracas).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, W. Seeds (1925) £2,500
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. S. C. Saimond, R.N.
Asst. do., Eng.-Comm. H. A. Brown, R.N.
Archivist, Raymond J. Kirwin.
Chaplain (Hon.), Rev. C. H. Reynolds.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Belgrade—*Vice-Consul*, Henry Arthur H. Smith.
Arvida (West Indies)—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. R. Bouger.
Botivar—*Vice-Consul*, A. V. Burn.
Curupano—*Consul Agent*, Albert Franceschi.
La Guaira—*Vice-Consul*, M. Brewer.
Maracaibo—*Vice-Consul*, R. J. McDonald.
Port of Spain—*Vice-Consul*, H. F. Wootton.
Winnipeg—*Consul*—*Vice-Consul*, Thomas D. Wescott.

YUGO-SLAVIA.

Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca.)

King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Alexander, born, Dec. 17, 1888, acceded, Aug. 16, 1921, married, June 8, 1922, Princess Marie of Rumania.

Heir Apparent, Crown Prince Peter, born Sept. 6, 1923.

MINISTRY.

Premier, M. Pashitch.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Nincitch.
Education, M. Voukitchevitch.
Communications, M. A. Radoyevitch.
Health, M. Slavko Milevitch.
Public Works, M. Uzunovitch.
Agriculture, M. Krsta Milevitch.
Posts and Telegraphs, M. B. Superina.
Public Worship, M. Trifunovitch.
Commerce and Industry, M. Ivan Krajatch.
Mines and Forests, M. Nicola Nikitch.
Finance, M. Stojadinovitch.
Justice, M. Marko Djuritchitch.
Interior, M. Boza Maksimovitch.
War, General Dushan Trifunovitch.
Unification of the Laws, M. M. Irshkitch.
Agrarian Reform, M. P. Raditch.

Minister in London, Monsieur Georges Djouritch.
Counsellor of Legation, Dr. G. V. Todorovitch.

Legation, 195 Queen's Gate, S.W. 7.

Secretary, M. N. Voulovitch.

Attache, M. S. Kovitch; M. V. Andjelkovitch.

Military Attache, Col. G. Ostrovitch, C.C.V.O., C.B.

The area and population of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes are approximately as under:—

Province	Sq. Miles.	Est. Pop.
Serbia	34,500	5,000,000
Montenegro	5,800	500,000
Croatia and Slavonia	16,418	2,700,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,000	800,000
Slovenia	16,233	1,630,000
Herzegovina	3,547	270,000
Dalmatia	2,500	350,000
Syrmia	1,900	350,000
Total	86,878	11,600,000

Montenegro (*Tzerna-Gora*) was formerly a province of the old Serbian Empire. On Nov. 22, 1918, the National Assembly deposed King Nicholas and a decision was made to reunite Montenegro with Serbia. King Nicholas died on March 21, 1921, and the union of the country with Yugo-Slavia is now an accomplished fact. The chief town is Cetinje (pop. 5,000) and the ports are Antivari and Dulcigno.

Old Serbia has no seaboard, but the whole coast of Croatia, Dalmatia and Montenegro is included in the Yugo-Slav Kingdom, and access is thus possible to the Adriatic at any point of the littoral of these territories. By a convention with Greece of May, 1914, similar access is obtained to the port of Salonika, on the Aegean; this convention was renewed in another form in

1923, a free zone in Salonika harbour being thus secured to the S-C-S. Kingdom. In 1922 there were about 6,000 miles of railway in operation. The Danube forms a great commercial highway, the Save and Tisa being also extensively used by river steamers. In January, 1923, a French company secured a contract for an aerial passenger and mail service between Paris and Belgrade. The Army in a peace footing consists of 130,000 men, and the war strength being about 250,000.

The religion of the state is Greek-Orthodox and Roman Catholic. Primary education is free and compulsory, but the attendance is less than 125 per cent. of the young. The State also maintains Secondary and Girls' High Schools. The University is at Belgrade.

The principal industry is agriculture, and the crops of 1922 were of average quality, enabling a considerable surplus of wheat, barley, oats, rye and maize (over 660,000 tons of last named) to be exported. The product of the vines also permitted a surplus to be exported. Of the exports of all kinds in 1922, Italy took 28 per cent. and Austria 23 per cent.

Revenue, 1924-25 Dinar 810,405,000,000
 Expenditure do 10,405,000,000

National Debt (Jan. 1, 1924):—

Serbian Foreign Debt Francs 780,030,000
 S-C-S. Foreign Debt \$65,414,997
 S-C-S. Internal Debt Dinar 629,150,000
 War Debt to France Francs 486,581,250
 War Debt to Gt. Britain... £29,905,120
 Relief Credits £2,387,777
 Total Exports (1924) Dinar 538,774,003
 Total Imports (1924) " 8,221,744,000
 Exports to U.K. (1924) £494,000
 Imports from U.K. (1924) ... £1,122,000

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White Fortress), at the confluence of the Save and Danube, a modern city, with electric tramways and light, and wide streets; it contains the university, the national museum and library, and the old Turkish citadel; population about 120,000 in 1922. Other towns are Zagreb (Agram) 80,000; Liubliana 60,000; Sarejevo 50,000; Novi Sad 40,000; Split 30,000; Nish 25,000; Cetinje 5,000.

FLAG: Blue, white, red.

BRITISH LEGATION.

(Consulate Union 22, Belgrade).

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to H.M. the King of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, H. W. Kennard, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1925) £3,000
2nd Secretary, G. A. D. Ogilvie-Forbes.
3rd Secretary, R. A. Gallop.
Commercial Secretary, (and Guide), Capt. E. M. Harvey, M.C., O.B.E.
Naval Attache, Commander R. T. Down, D.S.O., R.N.
Mil. Attache, Lt.-Col. F. L. H. Giles, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.E.
Archivist, C. A. Knight.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

Belgrade—*Vice-Consul*, Charles L. Blakeney.
Cetinje—*Vice-Consul*, Capt. Ralph H. T. Smith.
Sarajevo—*Consul*, C. A. Greig.
Gracovo—*Vice-Consul*, R. K. Leeper.
Ukub—*Vice-Consul*, D. J. Footman.
Lissa—*Consular Agent*, S. Topic.
Zagreb—*Consul*, G. T. Maclean.
Spalato—*Consular Agent*, N. Peric.
 Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Heavy 21 days.

THE International Institute of Agriculture was originally founded in 1905 as the result of a Convention made between the representatives of 40 different countries. The number of nations subscribing to the Convention has now risen to 71, and not only may the Institute fairly be regarded as, in a sense, the pioneer of official international institutions, but it is in fact to-day the most representative of all. It is estimated that the countries and colonies adhering to the Institute represent 80 per cent. of the territorial area, and over 90 per cent. of the population, of the world.

The following is a complete list of the countries now adhering to the Convention of 1905, and therefore represented at the Institute and contributing to its funds:—

Abyssinia.	Haiti.
Argentina.	Hungary.
Austria.	Italy.
Belgium.	Eritrea.
Belgian Congo.	Cyrenaica.
Brazil.	Italian Somaliland.
Bulgaria	Tripoli.
Chile.	Japan.
China.	Latvia.
Colombia.	Lithuania.
Costa-Rica	Luxembourg
Cuba.	Mexico.
Czechoslovakia.	Netherlands.
Denmark.	Dutch East Indies.
Ecuador.	Nicaragua
Egypt.	Norway.
Estonia.	Panama.
Finland.	Paraguay
France.	Persia.
Algeria.	Peru.
French West Africa.	Poland.
Indo-China.	Portugal.
Madagascar.	Rumania.
Morocco.	Russia.
Tunis.	San Marino.
Germany.	Spain.
Great Britain and	Sweden.
Northern Ireland.	Switzerland.
Australia.	Turkey.
British India.	United States.
Canada.	Hawaii.
Irish Free State.	Philippine Islands
New Zealand.	Porto Rico.
Union of South	Virgin Islands.
Africa.	Uruguay.
Greece.	Yugo-Slavia.
Guatemala.	

The essential objects of the Institute are defined in Article 9 of the original Convention as follows:—

The Institute, confining its activities to the international sphere, shall:—

(a) Collect, examine and publish, with the least possible delay, statistical, technical and economic information with regard to farming, crop and live-stock production, trade in agricultural products and the prices current on the different markets;

(b) Communicate all such information to persons interested as soon as possible;

(c) Indicate the wages paid for farm work;

(d) Record any new diseases of crops which may have appeared in any part of the world, showing the countries affected by such diseases, their progress and, where possible, any effective measures for their control;

(e) Study questions concerning agricultural

co-operation, insurance and credit in all their forms; collect and publish all information that may be useful in the various countries for the organisation of systems of agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit;

(f) Submit, should occasion arise, for the approval of the various Governments, measures for the protection of the common interests of farmers, and for the improvement of their conditions, after the preliminary study of all requisite sources of information, such as resolutions passed by international or other agricultural Congresses and Societies, or by scientific and learned bodies, &c.

All questions affecting the economic interests, the legislation or the administration of any particular State are outside the competence of the Institute.

In accordance with the terms of the Treaty, the Institute has its seat in Rome, and is established in a palace in the Villa Borghese, specially erected through the munificence of H. M. Victor Emmanuel. The Governing Body consists of a Permanent Committee of Delegates, resident in Rome, acting as the executive of a larger body of national representatives, known as the General Assembly, which normally holds biennial meetings at the Institute. The detailed work is distributed between the following offices: (1) the General Secretariat or administrative department, with which is also particularly connected the Section of Agricultural Legislation; (2) the General Statistical Bureau; (3) the Bureau of Agricultural Science; (4) the Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence.

The life of the Institute as an advisory international institution covers a period during the greater part of which, owing to the almost universal state of war, it was a matter of practical impossibility for definite action to be undertaken for the promotion of international understandings in regard to agricultural questions, such action being among the chief duties of the Institute. It has, however, exercised considerable influence upon the organisation of agricultural statistics in the various countries, and has taken the initiative in promoting international conferences on plant diseases, olive-fly and locust control, and agricultural meteorology, which have resulted either in the drafting of conventions, or the establishment of permanent organisations.

As occasion demands, the Institute collaborates with the League of Nations and the International Labour Office, and sent experts in 1922 on equal terms with those bodies to the Economic Congress at Genoa. A joint Standing Committee, including three representatives of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and three representatives of the Permanent Committee of the Institute, with power to invite expert members from either institution and others to attend meetings, was established in 1922. The Institute is also taking steps to extend its relations with non-official international institutions dealing with agricultural questions, and is represented at the most important international agricultural congresses.

The general diffusion of information on agricultural questions is mainly carried out by means of periodical publications, issued in English and French and, in some cases, also in Spanish, Italian and German.

The Institute publishes two Year-Books, the *International Year-Book of Agricultural*

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Statistics and the International Year-Book of Agricultural Legislation, a monthly bulletin entitled the *International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics*, and two quarterly reviews, the *International Review of the Science and Practice of Agriculture* and the *International Review of Agricultural Economics*. These periodical publications are from time to time supplemented by monographs based on special research or specially acquired information.

The Library of the Institute, which contains nearly 100,000 volumes and pamphlets, and 70,000 unbound volumes of periodicals from all parts of the world, offers quite unusual facilities for the study of agricultural problems, and may be freely consulted by all properly ac-

credited persons. Some 3,500 periodicals are regularly received by the Institute Library.

Among special features in the work of the current year (1925) may be mentioned the initiation of a scheme for a World Agricultural Census, which it is hoped may take place in 1930–31, and the preparation for a World Forestry Congress to be held at the Institute in May, 1926, immediately before the eighth meeting of the General Assembly.

President: His Exc. Prof. G. De Michelis, Delegate of Italy.

Vice-President: M. Louis-Dop, Delegate of France.

British Delegate: Sir Thomas Elliott, Bt., K.C.B.

United States Delegate: Prof. Asher Hobson.

General Secretary: Prof. Carlo Dragoni.

THE NOBEL PRIZES, 1907–1925.

THE Nobel Prizes are awarded from the income of a fund bequeathed to trustees for distribution to those who have contributed most largely to the common good, and is divided into five shares, which are devoted to workers in the domains of (a) Physics, (b) Chemistry, (c) Medicine or Physiology, (d) Literature, and (e) the Preservation of Peace. The testator was the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of about £1,750,000. The first awards were distributed on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death, Dec. 10, 1901 (for awards before those recorded below see former issues of

WHITAKER). The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(a) Physics, (b) Chemistry; the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine—(c) Medicine or Physiology; the Swedish Academy of Literature—(d) Literature; and a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The fund is managed by a Board of Directors elected by fifteen deputies appointed by the authorities above named. The Swedish Government appoints a President of the Board of Directors. Particulars concerning conditions, &c., can be obtained from Styrelsen för Nobelstiftelsen, Styrelse, Norrlandsgatan 6, Stockholm, Sweden.

LIST OF AWARDS (Value about £6,500 each).

Year	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) MEDICINE OR PHYSIOLOGY	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE
1907	A. A. Michelson	E. Buchner	A. Laveran	R. Kipling	(E. T. Moneta. L. Renault.
1908	G. Lippman	E. Rutherford	{ P. Ehrlich E. Metchnikoff }	R. Eucken	(K. P. Arnoldson. F. Bajer.
1909	{ G. Marconi F. Braun }	W. Ostwald	T. Kocher	Selma Lagerlof	(Bn. de Constant. M. Beernaert.
1910	{ J. D. van der Waals }	O. Wallach	A. Kossel	P. Heyse	(Berne Intl. Peace Bureau.
1911	W. Wien	Marie Curie	A. Gullstrand	M. Maeterlinck	(T. M. C. Asser. A. H. Fried.
1912	G. Dalén	{ V. Grignard P. Sabatier }	A. Carrel	G. Hauptmann	Elihu Root.
1913	{ H. Kamerlingh Onnes }	A. Werner	C. Richet	{ Rabindranath Tagore }	H. La Fontaine.
1914	M. von Laue	Th. W. Richards	R. Barany	No award	No award.
1915	{ W. H. Bragg W. L. Bragg }	R. Willstätter	No award	Romain Rolland	No award.
1916	No award	No award	No award	{ V. von Heiden- stam }	No award.
1917	Ch. G. Barkla	No award	No award	{ K. Gjellerup H. Pontoppidan }	Comité Interna- tional de la Croix Rouge.
1918	M. Planck	E. Haber	No award	No award	No award.
1919	J. Stark	No award	J. Bordet	C. Spitteler	Woodrow Wilson.
1920	Ch. E. Guillaume	W. Nernst	A. Krogh	Knut Hamsun	Léon Bourgeois.
1921	Albert Einstein	F. Soddy	No award	Anatole France	(K. H. Branting. Chr. L. Lange.
1922	Niels Bohr	F. W. Aston	{ A. V. Hill O. Meyerhof }	J. Benavente	F. Nansen
1923	R. A. Millikan	F. Pregl	{ F. G. Banting J. J. R. Macleod }	W. B. Yeats.	No award.
1924	Reserved	Reserved	W. Einthoven	W. Reymont,	Reserved.
1925	The decisions regarding the Nobel Prizes 1925 will be taken later in 1926.				

AFFORESTATION.

THE Forestry Act of 1919, under which the Forestry Commission was established, was passed with the following objects:—(1) to increase the supplies of home grown timber in view of the anxiety and waste caused by reliance on imported timber during the war; (2) to provide a reserve against the time when the exhaustion of the virgin forests of the world begins to be acutely felt; (3) to secure the increased employment and increased production which follow the conversion of waste land or poor pasture into forest. The area actually planted by the Commission in the five years, 1919-1924, was 39,469 acres, of which 37,790 acres were planted with conifers and 1,679 acres with hardwoods. A part only of this area can be deemed to have been "afforested." The Commissioners had to decide whether they would confine their efforts to the afforestation of new areas, or include the planting of felled woodlands. They decided to include the latter where there was no hope of their being replanted otherwise; 27,817 acres have, in fact, been afforested, and 11,652 acres, acquired in a derelict condition, replanted. The proportion of hardwoods has fallen short of the area which the Commissioners desired to plant. Grants made to public bodies and private individuals have resulted in the planting (or preparation, with undertaking to plant) of 42,082 acres. The total area planted under the auspices of the Commission was thus 81,551 acres.

The area of plantable land acquired is 141,470 acres, of which approximately 100,000 acres represents an addition to the existing forest area, the remainder being felled or devastated woodlands. It has been the policy of the Commissioners to restrict acquisitions so far as possible to land of little value for any other purpose. Considerable areas of such land have been obtained—in some cases almost derelict but suitable for timber growing—in Norfolk, Suffolk, Surrey, Dorset, Hampshire, and in Scotland. The average cost of plantable land acquired by purchase in the years 1919-1924 was approximately £3 8s. per acre. This includes (a) the cost of any unplantable land inseparable from the plantable; (b) buildings which in many cases the Commissioners have been able to adapt to their purposes, thus saving considerable expenditure, and (c) in some cases the value of the standing timber. Excluding these items, the planting land itself has probably not cost more than £1 15s. 4d. per acre on the average. The cost of land acquired by lease and feu is approximately 2s. 3d. per acre.

In addition to the Crown lands, there are now 34 planting centres in process of planting in England and Wales, and 28 in Scotland. The largest continuous stretch of planting land which has been acquired is in the Thetford district of East Anglia. Here a forest of 20,000 acres is in the making, and is thus comparable in size with the New Forest. The actual work of planting, weeding and beating up, including the cost of plants, preparation and fencing, but not overhead charges, is stated by the Commissioners to cost now on an average about £7 10s. an acre.

AMUNDSEN'S FLIGHT.

THE heroic story of Arctic exploration has been further enriched by the remarkable attempt

of Captain Amundsen during the past year to reach the North Pole by sea-plane. On May 21, two planes carrying Amundsen and his five comrades started from Spitzbergen on their 700 mile flight to the Pole, which it was estimated might be reached in eight hours. After covering over 600 miles in this time, however, the machines were compelled to descend, partly for the purpose of getting their bearings, on a water lane cutting through the ice, no more suitable landing place being available. Observations during the flight northwards had shown an area of about 100,000 square kilometres, reaching to about 88° 30 degrees north, without any indication of land, and the explorers came to the conclusion that it is improbable that any land is likely to be found further north on this side of the Norwegian Arctic Ocean. In view of the impossibility of landing at the Pole with an opportunity to take observations and soundings, it was decided to lay a return course further east in order to cross hitherto undiscovered tracts. But very shortly the planes were frozen in, and for the following 24 days the explorers had to work, in the face of tremendous difficulties, to get one of the planes clear. Eventually one plane was freed, and on June 14 an unsuccessful attempt to start was made. All stores and equipment which could be discarded were then thrown overboard, and another start tried. This, too, was a failure owing to the state of the snow and the absence of wind. The following day—June 15—had been fixed earlier as the latest day on which the explorers must decide whether or not they were to give up the idea of trying to escape by air, and instead, to attempt to return on foot. Happily the last desperate effort to get the plane under way was successful, and a course was set for North Cape, North East Land. This point was reached after an exciting flight, partly through fog, in 8½ hours. Owing to the fog, the area observed on the return journey amounted to only 60,000 square kilometres. Altogether the expedition observed a total of 10,000 square kilometres of hitherto unexplored area. Although the main object of the great enterprise was not achieved, the practicability of carrying out polar exploration work from the air has been proved, and further aerial expeditions will doubtless, in the near future, add to our knowledge of the unexplored polar regions.

BRITISH LEGION.

THE Fourth Annual Conference of the British Legion opened on May 31, 1925, at Queen's Hall, London, at which Earl Haig, Earl Jellicoe and Prince Arthur of Connaught addressed nearly 500 delegates from branches all over the country. The British Legion now possesses a Royal Charter, and has organised two British Legions in Ireland. During the past year the net gain has been 103 new branches, whilst in the women's section 102 new branches have been opened. The Poppy Day Collection of the anniversary of the Armistice, 1924, resulted in £347,403 gross, an increase of £83,000 on the previous year. A tubercular settlement at Maidstone, Kent, was taken over in April, 1925, for the treatment of ex-service men. A training scheme exists for preparing ex-service men and their families for overseas settlement. Unfortunately, a large number of ex-service men are still numbered among the almost permanently unemployed.

The British Legion was represented at the Rome Conference of the F.I.D.A.C.—the International Ex-Service Men's Organisation—in September. (See also paragraph headed F.I.D.A.C.)

BROADCASTING.

CONSIDERABLE further developments have taken place in the broadcasting service during the past year, and it is claimed that since the opening of the new high-power station at Daventry, 85 per cent. of the population of the British Isles can receive broadcasting on a crystal set. The number of receiving licences issued has continued to increase, and it was stated by the Postmaster-General that the approximate number in force on April 30, 1925, was 1,356,000. As regards the programmes, the aim of the Broadcasting Company has been to maintain a high level, and it has been contended by some critics that the standard of musical entertainments which have been broadcast has been rather too high for the majority of listeners. Improvements have been made in transmission, an important contributing factor being the improvements in the design and arrangement of the transmitting studios. It is probable that the programmes will be strengthened as the result of an agreement reached between the Broadcasting Company and associations representing the entertainment industry. The agreement provides, *inter alia*, that excerpts from stage performances, not exceeding 20 per annum, may be broadcast, the duration of these excerpts not normally to exceed 30 minutes. No objection will in future be made to theatrical artists being employed for broadcasting. Unfortunately no agreement had been reached at the time of going to press between the Broadcasting Company and the concert industry, and until such an agreement is arrived at many eminent concert artists will be unable to give listeners the pleasure of hearing them by wireless. The use of broadcasting as an auxiliary to education has now passed the experimental stage, and the transmissions of lectures to schools throughout the country will doubtless be considerably increased in the near future. Further progress is likely in the direction of the provision of adequate alternative programmes for all listeners, and in the international development of broadcasting. A new international receiving station has been erected at Hayes, in Kent, and it is possible that early in 1926 arrangements will have been completed which will enable British listeners to hear some of the best Continental and American programmes. The series of tests carried out by the International Wireless Bureau at Geneva in the autumn of 1925 should result in a more satisfactory distribution of wave-lengths for broadcasting stations throughout Europe, and this will be an important step towards the regular interchange of European programmes. The agreement between the Post Office and the Broadcasting Company, which forms the basis of the existing broadcasting service, expires on December 31, 1926, and in August last the Postmaster-General announced that a committee had been formed "to advise as to the proper scope of the broadcasting service and as to the management, control and finance thereof after the expiry of the existing licence on December 31, 1926." He added that the committee would indicate what changes in the law, if any, were desirable in the interests of broadcasting service.

The members of the committee are:—The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (chairman), Lord Rayleigh, Lord Blanesburgh, the Right Hon. Ian Macpherson, M.P., The Right Hon. W. Graham, M.P., Sir Thomas Royden, Dame Meriel Talbot, Sir Henry Hadow, Captain Ian Fraser, M.P., and Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

SEVERAL problems of general importance were considered by the Church Congress, which met at Eastbourne during October, the proceedings providing a proof that the Church of England is fully alive to issues which are vital to the Nation, as well as to those affecting the ecclesiastical world. The President, the Bishop of Winchester, led the way in his opening address, when he examined the present-day unrest and its causes and condemned Communism, and the Archbishop of Canterbury sounded the same note in a striking sermon in which he urged the Ministry to equip itself more carefully in order to meet the demands of an educated public. The average Church of England sermons, the Primate declared, had not kept pace with educational advances. The average preaching of to-day was less thoughtful, less painstaking, than it was in their fathers' days, and they needed more midnight oil, or forenoon hours, with closed doors, steady, if miscellaneous study, and big notebooks.

The question of racial equality aroused one of the most interesting discussions of the Congress. Lord Willingdon, a former Governor of Bombay and Madras, said it resolved itself very largely into consideration of the future relations of white and coloured races, and he expressed his conviction that the white races must realise the necessity of treating all coloured men in a spirit of absolute equality and abandon the attitude of colour superiority. Similar advice was given by Mr. J. H. Oldham, the missionary, who declared that many Moslems were turning to Bolshevism for the sole reason that they felt that the Bolsheviks treated them as equals, while the Western Nations did not. Among the other problems dealt with by the Congress were education, discipline in modern life, the League of Nations, and the industrial situation.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

THE 57th Annual Congress of the Co-operative Societies of the U.K. was held at Southport on June 1-3, 1925. Whilst the Co-operative Union is a federation of approximately 1,300 societies, with a shareholding membership of 4,500,000, practically all of whom are purchasing members also, only 559 societies were represented at the Congress. The delegates taking part numbered 1,709 under the chairmanship of Mr. W. E. Dudley, a director of the C.W.S.

In development, the greatest step of the year has been the establishment of an agricultural department in the Co-operative Union. Politically, the Co-operative Movement desires to maintain its freedom, but with so many of the Labour Leaders being co-operators there is a distinct touch of Labour Party policy in Co-operative politics. The Congress passed a resolution to instruct the parliamentary party to make definite arrangements with the Labour Party, that constituencies at the next election shall be divided between Co-operative and Labour candidates, and so obviate internecine contests.

Though the vast bulk of the members are employees, the Co-operative Societies cannot be considered as good employers. Only sixty societies have superannuation schemes for employees, and an appeal was made for an extension in this direction at the Congress. Every employee must be a member of the trade union for his industry. Machinery is being established to settle labour disputes amongst employees of the societies; certainly a conciliation scheme was necessary, as 10,000 employees of the retail societies in the North were on strike for five days, at the end of March, on the wages question.

It is noteworthy that during the mining crisis of August, when the nation was face to face with a general strike, consequent upon trade unionists threatening to withdraw all labour where the use of coal or substitute for coal was involved, mention was made that the labour leaders looked to the Co-operative Societies to take over the provision and distribution of food and other essentials to the men on strike. Though the idea of national catering was accepted in the form of not publicly declining the offer, it is only too obvious that the task would have been beyond the societies, and that one section of the population could not be served whilst the other starved.

Belfast has been chosen for the 1926 Congress, May 24-27.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

No definite progress can be reported in Co-partnership. Notwithstanding the endeavours of certain politicians as well as organisations of employers to popularise schemes of co-partnership, or profit-sharing in industry, there is very little response from the employees. The Trades Union Congress in September, 1925, at Scarborough, condemned co-partnership in a composite resolution against capitalism, the card vote figures being 2,456,000 to 1,218,000. With the labour leaders antagonistic in most part against co-partnership, it is not to be wondered at that schemes fail to materialise.

It is understood that altogether 493 profit-sharing schemes had been begun since statistics have been collected or co-partnership has existed. Of these only 236 were still in operation at the end of 1924. For the 174 schemes in respect to which details are available the average bonus paid to employees was £8 3s. 2d. for the year, or the equivalent of an addition of 4.9 per cent. on the earnings for the year.

The total employees of the 225 establishments with 236 schemes was returned as 340,000, of whom one-half were entitled to participate in the profit-sharing. The engineering and metal trades showed the largest number with 57,000 employees, but the profit division was in the reverse ratio; that only approximately 6d. weekly per head as profit was divided might be expected from the general slump in the industry. The electricity, gas and water supply companies had 40,000 work-people in the schemes, and they averaged 3s. weekly in profit-sharing. High division of profits was shown in the returns of four financial houses employing 24,633 men and women who averaged a yearly bonus of £12 os. 9d. whilst the merchants and retail traders could furnish particulars of an average addition to wages of 9.8 per cent. in the nineteen small schemes covering 5,042 work-people. In the five agricultural schemes two failed to pay a bonus.

F.I.D.A.C.

THE Sixth Annual Conference of the Inter-Allied Federation of Ex-Service Men (*Federation Inter-Alliée des Anciens Combattants*) was held at Rome, September 7-14, 1925, with Commander Rossi, of Italy, in the chair. The United Kingdom, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Poland, Serbia, and the U.S.A. were represented; two women delegates from each country were admitted for the first time. Resolutions were passed pledging the Federation to employ all efforts to prevent the outbreak of a new war, that the Communist propaganda had become an international danger, asking for more pressure upon the former enemy countries for the settlement of their debts to the Allies, dealing with the employment of ex-Service men and so forth. The Boy Scout movement came in for especial praise on the part of the delegates, and they hoped with the aid of the extension of that movement to secure the peace of Europe and the world.

THE FOOD COUNCIL.

ONE of the first acts of Mr. Baldwin's Government was to set up a Royal Commission on Food Prices, with Sir Auckland Geddes as chairman, to inquire into the conditions prevailing in the wholesale and retail trades in articles of food of general consumption so far as they affected prices. After an investigation extending over several months, the Commission recommended the establishment of a permanent Food Council of twelve members, of whom two men and two women were to represent the consumer, to maintain a continuous supervision over the staple food trades, with powers to report to Parliament any firm or association acting against the public interest. The Commission also advised the compulsory registration of retail butchers by the local authorities and recommended the Food Council to watch closely future developments in connection with the import of meat from the Argentine. The view was expressed that the time had come to equip some body with power to deal with monopolies, trusts and combines.

The Council was set up in July under the chairmanship of Lord Bradbury, and appointed an executive committee to be more or less in permanent session. The price of bread was first dealt with, and after investigating the matter the Council invited representative bakers to discuss with them the question of an immediate reduction. Within a few weeks the quarter loaf was reduced one halfpenny to 9d., owing, as the bakers claimed, to the fall in the price of flour; but the Council declared that this was not enough. Subsequently they invited bakers who were selling under that price to communicate with them so that the consumers could be informed, and immediately the general price was reduced to 9d. The Council also considered the price of milk and short weight and measure.

HOUSING.

THE housing shortage still remains a very serious question, in spite of the number of houses which have been built since the war by local authorities and private builders, and it is clear that the requirements of the country for houses will not be overtaken for many years. Indeed, the financial year ended March 31, 1925, was the first year since the war when the houses built covered not only the number required for the

normal increase in the population but made some inroad on the war deficiency. The yearly totals of new houses completed since the war by local authorities and private enterprise are as follows:—1920, 15,811; 1921, 86,669; 1922, 102,298; 1923, 80,816; 1924, 121,679; 1925 (first six months), 60,982; total, 1920 to June 30, 1925, 468,255. An interesting chart was prepared by the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association in September last, based on official figures, showing the numbers of houses built under the Addison Acts of 1919, the Chamberlain Act of 1923, and the Wheatley Act of 1924. The total houses built under these Acts, by local authorities and private enterprise, and by unassisted private enterprise, are as follows:—

1919 Act by local authorities	172,794
1919 Act by private builders	39,186
Unassisted private enterprise—	
Rated at not more than £26	117,587
Rated at over £26	42,979
1923 Act by assisted private enterprise	65,484
1923 Act by local authorities	23,943
1924 Act by local authorities	6,282

468,255

During the past year there has been much discussion and research work in connection with the possibility of finding suitable new building materials and new methods of house construction, by means of which the rate of building could be improved to a greater extent than is possible with the standard brick construction which has hitherto been used. Up to the present, however, no very fruitful results have been forthcoming. In particular, attention has been directed to a new type of house faced externally with steel sheeting, and demonstration houses of various types employing this and other new materials, and built on new lines, have been erected by many local authorities to enable the public to make comparisons of their merits. The general position with regard to housing made an extension of rent control imperative, and the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions Continuation) Act, 1925, was passed to extend the period of absolute control until December 25, 1927, in England, and May 28, 1928, in Scotland, and to extend the provisions of Part II. of the Act of 1923, relating to the protection of sitting tenants, for a further five years.

LABOUR PARTY.

THE 25th Annual Conference of the Labour Party was held at Liverpool, September 28—October 2, with Mr. C. T. Cramp, N.U.R., in the chair. Practically all trade unions taking part in the Trade Union Congress were represented, plus delegates from local Labour and national Socialist societies. The resolution that "No member of the Communist Party shall be eligible to become a member of any affiliated local Labour Party or be entitled to remain a member" was carried by 2,870,000 votes to 321,000. A further recommendation that trade unions should refrain from nominating or electing delegates who were known members of non-affiliated political parties, including Communists, was also carried by 2,632,000 to 480,000. These votes were equivalent to the total exclusion of Communists within the Labour Party.

A resolution for the State ownership and control of banks and credit was carried unanimously, but an amendment to refrain from

compensating stock holders beyond £5,000 each was lost. The capital levy took a secondary place in the financial discussions. The "Chancellor" in the Labour "Shadow Cabinet" was so cautious in his explanation that it seemed as if a free and unfettered hand was demanded in financial affairs.

FOUR GROUP ALLIANCE.

At the Transport Workers Conference, Sept., 1921, Mr. A. Gosling outlined a programme of an alliance that would lead to one trade union for all. The Triple Alliance died with the "Black Friday" fiasco of 1921. At the meeting of the Miners' Federation Executive Meeting of Feb. 25, 1925, Mr. Cook, Gen. Sec., reported correspondence with the trade unions of railwaymen, engineers and transport workers on the subject of an alliance. Meetings between representatives of miners and other unions separately, were held in March, to discuss the project, and on June 4 a private delegate conference was held. Nine unions were represented from mining, transport, railway, engineering and shipbuilding organisations. The forward step was taken of calling for two representatives from each group to concentrate on the project. On July 21, a draft constitution of the new Industrial, or Four Group, Alliance was made public.

The objects were defined in clause 1 as, *inter alia*, "mutual support . . . in defending the hours of labour and wage standards, and securing advancement of the standard of living, or to take action to secure acceptance of, or to defend, any principle of industrial character which may be deemed vital . . ." Apparently the constitution went considerably further than many of the individual constitutions of the unions concerned. The members were presumed to be discussing the proposals through the next three months, whilst in September the Transport Workers' Union put into action a ballot of members on the scheme. In August, invitations were extended also to the Electrical Trades and the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation to link up with the proposed Alliance. The committee responsible for the Constitution met on Sept. 1 and admitted the receipt of a number of proposals for amendment. Apparently the National Union of Railwaymen are fundamentally antagonistic, for it seems that they cannot accept the Constitution until every effort has been exhausted to obtain unity amongst the three railway trade unions—an almost impossibility in view of the constant friction between the N.U.R. and the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS.

MR. F. W. BIRCHENOUGH (Cotton Spinners and Twisters) presided at the 26th Annual Congress of the General Federation of Trade Unions at Blackpool on July 10, 1925. He asked trade unionists to realise the ideal of the founders—"a federation of all trade unions within the British Isles to combat the huge combinations of employers' organisations, giving each union local authority and action with the knowledge at all times it had the backing of all other unions." An amendment proposing the class war to the address in favour of peaceful negotiations was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The annual report issued by the Secretary (Mr. W. A. Appleton) showed a decline in membership as represented by the aggregates of the federated societies. The 1925 total was 830,316 compared with 920,050 of 1924 and 1,583,058 of 1922. The present (1925) total is less than any year since 1911. Excuses given for the decline were poverty of trade unions, amalgamations of trade unions, and the falling off of membership of individual organisations.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY.

PRIOR to the opening of the 33rd Annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party at Gloucester on April 12, 1925, the National Council issued a report in which it was claimed that the number of branches had grown in the past year from 772 to 1,028 with an accompanying increase of 10,000 in membership. Mr. C. Allen's presidential speech outlined the plan of a concentrated attack for "a universal living wage dictated by the needs of a civil existence and not dependent upon the varying fortunes of each industry." As each industry failed to produce the ever increasing needs, so it would be taken over by the State to be scientifically organised. The banks would be transferred with the control of credit to the nation and the import of all food and raw materials would devolve upon the Government.

The delegates passed unanimously a resolution proclaiming capitalism as a failure and socialism as a remedy, whilst by 386 votes to 210 liberty of action was given to M.P.s on credits for the fighting Services. Other resolutions passed included abolition of capital punishment, evacuation of Egypt by British, a new constitution for India leading to self-government in a co-operative commonwealth, and usual items of socialist nature.

A Glasgow Conference of the Independent Labour Party was held Jan. 11-12 by delegates of the Scottish Party, when proposals were passed in favour of a maximum 40-hour week, trade union amalgamations, factory and workshop committees, raising school leaving age to 15, and state purchase and control of food imports. A special Conference was called for March 1 to consider an industrial policy for the Clyde areas. A permanent committee was appointed to bring forward a scheme to educate the public towards nationalisation of the key industries. The Welsh Independent Labour Party at Newport, on May 31, decided in conference against the establishment of Labour Groups within the Independent Labour Party, on the ground that such would lead to the disappearance of the Independent Labour Party within the Labour Party.

During the early months of 1925, the Independent Labour Party had the use of the Strand Theatre, London, on Sunday evenings for propaganda, whilst in August a Summer School was held at Dunmow when long consideration was given to the various aspects of socialism.

MINORITY MOVEMENT.

THE Minority Movement is really the Communist or Soviet Party at work in the U.K. If not directly organised from Moscow, there is no question that the aims of the Minority Movement are to all intents and purposes the same as those of the Russian Soviets, whilst there is constant touch between them. A Conference of

the National Minority Movement was attended at Battersea on January 25, 1925, by 600 delegates, said to represent 38 trade unions, with Mr. T. Mann in the chair. On March 15, a Minority Movement of the Transport Workers had a national conference in London. The 14th Congress of the All-Russian Communist Party was held at Moscow on April 27 and the following days, when in connexion with the gatherings the *Pravda* published statistics showing the strength of the Communist Party in the U.K. was only 45,000. The Annual Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain was held at Glasgow on May 29-30 when 400 delegates were present. A further National Minority Movement Congress took place at Battersea, August 29-30, with Mr. T. Mann in the chair; 600 delegates, including 137 from the provinces, were present. A two-day Scottish Congress of the Communists under the presidency of Mr. W. Gallacher was promoted in Glasgow Sept. 6-7. The one object of the meetings was the attack upon the ordinary leaders of the Trade Unions and the Labour Party, who were accused of not pushing forward the class war. The Labour Party decided to exclude all Communists after the Conference at Liverpool in October, 1925.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL.

THE second Congress of the Labour and Socialist International, that was constituted at Hamburg in 1923, was held at Marseilles under the presidency of Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., on August 22-27. The secretariat report referred to a "fight against war," and the establishment of "basis towards peace." This organisation is antagonistic to the International that has its centre in Moscow—the report characterised the latter as "Bolshevist groups... moving continually towards fresh division and disruption, and for the most part irrevocably towards ultimate dissolution." Considerable difference of opinion was revealed in the discussions on current politics—a position not remarkable in view of the fact that the Conference contained as members at least fifty socialists who had been at some time members of a Cabinet. On actual socialist policy, it was accepted that the day of active revolution was postponed *sine die*, and that the hope of change rested in gradual transition from the present order to the new.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

THE Fifty-seventh annual Trades Union Congress was held at Scarborough, under the presidency of Mr. A. B. Swales, on September 7-12, 1925, when 726 delegates had been nominated to attend, to represent 172 trade unions with a total membership of 4,342,982. The advance on last year's figures was 2 delegates and 14,747 unionists. Permission was given to the General Council to obtain more suitable headquarters and to develop publicity and research departments. But a proposal to give more powers to the General Council on the question of a levy and ordering of a strike of an organisation affiliated to one engaged in a trade dispute was referred back for further discussion. Drastic amendments in Unemployment Insurance with real control in the hands of the trade unions met with unanimous approval. Unions were instructed to remove any sex bar and to obtain equal pay for similar work done by the sexes. A policy of amalgamation of trade unions leading up to the ideal of the one big union was carried

by 2,138,000 to 1,787,000, whilst the amendment against the merging of all into the one union was defeated by 2,073,000 to 1,667,000.

A declaration in favour of the organisation of the trade unions with the Labour Parties for the overthrow of capitalism, opposition to all co-partnership, with the urging of strong workshop committees, went through by 2,456,000 to 1,218,000. A long resolution that might be styled anti-Imperialism was carried by 3,082,000 to 79,000. A proposal that National Agreements entered into through the Joint Industrial Councils should be made legally binding as are the awards under the Trade Boards Act was accepted by 2,799,000 to 900,000. The usual string of resolutions proposing all kinds of reforms came under nominal discussion and were accepted.

During 1925 the General Council of the Trades Union Congress attempted to make political capital from unemployment. Unemployed Sunday was celebrated in London and thirty other towns on June 21, under the leadership of the Trades Union Congress. On July 24 a special meeting of the representatives of the unions federated to the Trades Union Congress was held at Westminster, and resolutions were carried unanimously upon unemployment questions. Opportunity was taken at the meeting for the miners' secretary to prepare other trade union leaders for the coal crisis that came a week later.

On April 6 the General Council of the Trades Union Congress received a visit in London from Soviet leaders for discussion "of the ways and means of removing the difficulties in the way of the affiliation of the Russian trade unions to the Amsterdam International Federation of Trade Unions." The result of the conversations was seen from the issue on September 23, on a manifesto from the Joint Advisory Council set up from the meetings in April, in which the closing words were: "Appeals to the workers of every country, to their organisations and leaders, to join their efforts with the British and Russian trade union movements, in order to secure the removal of all obstacles and difficulties in the way of national and international working-class unity, and to help them to bring into existence one all-inclusive world-wide federation of trade unions."

The General Council of the Trades Union Congress was engaged constantly throughout the year in trying to settle trade disputes.

LABOUR UNREST.

EMPLOYERS have followed a policy of asking for greater production at lower costs in order to compete with foreign trade. The answer from the trade unions has been no reduction in wages and no increase in hours, with an agitation in favour of higher rates and shorter working days. Competition with foreign countries is to be maintained—in the view of the Labour Leaders—by increase of costs of manufacture abroad, consequent upon the workpeople concerned obtaining a higher standard of remuneration and easier working conditions.

Coal has occupied the stage with its peculiar controversy, behind which is the one demand for State ownership of the mines. Details of the coal struggle and unrest in other important trades are found under separate headings. With few exceptions, the strikes have been small or of very short duration, and all of them could

have been obviated if a reasonable sense of compromise had entered into preliminary discussions. The actual numbers concerned in the strikes of the year are given below.

NEW DISPUTES.

	Disputes.	Workpeople involved (in '000's).	Days lost (in '000's).
1923.....	628	343	10,672
1924.....	692	556	8,312
Jan. 1925	35	12	67
Feb.	44	13	85
Mar.	55	44	161
April	44	25	122
May	47	27	202
June	48	34	281
July	45	51	732
Aug.	39	218	2,813
Sept.	36	41	410

COAL.

THE year 1923 was second only in prosperity to that of 1913 in the mining industry, but the boom was short-lived as it was based upon the dislocation of the Ruhr coalfield. The year 1924 began with an unemployed percentage of only 2 per cent.: as months passed depression set in, and in October the percentage had gone up to 10.3 to fall by December to 7.9. The highest number employed in the mines was reached in May, 1924, with 1,193,668; five months later the figure was 58,288 less. On August 24, 1925, the Labour Exchanges reported the percentage unemployed in the coal mining industry as 22.2. Depression consequent upon loss of foreign trade is undoubtedly responsible for the present trouble, though it must be understood the leaders of the discontent have the single aim of mines nationalisation. On June 30, 1925, the Mining Association gave notice of one month to the Miners' Federation to terminate wages agreement of June, 1924, that had taken the place of the agreement of 1921. A new wages scheme was submitted by the Association, and almost summarily rejected by a National Delegate Federation Meeting on July 3. Cabinet Ministers saw representatives of each side, and on July 13 the Prime Minister announced to the House of Commons he had set up a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act. The Court issued its report on July 28. It summed up with the conclusion "The present crisis . . . has arisen in the main from without and is due to causes not within the control of either party. These causes are to be found in the operation of national and international disturbances We venture to think that in taking common counsel together the parties are most likely to find a means of averting its worst consequences." Efforts had been renewed in the meantime to bring the two sides together. The Premier saw them separately, but no agreement was made. Negotiations lasted for the next two days, when Mr. Baldwin announced that work would be continued on the terms of the old agreement with a subsidy, if necessary, from the Imperial Exchequer to make up losses, and he would appoint a Royal Commission to investigate the whole question of the mines. What probably effected the settlement on the part of the Ministry was the threat of the transport and railway workers to refrain from handling any coal or coal substitute from the moment the coal strike began. This was tantamount to a hold-up or general strike on the eve of the

holidays, and it was only too obvious that a general strike under any pretence would be a national calamity.

Apart from this main agitation, there has been the usual minor difficulty of odd day strikes from various local causes. A South Wales anthracite district had strikes lasting from June 22 to August 24, with at the conclusion 20,000 unemployed over the dismissal of a certain worker. The mine at which the dispute began remained closed—the discharged men were to be absorbed where possible at other local mines.

RAILWAYS.

WAGES have dominated the outlook amongst railwaymen during 1925. Definite programmes were produced on Feb. 3 by the delegates from the National Union of Railwaymen and the Railway Clerks' Association in their interview with the General Managers of the Companies. In response to the appeal for an all-round increase, the reply was forthcoming of a proposed decrease ranging up to 6s. weekly. Five days later, the N.U.R. decided to place the position before the Central Wages Board. On Feb. 16, the Locomotive Enginemmen and Firemen saw the General Managers, when similar reduction proposals were put forward. Trouble arose because the men in the craft unions became the shuttlecock again on the question of the union to which they should belong, i.e., of their trade or of the railway. On June 25, an unofficial conference was held at St. Pancras between trade union leaders and company representatives, when the financial position of the railways was confidentially discussed. A further meeting was held at St. Pancras on July 28, when the informal negotiations ended with rejection of terms by the men.

The Annual Conference of the N.U.R. was held at Southport on July 6-10, when the President (Alderman W. Dobbie, of York) gave the impression that there could be no acceptance of wage reductions. Resolutions were passed in favour of railway nationalisation, non-contributory pensions, and consolidation of the various forces of labour. A proposal to make the minimum unemployment relief by the Government 30s. weekly was negatived by 48 to 18.

The N.U.R. does not appear to be kindly disposed towards the proposed Industrial Alliance of the big unions. But it was party to the arrangement not to handle any coal had the mines ceased working during the crisis of August. What prevents a common policy on the part of the railwaymen is the difficulty of a combined movement. The various unions, railway and other, concerned with the railway employees fail to agree amongst themselves into what unions the various grades shall belong.

After months of discussion, the wages question was due to come before the Central Board in October, and falling agreement then would be referred to the National Wages Board that meets in public. The leaders realise that financial conditions of the railways demand many economies, but to suggest any reduction of employment or remuneration would naturally not find acceptance with the union members.

TEXTILE TRADES.

WAGES agreement terminated on May 31, 1925, but work continued under the old terms pending negotiations. The employers wished to reduce

the cost of living bonus by 5 per cent., and notices were posted accordingly at the factories. Leaders gave unionists instructions to cease work by July 23. Ministry of Labour intervened on July 20, but owing to the introduction of an application by a section of the workers for a 5 per cent. increase, who were not covered by the local Industrial Council, that body could not immediately function. The strike lasted until August 15, when after the personal mediation of the Minister for Labour both employers and employees agreed to resuming at the old conditions, ending the investigation by a Court to be set up by the Minister. The strike lasted three weeks with Bradford as the centre of the disturbance, and approximately 165,000 workpeople were unemployed during that period.

TRANSPORT WORKERS.

WITH the exception of minor vehicle workers disputes, 1925 has been a very peaceful year for the transport workers and dockers. The first biennial Conference of the Transport and General Workers' Union was held at Scarborough July 20-24, with Mr. Gosling in the chair, when nearly 300 delegates were in attendance. Full support was guaranteed the miners in the dispute then in progress, and delegates were ordered to be ready to carry out what discipline was imposed upon them by the T.U.C. to suspend work in certain sections. The Conference was much concerned with the high rate of accidents sustained by transport workers, and passed a resolution asking for more safeguards, greater compensation allowances, and a revision of the present Workmen's Compensation Acts.

Whilst the seamen are regarded usually for grouping purposes amongst transport workers, it must be understood their organisations are quite distinct. The Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union (a minority movement) refused to countenance the agreement for lower wages accepted by the National Sailors and Firemen's Union (the older and majority movement), and were successful by means of a partial strike in holding up certain steamers in home and overseas ports during August-October.

THE LABOUR VISIT TO RUSSIA.

ALTHOUGH members of the British trade union delegation to Russia delivered eulogistic speeches upon the conditions of that country while they were within its frontiers, the special report of their visit was couched in much less enthusiastic terms. They found that government in Russia was "a dictatorship of the proletariat under the direction of the Communist Party." Democracy, as understood elsewhere, they decided, had no place in it, and they expressed the view that this amounted to a denial in principle of individual liberty as hitherto understood. "In practice," said the report, "there is a complete control, not only of the Press, the platform and the political machinery, but of the schools, universities and Army."

The conclusions of the delegation were that the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics was a strong and stable State; that its government was based on a system of State Socialism that had the active support of a large majority of the workers and the acceptance of an equally large majority of the peasants; that the machinery of government seemed to work well and was doing work in which other older state systems had

failed; and that the whole constituted a new departure of the greatest interest that was well worth foreign study and a new development that might be greatly benefited by foreign assistance.

The report contained many illuminating admissions. No attack on the Communist Party in the Press is permitted; there is immorality among children; divorce can be obtained at once by mutual consent; family life is being destroyed; there is heavy unemployment; there is a strong propaganda against religion. But the balancing of the Budget within a few years was foreshadowed and it was claimed that wages were increasing more rapidly than production.

LAND REGISTRATION.

THE jubilee year of the Land Registry—1924-5—was the most successful in the history of the department from every point of view. The report of the Chief Land Registrar shows that the volume of work during the year greatly exceeded all previous records; the financial surplus, after paying all expenses, is the largest the department has had; the increased volume of work was handled with fewer errors, even of a clerical nature, at increased speed, while the service was improved in many important respects. The effect of the Land Registration (Consolidation) Bill introduced during 1925 will, if passed, be to give new life and vigour to the department, not only by making such amendments in the present Acts as the experience of a generation and an enquiry by Royal Commission have found to be necessary, but also by extending the statutory powers of a registered proprietor to the full gamut of dealings permitted to landowners by the general law. The report points out that the jubilee year has also been marked by the first petition of a County Borough to the Privy Council for an Order in Council making registration of title compulsory in its area. It may well be that this will prove the turning point in popular favour towards registration of title after a half-century test between that system and the system of conveyancing by deeds. However that may be, it is evident from the unprecedented number of enquiries regarding registration of titles received by the department during the year 1924-5 from public authorities, companies and societies, as well as from private individuals, throughout England, that public attention is turning in an increasing degree towards the system. There are now more than 289,000 separate titles on the register of the estimated aggregate value of about £300,000,000. With these there have been over 745,000 dealings of the estimated aggregate value of about £586,000,000. The following table shows the gradual increase in the total volume of registrations during the last four years, and the great increase in the business of the Registry since the last complete year before the war:—

Year.	First Registrations.	Dealings with Registered land.	Total.
1913-4	7,147	23,884	31,031
1920-1	13,760	54,903	68,663
1921-2	11,225	46,612	57,837
1922-3	10,503	55,449	65,952
1923-4	10,100	60,923	71,023
1924-5	10,335	67,496	77,831

In the County of London, where registration is compulsory, about two-thirds of the total area has now been registered. One of the most remarkable features of the past year's work of the department was the great increase in the number of absolute and good leasehold titles, the total being 8,360 compared with 6,267 in 1923-4. The figures for previous years were:—1923-4, 5,906; 1921-2, 5,964; 1920-1, 6,149; 1913-4, 2,827.

THE L.C.C.'s MOTTO.

THE London County Council is still without a motto for its coat of arms, although during the year it adopted one, only to upset the decision a week later. For some time search has been made for an appropriate inscription, and after many suggestions had been considered the General Purposes Committee of the Council recommended *Loco Dulcedo Nos Attinet*. Many Councillors, however, disliked the idea of a Latin motto, despite the example of the City of London (*Domine Dirige Nos*), and the Committee were invited to discover something in English. They failed, and finally proposed that there should be no motto. This suggestion also met with opposition, and an amendment that the simple word "London" should be placed beneath the coat of arms was brought forward and adopted, though only by a small majority.

The College of Arms then intervened and declared that "London" was not a motto that could be entertained. At the next meeting of the Council, a motion was brought forward to rescind the former resolution. The members were fairly evenly divided on the subject, but, again by a small majority, the rescission was carried. For the time being, therefore, the Council possesses a coat of arms but no motto, and the subject has been allowed to drop until someone comes forward with an acceptable suggestion.

MONOMARKS.

A SYSTEM which should prove valuable to the British trading community and provide a link between the manufacturer and the consumer and at the same time be of service to the private individual was launched during the year under the name of Monomarks. The basis of the system is the registration at headquarters of a series of symbols, consisting either of alphabetical characters or numerals or a combination of both. No monomark will be duplicated so that the combination of symbols is the exclusive property of the person or company who registers it, and it thus forms a permanent address. It can therefore be written on an envelope with the addition of "London, W.C. 1," arrangements being made for the prompt re-distribution of all communications so directed to a Monomark. Every group of symbols will be preceded by one of two prefixes, either B.M., standing for British Monomark and applicable to private individuals, or B.C.M., standing for British Commercial Monomark. Monomarks of other countries will have varying prefixes to denote the country of issue. In the case of Commercial Monomarks it is claimed that potential buyers in far countries and at home, who hitherto had no knowledge of the name of the makers of various goods, can address enquiries and orders to the Monomark, and it is hoped that the demand for many classes of manufactures will thus be increased. The holder of a Monomark is entitled to place the particular

set of symbols assigned to him upon his wares or to use it as a consignor's mark on packing cases and parcels. The private person who secures a Monomark, can use it for all his personal property, thus going some way towards ensuring its return in case of loss. The symbols upon linen will afford immediate identification of the wearer in case of accident or loss of memory; they could be used as a laundry mark, could be placed upon articles to be sent away to be cleaned, or upon motor cars and valuable property, as a means of identification in case of theft. They could also be used as a *nom de plume*, or as a box number, and thus communication could be established by the owner of the Monomark, without his name or address being known.

O.M.S.

A NON-POLITICAL and non-party organisation has been established under the title of "Organisation for the Maintenance of Supplies" in time of big trade disputes, or at other times when the ordinary means of distribution appear to be breaking down. The lesson of the coal crisis was too evident. Though Governments have appointed a Minister as a Civil Commissioner to keep organised the machinery for such distribution, it was apparent in July and August that the nucleus would be far from sufficient should the general strike be declared. As a means of protection in the event of a repetition of the threat of stoppage the O.M.S. was established, and it has quite an unofficial nature at the moment. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst is President, whilst the Council consists mainly of retired naval and military commanders who have been accustomed to organisation and discipline on a huge scale. Registers are open for names of volunteers, and separate though allied organisations are being established in all centres. The Labour Organisations place their faith in the Co-operative Movement for supplies for trade unionists during a big strike.

PLAYING FIELDS.

THE shortage of open spaces and recreation grounds throughout the country generally, which has tended to become more serious year by year, has at last led to the establishment of an influential national body pledged to direct its efforts to remedy the deficiency. Under the presidency of the Duke of Sutherland, a meeting was held in June last at the Royal United Services Institution of representatives of local authorities and various sporting societies, at which resolutions were passed establishing a National Playing Fields Association and adopting a provisional constitution. This was followed in July by an enthusiastic meeting at the Albert Hall which was attended by the Duke and Duchess of York and many members of Parliament and representatives of local authorities in all parts of the country, as well as representatives of athletic associations and welfare societies, members of the teaching profession and organisations such as Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Boys' Brigades, Church Lads' Brigades, and other kindred organisations. Sir Arthur Crosfield, Chairman of the Provisional Committee of the Association, stated that their aim was to link up the efforts that had been made and were being made by organisations concerned with education, public health, social and industrial welfare, or with the provision and preservation

of open spaces and areas for recreation. It was hoped in the near future to cover the whole country with a network of county branches, each of which while working in close collaboration with the central organisation would be the responsible body in its own community. The following resolution, proposed by the Duke of Sutherland and seconded by the Duke of York, who promised to accept the presidency of the Association, was carried with enthusiasm:—"That this meeting, recognising the vital importance of playing fields to the physical, moral and mental welfare of the youth of the country, deplors the widespread and increasing shortage of recreation grounds, and urges all local authorities, sports governing bodies, societies and members of the public interested in the matter to co-operate with the National Playing Fields Association, in order that, by their united efforts, the deficiency may be met. That this meeting pledges itself to support the efforts of the National Playing Fields Association to promote and encourage the provision of adequate facilities for open-air recreation in and around every city, town, and village in the country."

PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES.

IMPORTANT recommendations which are likely to form the basis of legislation are contained in an Interim Report of the Departmental Committee on the Licensing and Regulation of Public Service Vehicles issued during the past year. The Committee, who were appointed in 1922, have not yet finished their work, as they have yet to deal with the special constructional details of the smaller public service vehicles, such as motor cabs. The interim report deals with vehicles seating upwards of eight persons, including the driver. The special problems presented by the area of the Metropolitan and City districts also remain to be considered by the Committee. In carrying out their task the Committee have had for their three main objects the safety of the public, their convenience and the adequacy of the services provided for them. They point out that the essential requisites for any scheme of control are that no vehicle should be employed in the public service without first obtaining the proper licence from the proper authority, and that conditions should attach to such a licence to secure the observance of any regulations that may be deemed desirable. Unfortunately a number of private Acts of Parliament have conferred scattered and disconnected powers for dealing with public service vehicles on certain local authorities. In the opinion of the Committee all such local powers as may be in conflict with the scheme of control propounded in the report should be abrogated. At present while licensing powers are vested in the councils of all municipal boroughs and urban districts, many councils do not exercise these powers. Rural district councils, with a few exceptions, have no powers of licensing at all, nor have county councils any powers. By far the greater part of the rural areas, and in practice some part of the urban areas are not covered at all. In order to cover every part of the country the committee recommend that all county and county borough councils, together with the councils of non-county boroughs and urban districts which had a population at the last census of 20,000 and upwards, and of rural districts with a similar population which already

possess licensing powers, should be established as licensing authorities. As regards licensing procedure, the committee recommend that the licence should be issued by the licensing authority for the district in which the vehicle is usually garaged or stationed and from which it usually operates. It is suggested that the validity of all licences should be determined at a definite date in each year. In connection with the construction of public service vehicles the committee recommend that the Minister of Transport should issue an order dealing with the subject comprehensively and applicable to all public service vehicles throughout the country. Suggested constructional requirements are set out in detail in the report, the chief of which are as follows:—The maximum length of the vehicle measured from the dumb irons should not exceed 26 feet; the total weight laden and complete for service should not exceed 9 tons, or the weight on one axle $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons; the overall width should not exceed 7 feet 6 inches; there should be at least two independent brakes, the application of either of which should be capable of causing the two rear wheels to be held so effectually as to prevent the wheels from revolving, or have the same effect in stopping the vehicle as if the wheels were so held. Suitable and approved appliances for extinguishing fire should be carried in such a position as to be readily available for use.

RATING REFORMS.

FAR-REACHING changes in the existing system of rating and valuation of property for rating purposes in England and Wales are proposed in a Government Bill introduced during the past year. A draft Bill had been circulated by the Government in the autumn of 1923 to local authorities and institutions and associations specially interested in rating matters, and following criticisms and suggestions from these bodies the draft Bill underwent considerable alteration before its introduction in the House of Commons. The main objects underlying the proposals, as stated by the Minister of Health, were the simplification and improvement of the administrative machinery of rating and valuation and the removal of various anomalies inherent in the present system; the substitution of a single valuation in the place of the separate valuations at present required for purposes of rating and taxation; and the promotion of uniformity of valuation as a condition precedent to any comprehensive review of the system of local taxation and Exchequer Grants. Economies would be effected by avoiding (a) the duplication of work and the unnecessary expense occasioned by the separate valuations for purposes of rates and taxes; (b) the maintenance of a separate rating authority for each of the 14,427 parishes in England and Wales; (c) the levy of separate rates in urban areas (usually by separate staffs); (d) the obsolete multiplication of funds and accounts; and (e) the valuation of each parochial section of railway and other undertakings as a separate entity.

Much opposition was shown to the proposals when the Bill was considered by the Standing Committee of the House of Commons, and many amendments were made. The provisions in the Bill which are concerned with the abolition of parochial rating and the consolidation of rates met with general approval, but the clauses which deal with valuation practice and procedure were

considerably altered. The principle of uniformity throughout the country was not strictly adhered to, and as the Bill emerged from the Standing Committee London is excluded from the main provisions relating to valuation procedure and will continue, at least for a time, to make its valuation lists under the Valuation (Metropolis) Act of 1869, subject to certain modifications. The principle of one valuation for both rating and taxation purposes was dropped, and the clauses of the Bill which proposed that wide powers should be given to the officers of the Inland Revenue in connexion with the making of the valuation lists were withdrawn, as the result of the large volume of criticism directed against them. The proposals relating to the valuation of railways and other special properties extending into more than one rating area were also withdrawn by the Government, who intend to reintroduce them in the form of another Bill during 1926. On an amendment dealing with the valuation of Crown property the Government was defeated, and all Crown property is now proposed to be rated in the same way as other property. The important provisions of the Bill relating to valuation areas, the constitution of assessment committees, the quinquennial revision of the valuation lists throughout the country, the method of ascertaining the rateable values of properties, &c., were retained. At the time of going to press the Third Reading of the Bill had not been reached.

SAFEGUARDING BRITISH INDUSTRIES.

ABANDONING the original intention to introduce a bill for the safeguarding of British industries from unfair foreign competition, the Government during the year put into operation a scheme which made legislation unnecessary until investigation had shown that the imposition of an import duty would counterveil the unfair competition. Under this machinery, the Board of Trade was given power to appoint a committee to investigate any complaint by an industry of substantial importance which made out a *prima facie* case for an inquiry, and the committee was directed to report whether foreign goods of the class to which the application related were being imported into and retained for consumption in the United Kingdom in abnormal quantities; whether the foreign goods so imported were being sold or offered for sale at prices below those at which similar goods could be profitably manufactured or produced in the United Kingdom; whether employment was likely to be seriously affected by this competition; and whether such exceptional competition came largely from countries where the conditions were so different from those in this country as to render the competition unfair.

If the committee considered that a claim to a duty had been made out, and if the Board of Trade and the Treasury both concurred in their recommendation, the proposed duty was to be inserted in the Finance Bill, to be imposed for a limited period. One such recommendation was made and approved in time for incorporation in last year's Finance Bill, which imposed a duty of 33 per cent. upon imported lace and embroidery. In all nine inquiries were held during the year, the others concerning superphosphates, gas mantles, leather and fabric gloves,

wrapping and packing paper, aluminium hollow ware, brooms and brushes, cutlery, and worsted tissues.

ST. PAUL'S AND WATERLOO BRIDGE.

SERIOUS concern was displayed during last year over the condition of two of London's most famous structures—St. Paul's Cathedral and Waterloo Bridge. In each case operations of an extensive nature had to be carried out. In regard to Wren's masterpiece the work of preservation had already been in progress for some years, when a City Corporation district surveyor served a notice upon the Dean and Chapter under the Dangerous Structures Clause of the Building Act, calling for the immediate carrying out of certain work connected with the piers supporting the dome.

An appeal for £140,000 was made by the authorities, and *The Times* promptly opened a fund which in eight months reached a total of a quarter of a million. The City Corporation referred the question to a special committee, who recommended the suspension of the Dangerous Structure notice, provided the work of consolidating the piers by grouting and encircling the drums of the dome with metal hooping was proceeded with expeditiously. A portion of the Cathedral was closed to the public, and after the work had been in progress for some months it was announced that the actual task of cementation had gone forward satisfactorily, and that no settlement or other disruptive movement in the dome area was taking place.

The future of Waterloo Bridge remained undecided at the close of the year. When the discovery was first made that the piers had settled, the bridge was closed to vehicular traffic and only re-opened on condition that a slow rate of progress was taken. A temporary bridge was erected to the east and this was used for south-bound traffic, leaving the original structure for north-bound vehicles. The London County Council, in the endeavour to retain the old bridge, sought the advice of Sir Edwin Lutyens, but he could offer no solution and considered that rebuilding would eventually be necessary.

SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

THE first War Savings Certificates were issued in Feb., 1916, and the ten years period of maturity therefore expires early this year. A committee was appointed last year to consider methods of dealing with these certificates in order that holders might, if they desired, leave the accrued value in the possession of the State. The Government adopted a recommendation of this committee that all War Savings Certificates of this issue—those purchased between Feb., 1916, and March 31, 1922, when the price of the National Savings Certificates, which took their place, was raised from 15s. 6d. to 16s.—may be retained irrespective of the date of purchase, until March 31, 1932, thus completing a period of ten years after the purchase of the final certificates of that issue.

Certificates so held, it was arranged, will, after the expiration of the tenth year from the date of purchase, increase in value until March 31, 1932, at the rate of interest of one penny a month for each certificate originally costing 15s. 6d. Holders of these certificates who desire to take advantage of this decision need take no

action before March 31, 1932, all existing privileges, including repayment at any time at the holder's option, continuing after prolongation at the end of Oct., 1925. The number of National Savings Certificates sold, totalled 747,329,871.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.

Admission, supervision and deportation of aliens.—Under the Aliens Order, 1920, any alien coming from outside the United Kingdom must obtain the leave of an Immigration Officer to land in the United Kingdom, and such leave is refused in many cases, e.g., where the alien is without means, or (if he is seeking employment) is unable to produce a Permit issued by the Minister of Labour. Provision is also made (Article 6 of the Order) for the registration of resident aliens and (Article 12) for the deportation of aliens by order of the Secretary of State, which can be made on various grounds. The Aliens Order, 1920, was made under the Aliens Restriction Act, 1914, as amended and extended by the Aliens Restriction (Amendment) Act, 1919.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The Acts governing the administration of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme expire in June of 1926, and in readiness for new legislation, various enquiries were set up by the Government in order that the new Bill, which would be necessary, might not only consolidate the expiring measures, but embody amendments found to be desirable in view of the experience of the past few years. One of the most important of these investigations was carried out by a committee appointed late in the year by the Minister of Labour "to consider in the light of experience gained in the working of the Unemployment Insurance Scheme what changes in the scheme, if any, ought to be made." Lord Blanesburgh agreed to act as chairman of this committee, among the members of which were representatives of capital and labour, finance and local government, including Miss Margaret Bondfield, Mr. Frank Hodges, and Viscountess Milner.

From the wide terms of reference it was anticipated that the intention of this committee was to review the whole system of unemployment insurance contributions, benefits, administration, and moral and industrial effects. Its appointment had been promised by the Government, owing to the statements that there had been widespread abuse of the system and that many individuals preferred "living on the dole" to "looking for work." Another committee was charged with the task of examining whether the dole was proving a deterrent to emigration.

WAGES.

EXPECTATIONS mentioned in the 1924 WHITAKER of a stable Cost of Living Index Figure of 70 have not been quite realised, and the continuous fall experienced during 1922 from 92 to 78, with the lowest figures in 1923 and 1924 being 69, has been followed by a slight rebound. In 1924 June was the lowest month, after which a gradual rise was experienced. The official figures for the wages changes of the year are as follows. In all industries the employers are asking for a reduction in costs as the only hope of reviving trade.

Month (1st day).	Cost of Living Index Figure above July 1924.	Workpeople concerned. (in 000's).	Net weekly Incidence in Wages (in 000's £).
Year 1923	Varied between 78 and 69	4,225	- 309
" 1924	Varied between 81 and 69		
Jan., 1925	80	3,479	+ 549
Feb.	79	1,086	+ 55
Mar.	79	1,350	+ 40
April	75	450	approx.
May	73	590	+ 1
June	73	536	+ 13
July	72	790	+ 13
Aug.	73	800	+ 41
Sept.	74	379	- 54
Oct.	76	74	—

The hours of labour have remained practically the same throughout the year. Only two reductions of any note were reported. Bristol builders obtained a slight reduction of working hours during the winter of 1924-25, and in July provincial wholesale newsagents' employees obtained decrease of 1 hour weekly to 47 hours for day-workers and 43 for nightworkers.

WEST HAM'S RELIEF SCALE.

For several months the West Ham Board of Guardians were at war with the Minister of Health as a result of the high scale of out relief granted in the borough and the refusal of Mr. Neville Chamberlain to lend money to the Board unless the scale were reduced. The Guardians had been allowing 9s. 6d. per head for man and wife, 5s. for each child, rent up to 75s., and coal in winter months up to 2s. 3d., with a maximum allowance of 59s. per family. They declined both to increase the rate of 9s. in the £1 and to decrease the maximum relief from 59s. as requested by the Goschen Committee, and rejected the terms upon which the Ministry agreed to sanction a loan.

On September 2, there was a deficit of £149,000 against which only £126,000 was due in rates. The Guardians owed the Ministry £1,540,000, and had almost exhausted an overdraft of £300,000 at the bank. Relief was being given to some 70,000 at the rate of £200,000 a month. The Ministry had lent £50,000 following an application for £350,000 but refused to loan the remainder unless the maximum relief were reduced to 55s. and again the Labour majority on the Board declined to do this. Later in the month the Clerk reported that there were no funds for the payment of salaries and wages, and a further interview with Mr. Chamberlain was obtained but his new offer was rejected.

The deadlock continued until Mr. Chamberlain in October announced his decision to assume direct control of the administration of relief in the borough, following a temporary arrangement under which the payment of accounts for the supply of relief in kind had been guaranteed by the Ministry. The Guardians met to consider this new situation and "regretfully" accepted the Minister's conditions for the granting of a further loan of £350,000, to follow one of £300,000. The terms included a review of cases in which relief had continued over a long period, a reduction of the relief given to adults by a further 6d. per head per week, and a reduction of the maximum of relief to any family to 55s. per week.

WORLD PEACE.

THE famous Protocol which was adopted by the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations in the autumn of 1924 provided that if sufficient ratifications were received from the States who are members of the League a Disarmament Conference should be held in June, 1925, and the Council of the League should make various preparations for such a conference. In March last, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, on behalf of the Government, made it clear that there was no prospect of Great Britain or any of the Dominions ratifying the Protocol; and as only one ratification had been received—from Czechoslovakia—the Council of the League decided to postpone preparations for the Disarmament Conference and to place before the Sixth Assembly the whole of the communications received relating to the Protocol. Following the shelving of the Protocol, the suggestion of a Guarantee Pact between some of the Western European powers was revived. In connexion with the traffic in arms, a League of Nations Conference, which sat during the summer with the object of finding means by which control and publicity of the international traffic in arms could be secured, was successful in drafting a far-reaching Convention which cannot fail to have most beneficial effects if it is ratified by sufficient States to bring it into force. The Convention, which was signed by the representatives of 18 States, divides arms, ammunition, &c., into 5 categories and will come into force as soon as it has been ratified by 14 States.

THE SECURITY PACT.

UNIVERSALLY regarded as a noteworthy step towards European Peace, the Treaty of Mutual Guarantee, known generally as the Security Pact, was initiated at Locarno on October 16 by delegates of Germany, Belgium, France, Great Britain and Italy. The central feature of the Pact was the guaranteeing of the inviolability of the frontiers between Germany and Belgium and Germany and France. In effect the three countries, under British guarantee, bound themselves not to make war upon each other, and thus removed the principal menace to peace. In this great achievement, Great Britain, through its Foreign Minister, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, played a leading part, as it had done in rejecting the proposed Geneva Protocol of 1924.

The Treaty provides that Great Britain and Italy will come to the support of Germany, France or Belgium if any one of those three countries is attacked by either of the others. An allegation that such an attack has been made is to be reported at once to the Council of the League of Nations, and if the Council holds that such an attack has been made the guarantee is to come into immediate operation. It is laid down that the Treaty will not come into force until Germany enters the League of Nations, and that it shall remain in force until the League Council decides that the League itself ensures sufficient protection to the countries. Other differences between the contracting parties are to go either before law tribunals or conciliation commissions, or, if the decisions of the latter prove unacceptable, before the League Council. The Protocol of the Conference contained an undertaking on behalf of the five countries to give their sincere co-operation to the work relating to disarmament and to seek a realisation of that work in a general agreement.

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES,

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llewellyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I., and was born in Carnarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfilment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II., was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The present Prince was installed in Carnarvon Castle on July 13, 1911.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.

Roderick the Great	840
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877
Howel Dda, the Good	943
Jefan and Jago	948
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972
Cadwallo, his brother	984
Meredith ap Owen ap Howell Dha	985
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	993
Llewelyn ap Sitsylht	1015
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023
Griffith ap Llewelyn Sitsylht	1034
Bleddyn	1063
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073
Griffith ap Cydan	1079
Owain Gwynedd	1136
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169
Llewelyn the Great	1194
David ap Llewelyn	1240
Llewelyn ap Griffith	1246

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301.

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II.), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Henry VII.	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII.)	1841
George (George V.)	1901
Edward	1910

SUPER-TAX PAYERS, 1922-23.

INCOMES.		Number of Individuals	Total Income.
Exceeding	Not exceeding		
£	£		£
2,000 ...	2,500 ...	19,758 ...	44,729,621
2,500 ...	3,000 ...	13,917 ...	38,444,951
3,000 ...	4,000 ...	16,477 ...	57,324,596
4,000 ...	5,000 ...	9,236 ...	41,559,892
5,000 ...	6,000 ...	5,920 ...	32,558,487
6,000 ...	7,000 ...	4,009 ...	26,203,465
7,000 ...	8,000 ...	2,783 ...	20,980,719
8,000 ...	10,000 ...	3,658 ...	32,887,279
10,000 ...	15,000 ...	4,246 ...	51,801,250
15,000 ...	20,000 ...	1,768 ...	30,374,593
20,000 ...	25,000 ...	913 ...	20,374,230
25,000 ...	30,000 ...	514 ...	13,987,583
30,000 ...	40,000 ...	567 ...	19,217,058
40,000 ...	50,000 ...	291 ...	12,974,853
50,000 ...	75,000 ...	278 ...	16,865,005
75,000 ...	100,000 ...	127 ...	10,776,263
100,000 ...	— ...	137 ...	26,671,371
Totals		84,589 ...	497,741,215

The totals for 1921-22, when the whole of Ireland was included, were 89,662 individuals and £559,565,417. In 1922-23 the returns apply to Great Britain and Northern Ireland only.

TITHE RENT CHARGE.

THE Tithe Rent Charge is normally based on the septennial average price of wheat, barley, and oats, the basic price per imperial quarter being taken at 56s. 2d. for wheat, 31s. 8d. for barley, and 22s. for oats, but has been fixed until Jan. 1, 1926, by the Tithe Act (1918) at £109 3s. 11d.

ROYAL SOCIETY MEDALS.

THE King has approved of the following awards for 1925 by the President and Council of the Royal Society:—

A Royal medal to Professor W. H. Perkin for his work on the constitution of the alkaloids.

A Royal medal to Professor A. C. Seward for his researches on the palaeobotany of Gondwanaland.

The following awards have also been made by the President and Council:—

The Copley medal to Professor A. Einstein, a foreign member, for his theory of relativity and his contributions to the quantum theory.

The Davy medal to Sir James Irvine for his work on the constitution of the sugars.

The Sylvester medal to Professor A. N. Whitehead for his research on the foundations of mathematics.

The Hughes medal to F. E. Smith for his determination of fundamental electrical units and for researches in technical electricity.

The following is a list of those recommended for election to the Council at the anniversary meeting on November 30, 1925.

President, Sir Ernest Rutherford. *Treasurer*, Sir David Prain. *Secretaries*, J. H. Jeans and Dr. H. H. Dale. *Foreign Secretary*, Sir Richard Glazebrook. *Other Members of the Council*, Professor J. H. Ashworth, Professor L. Bairstow, Professor F. O. Bower, Professor S. Chapman, Sir Dugald Clerk, Professor E. G. Donnon, Professor E. J. Garwood, Professor J. P. Hill, Professor J. B. Leathes, Professor J. C. G. Ledingham, Sir Thomas Lewis, Professor F. A. Lindemann, Sir Robert Robertson, Sir Charles Sherrington, Dr. G. C. Simpson, and W. C. D. Whetham.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF CEREALS.

WHEAT.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1924.	Estimated 1925.
U.S.A.	109	87
Soviet Union.....	48	83
India	45	40
France	35	41
Canada	33	49
Argentina	24	...
Italy.....	21	30
Australia	20	...
Spain	15	16
Germany.....	11	13
Rumania	9	13
Yugo-Slavia	8	10
Hungary	7	8
U.K.	7	6
Poland.....	4	7
Egypt	4	5
Czechoslovakia.....	4	5
Bulgaria	3	6

The Argentine and Australian crops are only maturing at time of going to press.

The probable total world's production (1925) is 525,000,000 quarters.

RYE.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1924.	Estimated 1925.
Soviet Union.....	79	95
Germany.....	26	35
Poland.....	17	31
U.S.A.	8	6
Czechoslovakia.....	5	6
France	5	5
Hungary.....	3	4
Spain	3	4
Lithuania	2	3

The probable total world's production (1925) is 200,000,000 quarters.

BARLEY.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 400lb.).	
	Actual 1924.	Estimated 1925.
U.S.A.	23	26
Soviet Union.....	21	33
India	16	14
Germany.....	13	13
Canada	11	13
Spain	10	10
Japan	9	10
Poland.....	7	9
U.K.	6	6
France	6	6
Morocco	6	5

The probable total world's production (1925) is 190,000,000 quarters.

OATS.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 320lb.).	
	Actual 1924.	Estimated 1925.
U.S.A.	154	147
Soviet Union.....	50	70
Canada	43	54
Germany.....	39	38
France	31	33
U.K.	21	18
Poland.....	17	24
Sweden	7	6
Denmark	6	6
Argentina	5	...

The probable total world's production (1925) is 450,000,000 quarters.

MAIZE.

Country.	Production (Millions of Quarters of 480lb.).	
	Actual 1924.	Estimated 1925.
U.S.A.	284	340
Argentina	22	...
Roumania	18	21
Brazil	18	...
Yugo-Slavia	17	...
Italy.....	12	12
Mexico	12	...
Soviet Union.....	11	20
India	10	...
Hungary	9	11
Java, etc.	8	...
S. Africa	5	7

The crops of the Southern Hemisphere for 1925-26 cannot be properly assessed at time of going to press.

The probable total world's production for the cereal year is 500,000,000 quarters.

THE WORLD'S GRAIN CROPS.

in Millions of Quarters, 480lb. of Wheat, Rye and Maize; 400lb. of Barley; 320lb. of Oats.

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Wheat	361	387	391	477	437	499
Rye.....	75	101	101	109	167	201
Together	437	488	490	586	604	700
Maize	497	458	426	490	442	503
Barley	147	136	143	157	161	189
Oats	371	303	328	370	413	447
Together	1,015	897	897	1,017	1,016	1,139
All five together ...	1,452	1,385	1,389	1,603	1,620	1,839

N.B.—In Wheat Russia not included until 1923 (not known).

In Rye Russia not included until 1924 (not known).

In Maize, Barley and Oats, Russia not included until 1924.

**WORLD'S IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
OF WHEAT, 1924.**

PRINCIPAL IMPORTERS.

Wheat.

Country.	Imports in Millions of Qrs. of 480lb. (year 1924).
U.K.	29,000,000
Italy	10,000,000
France	6,000,000
Belgium	6,000,000
Japan	3,000,000
Germany	3,000,000
Holland	3,000,000
Greece	2,000,000

Wheat Flour.

Country.	Imports in Millions of Sacks of 280lb. (year 1924).
U.K.	5,000,000
Germany	4,000,000
Czechoslovakia	3,000,000
Austria	2,000,000
Egypt	2,000,000

PRINCIPAL EXPORTERS.

Wheat.

Country.	Exports in Millions of Qrs. of 480lb. (year 1924).
Canada	26,000,000
Argentina	20,000,000
U.S.A.	19,000,000
Australia	7,400,000
India	4,000,000

Wheat Flour.

Country.	Exports in Millions of Sacks of 280lb. (year 1924).
U.S.A.	11,000,000
Canada	8,000,000
Australia	3,000,000
Hungary	2,000,000
Argentina	1,000,000

UNITED KINGDOM IMPORTS, 1924.

The Board of Trade returns show the following Import (quantities in hundredweights, and values in £ sterling) of Wheat, Wheatmeal and Flour in 1924, the countries from which the supplies were sent being shown in *italics*.

Wheat	cwt. 117,420,522	£69,003,960
U.S.A.	30,320,517	18,165,714
Canada	38,769,136	23,316,420
Australia	10,871,056	6,251,291
Argentina	24,021,841	13,196,831
Wheatmeal & Flour	cwt. 11,045,853	£8,325,334
U.S.A.	3,607,992	2,630,891
Canada	5,245,845	4,003,613
Australia	1,628,906	1,165,248

BRITISH EMPIRE CEREALS, 1924.

WHEAT. Milln. Qrs. of 480lb.*

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	7	2	31	37
Canada	33	31	...	2
India	45	4	...	41
Australia ...	20	9	...	11
N. Zealand ...	0.5	...	0.5	1
S. Africa ...	0.5	...	1	1.5
Cyprus and Malta	0.3	...	0.2	0.5
Total	106.3	45	32.7	94

Surplus over requirement, 12,300,000 qrs.

BARLEY. Milln. Qrs. of 400lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	6	...	5.6	12
Canada	11	3	...	8
India	16	3	...	13
Australia ...	0.6	0.2	...	0.4
N. Zealand ...	0.08	...	...	0.08
S. Africa ...	0.2	...	...	0.21
Total	33.88	6.2	6	33.68

Surplus over requirement, 200,000 qrs.

OATS. Milln. Qrs. of 320lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K.	21	...	3.5	24.5
Canada	43	4	...	39
India .....	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	1	...	...	1
N. Zealand ...	0.2	...	...	0.2
S. Africa ...	...	...	...	...
Total	65.2	4	3.5	64.7

Surplus over requirement, 500,000 qrs.

MAIZE. Milln. Qrs. of 480lb.

Dominion.	Production.	Export.	Import.	Apparent Consumption or Requirement
U.K. ....	...	...	8	8
Canada	1.5	...	1	2.5
India	10	0.2	...	9.8
Australia ...	1	0.1	...	0.9
N. Zealand ...	0.05	...	...	0.05
S. Africa ...	5	0.3	...	4.7
Total	17.55	0.6	9	25.95

Deficiency within the Empire, 8,400,000 qrs.

* Flour reckoned in terms of wheat.

HALL MARKS ON PLATE.*

Assay Office Marks.—The official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices are distinguished as under:—

<i>Assay Office ...</i>	<i>Distinguishing Mark.</i>
London (Goldsmiths' Hall)	Leopard's Head (crowned, until 1823).
Birmingham...	Anchor (square frame for gold; pointed shield for silver).
Chester	City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
Sheffield	Crown.
Edinburgh.....	Castle.
Glasgow	Tree, Fish & Bell.
Dublin	Harp crowned.

In addition to the above, there have been Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich and York, all of which have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark.—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "j" is omitted from the alphabet; at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Sovereign's Mark.—The "lion passant" introduced in the reign of Edward I. (1300) for silver articles only.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784—1889-90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On gold articles only, in lieu of the "lion passant" on silver.

Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1720; since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

















Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.










Sterling Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof. The relative values of the various standards is shown below:—

	£	s.	d.
Pure gold, 24 carats.....	4	4	11½
Standard, 22 carats.....	3	17	10½
2nd ditto, 18 carats.....	3	3	8½
3rd ditto, 15 carats.....	2	13	1
4th ditto, 12 carats.....	2	2	5½
5th ditto, 9 carats.....	1	11	10½

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks
From 1438 to 1936.

	Lombardic, simple.....	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9 ,, 1477-8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 ,, 1497-8
	Black letter, small.....	1498-9 ,, 1517-8
	Lombardic	1518-9 ,, 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals.....	1538-9 ,, 1557-8
	Black letter, small ...	1558-9 ,, 1577-8
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 ,, 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 ,, 1617-8
	Italic letter, small ...	1618-9 ,, 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 ,, 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 ,, 1677-8
	Black letter, small ...	1678-9 ,, 1696-7
	Court hand	1697 ,, 1715 6 (From March 1697 only.)
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 to 1735-6
	Roman letter, small	1736-7 ,, 1755-6

	Old English, capitals	1756-7 to 1775-6
	Roman letter, small	1776-7 .. 1795-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1796-7 .. 1815-6
	Roman letter, small	1816-7 .. 1835-6
	Old English, capitals	1836-7 .. 1855-6
	Old English, small	1856-7 .. 1875-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1876-7 .. 1895-6
	Roman letter, small	1896-7 .. 1915-6
	Old English, small	1916-7 .. 1935-6

The Collector will find but little difficulty in distinguishing a letter of one cycle from that of another, presuming his knowledge to be insufficient to judge by the style and period of the article itself, *e.g.* :

An article marked with the letter F 1721-2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801-2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1823); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881-2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801-2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of the United Kingdom and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British or an Irish Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Bouquet. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

The Periods of English Architecture.

Date.	Style.
I. Before B.C. 55	Ancient British.
II. B.C. 55 to A.D. 420	Roman Period.
III. A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV. 1066-1189 (<i>i.e.</i> to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V. 1189-1307 (<i>i.e.</i> 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical).
VI. 1307-1377 (<i>i.e.</i> 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII. 1377-1485 (<i>i.e.</i> 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII. 1485-1558 (<i>i.e.</i> first half 16th cent.)	Tudor.
IX. A.D. 1558-1625. Early Renaissance	Elizabethan (A.D. 1558-1603).
	Jacobean (A.D. 1603-1625).
X. A.D. 1625-1830. Late Renaissance	Anglo-Classic (A.D. 1625-1702).
	Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702-1830).
	William IV. (A.D. 1830-1837).
	Victoria (A.D. 1837-1901).
	Edward VII. (A.D. 1901-1910).
	George V. (A.D. 1910- ..).
Modern Architecture } (The Age of Revivals) }	19th cent. to present time

This Comparative Table shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced, so minute are the differences. It is only for convenience in alluding to the different stages of evolution that the division is made, for it must not be forgotten that the Architecture of England is one continuous development.

Note.—The first portion (I-VIII) of this table is based upon that given on p. 319, Parts IX, and X on p. 701; and "Modern" on p. 764, of "A History of Architecture on the Comparative Method" (6th ed.), by Sir Banister Fletcher, F.R.S.B.A. (Batsford.)

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

It is illegal to pursue the different kinds of game between the following dates (inclusive):—

GAME.	ENG. & W.	SCOTLAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11 Dec. to 19 Aug. (31 Aug. in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).	11 Dec. to 19 Aug.
Bustard	1 Mar. to 31 Aug.	None.
Deer, Male	None.	None.
„ Fallow Male	None.	None.
*Grouse or Red Game	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.	10 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Hare	None.	None.
*Heath or Moor Game	None.	As "Muir-fowl."
Landrail, Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."
*Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11 Dec. to 11 Aug.
*Partridge	1 Feb. to 31 Aug.	1 Feb. to 31 Aug.
*Pheasant	1 Feb. to 30 Sept.	1 Feb. to 30 Sept.

It is also unlawful (in *England and Wales*) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In *England and Wales*, hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In *Scotland* the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck. The close-time for all these birds is, under the Wild Birds Protection Acts, 1880 to 1908, from 1 March to 31 July, both inclusive. Otherwise this close-time applies to all wild birds throughout Great Britain. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between 16 March and 31 July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence, or, in the case of the undermentioned birds, £1 for each bird for each offence. In any case the Court may also order the forfeiture of any bird (or egg, where protected—see next column) in respect of which the offence was committed. In the Island of St. Kilda the fork-tailed petrel and St. Kilda wren are deemed to be included in the following list, and the birds marked † to be omitted.

American quail.	Dotterel.	†Guillemot.
Ank.	Dunbird.	Gull (except black-backed)
Avocet.	Dunlin.	Hoopoe.
Bee-eater.	Elder-duck.	Kingfisher.
Bittern.	Fern-owl.	Kittiwake.
Bonxie.	†Fulmar.	Lapwing.
Colin.	†Gannet.	Lark.
Cornish chough.	Goatsucker.	Loon.
Courteneb.	Godwit.	Mallard.
Cuckoo.	Goldfinch.	Marrot.
Curlew.	Grebe.	Merganser.
Diver.	Greenshank.	

Murre.	Redshank.	Spoonbill.
Night-hawk.	Reeve or Ruff.	Stint.
Night-jar.	Roller.	Stone curlew.
Nightingale.	Sanderling.	Stonehatch.
Oriole.	Sandpiper.	Summer snipe.
Owl.	Scout.	Tarrock.
Ox-bird.	Sealark.	Teal.
Oyster-catcher.	Scamew.	Tern.
Peewit.	Sea parrot.	Thicknee.
Petrel.	Sea swallow.	Tystey.
Phalarope.	Shearwater.	Whaup.
Plover.	Sheldrake.	Widgeon.
Ploverspage.	Shoveller.	Wild duck.
Pochard.	Skua.	Willock.
†Puffin.	Smew.	Wimbrel.
Purra.	Snipe.	Woodcock.
†Razorbill.	Solan goose.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s., but the Acts do not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorising anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

On the application of the local authorities, the Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland in Scotland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. They may also direct that the above enactments shall apply to any wild bird not specified in the list, and may further prohibit the taking of the eggs of any wild bird in any county or part thereof. The Secretary of State in England and Wales, or the Secretary for Scotland, may also on the application of the local authorities make an order providing that in any specified area the taking or killing of any particular kinds of wild birds shall be illegal during any period specified in the order. These various powers have been exercised in many cases—too numerous to recapitulate here.

Penalties are imposed on persons setting springs, gins, &c., on poles, trees, mounds, &c., so as to injure wild birds. Persons permitting such acts are equally liable. The use of a hook or like instrument for taking wild birds is forbidden.

HUNTING AND GROUND GAME.

There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. The first Monday in November is the recognised date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter-hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer-hunting or stalking varies from about 12 Aug. to 12 Oct. for stags, and from 10 Nov. to the end of March for hinds. By an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March to July inclusive under a penalty of a pound.

ANNUAL CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923.—This Act came into force on 1 Jan., 1924. It is "an Act to consolidate and amend the enactments relating to Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries in England and Wales" (18 July, 1923). By this Act the numerous Acts relating to our inland fisheries have been consolidated and brought up to date with a view to meeting modern requirements.

This Act comprises 94 sections and it should be of considerable benefit to fishery boards, riparian owners, anglers, and to the inland fisheries generally. The so-called "coarse fish" (freshwater fish in the Act) have received additional protection. The important question of pollution is dealt with in three sections:—

Section 8 enables police-court proceedings to be taken where an effluent causes water to be poisonous or injurious to fish or the spawning grounds, spawn or food of fish. The same section provides for notice being given to the fishery boards or to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries where the construction of new works or the alteration of existing works are contemplated.

Section 55 authorizes a fishing board to institute or aid any person or local authority in instituting proceedings under the Rivers Pollution Prevention Acts 1876 to 1893, and, subject to certain safeguards, to extend the scope of those Acts to tidal waters.

Section 59 (1) (p) enables fishery boards to regulate by bye-law the discharge of specified effluents. These sections do not interfere with the common law right of procedure by action for injunction and damages. Although the Act provides powers for dealing with pollution, procedure in the nature of peaceful persuasion on the lines adopted by the Standing Committee on Rivers Pollution is likely to have much more comprehensive results than litigation.

Power has been given fishery boards to acquire fisheries, by purchase or lease and to let the fishing rights and also to acquire obstructions to the passage of salmon and migratory trout.

Anglers who fish for trout and coarse fish are now entitled to representation on the Fishery Boards, the number of such representative members not to exceed one-third of the total number of members of the fishery board in the preceding year. These representatives will be appointed under schemes approved by the Minister and pending the constitution of schemes, by the Minister.

The Minister may by Order, on any application he may deem sufficient, require anglers to take out licences to catch freshwater fish, i.e., coarse fish, in a fishery district.

Coarse-fish, as well as salmon and trout, illegally bought, sold or exposed for sale or in the possession of any person for sale may be seized by an authorized officer.

WEEKLY CLOSE-TIME.

In England and Wales net-fishing for salmon is prohibited from noon Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, with an extension to 48 hours in certain districts.

In Scotland, from 6 p.m. Saturday to 6 a.m. Monday, and rod-fishing on Sundays.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES (including the Esk in Dumfries). The close time for salmon (including all migratory fish of the *genus* salmon) begins, for nets, on 1 Sept., and for rods on 2 Nov.; for both nets and rods it ends on 1 Feb. For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1 Sept. to 1 May. By an Act of 1907 the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries may make provisional orders varying the law on these and other points. The close-time may also be varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators, provided it begins for nets not later than 1 Nov., with a minimum of 154 days, and for rods not

later than 1 Dec., with a minimum of 92 days. The statutory dates have been varied as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Frome	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Aug. to 28 Feb.
Adur	1 Sept. to 2 Feb.	1 Oct. to 2 Feb.
Hampshire††	31 July to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Severn§§§	16 Aug. to "	" "
Wye	" to "	16 Oct. to "
Taff and Ely..	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	2 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dart	17 Aug. to 28 Feb.	1 Oct. to 28 "
Ayrton	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire ..	—	16 Nov. to 28 Feb.
Exe	*1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	20 Oct. to 1 Mar.
Selont	" "	1 Nov. to "
Tamar & Plym.	" "	" "
Usk, Kibble,	" "	" "
Weart†	" "	2 Nov. to "
Teign	" to 1 Mar.	1 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy	" to 1 Apr.	15 Oct. to 1 Apr.
Dee	to 31 Mar.	14 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex).	" to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Rhymney	" to "	2 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Conway	" to 28 Feb.	16 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Stour (Kent) .	" to 1 May	2 Nov. to 1 May
Lune	" to 1 Mar.	" to 1 Mar.
Eden†	10 Sept. to 10 Feb.	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	1 Sept. to 30 Apr.	1 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & T'ridge	14 Sept. to 16 Apr.	" to 31 Mar.
Kent & Bela	15 Sept. to 31 Mar.	" "
Dwyfach	" to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
D'rwt (Cum.)	" to 10 Mar.	" to 10 Mar.
Cleddy	to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	" to 25 Mar.	" to 31 Jan.
W. Cumberland	" to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Ogmore	" to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
(I'wyd & Elwy	" to 15 May	" to 15 May
Axe	20 Aug. to 31 Mar.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Avon (Devon)	11 Sept. to 1 May	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Camel	21 Sept. to 4 Apr.	" "
Fowey	11 Nov. to "	" "

No fresh salmon may be sold between 31 Aug. and 1 Feb., except such as come from parts beyond the seas, or as have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, by legal netting. During that period all packages containing salmon consigned by any common or other carrier must be clearly marked with the word "Salmon." Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1 Feb. and 31 Aug., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon from any part of the United Kingdom is prohibited between 31 Aug. and 30 April, unless caught at a time at which its sale in the place where it was caught would be legal, if in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies on the person exporting. The

* Except above Woodbury Road Station, 1 Sept. to 15 April. † Above S. Biddick. ‡ Below Old Sandsfield for nets. For rods these dates do not apply in R. Eden above Irthing Foot, or in R. Eamont. § Below Lostwithiel only. || Except R. Erme, 30 Sept. (rods 30 Nov.) to 4 April. §§ 1 June to 1 Feb. above Tewkesbury Weir. ** 16 Aug. to 16 April for putts and putchers. †† Above Lostwithiel, 1 Dec. to 1 April. ‡‡ East of Needles Light-house the dates are:—For nets, 1 Sept. to 14 Feb.; for rods, 16 Oct. (Beaulieu Manor, 31 Oct.) to 1 Feb.

capture and sale of "unclean" salmon, *i.e.*, salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

II. SCOTLAND (exclusive of the Esk in Dumfries). The annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, 27 Aug. to 10 Feb., and, for rods, 1 Nov. to 10 Feb., except as follows:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Tay*	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	16 Oct. to 14 Jan.*
Add, Aray, Eckaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	ditto	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Conon	—	16 Oct. to 25 Jan.
Awe, Beaully, Spey, Dunbeath, Lossie, Brown, Helmsdale, Kyle of Sutherland, Halladale, Strathly, Naver, Borgeie, Hope, Polla	—	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Forss	—	1 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Forth	—	1 Oct. to 11 Jan.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garmock, Girvan, Howmore, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Luce & rivers of Islay, Orkney, Harris, & Uist	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	1 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Ythan	ditto	1 Nov. to 10 Feb.
Stinchar	ditto	15 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Ugie	ditto	16 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov. to 31 Jan.
Nith	ditto	1 Dec. to 24 Feb.
Urr	ditto	30 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Thurso	—	6 Oct. to 10 Jan.
Findhorn	—	11 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Ness	—	16 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	1 Dec. to 31 Jan.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

In Scotland there is a close-time for trout from 15 Oct. to 28 Feb. For pollen the close-time is from 14 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Between Sept. 3 and Feb. 1 all packages in England and Wales consigned by any common or other carrier and containing trout or char must be distinctly marked with the word "Trout" or "Char," as the case may be.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2 Oct. and 1 Feb., except (1) in the Thames and Lee, where the close season is from 11 Sept. to 31 March; and (2) in the cases noted below, where, under an Act of 1876, the close-time (for rods and nets, except where specified) has been varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators. In the districts marked * the close-time applies only to trout. The sale of trout and char is prohibited throughout England and Wales between 31 Aug. and

1 March, unless for fish propagation, stocking or re-stocking of waters, or for some scientific purpose:—

*Eden	2 Sept. (rods 2 Oct.) to 28 Feb.
*Urk	2 Sept. to 14 Feb. ¶
Tyne	1 Oct. to 21 Mar.
*Wye	1 Oct. to 14 Feb.
*Taff & Ely	20 Sept. to 1 Feb.
*Cleday	29 Sept. to 1 Mar.
*Ogmore	30 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Teign	1 Oct. to 2 Mar.
*Exe	15 Sept. to 28 Feb.
*Seiont†	22 Sept. to 21 Feb. (except Anglesey, 13 Feb.).
Derwent (Cumb.)	15 Sept. to 10 Mar.
W. Cumberland	Except Char in Crummock and Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
Teify, *Avon (Devon), *Conway;	2 Sept. to 10 Mar.
*Norfolk ††	1 Oct. to 25 Feb.
Adur, Cuckmere, Rother	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
*Hampshire†	1 Oct. to 31 Mar.
Clwyd and Elwy, *Dart	1 Oct. to 28 Feb.
Camel, Fowey ¶¶	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Esk, *Tees, *Ayron	1 Oct. to 15 Mar.
*Severn	2 Oct. to 2 Apr.
Towy, †	2 Oct. to 1 Mar.
*Lune, Ribble, Wear, Rhymney, Tamar & Plym	2 Oct. to 3 Mar.
Kent & Bela ¶	2 Oct. to 15 Mar.
Trent	2 Oct. to 31 Mar.
*Ouse and Nene	2 Oct. to 1 Apr. **
Yorks	2 Oct. to 1 Apr. **
*Suffolk & Essex	2 Oct. to 10 Apr.
*Dee ¶¶	14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (rods only).
*Coquet	1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (ditto).

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1878, a close-time for catching, selling or buying "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15 March to 15 June, both inclusive, for England and Wales except small parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, under a penalty of £2 for a first and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close-season, however, does not apply to eels taken other wise than by angling; or to freshwater fish other than grayling taken in certain private waters by leave of the owner; or to angling in public waters by leave of a board of conservators, or in private waters by leave of the owner; or to taking fish in certain cases for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The

† River Avon between Amesbury and Bickton only; above Amesbury 15 Oct. to 31 Mar.

¶ (Char close-time throughout district 1 Nov. to 1 Mar. 2 Oct. to 1 April for R. Duddon; and 16 Sept. to 15 Feb. for R. Bela.

¶¶ April 30 between Lostwithiel and St. Winnow.

¶ 2 Oct. to 30 June from R. Gwill to G.W.R. Bridge.

¶ 2 Oct. to 14 Mar. in certain reservoirs.

** Or Thursdays preceding Good Friday, whichever date is the earlier.

†† In area of Norfolk Fisheries Provisional Order only; elsewhere in Norfolk close-time for nets 10 Sept. to 25 Jan.

¶¶ Bala Lake 14 Sept. to 24 Jan.

* Except Earn, rods, 1 Nov. to 31 Jan.

Axe, Avon (Devon), Wye, Eden, and Towy districts have been so exempted; also the Kent and Bela and Severn as regards pike; the Usk as regards eels; and parts of the Severn as regards fish other than grayling. For eels a separate close-time exists (so far as regards fixed engines in salmon rivers) in England from 1 Jan. to 24 June; in Ireland, with one or two exceptions, from 11 Jan. to 30 June. In the Severn, eelers, or eel fry, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 25 April and 25 June both inclusive. Certain other local close-times exist for freshwater fish, under local Acts or bye-laws.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4½ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 8 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat. The capture of "soft" crabs and crabs with spawn is also prohibited. By local bye-laws of Sea Fisheries Committees (*vide infra*), the minimum size of lobsters and crabs that may be lawfully taken in different parts of the territorial seas has been increased, and in

some cases the taking of lobsters with spawn is prohibited, or a close season fixed.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

There are also local regulations for the protection of oysters; and by the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for the capture and sale of "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed for England and Scotland, from 15 June to 4 Aug.; and for all other kinds of oysters—except oysters taken in the waters of a foreign state—from 14 May to 4 Aug. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from 16 June to 31 Aug. in the English Channel between lines drawn (1) from North Foreland to Dunkirk, and (2) from Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; until that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1 May to 31 Aug., remains in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. But both Powers usually agree to suspend the close season till 16 June in each year.

Licences for Fishing and Shooting.

FISHING LICENCES.—In all fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, a licence to fish for salmon is necessary, and in most English and Welsh rivers a similar licence is necessary for trout or char, except that a salmon licence includes the latter. In the Lune, Derwent, Severn, and Wye and in Norfolk licences for "freshwater fish" are in force. No licence is required for Thames trout or general fish. In Scotland no licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued. The rates on salmon nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales. The rate on draft nets in England and Wales varies from £5 to £2. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts for a salmon rod and line as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Dee, 40/-; *Eden, *Derwent, *Exe, Hampshire, *Wye, *Usk, 30/-; Taw and Torridge, 24/-; *Lune, *Ribble, Clwyd & Elwy, *Conway, *Dovey, *Teify, Avon (Devon), *Dart, *Teign, Frome, Stour (Kent), *Yorkshire, *Tees, *Tyne, 20/-; *Dwyfach, Towy, 21/-; *Seiont, Avon, Brue & Parret Axe, *Camel, *Fowey, 15/-; Cleddy, Taff & Ely, Ogmere, W. Cumberland, 10/6; *Kent & Leven, Rhymney, *Ayr, Severn, Axe, Trent, Tamar & Plym, 10/-; *Esk (Yorkshire), 7/6; Ouse (Sussex), Wear, Coquet, Cuckmere, Rother, Adur, 5/-.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springes; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorise others to do so,

without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, territorial soldiers, or constables, on duty, or at practice, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorise any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring" birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits. The rates of duty are as follows:—

GAME LICENCES, if taken out after	
31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following.....	£3 0 0
After 31st July, to expire following	
31st October	2 0 0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July ...	2 0 0
Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1 0 0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July.....	2 0 0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually	2 0 0
DEPUTATION or Appointment of a Gamekeeper	0 10 0
GUN LICENCES (gun or pistol).....	0 10 0

Payment is now rigidly enforced, even to the carrying of a revolver or air gun. Persons holding game licences, soldiers and volunteers carrying a gun in the performance of duty or when engaged on target practice are exempt; but the licence cannot be transferred to a son or to a servant. Expire 31st July.

Fishery Districts, Boards of Conservators, &c.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and freshwater fish is placed by the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1923, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries Acts, 1889 to 1919, in the hands of local boards, with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries as the central authority.

qualified by ownership of lands or fisheries of a certain value; and representative members, elected annually by persons who have paid licence duty on instruments other than rod and line for salmon fishing in public waters. In certain cases there are also members representative of freshwater anglers. Districts

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ADDRESS OF CLERK.
Eden	Sark Foot to Seaton.....	F. W. Soal, Carlisle.
*Derwent	Seaton to St. Bees Head.....	Thomas Rook, Cockermouth.
West Cumberland	St. Bees Head to Haverigg Point.....	W. H. Chapman, Whitehaven.
*Kent and Bela	Haverigg Point to Warton.....	Messrs. Hart, Jackson & Son, Ulver-
*Lune	Warton to Blackpool	J. T. Sanderson, Lancaster. [ston.
*Ribbles	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. Reveley, Preston.
*Dee	New Brighton to near Meliden Church...	Henry Jolliffe, Chester.
Elwy and Clwyd	Meliden Church to Rhos Bay.....	F. W. Grimsley, St. Asaph.
*Conway	Rhos Bay to R. Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
Seiont	Garth Point to Llanallhaearn Point, and to Twyn y Parc Point, in Anglesey.....	R. W. Roberts, Carnarvon.
Dwyfach	Llanallhaearn Point to Crickieth.....	David Jones, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Crickieth to Cynvelin	J. Jones, Dolgelly.
Ayrion	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head.....	R. C. Evans, Aberayron.
Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head.....	J. Angus, Ponttewelly, Llandysul.
+Cledydd	Dinas Head to St. Gwen's Head.....	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
Towy, Loughor, & Taf	St. Gwen's Head to Worm's Head.....	C. H. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Ogmore and Ewenny	Porthcawl to Cold Knap.....	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock.....	A. Waldron, Cardiff.
Rhymney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Horace Lyne, Newport (Mon.).
*Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	Major Phillips, D.S.O., Wormbridge House, Hereford.
*Wye	Collister Pill to Cone Pill	J. Stallard, Worcester.
*Severn	Cone Pill to Avon Battery.....	D. S. Watson, Bridgwater.
Avon, Brue & Parrett	Avon Battery to County Boundary.....	R. E. C. Balsdon, Barnstaple.
Taw and Torridge	North Coast of Devon.....	O. Clayton, Wadebridge.
Cannel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Point.....	R. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Fowey	Peel Point to Rame Head	W. W. Mathews, Tavistock.
Tamar and Plym.....	Rame Head to Stoke Point.....	W. Beer, Kingsbridge.
Avon (Devon)	Stoke Point to Start Point.....	G. E. Windeatt, Totnes.
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness.....	H. Michelmore, Newton Abbot.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	H. Ford, Exeter.
*Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth.....	—
+Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	W. G. Forward, Axminster.
Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	F. Bolland, Wareham.
+Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	C. J. Haydon, Bournemouth.
Hampshire Rivers	East Boundary of Dorset to Ryde	C. L. Whiteman, Chichester.
Adur	West Tarring to Portobello	F. Holman, Lewes.
Ouse (Sussex).....	Portobello to Seaford Head	H. J. Woodhams, Berwick, Polegate.
+Cuckmere	Seaford Head to Fairlight	T. J. Smith, Rye.
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	—
+Stour (Kent).....	Dover to South Foreland.....	A. T. Cobbold, Ipswich.
Susfolk and Essex	Northercourt Light to Covehithe Coastgd. Sn.	A. J. Rudd, Norwich.
*Norfolk and Suffolk	W. Boundy. of Norfolk to Lapwater Hall	—
+Ouse and Nene.....	Lapwater Hall to Western Point.....	H. Snaith, Boston.
+Welland	Western Point to Gibraltar	Geo. Eddowes, Derby.
Witham	Ingoldmell's Point to Trent Falls	W. Puckering, Nat. Prov. Bk. Ch'b'rs,
Trent	Trent Falls to Hayburn Wyke	C. E. Brown, Whithy. [Yrk.
Yorkshire	Hayburn Wyke to Skinningrove Beck.....	Albert W. Smith, Darlington.
Esk (Yorkshire)	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall.....	W. E. Raine, Sunderland.
Tees	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point.....	J. A. Williamson, Newc'stle-on-Tyne.
Wear	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point.....	H. J. Percy, Alnwick.
Tyne	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burn.....	—
Coquet.....	—	—

ity. Districts may be formed and Boards of Conservators appointed, and the following districts have been formed, including generally all rivers running into the sea between the points named. Except in the cases marked + they also include the sea for three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries.

These Boards of Conservators consist mainly of three classes of members—those appointed annually by the Councils of the various counties through which the rivers flow; *ex-officio* members

where Provisional Orders are in force are marked thus *.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, *e.g.*, the Thames Conservancy Board, Port of London Authority, Lee Conservancy Board, and Conservators of the Medway.

The above-mentioned Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of the fisheries for salmon and freshwater fish, but also, in certain cases, for the regulation of other

kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to such fisheries. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, and in some cases freshwater fish generally.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 105 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 37 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are limited to the Salmon Fisheries.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 24 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators.

SEA FISHERIES DISTRICTS.—Under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, 1888 to 1894, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries has power to form sea fisheries districts within the territorial waters of England and Wales, and to constitute local Fisheries Committees, either for a single county or borough, or for several jointly. These Committees have power to make bye-laws, to be confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, regulating or prohibiting the use of

instruments for the capture of sea fish (including shell fish and crustaceans, but excluding salmon), the deposit of rubbish on fishing grounds, &c. The following districts have been created, including in each case the adjoining coast and territorial seas between the points respectively mentioned:—
1. Northumberland (coterminous with that county). 2. North Eastern, from Northumberland to Donna Nook in Lincolnshire. 3. Eastern, Donna Nook to Yarmouth. 4. Kent and Essex, Dovercourt to Dungeness, including the Thames estuary to London Stone near Yantlet Creek. 5. Sussex (coterminous with that county). 6. Southern, Western boundary of Dorset to Hayling Island. 7. Devon, and 8. Cornwall (each coterminous with the respective counties). 9. South Wales, Eastern boundary of Cardiff to Cemmaes Head. 10. Lancashire and Western, Cemmaes Head to Haverigg Point. 11. Cumberland, Haverigg Point to Sark Foot.

Similar districts may be formed in Scotland under the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Act, 1895.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then

in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel	p	-	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p
Bass	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Bream	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	x	p	p	p	p
(sea)	-	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p
Brill	p	p	p	x	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p
Carp	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	x	p	p	p	p
Catfish	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-
Char	c	x	c	x	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c
Chub	x	x	c	c	c	c	c	p	p	p	x	x
Coal fish or Saithe	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p
Cockle	p	p	p	p	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p
Cod	p	p	p	x	-	-	x	x	x	p	p	p
Conger	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Crab	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	-	x	x	x
Crayfish (a)	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-
Dab	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	x	x	x	x	x
Dace	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	x	x	p	p	p
Dory	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Eel	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Flounder	x	p	p	c	-	-	p	p	p	x	x	x
Graugling	x	x	c	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	p	p
Gudgeon	x	x	c	c	c	c	-	x	p	p	p	p
Gurnard (red)	p	p	p	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	p
(grey)	x	p	p	p	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p
Haddock	p	p	x	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	p
Hake	p	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Halibut	p	p	p	x	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p
Herring	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Lamprey	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	x	p	p	p	p
Lamprey	x	x	x	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-
Ling	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	x	p	p

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Lobster	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x
Mackerel	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	-
Mullet (red)	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	-
(grey)	x	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	x
Mussel	p	p	p	x	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p
Oyster (b)	p	p	p	p	c	c	x	p	p	p	p	p
Perch	p	-	c	c	c	c	-	x	x	p	p	p
Petiwinkle	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p
Pike	p	p	c	c	c	c	x	x	p	p	p	p
Pilchard	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x
Plaice	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p
Pollack	p	p	p	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Prawn	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-
Salmon & Sea Trout (d)	c	p	p	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	c	c
Shad	-	-	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shrimp (e)	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Skate	p	p	p	p	-	-	x	x	x	p	p	p
Smelt or Sparding	p	p	p	x	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p
Sole	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Sprat	p	p	p	-	-	-	-	-	-	x	x	p
Sturgeon	p	p	p	-	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Tench	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	-	x	p	p	p
Thornback	x	x	x	x	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Torsk or Tusk	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Trout	c	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	c	c
Turbot	p	p	p	p	x	-	x	x	x	p	p	p
Whelk	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Whitebait	-	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-
Whiting	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Wrasse	-	-	-	p	p	p	x	x	-	-	-	-

(a) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(b) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(d) In the close season, salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(e) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

WILLS proved disposing of estates of a gross value of over £1,000,000. "Gross" value, for estate purposes, is everything of which the deceased died possessed, and of which he had the disposition. It does not therefore include settled property, of which the deceased had not the disposition, or of which he had disposition within certain limits. The "net personalty" is the gross amount, less the value of the estate and all debts or charges, and also funeral expenses. Freeholds and advowsons ("real estate," but leaseholds are "personal estate.")

The "net" or actual value of the property on which duty is levied is not given on the official documents, and the value of estate abroad is usually given, although it is taken into account in determining the percentage rate at which the duty is levied on the English portion of the estate. Estates proved in Scottish form are usually entered at a valuation of the gross personalty only.

	Gross Value.
£	£
Am, Peter (69), of Kidderminster, forces, carpet manufacturer (died Mar. 8, 1925) (net personalty, £224,088)	257,808
Austen, Christian Wilton (83), of Linhey (near Lyne Regis), Dorset (died Dec. 19, 1924) (unsettled estate) (net personalty, £108,771)	136,234
Barn, Ludwig (73), of South Villa, Victoria Park, Manchester, merchant (died Feb. 11, 1925) (net personalty, £203,067)	212,913
Beeby, Alfred James (66), of Hockley Heath, Warwick, and of Birmingham, galvanised iron manufacturer (died July 19, 1925) (net personalty, £81,906)	100,087
Bennett, William Henry, J.P. (81), of Fernbank, Heathfield, Sussex, and Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, W., dental requisite manufacturer (died Aug. 4, 1925) (net personalty, £122,074)	150,954
Benton, Henry Deakin (64), of Darwen, Lancs, cotton manufacturer (died July 4, 1925) (net personalty, £128,215)	132,248
Bin, Frank (60), of Dalebrook, Ransoor, Sheffield, retired cutler and liversmith (died June 22, 1925) (net personalty, £245,317)	250,433
Birchbach, Julius (64), of Hethesett, Leigate, Surrey, merchant (died Jan. 3, 1925) (net personalty, £107,659)	118,273
Blin, Samuel Peter, D.L., J.P. (82), of Collin Hall, Ripon, Yorks, retired shipbuilder (died Mar. 25, 1925) (net personalty, £123,338)	123,683
Boden-Leigh, Charles Edward (92), of Warwick, Sussex, great-nephew of Jane Austen, the novelist (died Nov. 9, 1924) (net personalty, £93,039)	104,356
Bow, Col. John Chadwick, M.V.O., P., of Hamilton Villas, Manchester Road, Bury, Lancs, and of Darley Dale, Derbyshire (died Sept. 30, 1924) (net personalty, £247,338)	257,931
Bones, Nathaniel Morris (70), of Castle Street, Haulgh, Bolton, Lancs, teacher (died Mar. 6, 1925) (net personalty, £108,829)	199,020
Boratt, Mrs. Margaret, of Holywath, Crimston, Lancs. (died July 28, 1924) (net personalty, £146,321)	145,882

	Gross Value.
£	£
Barrymore, 1st Baron (Arthur Hugh), P.C. (82), of Marbury Hall, Northwich, Cheshire, and Queenstown, Co. Cork (died Feb. 22, 1925) (net personalty, £295,487)	492,277
Bartram, Sir Robert Appleby, K.B.E., J.P. (90), of Thornhill Park, Sunderland, shipbuilder (died Aug. 8, 1925) (net personalty, £216,165)	217,813
Bastard, Col. William Edmund Pollexfen, C.B.E., D.L., J.P. (60), of Kitley, Yealmpton, Devon (died June 14, 1924) (net personalty, £84,055)	244,382
Baxter, Mrs. Maria, of 8 Marlborough Buildings, Bath, and of Gwydyr House, Crieff, N.B. (died Mar. 18, 1925) (net personalty, £108,362)	109,289
Beadle, Charles, J.P. (90), of Wood Hall, Newport, Essex (died June 29, 1925) (net personalty, £102,759)	150,729
Beauchamp, Sir Edward, 1st Bart. (75), of 26 Grosvenor Place, S.W., for some years chairman of Lloyds (died Feb. 1, 1925) (net personalty, £103,205)	106,430
Beaufort, 9th Duke of (Henry Adelbert Wellington Fitzroy), T.D. (77), of Badminton, Glouce., and of Llangattock Park, Crickhowell, Brecon (died Nov. 27, 1924) (net personalty, £169,753)	541,134
Beaver, John Henry (70), of Gawthorpe Hall, Bingley, Yorks, mohair spinner (died Nov. 22, 1924) (net personalty, £118,492)	138,097
Beeby, Alderman John Henry, J.P., of Peterborough, Northants, coal merchant and shipper (died Oct. 29, 1924) (net personalty, £92,019)	115,854
Bell-Irving, John (79), of Milkbank, Lockerbie, N.B., East India merchant (died July 30, 1925) (personal estate in Great Britain)	269,832
Benson, Dr. Arthur Christopher, C.V.O., LL.D. (63), of Magdalene College, Cambridge, Master of the said College (died June 17, 1925) (net personalty, £111,719) (unsettled estate)	112,440
Bignold, Miss Charlotte Lucy (89), of Norwich, founder of the Police Court Mission (died Dec. 7, 1924) (net personalty, £116,801)	124,270
Blyth, 1st Baron (John) (83), of Blythwood, Stansted, Essex, and of 33 Portland Place, W., director of W. & A. Gilbey, Limited (died Feb. 8, 1925) (unsettled estate) (net personalty, £192,412)	211,666
Boake, Arthur (81), of Highstanding, Loughton, Essex, and of Stratford, E., chemical manufacturer (died April 12, 1925) (net personalty, £221,168)	227,881
Bonaparte, H.R.H. Prince Roland (65), of 10 Avenue d'Iena, Paris, grand-nephew of the Emperor Napoleon (died April 14, 1924) (estate in this country)	142,596
Bowen, Sir Albert Edward, 1st Bt. (65), of Colworth Park, Sharnbrook, Beds., and of Inverness (died Nov. 9, 1924) (net personalty, £575,470)	641,439
Bremner, Donald (68), of Knockearn, Crieff, N.B., retired shipbuilder (died Sept. 17, 1924) (personal estate)	143,859

	Gross Value. £		Gross Value. £
Breskal, Nathaniel, of 28 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W., and of Rosecroft Avenue, Hampstead, N.W., surveyor (died Sept. 30, 1924) (net personality, £169,154)	213,854	Coggins, Thomas Charles, of Harrogate, Yorks, and Liverpool and Southport (died June 26, 1925) (net personality, £137,275)	148,472
Bridge, Alfred John, J.P. (76), of Wyberlye, Burgess Hill, Sussex (died May 18, 1925) (net personality, £447,062)	257,061	Collins, Brenton Halliburton (66), of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, barrister-at-law (died Nov. 17, 1924) (net personality, £1,918,875) (For purposes of English Grant)	1,975,494
Bridges, John Henry (72), of the Court, Eastbourne, Sussex, and of Aberdeen and Pittsigo, N.B. (died April 15, 1925) (net personality, £203,364)	221,554	Congdon, Albert, of St. Keyne, Cornwall, and of Assam, tea planter (died Sept. 12, 1925) (net personality, £261,399)	279,032
Bright, John Albert, J.P. (76), of One Ash, Rochdale, Lancs, cotton manufacturer (died Nov. 11, 1924) (net personality, £202,961)	212,359	Collis, George (56), The Wick, Richmond Hill, Surrey, and The London Stock Exchange (died May 18, 1925) (net personality, £127,764)	144,890
Brook, Edward Jonas, J.P., of Hoddam Castle, Ecclefechan, Dumfries, N.B., director of Glasgow & South Western Railway Co. (died July 17, 1924) (personal estate)	225,655	Cooke, James Samuel, J.P. (87), of Ploverfield, Ben Rhydding, Yorks, carpet manufacturer (died Dec. 5, 1924) (net personality, £469,179)	484,687
Brown, Adam (90), of Arboretum Road, Edinburgh, woollen manufacturer, of Buckholm Mills, Galashiels (died June 1, 1925) (personal estate)	114,273	Coote, Charles James (87), of Somerset Place, Bath, and Kilmallock, Co. Limerick (died Mar. 11, 1926) (net personality, £125,642)	128,593
Brown, Col. Henry Thomas, of 6 Glentworth Street, Limerick (personal estate in England) (died Feb. 2, 1925)	129,886	Corah, Alfred, J.P. (74), of Scraftoft, Leics., hosiery manufacturer (died Aug. 10, 1924) (net personality, £138,633)	161,432
Brown, Robert, of 21 Belhaven Terrace, Kelvin-side, Glasgow (died Oct. 24, 1924) (personal estate)	178,722	Cragg, Mrs. Edith (88), of Wrotham Place, Kent, and Cannes, France (died Mar. 18, 1925) (net personality, £94,643)	152,126
Bull, Henry (81), of 35 Queen's Gate, S.W., Australian merchant (died April 10, 1925) (net personality, £179,709)	186,989	Craig, Vincent, F.R.I.R.A. (59), of Wokingham, Berks, and late of Belfast (died July 1, 1925) (net personality, £104,055)	110,603
Burness, George Richard, of Syndale House, Ospringe, Faversham, Kent, and of Pembroke Square, W., coal contractor and general merchant (died Jan. 17, 1925) (net personality, £101,201)	223,265	Crompton, James Shepherd, of Chorley New Road, Bolton, Lancs. (died Feb. 1, 1925) (net personality, £126,810)	127,167
Burness, James Frederick, of Hallings House, Denham, Bucks, underwriter (died April 16, 1925) (net personality, £79,049)	103,798	Currey, John, of Edge Lane, Liverpool (died Mar. 28, 1925) (net personality, £89,248)	105,652
Cain, Sir William Ernest, Bt. (59), of Wargrave Manor, Wargrave, Berks, late joint managing director of Peter Walker (Warrington) Limited, brewers (died May 5, 1924) (net personality, £866,197)	1,079,780	Curzon of Kedleston, Marquess, K.G. (66), 1 Carlton House Terrace, S.W. (died Mar. 20, 1925) (net personality, £242,785)	354,894
Carr, William D. L., J.P. (62), of Ditchingham Hall, near Bungay, Norfolk, barrister-at-law (died Jan. 28, 1925) (net personality, £239,234)	326,163	Cuthbertson, Robert Arkley (67), of Walthamstow, Essex, and The London Stock Exchange (died June 26, 1925) (net personality, £288,114)	401,533
Chapman, Major George Alexander (73), of Clifton Court, Branksome Park, Bournemouth (died Dec. 28, 1924) (net personality, £111,627)	120,338	Davidson, Miss Jane Elizabeth, of Gateshead, Durham (died Dec. 22, 1924) (net personality, £93,664)	104,732
Cholmondeley, George Vere Hugh, J.P. (55), of Glazebrook, South Brent, Devon (died Mar. 29, 1925) (net personality, £9,874)	107,782	Davidson, William Soltan (78), of Edinburgh and North Berwick (died July 17, 1924) (personal estate)	253,819
Churchill, Chas. Thomas Fraser (74), of 1 Egerton Gardens, S.W. (died April 13, 1925) (net personality, £104,458)	104,763	Dawson, Lady Elizabeth Selina Georgiana, of Brayrick, Berks, and Cadogan Square, S.W., Woman of Bedchamber to Queen Mary (died Oct. 13, 1924) (net personality, £97,999)	105,843
Clarke, Joseph Bennett, J.P. (79), of Stafford and Waterloo Street, Birmingham, solicitor (died Dec. 8, 1924) (net personality, £147,732)	180,386	Dean, George Hambrook, J.P. (90), of Sittingbourne, Kent, brick and cement manufacturer, and a fruit grower and jam manufacturer (died Sept. 4, 1924) (net personality, £169,761)	184,929
Cleeves, Frederick (81), of Penmaen-mawr, Carnarvon, colliery proprietor (died Jan. 10, 1925) (net personality, £154,570)	160,490	Death, Samuel Shott (77), of Hunsdon, Ware, Herts, farmer (died Sept. 6, 1924) (net personality, £71,705)	105,690
		De Lorient, Gabriel Theodore (59), of Geneva, Switzerland, a naturalised British subject (died July 1, 1924) (net personality, £13,350)	107,376

Gross Value. £		Gross Value. £	
Dempster, Robert, J.P. (73), of North- wich, Cheshire, company director (died May 17, 1925) (net personalty, £516,017).....	518,819	Evans, Alfred (84), of Paulton, Somerset, colliery proprietor (died Sept. 1, 1924) (net personalty, £122,134).....	132,582
De Peyer, Everard Charles (72), of East- bourne, Sussex, brewery auctioneer and valuer (died Mar. 14, 1925) (net personalty, £195,123).....	210,209	Everard, Thomas William, D.L., J.P. (73), of Bradgate Park, near Leicester, brewer (died Jan. 1, 1925) (net person- alty, £278,369).....	348,073
De Ramsey, and Baron (William Henry) (76), of Ramsey Abbey, Hunts, and Haverlingland Hall, Norfolk (died June 8, 1925) (unsettled estate) (net personalty, £100,600).....	144,669	Feenwick, Richard Louis (66), of Melton Mowbray, Leics. (died Nov. 28, 1924), (net personalty, £122,241).....	138,573
Dickin, George Lloyd, of Sloane Square, S.W., and Llangollen, Denbighshire (died Feb. 28, 1925) (net personalty, £108,414).....	111,289	Fernandes, Henry Walker Luis (70), of Ackworth, Pontefract, Yorks (died Nov. 18, 1924) (net personalty, £100,569).....	110,314
Dickinson, Alfred, of Sunderland, Durham, engine builder (died March 4, 1925) (net personalty, £186,254) ...	187,345	Figg, William Henry, of 64 Eaton Place, S.W., and of Colombo, Ceylon, mer- chant (died July 28, 1925) (estate in Great Britain in addition to large estates in the East Indies and the United States).....	315,779
Dickinson, James Clarke (66), of The Poplars, Sunderland, retired marine engineer and ironfounder (died April 7, 1925) (net personalty, £170,183).....	173,250	Findlay, Robert, of High Blantyre, Lanarkshire, East India merchant (died March 9, 1924) (personal estate)	209,416
Dobbie, William Love, of Skelmorlie, Ayrshire, N.B., and Glasgow, ship- owner and steel merchant (died Feb. 25, 1925) (personal estate).....	159,365	Fisher, Edward, J.P. (80), of Hudders- field and Gilling, Yorks, woollen manu- facturer (died March 20, 1925) (net personalty, £28,380).....	103,597
Donaldson, Sir George, of Grand Avenue, Hove, Sussex, retired art dealer (died March 19, 1925) (net personalty, £115,313).....	122,363	Foster, Henry Munk, of Barnetby-le- Wold, Lincs (died March 4, 1924) (net personalty, £129,794).....	153,757
Doverdale, 1st Baron (88), of Droitwich, Wores., and Glossop, Derbyshire, paper maker (died Jan. 5, 1925), estate provisionally valued at.....	250,000	Fox, Bohun Henry Chandler, J.P., of Woodhouse Eaves, Leics., retired solicitor (died Sept. 24, 1924) (net personalty, £413,983).....	437,550
Dryden, Captain John Erasmus Skot- towe (71), 7 Palmeira Square, Hove, Sussex (died Feb. 4, 1925) (net person- alty, £108,608).....	108,969	Fox, Sir Gilbert Wheaton, Bart. (61), of Sefton Park, Liverpool, sugar merchant and broker (died Feb. 21, 1925) (net personalty, £912,012) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained).....	953,531
Duncombe, Captain Alfred Charles (81), of Ashbourne, Derbyshire (died Feb. 25, 1925) (net personalty, £293,951)	334,083	Fraser-Mackintosh, Mrs. Evelyn May, of Branksome Park, Bournemouth (died Dec. 29, 1924) (net personalty, £280,483).....	284,260
Dundonald, Countess of (Winifred), of Gwyrch Castle, Abergelle, Denbigh and Cadogan Square, S.W. (died Jan. 16, 1924) (net personalty, £187,562) ...	202,800	Fremlin, Walter Thomas (81), of Milgate Park, near Maidstone, Kent, brewer (died Feb. 25, 1925) (net personalty, £85,036).....	279,589
Dunsmure, George Hill (69), of Chester Square, S.W. (died Nov. 20, 1924) (net personalty, £133,783).....	135,343	Gates, Ernest Henry (51), of Buckenham Hall, Attleborough, Norfolk, and Milner Field, Bingley, Yorks, spinner and manufacturer (died April 1, 1925) (net personalty, £575,047).....	1,000,159
Eccles, Thomas (78), of Oak Lea, Rock Farm, Rock Ferry, Cheshire, cotton broker (died Feb. 28, 1925) (net person- alty, £137,222).....	137,361	George, Alfred Augustus (88), of Graham House, West Ealing, W., and 402 Strand, W.C., pawnbroker (died March 31, 1925) (net personalty, £107,057).....	113,470
Ede, Charles Montague, of Peak House, Victoria, Hong Kong (died May 22, 1925) (estates in England and Hong Kong).....	185,775	Gervis, Henry, M.D., F.R.C.P., J.P. (86), of Bath (died Sept. 25, 1924) (net personalty, £97,233).....	100,457
Edwards, Alfred (64½), of West Byfleet, Surrey, and Oxford Mansions, Oxford Circus, W., blouse and costume manufacturer (died Nov. 12, 1924) (net personalty, £101,479).....	145,646	Gilliat, Algernon (88), of Stoke Poges, Bucks, and Crosby Square, E.C., merchant (died Jan. 24, 1925) net personalty, £148,624).....	160,675
Ellison, Henry, of Morecambe, Lancs, and Cleckheaton, Yorks, manufac- turing chemist (died April 22, 1925) (net personalty, £216,896).....	257,758	Gillilan, William, of 6 Palace Gate, W. (died April 12, 1925) (net personalty, £315,082).....	329,221
Elmslie, James Baugardt (76), of 25 Norfolk Square, W. (died Feb. 19, 1925) (net personalty, £138,123).....	138,677	Gilmour, Captain George, late 1st Royal Scots Fusiliers (86), of The First Bessborough Road, Cloughton, Birkenhead (died Aug. 14, 1925) (net personalty, £443,604).....	445,568
Elworthy, Charles Stanbrough, of Upwell, Cambs, auctioneer (died Sept. 1, 1924) (net personalty, £121,562) ...	164,440		

	Gross Value. £		Gross Value. £
Gliksten, Reuben, of Park Lane, W., and of Stratford, E., timber merchant (died May 24, 1925) (net personality, nil)	166,925	Henderson, John McDonald (54), of Queens Road, Aberdeen, N.B., engineer (died Feb. 19, 1925) (personal estate)	140,895
Gold, Sir Charles, Bart., of Birchanger, Essex, and 3 Lancaster Gate, W., director of W. & A. Gilbey, Limited (died Nov. 2, 1924) (net personality, £24,259)	229,612	Henty, Maurice Walter, of 28 Cadogan Gardens, Chelsea, S.W., Chairman of British Copper Manufacturers, Limited (died June 17, 1925) (net personality, £107,042)	139,242
Goldney, Sir Gabriel Prior, Bart. (81), of Chippenharn, Wilts, and The Manor House, Halse, Somerset, for 20 years City Remembrancer (died May 4, 1925) (net personality, £133,284)	187,416	Hewat, Richard Alexander (83) of Upper Brighton Road, Surbiton, Surrey (died Sept. 8, 1924) (net personality, £186,375)	194,237
Goldsmid-Stern-Salomons, Sir David Lionel, and Bart. (73), of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and 47 Montagu Square, W. (died April 19, 1925) (net personality, £332,538) (unsettled estate)	388,412	Hill, Henry George (65), of Durdham Down, Bristol, ironmaster (died Aug. 22, 1925) (net personality, £283,524)	293,983
Gosden, George, of Friday Street, Westham, Sussex (died Aug. 8, 1924) (net personality, nil)	106,663	Hodges, John (76), of Avonside, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, landowner and philanthropist (died Nov. 2, 1924) (net personality, £166,129)	168,291
Grant, Andrew (94), of Kilconquhar, Fife, retired merchant (died Oct. 23, 1924) (personal property) (unsettled)	607,746	Hodgson, George Henry (67), of Ilkley, Yorks, iron and steel merchant (died Aug. 28, 1924) (net personality, £73,073)	132,963
Gray, Sir William Cresswell, Bart. (57), of Bedale, Yorks, and West Hartlepool, etc., shipbuilder and marine engineer (died Nov. 1, 1924) (net personality, £279,069)	474,027	Holman, Richard Haswell (66), of 131 Victoria Street, S.W., retired shipowner and marine and insurance broker (died Mar. 30, 1925) (net personality, £93,622)	102,222
Greenlees, John, of Netherton, Paisley, and of Glasgow, shipowner (died July 8, 1925) (personal estate)	171,884	Hope, Captain Thomas, J.P. (77), of Dumfries, N.B. (died Mar. 28, 1925) (personal estate)	109,083
Gwynne, Rupert Sackville, M.P. (51) of Polegate, Sussex, barrister-at-law (died Oct. 12, 1924) (net personality, £111,948)	117,649	Horsley, Matthew Henry, J.P., of West Hartlepool, Durham, timber merchant and shipowner (died Feb. 17, 1925) (net personality, £253,274)	274,009
Hacking, Joshua, J.P. (79), of Hemfield House, Clayton-le-Moors, Lancs, soap manufacturer (died April 22, 1925) (net personality, £218,515)	218,893	Horton, John Rowley (66), of Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, late of Sheffield (died Sept. 26, 1924) (net personality, £206,382)	210,857
Hadden, Major-General Sir Charles Frederick, K.C.B. (70), of Northchurch, Berkhamstead, Herts (died Sept. 13, 1924) (net personality, £209,603)	148,799	Hoyle, John, J.P. (75), of Hedden Bridge, Yorks, retired cotton manufacturer (died Jan. 13, 1925) (net personality, £178,977)	186,008
Hadden, Mrs. Matilda Theresa, of Wavertree, Liverpool (died Sept. 6, 1924) (net personality, £101,023)	116,121	Huggins, Albert Edward, J.P. (69), of Twyford, Berks, brewer (died Nov. 21, 1924) (net personality, £222,002)	223,992
Hambro, Sir Everard Alexander, K.C.V.O. (82), of Hayes Place, Kent, director of Bank of England (died Feb. 26, 1925) (net personality, £2,132,340)	2,232,710	Hulbert, John, of Wood View, Manchester, New Road, Middleton, Lancs, coal and iron merchant (died Feb. 12, 1924) (net personality, £134,589)	170,160
Hamilton, Lord Claud John, P.C. (81), of 28 Cambridge Square, W., Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway (died Jan. 26, 1925) (net personality, £98,121)	109,382	Hull, Edmund Charles Fendleton, J.P. (84), of Park Gate House, Ham Common, Surrey (died Nov. 8, 1924) (net personality, £268,237)	271,140
Harland, George Blenkhorn, of West Hartlepool, Durham, shipowner (died Aug. 6, 1924) (net personality, £132,471)	171,551	Hulse, Edward, J.P. (76), of Kedleston, Derby, clothing manufacturer (died July 1, 1925) (net personality, £99,700)	106,592
Harland, Mrs. Sarah Isabella (91), of Southborough, Kent (died May 29, 1925) (net personality, £279,209)	313,006	Hulton, Sir Edward, 1st Bart. (56), 50 Upper Brook Street, W., late newspaper proprietor (died May 23, 1925) (net value)	2,222,471
Hatchett, Major Joseph, M.D. J.P. (83), of Ravenstone, Leics. (died June 24, 1925) (net personality, £88,776) (unsettled estate)	101,026	Hunt, Henry Robert, of Wothorpe, Northants, brewer and maltster (died Sept. 12, 1924) (net personality, £150,758)	178,412
Head, Charles Arthur, D.L. J.P. (66), of Hartburn Hall, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, and Sandgate, Kent, bridge builder and engineer (died Nov. 29, 1924) (net personality, £134,516)	146,860	Huiler, Dame Mary, 11 Upper Grosvenor Street, S.W. (died Nov. 30, 1924) (net personality, £19,121)	129,192
		Hunter, William (85), of Fife and Broughty Ferry, N.B., draper (died May 25, 1925) (personal estate)	116,466
		Illingworth, Henry Holden (62), of Wydale Hall, Brompton, near Scar-	

Gross Value.
£

borough, Yorks, worsted spinner (died Feb. 7, 1925) (net personality, £241,654)	289,060
Ingram, Sir William James, Bart. (77), of Westgate-on-Sea, Kent, managing director of "Illustrated London News" and "The Sketch" (net personality, £245,555)	264,715
Ingoll, Frederick Robert, of Rose Walk, Purley, Surrey, shipowner (died Aug. 7, 1924) (net personality, £158,740)	165,363
Isaac, Godfrey Charles, of Virginia Water, Surrey, director of Allied Wireless Concerns, and late managing director of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd. (died April 17, 1925) (net personality, £139,428)	195,490
Jackson, John Thomas, J.P. (83), of Llangunillo, Radnorshire, and Rochdale, Lancs, mill owner (died Feb. 10, 1925) (net personality, £525,658)	540,757
Jones, Robert Edward, J.P. (75), of Plas Llanfaelog, Anglesey, retired builder (died Mar. 5, 1925) (net personality, £46,744)	142,970
Kaye, Frederick (71), of Woodford Green, Essex, and Fenchurch Street, E.C., shipbroker (died Sept. 30, 1924) (net personality, £175,999)	181,563
Keighley, Charles William, J.P. (76), of Deganwy, Carnarvon, formerly of Huddersfield, retired merchant and manufacturer (died Nov. 23, 1924) (net personality, £120,151)	125,230
Kelly, Edward, of Beech Lodge, Watford, Herts, builder (died Feb. 3, 1925) (net personality, £143,726)	245,147
Kennedy, Edward, of Straffan, Co. Kildare, Ireland, racehorse breeder (died Jan. 22, 1925) (personal estate)	227,093
Kennedy, John Alexander (66), of Sunderland, Durham, draper (died Mar. 28, 1925) (net personality, £98,398)	102,797
Kenyon, Charles Frederick (59), of Whitchurch, Salop, brewer and racehorse owner (net personality, £398,628)	696,531
Knowles, Robert Millington (81), of Colston Basset Hall, Bingham, Notts, colliery proprietor (died Nov. 28, 1924) (net personality, £1,010,793)	1,084,704
Lamb, Charles Burgoyne, J.P. (70), of Inholme, Radcaster, Yorks (died Mar. 3, 1925) (net personality, £138,617)	148,441
Lamond, Andrew, of Tonbridge, Kent, and of Tooley Street, S.E., provision merchant (died Aug. 18, 1925) (net personality, £109,656)	111,432
Lever, Col. Sir Arthur Levy, Bart. (63), of 20 Hans Crescent, Chelsea, S.W., and Knockholt, Kent (died Aug. 23, 1924) (net personality, £120,686)	138,308
Leverhulme, 1st Viscount (74), described as "of the Western Isles, North Britain," and The Hill, Hampstead, the famous soap maker (died May 7, 1925) (provisional valuation)	1,000,000
Lewis, James, of Little Brinton, near Northampton, shoe manufacturer (died July 28, 1923) (net personality, £122,007)	128,687

Gross Value.
£

Lewis, William Morgan, J.P. (69), of Cardiff, colliery proprietor (died Nov. 23, 1924) (net personality, £309,330)	406,853
Lindley, Robert Searles, J.P., of Godstone, Surrey, formerly managing director of Vivian's Copper Works, Swansea (died July 9, 1925) (net personality, £101,576)	109,198
Littleboy, Charles William (68), of Saltburn by the Sea, Yorks, retired shipbuilder (died Oct. 3, 1924) (net personality, £135,487)	137,791
Livesey, James (94), of 4 Whitehall Court, S.W., and South Place, E.C., and Beaulieu, France, civil engineer (died Feb. 3, 1925) (net personality, £275,220)	302,210
Lloyd, John Lewis, of Stroud, Gloucs., late of Newport, Mon., brewer and wine and spirit merchant (died Mar. 4, 1925) (net personality, £102,068)	112,167
Lockhart, Lieut.-Col. Chalmers, V.D., T.D. (77), of Rigg, Hexham, Northumberland, solicitor (died May 15, 1925) (net personality, £127,492)	194,001
Logan, John William (79), of the Grange, West Langton, Market Harborough, Leics., retired contractor (died May 25, 1925) (net personality, £151,023)	167,159
Lomas, Robert (73), of Ellesmere, Buxton Road, Macclesfield, Cheshire, and of Manchester, draper (died Jan. 7, 1925) (net personality, £100,948)	160,579
Lomax, George Edward, J.P., of Fernhill, Huyton, Lancs, colliery proprietor (died April 22, 1925) (net personality, £66,105)	110,506
Long, Viscount, P.C., LL.D., F.R.S. (70), of Trowbridge, Wilts (died Sept. 26, 1924) (net personality, £7,371) (unsettled estate)	103,990
Lund, Alfred (76), of Grove House, Pudsey, Yorks, worsted spinner (died Aug. 17, 1925) (net personality, £101,022)	116,905
McAndrew, John (87), of Coleman's Hatch, Sussex (died July 2, 1925) (net personality, £22,977)	310,076
McCraken, Sir Robert, K.B.E. (78), of Kensington Palace Gardens, W., merchant (died Nov. 3, 1924) (net personality, £521,703)	551,480
McDonald, John Matheson (84), of Farnham, Surrey, and Lombard Street, E.C., merchant (died Aug. 4, 1925) (net personality, £255,047)	251,021
Macfie, Mrs. Mary Jane (Lloyd), of Borthwick Hall, Heriot, Midlothian, N.B. (died July 22, 1925) (unsettled personal property in Great Britain)	100,270
Mackie, Sir Peter Jeffery, Bart. (68), of Symington, Ayrshire, distiller (personal estate)	528,753
McLean, Alexander, of Myddleton House, Roehampton, S.W., merchant (died Dec. 7, 1924) (net personality, £112,995)	119,879
Mappin, Sir Wilson, Bart. (77), of Thornbury, Sheffield (died June 8, 1925) (net personality, £406,874)	448,338
Mardon, Heber (85), of Clifden, Teignmouth, Devon (died April 1, 1925) (net personality, £384,276)	399,518

	Gross Value. £		Gross Value. £
Marshall, James Charles (94), of Albury, Upperton Road, Eastbourne, formerly Chairman of Marshall and Snelgrove, (died June 30, 1925) (net personalty, £129,706)	135,751	Munro, William, J.P. (76), of Trinity, Edinburgh, hosiery and tweed manufacturer (died Sept. 21, 1924) (personal estate)	188,627
Marshall, Matthew Willerforce, J.P. (68), of Lagham, Ashted, Surrey (died Sept. 24, 1924) (net personalty, £191,183)	192,586	Murgatroyd, Miss Ellen, of Conway, Carnarvon (died Oct. 22, 1924) (net personalty, £124,928)	126,445
Mason, Sydney, J.P. (64), of Tan-y-Coed, Llandegfan, Anglesey, and of Ashton-under-Lyne, cotton spinner (died June 9, 1925) (net personalty, £146,364)	150,256	Murphy, John, of Dublin and Blackrock, Dublin shipowner (died Oct. 26, 1924) (personal estate)	173,851
Matthews, George Gerard (66), of Gillingham, Dorset, brewer (died July 6, 1925) (net personalty, £35,265)	122,368	Murphy, Sir Michael, Bart. (80), of Wyckham, Taney Dundrum, Dublin, shipowner (died April 10, 1925) (property estimated at)	190,000
Map, Edwin, of Boscombe, Hants, formerly of Benson, Oxon (died April 30, 1925) (net personalty, £128,458)	139,852	Murray, Major Francis Joseph Scott (49), of Hertford Street, Mayfair, W., owner of several racehorses (died Feb. 13, 1925) (net personalty, £84,368)	109,972
Maycock, Thomas, of Croydon, and late of Mincing Lane, E.C., merchant and wine agent (died Feb. 1925) (net personalty, £97,231)	100,628	Murray, Thomas Roberts (63), of Bath (died Mar. 29, 1925) (net personalty, £89,610)	103,051
Methuen, Sir Algernon Methuen Marshall, 1st Bart. (68), of Haslemere, Surrey (died Sept. 20, 1924) (net personalty, £211,406)	279,654	Nelson, John (80), of Malvern Wells, Worcs. (died Feb. 5, 1925) (net personalty, £107,714)	113,886
Meyer, Elias, of 26, Pollock Street, Calcutta, and Grosvenor Square, S.W. (died April 17, 1925) (for purposes of English Grant) (net personalty, £388,246)	673,113	Nichols, Harold (76), of Kirkstall, Leeds, and Seamore Place, Mayfair, W., tanner and leather merchant (died Jan. 28, 1925) (net personalty, £335,908)	435,039
Middlemore, Sir John Throgmorton, Bart. (80), of Worcester, founder and manager of Middlemore Children's Emigration Homes (died Oct. 17, 1924) (net personalty, £105,302)	200,483	Nieberg, Richard Hubert (70), of 27A Ashley Place, S.W., retired sugar broker (died Feb. 16, 1925) (net personalty, £161,132)	164,625
Millhoff, Jacob (65), of Willesden Lane, N.W., cigar and cigarette manufacturer (died Jan. 25, 1925) (net personalty, £129,823)	130,431	Nixon, Mrs. Eliza (92), of Marine Parade, Brighton (died Mar. 25, 1925) (net personalty, £146,614)	153,486
Mitchell, William Rowland, J.P. (96), of Crewkerne, Somerset (died Feb. 18, 1925) (net personalty, £126,877)	153,613	Nourse, Mrs. Louisa Sophia, of Sunbition, Surrey, and Brighton (died April 3, 1925) (net personalty, £104,571)	104,733
Monro, Hector Edmond, D.L., J.P. (70), of Cranbourne, Dorset, Villorue Port, Somerset, and the Tregonwell Estate, Bournemouth (died Sept. 21, 1925) (net personalty, £51,754)	145,970	Nunburnholme, 2nd Baron, C.B., D.S.O. (49), of Filley, Yorks, and 41 Berkeley Square, W. (died Aug. 15, 1924) (net personalty, £302,248) (unsettled estate)	365,327
Morgan, John Hammond, C.V.O., M.A., F.R.C.S. (77), of Connaught Square, Hyde Park, W. (died Oct. 11, 1924) (net personalty, £107,074)	114,053	Nuttall, Harry (73), of Walton-on-the-Hill, Surrey, and Manchester, merchant (died Sept. 25, 1924) (net personalty, £187,025)	195,699
Moore, Miss Mary Carriek (86), of Brook Farm, Cobham, Surrey (died Jan. 28, 1925) (net personalty, £165,939)	211,786	O'Cahan, Mrs. Emma Ann Bagnell, of The Hall, Southstoke, Bath (died June 29, 1925) (net personalty, £107,758)	112,309
Morrell, Alfred (59), of Bidston, Cheshire, provision merchant (died Dec. 10, 1924) (net personalty, £84,233)	100,377	Ogden, Mrs. Eleanor Jane, of Keswick, Cumberland (died Jan. 9, 1925) (net personalty, £135,776)	142,134
Moseley, David, J.P. (63), of Buglawton Hall, near Congleton, Cheshire, india-rubber manufacturer (died Nov. 27, 1924) (net personalty, £290,231)	314,562	Osborn, George William, J.P., D.L. (60), of Heathfield Common, Sussex, wall paper manufacturer (died Nov. 10, 1924) (net personalty, £221,453)	238,668
Moss, Isaac (otherwise Isaac Moss Vernon), of 14 Wellington Road, N.W., racehorse owner (died Jan. 10, 1925) (net personalty, £76,999)	104,421	Phillips, Edward (72), of Newport, Mon., brewer (died May 18, 1925) (net personalty, £148,459)	157,617
Mulholland, John Breman (56), of Millbrook, Upper Richmond Road, Putney S.W., theatre proprietor (died June 2, 1925) (net personalty, £104,418)	148,533	Pinchin, George Staples, of 309 St. James's Court, S.W. (died July 25, 1925) (net personalty, £141,495)	142,125
		Pilkington, George, J.P. (84), of a Lodgean Place, S.W., and Liverpool (died April 8, 1925) (net personalty, £174,917)	177,012
		Pilkington, Thomas, J.P. (90), of Bournemouth and Caithness, N.B., plate and sheet glass manufacturer (died May 16, 1925) (net personalty, £686,820)	688,578

	Gross Value. £		Gross Value. £
Pirie, 1st Viscount, K.P. (77), of Belgrave Square, W., and Witley Park, Surrey, chairman of Harland and Wolff (Belfast), Limited (died June 7, 1924) (unsettled personal property).....	746,627	St. George, George Theodore, of Allerton, Liverpool, merchant (died May 29, 1925) (net personalty, £250,782) ...	251,678
Pitman, Archibald Robert (rauturd (65), of Edinburgh. Writer to the Signet (personal estate) (died July 23, 1924)...	194,920	Salvesen, Henry Adolph of Polmont, Stirling, N.B., shipowner, etc. (died May 13, 1924) (personal estate)	176,569
Preston, Henry Edward, J.P. (66), of York, editor of <i>Pachamand Kennel Studbook</i> (died June 5, 1924) (net personalty, £2)	143,830	Samuel, Barnett (62), of Heath Drive, Hampstead, N.W. (died June 2, 1925) (net personalty, £225,689)	227,719
Prophit, James Maxwell Grant (65), of Glenlue, Wigtonshire, and Portland Place, W., merchant (died Dec. 14, 1924) (net personalty, £213,735).....	219,793	Sassoon, Sir Edward Elias, Bart. (71), of Grosvenor Place, S.W., merchant and banker (died Dec. 2, 1924) (net personalty, £80,159)	488,343
Rankine, Adam George, J.P., of Hoylake, Cheshire and Liverpool, cotton merchant (died Sept. 29, 1924) (net personalty, £95,600)	105,590	Sassoon, Hector William, of Hong Kong and Baker Street, London, W., merchant (died Nov. 24, 1923).....	989,527
Raphael, Sir Herbert Henry, 1st Bart. (65), of Folkestone, Kent, trustee of National Portrait Gallery (died Sept. 24, 1924) (net personalty, £100,514)	142,560	Sassoon, Ronald Edward David (28), of 17 Knightsbridge, S.W., and King William Street, E.C., merchant (died July 11, 1924) (net personalty, £242,780)	252,420
Reddihough, John (83), of Baildon, Yorks, and Bradford, wool merchant (Oct. 9, 1924) (net personalty, £1,506,156)	1,653,304	Savory, Rev. Ernest Lloyd (79), of Red Gables, Stowmarket, Suffolk (died Sept. 1, 1924) (net personalty, £77,133)	117,698
Richardson, Basil Edwin (71), of Stanstead Abbots, Ware, Herts, and Southwark Street, S.E., hop merchant (died Nov. 4, 1924) (net personalty, £112,227)	124,421	Schuster, Dr. Ernest Joseph, K.C., LL.D. (74), of Albert Court, S.W., and Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C. (died Dec. 10, 1924) (net personalty, £188,755) ...	260,633
Robb, George Knox, of Glasgow, ship-store merchant and ship furnisher (died April 19, 1925) (personal estate)	185,413	Scott, Alfred Frank, of St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, and Gracechurch Street, E.C., merchant (died May 15, 1925) (net personalty, £186,866)	190,684
Robertson, Major George Coke, D.L., J.P. (85), of Widenerpool Hall, Nottingham (died Dec. 12, 1924) (net personalty, £136,243)	217,093	Scott, Admiral Sir Percy Moreton, Bart., K.C.B. (71), of 52 South Audley St., W., and Ascot, Berks (died Oct. 18, 1924) (net personalty, £123,090)	129,671
Robinson, Miss Mary Eleanor, of Aigburth, Liverpool (died Nov. 14, 1924) (net personalty, £109,791)	119,704	Selgman, Mrs. Lena (74), of 17 Kensington Palace Gardens, W. (died Oct. 1, 1925) (net personalty, £204,663)	204,788
Robinson, Wilfrid (45), of Batley, Yorks., woollen cloth manufacturer (died July 25, 1925) (net personalty, £98,899)	105,895	Sharples, Thomas (75), of Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, chartered accountant (died Oct. 25, 1924).....	120,727
Rodger, James Nisbet (41), of Banstead, Surrey, port and sherry shipper, Great Tower Street, E.C. (died June 25, 1925)	103,788	Shaw, Mrs. Elizabeth, of Hypatia Lodge, Kensington, W. (died Jan. 18, 1925) (net personalty, £106,902)	113,373
Roundway, 1st Baron (Charles Edward Hungerford Atholl), V.D., D.L., J.P. (71), of Roundway Park, Devizes, Wilts (died June 17, 1925) (net personalty, £118,104)	145,389	Shilton, Daniel Henry (85), of St. Austell, Cornwall, solicitor and banker (died Jan. 4, 1925) (net personalty, £81,924)	115,229
Rowntree, Joseph (88), of York, cocoa manufacturer (died Feb. 24, 1925) (net personalty, £191,359)	223,336	Skeel, William Henry (67), of 134 Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W. (died Sept. 4, 1925) (net personalty, £150,728)	305,518
Royce, William Stapleton (67), of Pinchbeck, Lincs, Socialist M.P. for Holland with Boston Division of Lincolnshire (died June 23, 1924) (net personalty, £26,138)	131,355	Slater, John (78), of Blimchillsands, Lanes, timber merchant (died Jan. 30, 1925) (net personalty, £6,072)	261,889
Russell, Miss Ann, of Cheecham Hill, Manchester (Feb. 3, 1925) (net personalty, £162,010)	162,934	Smith, Alfred Harrison (79), of Work-sop, Notts, brewer (died Feb. 26, 1925) (net personalty, £149,337)	151,919
Rutland, Duke of, K.G. (72), of Arlington Street, S.W., and Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincs, etc. (died May 8, 1925) (net personalty, £852,943) (un-settled estate)	920,737	Smith, George (87), of West Norwood, and Gresham Street, E.C., drapery warehouseman (died Feb. 12, 1925) (net personalty, £140,811)	142,805
		Smith, George William, of Pannal, Harrogate, Yorks, bookmaker (died July 18, 1925) (net personalty, £33,504)	131,136
		Smith, William Robertson, J.P. (71), of Kelvin-side, Glasgow, stockbroker (died July 20, 1925) (personal estate)	149,102
		Snell, Harry Eugene Benjamin, of 54 Wellington Street, Leeds, and Headingley, woollen manufacturer (died Mar. 26, 1925) (net personalty, £106,480)	109,337

	Gross Value. £		Gross Value. £
Spiers, Lionel (76), of Edgbaston, Birmingham, manufacturing silversmith (died Feb. 28, 1925) (net personality, £139,395)	173,460	Thomson, Colin (51), of Brac of Auchendrane, Ayr, N.B., late of Pennsylvania, U.S.A., a leading breeder of Ayrshire cattle (died July 5, 1925) (personal estate)	168,912
Starkey, John Frederick, D.L., J.P. (86), of Banbury, Oxon (died June 15, 1925) (net personality, £156,827)	175,325	Thomson, William, of Dundee and Broughty Ferry, N.B., shipowner (died Jan. 7, 1925) (personal estate)	235,270
Stewart, John Graham, of Dunblane, N.B., tube manufacturer (died Mar. 3, 1925) (personal estate)	396,753	Titley, Edward Addison (50), of Chilwell, Notts, brewer (died Oct. 3, 1924) (net personality, £114,310)	118,056
Storey, Samuel, D.L., J.P. (85), of Chester-le-Street, Durham, newspaper proprietor (died Jan. 18, 1925) (net personality, £199,328)	202,356	Todd, John Watson (85), of Birkenhead and Liverpool, timber merchant (died Nov. 19, 1924) estate so far as can at present be ascertained (net personality, £139,645)	151,345
Strachan, William Morrison (87), of Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C., and Horsham, Sussex (died April 15, 1925) (net personality, £175,579)	196,114	Torbock, Joseph, J.P. (73), of Penrith, Cumberland, company director (died March 29, 1925) (net personality, £209,766)	228,726
Straker, Alfred Hassall, of Oakham, Rutland, colliery proprietor (died Dec. 9, 1925) (net personality, £659,225)	678,269	Towgood, Mrs. Adeline Atty (80), of Bournemouth, Hants (died May 4, 1925) (net personality, £103,302)	103,892
Sutton, Arthur Warwick, J.P. (70), of Southborne, Hants, seedsman (died April 15, 1925)	112,793	Turnbull, Philip, J.P. (76), of The Heath, Cardiff, retired shipowner (died June 5, 1925) (net personality, £238,400)	239,530
Swann, John Frederick (83), of Wimbledon Common, S.W., and Salters Hall Court, E.C., produce merchant (died Mar. 17, 1925) (net personality, £93,971)	117,226	Turner, George Marshall (91), of Kenilworth, Warwick, retired draper (died Aug. 31, 1924) (net personality, £134,537)	137,261
Swann, Joseph Francis (91), of Putney, S.W., retired solicitor (died Dec. 22, 1924) (net personality, £103,383)	119,872	Unwin, William Cowper Ludovic (79), of Tiverton, Devon (died Nov. 22, 1924) (net personality, £98,196)	115,617
Taverner, William, of 100 Stamford Hill, Stoke Newington, N., wholesale confectioner (died Sept. 8, 1925) (net personality, £137,326)	141,004	Vaughan, Miss Elizabeth Ann, of Royston, Herts (died Aug. 4, 1925) (net personality, £128,637)	130,555
Taylor, Captain Arthur, of Shrewsbury, cotton merchant (died Nov. 16, 1924) (net personality, £112,641)	183,971	Venables, Edmund Ernest (76), of Onslow Square, S.W. (died June 6, 1925) (net personality, £236,059)	236,916
Taylor, Charles Howard, J.P. (61), of Middlewood Hall, Darfield, Yorks. (died June 22, 1925) (net personality, £34,889)	112,641	Vipan, Mrs. Mary Francis (85), of St. Leonards-on-Sea (died Nov. 22, 1924) (net personality, £91,965)	102,311
Taylor, Thomas, J.P., of Pontypridd, Glam., colliery proprietor (died Sept. 1, 1924) (estate so far as can at present be ascertained)	453,011	Weachter, Sir Max Leonard (87), of Richmond, Surrey, merchant (died Oct. 3, 1924) (net personality, £608,697)	613,006
Templemore, 3rd Baron (70), of Arthustown, Co. Wexford, Ireland, and Portman Square, W. (died Sept. 28, 1924) (property for purposes of English Grant) (net personality, £101,325)	139,021	Waldron, Mrs. Mary (82), of Newbury, Berkshire (died April 7, 1925) (net personality, £143,687)	153,351
Thistlethwayte, Captain Arthur Henry, J.P. (67), of Fareham, Hants, and Hill Street, Berkeley Square, W. (died Nov. 24, 1924) (net personality, £138,409)	146,567	Walker, Major Cecil Francis Aleck (40), of Upper Grosvenor Street, S.W. (died Jan. 27, 1925) (net personality, £114,204)	121,587
Thomas, Sir Hugh James Prothero, O.B.E., of Milford Haven, estate agent and architect (died Dec. 30, 1924) (net personality, £6,842)	116,058	Walker, William Arthur Griffin (66), of Ben Rhydding, Yorks, merchant and manufacturer (died Dec. 15, 1924) (net personality, nil)	133,943
Thompson, Edward Philips (68), of Whitechurch, Salop, formerly of Liverpool (died Sept. 16, 1924) (net personality, £196,830)	213,355	Wallace, Alexander Falconer, O.B.E. (88), of Strathdon, N.B., East India merchant (died Jan. 24, 1925) (net personality, £299,909)	315,289
Thompson, Richard, of Wiltshire near Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer (died Aug. 11, 1924) (net personality, £93,127)	103,130	Ward, Rev. George (80), of Wynsteth Park Drive, Harrogate, Yorks (died Feb. 18, 1925) (net personality, £101,017)	103,552
Thomson, Benjamin Thomas Lindsay (75), of Long Walk House, Windsor, Berks (died July 3, 1925) (net personality, £66,680)	119,573	Warden, Walter Evers (83), of Edgbaston, Birmingham, retired bolt and nut manufacturer (died July 23, 1925) (net personality, £155,338)	155,718
		Warren, Rev. Canon John Shrapnel, M.A. (95), of Willoughby, The Green, St. Leonards, Sussex (died May 2, 1925) (net personality, £123,217)	124,499

	Gross Value. £
Waugh, Walter, of Chigwell, Essex, and Lloyds Avenue, E.C., chemical merchant (died April 7, 1925) (net personality, £257,670)	322,010
Wells, Joseph Habershon (65), of Mosborough, near Sheffield (died May 23, 1925) (net personality, £139,055)	157,952
Wheatley, Joshua Hirst (72), of Berkswell, Coventry, J.P., and a former High Sheriff of Warwickshire, Lord of the Manor of Berkswell (died May 26, 1925) (net personality, £1,283,645)	1,379,490
Whitaker, Jeremiah (70), of Burley-in-Wharfedale and Halifax, Yorks, brewer (died Nov. 11, 1924) (net personality, £109,346)	119,459
Whitley-Thomson, Sir Frederick (72) of Halifax, Yorks, and Addison Road, W., clothing manufacturer (died June 21, 1925) (net personality, £138,719)	144,803
Wigley, Sir George, J.P. (84), of Nottingham, silk merchant (died Jan. 5, 1925) (net personality, £106,401)	142,434
Wilby, Frederick (76), of Bishops Stortford, Herts (died July 25, 1925) (net personality, £177,187)	193,772

	Gross Value. £
Wilkinson, Noah, of Llanfairfechan, Carnarvon, cotton manufacturer (died Oct. 26, 1924) (net personality, £69,057)	124,888
Williams, James David (69), of Styal, Cheshire, merchant and shipper (died Feb. 19, 1925) (net personality, £529,080)	634,959
Williams, Thomas (60), of Chester, manufacturing confectioner (died Feb. 18, 1925) (net personality, £156,348)	168,522
Winterbotham, Herbert Brend, J.P. (58), of Ashmead, Dursley, Gloucs., woollen cloth manufacturer (died Aug. 11, 1925) (net personality, £114,288)	125,617
Winterton, William Henry, J.P., of Oadby, Leics., brick manufacturer (died Dec. 15, 1924) (net personality, £56,414)	135,574
Winwood, Thomas Henry Ricketts (72), of Dorchester (died Jan. 25, 1925) (net personality, £91,565)	101,122
Wrigley, Miss Sarah Scholes, of Windermere, Westmorland (died Dec. 20, 1924) (net personality, £133,199)	134,021

PRINCIPAL SCHOOLS IN THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

On pages 282-290 appears a list of Boys' Schools in the British Isles with signs to mark the respective Headmasters' membership of Scholastic Associations. The Headmasters of the Schools in the following list are Members of the Headmasters' Conference.

AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE (Collegiate School of St. Peter)—*Rev. K. F. J. Bickersteth.	
" (Prince Alfred College)—*W. R. Bayly.	
MELBOURNE (C. of E. Grammar School)—*R. P. Franklin.	
" (Geelong College)—*F. W. Rolland.	
" (Geelong Grammar School)—*Rev. F. E. Brown, D.D.	
" (Scotch College)—*W. S. Littlejohn.	
" (Wesley College)—*L. A. Adamson.	
" (Xavier College, R.C.)—*Rev. E. Frost, S.J.	
SYDNEY (C. of E. Grammar School)—*L. C. Robson.	
" (Newington College, Stanmore)—*Rev. U. J. Prescott.	
" (King's School, Parramatta)—*Rev. E. M. Baker.	

CANADA.

PORT HOPE, ONT. (Trinity College School)—*Rev. F. G. Orchard, D.D.	
TORONTO, ONT. (St. Andrew's College)—*Rev. D. Bruce Macdonald, LL.D.	

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND (Grammar School)—*J. Drummond.	
" (King's College)—*C. T. M. Major.	
CHRISTCHURCH (Christ's College)—*Rev. E. C. Crosse.	
OAMARU (Waitaki High School)—*F. Milner.	
WANGANUI (Collegiate School)—*Rev. C. F. Pierce.	

SOUTH AFRICA.

GRAHAMSTOWN (St. Andrew's College)—*Rev. Canon P. W. H. Kettlewell.	
RONDEBOSCH (Diocesan College)—*Rev. R. H. Birt.	

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE CALLS.

	1923.	1922.
Number of calls.....	7,227	7,037
Fires (including serious outbreaks)...	3,863	3,790
Serious outbreaks.....	33	42
Chimney fires.....	961	1,030
False alarms.....	1,871	1,788
Malicious false alarms.....	532	429
Lives lost (Males 19, females 52; in 1922, males 27, females 62)	71	89
Lives endangered (males 36, females 61)	97	68
Persons injured (males 329, females 115)	444	370
First aid rendered (males 138, females 63)	201	171

The estimated monetary fire loss within the County of London was £727,901.

COMPANIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1908.

FEEs TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; exceeding £2,000:—	
For every £1,000 or part of £1,000, up to £5,000.....	£ s. d. 1 0 0
Do., after first £5,000 up to £100,000.....	0 5 0
Do., after first £100,000.....	0 1 0
Maximum Fee.....	50 0 0
For registering any document required or authorised by the Act.....	0 5 0
For making a record of any fact required or authorised to be recorded by the Registrar.....	0 5 0
Deed stamp 10s. to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles of Association.	
Fees on Registration of Mortgage, 10s. up to £200, £1 above £200.	

The Year's Weather.

(1924) October was a warm month, with a moderate excess of sunshine in many parts of Scotland and northern England, and an excess of rain in the eastern, midland counties and the south-west of England. Unsettled rainy conditions prevailed generally throughout the month, with a few periods of fine dry weather. During the opening days of the month most of the rain fell in the west, while early morning mists and fine sunny weather was experienced in the east. On the 4th rain became general over the whole country. A depression moving up the English Channel on the 7th, caused high winds and gales, and brought heavy rain to the south-west of England. On this day a gust of 62 miles per hour was felt at Fleetwood, and one of 61 miles per hour at Southport. On the 8th, a gale was blowing in the Channel and was said to be the most severe that had been experienced for many years. It caused serious damage to both property and crops. Beginning with the 12th and lasting about a week, conditions were generally fair and dry, with a daily amount of sunshine, in places of over 9 hours, notably on the 13th and 14th, during which the temperature in several localities rose to 70° F. At the close of this finer period there was a renewal of unsettled weather all over the country with heavy rain in the west. This spread to the eastern counties by the 21st and next day high winds and gales were blowing along the south-east coast. There was an improvement for a few days, during which time the lowest temperatures of the month were registered, the month closing with a renewal of mild unsettled weather, with at times some heavy rain. The mean temperature of the month was everywhere in excess of the average, varying from 0.3° F. in the east of Scotland to 2.4° F. in the eastern counties of England. The highest and lowest temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 73° F. at Colwyn Bay and Weston-super-Mare on the 13th, and 22° F. at Garforth on the 24th. (Scotland) 72° F. at Kilmarnock on the 14th, and 21° F. at Braemar on the 22nd. (Ireland) 73° F. at Clongowes Wood (Kildare) on the 14th, and 31° F. at Markree Castle (Sligo) on the 3rd and 4th. The warmest weeks of the months were those between the 12th and 18th, and between the 26th and November 1st. Most places recorded ground frosts during the month. Among the sharpest of these were 20° F. at Balmoral on the 22nd, 19° F. at Inverness on the 22nd, and at Wisley (Surrey) on the 24th, and 17° F. at Achnashellach (Ross and Cromarty) on the 22nd.

In isolated areas in Scotland and Ireland the rainfall was less than 75 per cent. of the normal and did not exceed 48 per cent. at Colmonell (Ayrshire), while areas with over 100 per cent. of the average comprised the greater part of England and Wales, most of the Scottish eastern coast and much of western and central Ireland. Several areas of considerable size in the midlands, eastern and southern England had a rainfall equal to more than 150 per cent. of the average. The last week of the month was everywhere very wet, and three times the normal fall was registered in the south-west of England. The driest week of the month was that from the 12th to the 18th, which was also one of the two warmest weeks. On the 7th, the heaviest daily fall of

rain ever recorded at Falmouth was measured, the amount being 3.27 ins. On the same day 3.23 ins. fell at Penzance, and 2.56 ins. at Newquay. This fall of 2.56 ins. at Newquay was the heaviest daily fall since observations commenced in 1893. At St. Austell (Cornwall), with a fall of 3.46 ins., the day was the wettest on record since 1865. A thunderstorm accompanied by hail occurred in the south-east of England on the 30th. From the 13th to the 16th fog was very dense in the Firths of Forth and Tay. Aurora was seen at Gordon Castle (Elgin), Wick, Malin Head and in Orkney and Shetland on the 23rd, at Roshven (Inverness) and Wick on the 25th, and at Baltasound (Shetland) on the 31st. On the 5th at Elstree (Herts) a lunar rainbow was seen.

November was warm, dry in the northern part of the Kingdom, and with a general deficiency of sunshine. Unsettled weather marked the opening days of the month. Strong winds and gales blew along the south-west coasts, a gust of 62 miles per hour being recorded at St. Ann's Head (Pembroke) in the early afternoon of the 2nd. There was heavy rain in the south with floods at Bude, Exeter and in the Thames Valley. The floods at Bude on the 1st were the worst for 20 years. During the next few days the wind was northerly, a fall of temperature occurred, and several inland frosts were experienced on the mornings of the 4th and 5th. At Rhayader (Radnor) on the morning of the 5th there were 21° of frost on the ground, and at West Linton (Peebles) 22° of frost was registered on the ground next morning. For a few days round about the 9th to the 11th, the wind became southerly, temperature increased with rain in the west. Unsettled weather continued until the end of the month in the extreme west, but in the south, under the influence of an anticyclone which spread in south-westwards from Scandinavia, fair, quiet weather prevailed for nearly a week. There was a decided fall of temperature and in some places on the 17th and 18th there were shade temperatures showing from 10° to 12° of frost. At several places on these two days the maximum failed to reach 40° F. During the last ten days the weather was generally of an unsettled character, with strong winds and frequent rain which in some places was heavy. At Sedburgh (Yorks) on the 22nd there was a fall of 1.97 ins., and 3.35 ins. at Dungeor Ghyll (Westmorland). The mean temperature of the month was above the average in all districts, the excess in the north of Ireland being 2.8° F. and as much as 3.5° F. in the north of Scotland. The least deviation from the normal was 0.5° F. in the south-west of England and the Channel Islands. For the month the highest and lowest temperatures were: (England and Wales) 61° F. at many places on the 1st, and 19° F. at Mursley (Bucks) on the 18th. (Scotland) 59° F. at Onich (Inverness) on the 25th, and 18° F. at Wolfelee on the 16th. (Ireland) 59° F. at several places on the 1st and 23rd, and 21° F. at Clongowes Wood on the 13th. There were 17 occasions when a ground frost was registered at Chopwellwood (Durham). The first week of the month was the coldest and the last week was the warmest.

Except in the south of Ireland, rainfall was less than the average in all districts, the deficiency ranging from 0.30 in. in the south-east of England to 2.0 ins. in the north of

Scotland. The first week was the driest and the last week was the wettest. The only districts in which the sunshine was above the normal was the north and west of Scotland. At Aberdeen it was the dulllest November on record. The most important gale of the month occurred during the night 26-27th. Gusts of 57 miles per hour were recorded at Kew Observatory, 68 miles per hour at Calshot and Shoeburyness, and 72 miles per hour at Petersfield (Hants), and at South Farnborough. In London it was the most severe gale of recent years, and was said to be the worst since 1881 at Bournemouth. Aurora was somewhat widely observed in the north and north-east of Scotland on the 24th.

December was warm and wet. At the beginning of the month the weather over the British Isles was of an unsettled character. Heavy rain fell locally and both fog and mist was prevalent. On the 10th the country was under a pall of inland mist, with thick fog in the east and south-east of England. The next few days were dull and mild with drizzling rain. After a few days drier weather conditions again became unsettled; on the 27th rain fell over a wide area with hail and sleet in the north and north-west. Gales were particularly severe in the English Channel, the force of the wind at times reaching 60 miles per hour. Although the month was characterized by unsettled weather and an excess of rain, there were some very fine days, so that by the end of the month the duration of bright sunshine had in most places exceeded the average. As an indication of the general character of the month in different places it may be noticed that at Copdock (Ipswich) it was the sunniest December for 7 years, with the land completely waterlogged all round. At Meltham (Yorks) it was, with only one exception, the warmest December in a record of 47 years. At Southport the month though wet and sunny was the warmest, with one exception, during 54 years' observations. At Newport (Isle of Wight) it was a wet and wild month. The mean temperature of the month was well above the normal, the deviation exceeded 5° F. in the north and east of Scotland, and the north-west of England, more than 3° F. in every other district, except the Channel Islands where the excess was only 1·3° F. Excluding the north of Scotland and the Channel Islands, the mean temperature of the British Isles was more than 4° F. above the average. The highest and lowest temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 59° F. at Colwyn Bay on the 12th, and 23° F. at Addington Hills on the 11th. (Scotland) 66° F. at Colmonell on the 23rd, and 23° F. at Balmoral on the 15th. (Ireland) 58° F. at Newcastle (Wicklow) on the 2nd, and at Dublin City on the 23rd, and 30° F. at Markree Castle (Sligo) on the 25th and 31st, and at Newtownforbes on the 31st. The lowest readings of the month where higher than those of November; in England and Wales by 4°, Scotland by 5°, and Ireland by 9°. During the first, third and fourth weeks the mean temperature of the week was above the average in all districts, and below it in only three districts during the second week. During the fog which prevailed on the 10th and 11th, maximum temperature in some places did not reach 35° F. and on the first of these days only reached 32° F. at Wisley and Wallington. In Scotland the month was the mildest for at least 60 years, while at Edinburgh the only milder December since 1800 appears to have been those

of 1843 and 1857. Rainfall was above the normal in all districts except the Channel Islands and the north-east of England, the largest excess being 2·28 ins. in the north of Scotland and 2·31 ins. in the south of Ireland. The least deviation was a deficit of 0·16 ins. in the north-east of England. During the first three weeks the rainfall was mostly below the average, but exceeded it during the fourth week. In the low-lying districts of Moray and Banff less than half the average was measured. In the Upper Thames Valley, the Lake District and Central Ireland more than 150 per cent. of the average was recorded. Among some of the heavier daily falls were 2·20 ins. at Greenock on the 26th, 3·11 ins. at Ardgour and 4·69 ins. at Kinlochquhich on the night of the 12th-13th. During the last few days there was extensive flooding in various parts of the country. Very little snow fell until the end of the month, when snow and sleet showers occurred in many parts of Scotland and at a few places in England and Ireland. For the month, as a whole, sunshine was slightly in excess of the average in most places. Some stations reported between 6 and 7 hrs. on the 5th, 6th, 14th and 29th. A notable feature of the month was the prevalence of mist and fog. On the 10th and 11th the fog was very dense. In some areas in and around London, traffic was almost entirely suspended. At Hampstead the fog persisted for 62 hrs. Aurora was seen at Gordon Castle on the 20th, at Lerwick on the 21st and at Sumburgh Head on the 23rd. Strong winds and gales were frequent throughout the month, especially in the north and north-west. Violent gales were widely experienced in Scotland on the 15th, 22nd, 23rd, 26th, 27th, 29th and 31st. A gust of 90 miles per hour occurred at Lerwick on the 25th. South-westerly winds of about 60 miles per hour were felt in the English Channel on the 27th. Gusts of 79 miles per hour were recorded at Edinburgh on both the 27th and 29th. During a heavy squall at Shoeburyness on the 31st, which lasted about 10 minutes, the wind attained a maximum speed of 73 miles per hour.

Year 1924 was dull and very wet, with a cool and cloudy summer. Among the outstanding features of the year were the cold of the last three weeks in February and the first week in March, the brief warm spell at Easter, some fine warm days between the middle of June to about the middle of July, the cool, wet summer, with an unusual number of thunderstorms accompanied in many instances by heavy falls of rain and hail which helped to constitute record values in many places, and the widespread thunder towards the close of the year. January was on the whole warm and unsettled with heavy rain in most places. Extensive flooding occurred in the upper reaches of the Thames. At Lerwick on the 12th, a gust of 80 miles per hour was felt. February opened fair, but from the 10th to the 14th cold easterly winds prevailed, and from the 11th onwards the mean temperature and sunshine was mostly below the average. The month was unusually dry. March. During the first week, the temperature was lower than in February, and in Scotland the weather was bitterly cold. From the 6th to the 20th the weather was fine and sunny with cold nights. During the last week it was cloudy and cold, with sleet and hail showers in some places. April. Except for the warm sunny spell at Easter, the month was dull, cool and wet.

May was very wet and thundery. Towards the end of the month there were extensive floods. June was mainly dull and unsettled during the first half, warm and drier in the second half. July was noted for its severe local thunderstorms and generally heavy rain. In most places, the 12th was the hottest day of the year. Except on the western coasts, generally fine weather prevailed until about the 17th, after which the conditions became cold and unsettled. August was mainly cool. There was a spell of fine warm weather between the 6th and the 10th, during which time several places had from 13 to 14 hrs. daily sunshine. Rainfall was above the average. September for the most part was wet and unsettled, with deficiency of sunshine. October. There were severe floods in northern Scotland. On the 8th a gale experienced in the Channel Islands was the worst for many years. Fair weather prevailed from the 12th to the 18th, and for a few days towards the end of the month. November was warm and dry in the north. A severe gale swept over southern England on the night of the 26th, and was the worst that had been felt at Bournemouth for over 40 years. December was warm and unsettled, with frequent fog and mist. Strong winds and gales with heavy floods occurred during the last few days of the month. A gust of 90 miles per hour was recorded at Lerwick on Christmas Day. The highest and lowest temperatures of the year were: (England and Wales) 90° F. at Camden Square (London) on July 12th, and 3° F. at Garforth (Yorks.) on March 3rd. (Scotland) 81° F. at Wolfelee on June 17th and at Port Augustus on July 12th, and 2° F. at Balmoral on March 3rd. (Ireland) 75° F. at Newcastle (Wicklow) and Kilkenny Castle on June 13rd, and at Dublin City on July 15th, and 11° F. at Lisburn (Antrim) on March 3rd. The rainfall of the year was greater than that of any year since 1903. Although the year stands out as a wet one, there were considerable areas in the British Isles in which the annual fall was below the average. In Ireland the annual total exceeded the average. At Camden Square (London) there were 128 rain days, and the total duration of rain was 540 hrs. Among the greatest totals for the year were 72 ins. at Leadhills (Lanark) and Ashburton (Devon), 80 ins. at Achnashellach (Ross and Cromarty), and 95 ins. at Ardtornish (Argyll). Among the smallest totals were 22 ins. at Lincoln, and 21 ins. at both Skegness and Hunstanton. The rainfall at Brymore House, near Bridgewater, on August 19th, was 9.41 ins. The largest British rainfall on record in 24 hrs. is 9.57 ins. at Sexey's School, Bruton, Somerset, on June 28th, 1917.

(1925) January was windy and very mild, wet in the south. The rough weather which prevailed towards the end of December continued into the first few days of January, with gales in many parts of the country. In some places the average wind velocity was about 60 miles per hour, and attained 80 miles per hour in gusts at Weaver Point (Cork) on the 1st, and at Southport on the 2nd. Heavy rain was measured over wide areas during the first two days, Westmorland and Wales receiving the largest amounts. A fall of 2 ins. was recorded at Orton (Westmorland) on the 1st, and one of 3.90 ins. at Braemar (Brecon) on the 2nd. There was snow in many parts of Scotland with a renewal of floods, especially on the Border. At Balmoral on the 3rd, snow was lying to a depth, of 5½ ins.

Except for the passage of a V-shaped depression which caused rain generally, fairer and colder weather set in which lasted for nearly a week. Six and seven hours bright sunshine was recorded on several days, notably in the south-east of England, and there were some rather low night temperatures. From the 10th to 12th, dense fog prevailed over a large area in and around London, and at many places on the 11th day temperatures did not rise above the freezing point. Mild weather with local rain and strong south-westerly winds spread over the whole country by the 13th. At Killarney on the 12th, there was a fall of 1.81 ins. of rain, followed next day by a fall of 1.89 ins. At Killin (Perth) on the 13th, 2.44 ins. was measured. Gusts of 71 miles per hour were recorded at Holyhead and 74 miles per hour at Paisley and Weaver Point (Cork). Many large trees were blown down in North Wales in the Menai Straits neighbourhood. At Lerwick, the wind exceeded gale force from 10 p.m. on the 13th to 8 p.m. on the 15th. There was a change to sunny and drier conditions, but after the 22nd, which was wet and stormy in Scotland, the weather again became unsettled. There was a good deal of rain on the 25th and 26th, especially in the south-west of England; at Ippiden (Devon) 1.89 ins. was measured on the 25th. Heavy rain fell in the north of England and parts of Scotland between the 28th and 30th, on the latter of which days 3.27 ins. was measured at Kintlochquich (Inverness). Gales were blowing over a wide area on the 29th and 30th. While at Ipswich it was the driest January since 1909, at Newport (I. of W.) it was an exceptionally wet month, with local floods and serious landslips. The mean temperature of the month was everywhere above the average. In the north of Scotland the excess amounted to 3.5° F. and to 3.7° F. in the eastern counties of England. The least deviation was shared by the Channel Islands, the east of Scotland and the north-east of England with an excess of 2.5° F. The week 11th-17th was the warmest week of the month, in which week the north of Scotland was 8° F. above the average. The highest and lowest readings of the month were: (England and Wales) 60° F. at Wistanstow (Salop) on the 2nd, and 22° F. at several places between the 11th and 13th. (Scotland) 57° F. at Onich (Inverness) on the 13th, and 16° F. at Braemar on the 5th. (Ireland) 58° F. at Trinity College, Dublin, on the 13th, and 26° F. at Newtownbarry (Wexford) on the 16th. Rainfall was above the normal in the south-east and south-west of England, the south of Ireland and the Channel Islands, in which latter district the excess amounted to 1.62 ins. In the Midland counties the amount was only just below the average. The week 11th-17th was the driest (and warmest) and the last week of the month was the wettest. Snow fell on several days in Scotland, but there was very little in the south. The amount of bright sunshine varied considerably. While the west of Scotland had only 13 per cent. of the possible, and the Midland counties 15 per cent., the Channel Islands had 23 per cent. The week 4th-10th was the brightest and the last week the dullist (and wettest). Aurora was seen at Gordon Castle (Elgin) on the 16th, 17th and 19th, and at Baltasound on the 19th.

February was very wet, and, except in Ireland, temperature was above the average. The unsettled weather which had prevailed during the

last ten days of January continued throughout the greater part of February. During the first week there were showers of rain, hail and snow, with a good many bright intervals. Snow fell in many parts of Scotland on the 6th. The unsettled weather which set in over Ireland on the evening of the 7th, subsequently spread over the whole country and continued until the 16th. Heavy rain fell between the 10th and the 12th, among the larger falls being 1'77 ins. at Penrhyn Quarries (Carnarvon) on the 10th, 2'05 ins. at Bettws Garmon (Carnarvon) on the 11th, and 3'23 ins. at Snowdon on the 10th. At Newport (Isle of Wight) 1'54 ins. was measured on the 12th. Gales were recorded at several places, when velocities of 78 miles per hour were attained in gusts at Valencia and Birmingham on the 9th, and at Shobery on the 11th, and 82 miles per hour at Rosyth on the 10th. During the third week the weather became quieter and cooler. Bright sunshine amounts of between 8 and 9 hrs. per day were registered in many places between the 18th and 22nd. A considerable amount of snow fell in Scotland between the 21st and the 23rd, and on the first of these days was lying to a depth of 6 ins. at Crieff (Perth). By the 24th, unsettled weather had again become general with some heavy rain. At Valencia a fall of 1'46 ins. was measured on the 22nd, and 2'42 ins. at Llyn Fawr (Glamorgan) on the 25th. There were extensive floods in the Thames Valley at the latter end of the month. At Blundellsands (Lancs.) it was the wettest February for at least 50 years, at Southampton it was the wettest since 1881, at Cheltenham only four wetter Februaries had been recorded since 1867. At Newport (Isle of Wight) the month was excessively wet, and at Totland Bay only twice in 38 years had as much rain fallen as in this month. In Dublin City there were only four days which did not yield a measurable amount of rain. The mean temperature of the month was equal to the normal in the south of Ireland, and only very slightly below it in the north of that country. Everywhere else it was above the average. The midlands, eastern and south-eastern parts of England showed the largest excess, Scotland the least. The highest and lowest temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 59° F. at several places on various dates, and 22° F. at Sprowston (Norfolk) on the 22nd. (Scotland) 54° F. at Perth on the 2nd, and 15° F. at Eskdalemuir on the 22nd. (Ireland) 56° F. at Glasnevin on the 3rd, and at Killybeg on the 8th, and 24° F. in the Phoenix Park on the 14th. Rainfall was above the normal in all districts, the least deviation being an excess of 0'71 ins. in eastern England, ranging up to 1'97 ins. in the south-east of England, and 2'44 ins. in the north-west and south-west of England. The only areas with a rainfall less than the average were two small regions on the western Scottish coasts. Over the whole of Wales, parts of the north and south of England, and a small area in central Ireland the rainfall exceeded twice the normal. At Grantown-on-Spey the amount was equal to 267 per cent. of the normal, and at Logie Coldstone (Aberdeen) to 317 per cent. The second and fourth weeks of the month were the wettest. There was a considerable amount of snow during the month, especially in Scotland. The Grampians and the Cairngorms were snowed throughout the month. Most places had hail, some as many as 13 to 16 days. At Weymouth on the 14th some

of the hailstones were half an inch in diameter. Sunshine amounts varied from 18 per cent. of the possible in the west of Scotland to 30 per cent. in the south of Ireland, and 38 per cent. in the Channel Islands. Mirage was observed over Spithead from Calshot on the morning of the 7th. Aurora was seen at Aberdeen and Baltasound on the 8th, at Wick and Lerwick on the 9th, at Dublin on the 18th, and at Armagh, Lerwick and Baltasound on the 19th.

March was mainly dry with northerly winds. The month opened with generally fair weather in the west, but cloudy in the east. Snow fell in the north of Scotland on the 17th, and spread over the greater part of that country during the next two days. Showers of snow, sleet and hail became general, with low day temperature. At Inverness on the 8th, the temperature did not rise above 32° F., and at Andover 23° of frost on the ground was registered on the night 12th-13th. Between the 13th and the 19th, the wind was mainly westerly with fair weather. Temperature rose to 60° F. at Kilkenny, Killybeg and Cork on the 15th. On the 19th there was a return of the northerly winds, with cold and generally cloudy weather until the 30th. There were snow, hail and rain showers, and on the 22nd snow was lying to a depth of between 2 ins. and 3 ins. at such widely distant places as Balmoral, Skegness and Folkestone. Heavy rain or snow fell in many parts of Scotland and the north of Ireland on the 31st. More than half the month's total rain was accounted for on the 31st in Pembrokeshire, Flintshire and the Lothians. At Renfrew, 1'34 ins. out of a total of 2'19 ins. was measured on that day. As showing the generally dry character of the month, it may be stated that at Cheltenham and Teignmouth it was the second driest March recorded at those places; at Totland Bay it was the driest for 38 years, and at Cork the driest for 42 years. Rainfall was below the average in all districts; the south-west of England had a deficit of 2'13 ins. and the south of Ireland a deficit of 2'56 ins. The only regions in which the month's fall was normal or above, were a fairly large area in the north of Scotland, two small areas in the eastern English and Scottish coasts and a small part of the extreme north of Ireland. Over a large part of southern and western England and Wales, a small part of the south-west of Scotland, and most of Ireland, the total fall was less than half the average. Snow fell in all districts, but mainly in the north. At Deerness (Orkney) 22 days of snow were recorded, and for 12 days snow was lying at Braemar. The mean temperature of the month did not differ greatly from the normal, the Channel Islands being the only district in which the deviation reached or exceeded 10° F. The highest and lowest temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 60° F. at Fowey and Newton Abbot on the 15th and at Scilly on the 18th, and 18° F. at Porton (Wilts) on the 13th. (Scotland) 63° F. at Inverness on the 5th, and 8° F. at West Linton on the 21st. (Ireland) 60° F. at Kilkenny, Killybeg and Cork on the 15th, and 24° F. at Binn Castle on the 12th and 22nd, and at Markree Castle on the 27th. Over the British Isles as a whole sunshine was below the normal. In the west of Scotland there was an excess of nearly half an hour per day, a deficiency of almost the same amount in the north of Scotland, and of 50 minutes per day in the east of England. Fog was reported on 11 days at Greenwich and 12

days at Kensington. Aurora was seen at Deerness (Orkney) on the 12th, Gordon Castle (Elgin) on the 13th, Lerwick on the 19th and Baltasound on the 20th.

April. The weather of April was of a generally unsettled character, it was changeable and showery with a good many bright intervals. Rainfall was above, and temperature was below the normal, so that the month as a whole was mainly wet and cool. Snow fell in Scotland during the first few days. On the 1st it lay to a depth of more than 6 ins. at Edinburgh. After a sharp frost in the Midlands on the morning of the 4th, when a grass minimum of 11° F. was registered at Oundle (Northampton), the wind became westerly, with moderate rain and warmer weather. Day temperatures of 66° F. were recorded at Reading and South Farnborough on the 8th and at Workop (Notts) on the 12th. A deep depression passing across the north of Scotland was associated with strong winds and gales in many places between the 15th and the 18th. On the morning of the 16th there were gusts of 80 miles per hour on the north-west coast of England, while the airship R 33 was torn from her moorings at Pulham. Over a considerable portion of England on the 16th the highest gusts of the month were recorded. Between the 19th and the 21st fair or fine weather prevailed over the British Isles, over 13 hrs. of bright sunshine were registered in some parts of Ireland on the 19th and 20th. During the last week there were many bright intervals, although the general character of the weather was unsettled. With the exception of eastern England, which just exceeded, and the north of Scotland, which was exactly normal, the mean temperature of the month was below the average. The least deviation was an excess of 0.1° F. in eastern England and a deficit of 0.3° F. in the north-east of England, and the greatest a deficit of 1.3° F. in the north of Ireland and 1.5° F. in the east of Scotland. The second and third weeks were the warmest. The highest and lowest temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 66° F. at Reading and South Farnborough on the 8th, and at Workop on the 12th, and 21° F. at Marlborough on the 4th. (Scotland) 65° F. at Smeaton on the 21st, and 17° F. at Braemar on the 1st. (Ireland) 62° F. at Glasnevin and Phoenix Park on the 21st, and 23° F. at Phoenix Park on the 3rd. Ground frosts were numerous. Rainfall was above the average in all districts and ranged from an excess of 0.28 in. in the Midland counties to 1.46 in. in the Channel Islands and 1.39 in. in the west of Scotland. Areas where the rainfall was less than the normal were parts of western England and Wales, a small area near the mouth of the Thames and parts of the extreme north and north-east of Scotland. Over a considerable portion of southern central Scotland, areas in southern England, central Ireland and western Scotland the rainfall was below the normal. At Paisley it was the wettest April for at least 40 years, and at Greenock the only wetter April on record was that of 1904. The third week was the wettest. The heavy rain in Scotland caused destructive floods. Sunshine was in excess of the average in Scotland and Ireland and in the western districts of England and Wales. The largest mean daily excess was 0.9 hrs. in the north of Ireland, and the largest deficit 1.1 hrs. in eastern England. Aurora was seen at Gordon Castle (Elgin) on the 15th and at Tenbury on the 27th.

May was changeable and showery with bright intervals. The month opened with a day of cold northerly winds, with bright weather in the western districts, over 13 hrs. of bright sunshine was registered at both Aberystwyth and Falmouth. From the 2nd to the 9th it was cool and cloudy, with local thunderstorms, and at times heavy rain. Hail showers were widespread and numerous between the 5th and the 7th. Between the 10th and the 16th an improvement was experienced, with temperature rising in many parts of England to between 70° F. and 80° F. In the north of Scotland and in some parts of Ireland, cloudy and cool weather prevailed, the thermometer failing to reach 60° F. Between the 14th and the 16th, sea fog was prevalent along the English south-west coasts. Thunderstorms were numerous on the 18th and the 19th, and were accompanied by some heavy rains, 1.46 ins. fell at Calshot (Hants) and 1.76 ins. at Derby on the 19th. During the last ten days the weather over the British Isles was changeable with local heavy rain, strong south-west winds were experienced, and at Sealand (Flint) a gale was recorded, during which there was a gust of 56 miles per hour and one of 59 miles per hour on the same day at Southport. A thunderstorm at Cleethorpes (Lincoln) on the 16th was the worst there for several years, the hailstones which accompanied it being very large. The mean temperature of the month was below the average in Ireland, the south-west of England and the Channel Islands. The north of Ireland had a deficit of 1.0° F., the south a deficit of 1.3° F., the north-eastern counties of England had an excess of 2.2° F., the eastern counties an excess of 2.7° F. For the month, the highest and lowest readings were: (England and Wales) 82° F. at Camden Square (London) on the 16th, and 29° F. at Ilkley (Yorks); Tenbury and Burnley on the 1st, and at Houghall (Durham) on the 2nd. (Scotland) 76° F. at Onich (Inverness) on the 19th, and 25° F. at Braemar and Braemar on the 3rd. (Ireland) 65° F. at Killarney on the 14th, and at Dublin (Phoenix Park) on the 15th, and 31° F. at Phoenix Park on the 5th. Ground frosts occurred in most parts of the country: there were 9 at Greenwich, and 11 at Rounton (Yorks). A ground temperature of 23° F. was recorded at Houghall on the morning of the 2nd. Rainfall was everywhere above the normal, especially in the west of Scotland where the excess amounted to 3.15 ins. There was an excess of over 2 ins. in the south of Ireland, the south-west of England and the Channel Islands. The district of least excess was the eastern counties of England with 0.2 in. At Hodsock Priory (Nottingham) it was the wettest May since 1889, at Newquay it was the least sunny and by far the wettest May for 33 years, at Tavistock it was the wettest since 1878, and only once in 38 years had there been a wetter May at Totland Bay (I. of W.). A fall of 1.98 ins. was measured at Llyn Fawr (Glamorgan) on the 29th, 2.41 ins. at Killin (Perth) on the 30th, and 2.93 ins. at Llak Llydow (Snowdon) on the 26th. The last two weeks of the month were the wettest. Although there were bright intervals during the month, the total of bright sunshine was mostly below the normal; only two districts, eastern and south-eastern England, had an excess and in neither of these districts did the excess amount to half-an-hour per day, while the north of Ireland and the west of Scotland had a deficit of 2 hrs. per day.

and of nearly 2½ hrs. per day in the south of Ireland.

June was a fine, warm and abnormally dry month, a striking contrast to those immediately preceding it. During the first few days westerly or south-westerly winds prevailed over the British Isles, the weather being mainly fair to cloudy with some showers and drizzling rain on the north-west coasts. Between the 4th and the 12th, the weather was dominated by an anticyclone. Temperature rose considerably, exceeding 80° F. in many places, and on some days between 14 hrs. and 15 hrs. bright sunshine was experienced. Cool northerly breezes set in on the 13th, causing a temporary drop in temperature, but by the 15th the wind again became westerly, the temperature rose, the thermometer in a few places again reaching 80° F. Warm sunny weather continued in the western districts, but in the eastern it was cloudy and cool, especially on midsummer day, when a maximum of only 49° F. was recorded at Rounton (Yorks). Between the 27th and the 30th, the weather was generally fine and warm. At Lerwick the cold northerly wind brought the temperature at the latter part of an otherwise fine month down below that on the same days in the previous December. Although a very fine sunny month, with temperature above the normal in all districts, in only two, the south-west of England and the Channel Islands, was the excess above 2° F. The least deviation was 0.5° F. in the north of Ireland and 0.3° F. in the north-east of England. The highest and lowest temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 88° F. at Camden Square (London) on the 11th, and 32° F. at Uundle (Northampton) and Usk (Monmouth) on the 3rd. (Scotland) 86° F. at Kelso and Perth on the 10th, and 32° F. at Dungal (Lanark) on the 22nd. (Ireland) 86° F. at Killarney on the 8th, and 38° F. at Phoenix Park on the 5th. The abnormal dryness was the outstanding feature of the month. In only one district, that of Scotland north, did the total fall exceed 1.0 in. In seven other districts it failed to reach 0.50 in., and in the Channel Islands there was no rain. The deficit ranged from 1.14 ins. in the north of Scotland, 1.54 ins. in the east of Scotland and the east of England, to 2.20 ins. in the south of Ireland, 2.24 ins. in the south-west of England, and 2.28 ins. in the north-west of England. No English district had more than 5 rain days. Over the greater part of England and Wales the total fall was less than 6 per cent. of the average. In some parts of south Wales and the south and south-west of England the month was rainless. At some stations all previous records were broken. At Stonyhurst College it was the driest June since 1859. At Southport the driest for 54 years. At Blundellsands the driest of any month for 50 years. At Hodsock Priory (Notts) there has been only one drier month for 50 years. At Wolstanton Rectory (Shropshire) the driest June for 60 years; Rothamsted the driest June on record; London (Camden Square) it was the driest June since 1858, and the driest of any month since April 1912; Cheltenham it was the driest of any month since 1867; Totland Bay it was the driest month during the past 39 years. At Penzance it was the driest month on record.

Sunshine was above the average in all districts, the excess being equal to 4½ hrs. per day in the Channel Isles and the south-west of England. At many places in these two districts the per-

centage of the possible was over 70, and reached 78 at Falmouth, Plymouth, Jersey and Guernsey.

July was mainly fair, warm and thundery. On the opening days of the month the weather over the British Isles was fair to fine. There was a high temperature on the 2nd, which reached 80° F. at many inland places. Thunderstorms occurred in Ireland, Wales and the south of England. On the afternoon of the 2nd. over an inch of rain fell in a thunderstorm at Birr Castle (King's Co.). During the next few days the weather was cloudy to overcast with slight rain, and temperature was below the average for the time of year. After the 10th, conditions improved and fair to fine weather prevailed, with temperature rising in some places to 80° F. In the south-eastern counties there was a considerable amount of sunshine, over 14 hours in the day being recorded at some stations. By the 17th, as the result of a depression which gradually spread southward, rain, sometimes heavy, was reported from many places. The wind became strong, and at Holyhead on the morning of the 18th there was a gust of 47 m.p.h. During the next few days rain fell in Ireland and the western parts of England and Wales. In the early morning and again in the evening of the 22nd a severe thunderstorm passed the midland and southern counties of England. At Hampstead, 1.85 ins. of rain was measured, and 1.97 ins. at Skennington Rectory, Oxfordshire. On this day (22nd) the highest temperatures of the year occurred, the most notable being 91° F. at Lincoln, Raunds and Peterborough, and 92° F. at Hunstanton. On the 27th a depression centred over the southern part of the North Sea caused gales in the English Channel. The mean temperature of the month was above the average in all districts, the deviation ranging from 0.3° F. in the Channel Islands and the north of Ireland to 3.0° F. in the north of Scotland. The two warmest periods of the month were between the 11th and 14th and between the 21st and 25th. Over the greater part of England and Wales the 22nd was the warmest day. The highest and lowest temperatures of the month were: (England and Wales) 92° F. at Hunstanton on the 22nd and 37° F. at Chopwellwood (Durham) on the 1st and 25th. (Scotland) 85° F. at Ardtornish (Argyll) on the 22nd, and at Ruthwell (Dumfries) on the 23rd, and 35° F. at Wolfelee (Roxburgh) on the 27th. (Ireland) 79° F. at Lisburn (Antrim) on the 12th and 23rd, and at Waterford on the 24th, and 41° F. at Markree Castle (Sligo) on the 1st and 31st. Rainfall was above the average in Ireland, the south-west and south-east of England and the Channel Islands. In some parts of Kent and Sussex the amount was equal to twice the normal. It was less than half the normal in some parts of the eastern counties, parts of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the Lake District. Over the greater part of Scotland the amounts were below the average, and in some places it was the driest July since 1919. The rainfall associated with the thunderstorms of the 2nd ended the drought, which at some places in the south-west of England lasted for 30 days. The greatest deviations from the average were an excess of 0.87 in. in the north of Ireland and 1.18 ins. in the south-east of England, and a deficit of 0.87 in. in the north-west of England and the west of Scotland, and 0.94 in. in the north-east of England. A severe thunderstorm on the 22nd did extensive damage in Woolwich and Plumstead. Some of

the hailstones which fell during this storm were said to be 8 ozs. in weight. A cloudburst at Fulbeck (Lincoln) caused the corn in one field to be laid absolutely flat. In some parts of Scotland a thunderstorm on the 25th was of great intensity. In Ireland and the Channel Islands there was a deficiency of sunshine exceeding one hour per day. The largest excess, amounting to nearly 40 minutes per day, was in the north of Scotland.

August was dull and unsettled. With the exception of a fair to fine spell of weather between the 14th and 17th, the month was generally of a dull and unsettled character. During the first two days rain or rain showers were general, and at a number of places in the southern part of England there were thunderstorms on the 1st. A secondary depression which moved across the southern part of the British Isles on the 5th gave rise to thunderstorms and heavy rain in the south-west of England. More than an inch of rain fell at several places along the coast from Falmouth to Torquay. Among these heavy falls were 1.06 ins. at Torquay, and 1.22 ins. at Falmouth and Plymouth. There was heavy rain between the 10th and 12th, when 1.34 ins. fell at Manchester on the 10th, 1.54 ins. at Blacksed (Co. Mayo) on the 11th, and 1.61 ins. at Eskdalemuir on the 12th. On the 14th conditions began to improve. There was a considerable amount of bright sunshine on these days, and at some places the day temperature rose to 80° F. On the 18th there was an appreciable fall of temperature over the British Isles. In consequence of a deep depression centred over the Channel Isles on the 22nd, thunderstorms occurred locally, accompanied by heavy rain. At Guernsey on the 23rd 1.50 ins. of rain was measured, and 1.73 ins. at Calshot. Unsettled weather continued until the 28th, when fair conditions again became general, with some good records of bright sunshine in the southern part of England. The month as a whole was the dulllest August at Skegness since 1920, and at Ipswich the sunshine equalled the previous worst August record of 1912. The mean temperature of the month was about the average in most districts, due in part to the warm and cloudy nights. At many places the lowest night temperature never fell below 50° F. In no district did the excess exceed one degree, and the greatest deficit was less than half a degree. High temperatures were recorded on the 8th, 9th and at the end of the month, but the warmest period coincided generally with the sunniest, which extended from about the 14th to the 17th. In Scotland it was the warmest August since 1918, and the fourth in succession with a mean temperature above the average. There were very few ground frosts, and at Southport the thermometer on the grass never registered a temperature below 46° F. The extreme temperatures for the month were: (England and Wales) 84° F. at Sutton Bonington (Notts) on the 17th, and 35° F. at Comondale (Yorks) on the 26th. (Scotland) 77° F. at Perth on the 16th, and 33° F. at West Linton (Peebles) on the 26th. (Ireland) 76° F. at Mountmellick (Queen's Co.) on the 15th at Killarney on the 16th, and Waterford on the 31st, and 38° F. at Newtownforbes (Co. Longford) on the 25th. In only four districts, England east, south-east, and south-west, and the Channel Islands did the rainfall exceed the average, the greatest amount being 0.55 in. in the Channel Islands. The largest deficits were over the south of Ireland with 1.14 ins., and the north of Scotland with

1.38 ins. below the average. Among the heavy falls of the month were 2.00 ins. at Sandown (I. of Wight), and 2.13 ins. at both Ventnor and Portsmouth on the 23rd. The rain at Portsmouth was persistent from 7 p.m. on the 23rd to 6 a.m. on the 24th. This was the largest amount measured in 24 hrs. since June 5, 1905, when 2.36 ins. was recorded. Sunshine was below the average except in the north of Ireland which had an excess of 0.5 hr. per day. In the midlands, and the east, south-east and south-west of England the shortage exceeded 1 hr. per day, while the deficiency in the Channel Islands amounted to nearly 2 hrs. per day. A beautiful lunar rainbow was seen on the late evening of the 31st at Bray and Greystones (Co. Wicklow). Auroras were seen in the Orkneys on the 22nd, 25th and 26th.

September was on the whole cold, unsettled and showery with a good many bright intervals. During the first few days, the wind, which fell at the close of the previous month, had been westerly, veered to between north-west and north, and there was a decided fall of temperature. Showery weather with some sunny intervals prevailed until the 9th. On this and the following day rain became general over the British Isles, accompanied in some places with thunder. After this there were a few days of bright weather with a good deal of mist and fog. There was a renewal of unsettled weather on the evening of the 15th. Another disturbance on the 19th caused heavy rain in the south-west and midland counties of England. Among the heavy falls were 1.23 ins. at Newport and Usk (Monmouth), 1.83 ins. at Lincoln Lock (Worcester), and 2.18 ins. at Filey (Yorks). On the night of the 21st-22nd there was very stormy weather in the Atlantic, the *Caronia* reporting a wind force of 59 m.p.h. at 1 a.m. Unsettled wet weather continued until the 26th, after which fair and warmer weather prevailed with a good deal of morning mist or fog. In the Shetlands harvest operations were hindered by the unfavourable weather. At Ipswich the month was dull, wet and cold, the mean temperature being lower than in any September since 1912. At Teignmouth there was an unusually large rainfall for the month, made up chiefly by 5 days rain. Owing to the prevalence of cold north-westerly winds, the mean temperature of the month was everywhere below the average. A striking difference between the western and eastern counties of Scotland was shown in the fact, that while in the western districts there was a deficit of only 0.9° F., in the eastern the deficit amounted to 3.0° F. In England and Wales the deviation ranged from 2.4° F. in the south-west of England to 3.5° F. in the south-east. Between the last day of August and the 4th of September the temperature at some places had dropped 20° F. The highest and lowest readings of the month were: (England and Wales) 73° F. at Sprowston (Norfolk) on the 1st, at Tunbridge Wells on the 30th, and 29° F. at Rhayader on the 13th. (Scotland) 69° F. at St. Andrews on the 15th, and 26° F. at Braemar on the 12th and Eskdalemuir on the 17th. (Ireland) 70° F. at Dublin on the 1st and 2nd, and 31° F. at Glasnevin, Phoenix Park and Kilkenny on the 13th. On the ground a reading of 23° F. was registered at Rhayader on the 12th, and a reading of 20° F. next day. Except in the north of Scotland, rainfall was above the normal in all districts. At some

places in the Midland counties and the west of England the month's fall exceeded twice the normal. In the east of Scotland and as far north as the Moray Firth, a rainstorm of great intensity was experienced on the 9th, when more than an inch of rain fell over a large area. More than 2 ins. fell at Arbroath, Gorebridge and Marchmont, and as much as 2.87 ins. at Galashiels. At Edinburgh fully one-third of the total fall was measured on the 9th. On this day snow fell on the Scottish Highlands above

the 2,000 feet level, this being an unusually early date. Thunderstorms were general in the British Isles between the 6th and the 9th, in the north and west on the 19th, and in the south on the 21st. Only in the west of Scotland did sunshine exceed the average, and that by more than half an hour per day. In the north of Scotland and the east of England there was a deficit of more than an hour per day. A brilliant double rainbow was seen in London at about 6.30 p.m. on the 12th.

Storms and Floods in 1924-25.

(1924) October 20. A tropical storm at Mantua, Cuba. Eight persons were killed and about 50 injured. Nearly every building in the town was damaged, and the tobacco crop suffered severely. 22. A violent storm two miles west of Orokār lighthouse. The ss. *Fylgia* was wrecked, and owing to the heavy seas the lifeboat was unable to reach the wreck. 23-24. A typhoon on the coast of Annam. Several natives were drowned, and communications were badly interrupted.

November 1. Heavy rainstorms in France. The river Seine rose 7 ft. above normal. The Rhine rose 11 ft. in 24 hours. 9. Cloudburst over Cuba. Hundreds of houses were destroyed. 19. A violent storm in the Straits of Gibraltar. Telegraphic communication was broken down. 26. Heavy storm in the Atlantic. The ss. *Leviathan* encountered a north wind blowing at 100 miles an hour. Huge waves broke over decks, and 15 people injured.

December 1. A storm at Nice. Palm trees were uprooted and carriages and motors overturned. 23. Violent storm at Sydney. The wind attained a velocity of 70 miles an hour, causing much damage. 25. Heavy gale off Norwegian coast. The coast carrier *Sortland* was wrecked and crew of 13 drowned.

(1925) January 1. A storm off the west coast of Norway. Four steamships ran ashore. 15. A tempest of unusual violence over the north of Norway. Many houses were blown down. 25. A cyclone over Roubourne, Western Australia. The jetty (2,000 ft. long) practically destroyed. 27. Snowstorm over New York. The temperature fell 44° in 28 hours. Mount Popocatepetl was covered with snow. The heat of the volcano usually prevents this. 29. A blizzard at Albany and Rochester, N.Y. The worst for 20 years.

February 6. Five inches of rain at Adelaide fell in two hours. This is the heaviest fall ever recorded in this district. 12. Heavy gale between Oslo and Bergen. All railway traffic was suspended. 14. A violent gale at St. Gilgen, Austria. A passenger train blown over an embankment and 17 passengers injured. Eight inches of rain fell in the Ticino, Italy, in 48 hours. 24. Violent storm off the Japanese coast. Three vessels were wrecked. 25. A violent gale in the Bay of Biscay. Seven of the crew of a lifeboat were drowned.

March 12. A heavy storm over Kuishiu. A 450-ton steamer sunk and 100 passengers drowned. The velocity of the wind reached 80 miles an hour. A snowstorm caused Mount Vesuvius to be covered. 18. A tornado at Annapolis, Missouri, travelled over a length of 150 miles; 26 towns were ruined, and nearly 900 persons killed and 2,800 injured. 21. Cloudburst at Hartshill, Natal. The railway bridge collapsed and a Cape-Natal express fell into the river; several lives lost. 23. Snow fell at Mont Estoril for the first time in living memory.

April 5. A tornado near Miami, Florida. 75 houses destroyed; roofs lifted 200 ft. in the air. Hailstones as large as walnuts reported. 23. Snowstorm at Butte, Montana; 17 ins. of snow were recorded. At the same time a temperature of 93° occurred at Washington.

May 18. A thunderstorm in Switzerland. Many vineyards were destroyed. 21. Thunderstorms occurred at Ohio and Colorado. Six persons were killed. 24. A tidal wave at Lake Ontario. Boats and houses carried inland. In New York City the wind uprooted trees and blew over houses. A drop of 20° occurred in the temperature. 25. Heaviest thunderstorm for many years at Sydney, N.S.W. The torrential rain disorganized traffic. 26. In the early hours another storm broke over Sydney; the heavy rain and strong wind caused serious flooding and damage in the city.

June 8. Torrential rain at Tarbes. Streets flooded and vines washed away. 13-14. Thunderstorms at Berne. Many farmhouses set on fire by lightning. 16. Violent thunderstorm in New York. The Equitable building struck by lightning, causing damage to 37th storey.

July 17. Heavy rain at Hong Kong; 10 ins. fell in 12 hours. 22. Heavy thunderstorms in many parts of France. At Bordeaux hail lay 3 ins. deep in places. 24. Thunderstorm in Paris; 1,000 telephones put out of action.

August 2. Heavy storms in Austria. Much damage caused. Snow fell at a height of 6,000 ft. Terrific snowstorm in the Alps, causing a guide to lose his life. 9. Severe thunderstorm over Denmark. Several persons killed by lightning; 300 panes of glass in one hotel broken by hailstones. 10. Violent storm in Holland, causing enormous damage. Several people killed and over 2,000 people homeless. Over £300,000 worth of damage caused at Borculo. 19. Lightning at Grenoble, causing damage at the Exhibition estimated at £100,000. 24. Heavy rains and thunderstorms in France. Many districts flooded and heavy damage done. 26. Floods and landslides in Japan; 26 persons lost their lives. Snowstorm on the Petersgrat; three lives lost.

September 7. A typhoon burst on Fusan, Korea. Over 2,000 houses severely damaged and many people killed and injured. 13. Heavy rain in Southern States of United States broke the drought which had lasted many weeks. 17. Very heavy rain in the Darjeeling district, measuring in some places 8 ins., caused the roads to become unsafe for traffic. 20. A typhoon swept Southern Japan. Communications were interrupted and a few casualties occurred. 26. Heavy squall near Lingon, Nova Scotia, caused the wreck of a schooner, and six of the crew were drowned. 26. Great flood in China through break of the south dyke of Yellow River. Much damage caused and 1,500 sq. miles flooded.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The ninety-third annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held at Southampton from Aug. 26 to Sept. 2. Professor Horace Lamb, who succeeded Sir David Bruce as President, dwelt in his address on the nature and purpose of science, and considered certain problems connected with the present state of the interior of the earth and with the age of the earth's crust. Extravagant claims, he said, had sometimes been made as to what science could do for humanity. Science must not be blamed for not having fulfilled promises it never made, or even for the uses to which its gifts may be put. Even if all the forces of nature were subdued to the service of man, the results from the point of view of the general good would depend on the nature of man. In his opinion science could have no pretensions to improve human nature.

The following were the Presidents of the various sections, and the subjects of their presidential addresses:—*A*, Mathematics and Physics, Dr. G. C. Simpson, "The New Ideas in Meteorology"; *B*, Chemistry, Prof. C. H. Desch, "The Chemistry of Solids"; *C*, Geology, Prof. W. A. Parks, "The Cultural Aspects of Geology"; *D*, Zoology, Mr. C. Tate Regan, "Organic Evolution"; *E*, Geography, Mr. A. R. Hinks, "The Science and Art of Map Making"; *F*, Economic Science and Statistics, Miss Lynda Grier, "The Meaning of Wages"; *G*, Engineering, Sir Archibald Denny, "Fifty Years Evolution in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering"; *H*, Anthropology, Dr. T. Ashby, "Practical Engineering in Ancient Rome"; *I*, Physiology, Prof. A. V. Hill, "The Physiological Basis of Athletic Records"; *J*, Psychology, Prof. C. Spearman, "Some Issues in the Theory of 'G', including the Law of Diminishing Returns"; *K*, Botany, Prof. J. Lloyd Williams, "The Phaeophyceae and their Problems"; *L*, Education, Dr. W. W. Vaughan, "The Warp and Woof in Education"; *M*, Agriculture, Dr. J. B. Orr, "The Inorganic Elements in Animal Nutrition." No Germans or Russians were present at the Meeting.

The Meeting in 1926 will be held at Oxford, under the Presidency of the Prince of Wales; and in 1927 the Meeting will be at Leeds.

BARRAGE SCHEME ON THE SARDA CANALS.—Steady progress is being made with the Sarda Canals irrigation barrage scheme on the Nepal-United Provinces frontier in India. This barrage is 1,965 ft. long, placed across the Sarda River, with a complete equipment of steel sluice-gates, piers, and abutments. The steel sluice-gate equipment includes thirty mild steel sluice-gates, 50 ft. span by 11 ft. deep, complete with free rollers, rocking paths, staunching tubes, lifting attachments, and adjustable plates on the bottom of each of the gates; also four mild steel sluice-gates, 54 ft. span by 13 ft. deep, and finally sixteen gates, 24 ft. span by 6 ft. 4 in. deep, with the necessary operating gear. The total cost, including all feeder canals, is estimated at about £5,000,000, the gross catchment or draining area from which the water accumulates being 6,400,000 acres, whilst 1,382,400 acres of land are to be irrigated. The main object is to provide sufficient reserve of water for cultivation, so as to avoid the serious danger of famines in the Province of Oudh, and also to a less extent in the Agra Province, now partly

supplied by the Ganges, Tumna, and Agra canals. It is expected that the work will be completed by 1930.

BAY OF BISCAY FLOOR RAISED.—An upheaval of the sea-bed in what has always been believed to be the deepest part of the Bay of Biscay was discovered by Lieutenant Cornet, the commander of the *Loiret*, returning from Oran. Soundings were being taken, and it was found that the lead brought up sand and registered a depth of 30 fathoms in the "Cup of Antioch," as the Navy calls it. The Minister of Marine embarked on a series of investigations and found that the point at which the sudden elevation was fixed by the commander of the *Loiret* was in latitude 48 degrees 7 seconds north, and longitude 3 degrees 57 minutes east. A serious seismic disturbance had taken place in Japan a few days previously, and it is considered that an upheaval of volcanic origin was responsible for the sudden appearance of land at a depth of 30 fathoms on what has been known for ages as the "deepest dip" of the Bay of Biscay, over which a ship could sail with a mile of water between her keel and the sea-bed. It is probable that the "dip" is the mouth of a silent volcano which has suffered a sudden spasm of activity.

"BIG BEN" HEARD IN NORTH BORNEO.—Among the letters received by the British Broadcasting Company from persons in distant parts of the world who claim to have picked up speech and music broadcast from B.B.C. stations is one from Mr. C. F. N. Wade, superintendent of telegraphs at Jesselton, British North Borneo. He reports a successful reception of wireless telephony from Great Britain. On Dec. 12, 1924, he states, music and speech were heard, and on Dec. 14 the music of the Savoy bands was distinctly received. "On Dec. 16 the striking of Big Ben at 11 p.m. came through very clearly." The reception was definitely confirmed by the fact that Mr. Wade heard eleven strokes of Big Ben at a time corresponding to 11 p.m. Greenwich mean time, so that he could not have been listening to an American, Australian, or Canadian station. The distance from England to North Borneo is about 10,000 miles.

BLUE NILE DAM.—A gigantic engineering work, known as the Sennar Dam, has been constructed on the Blue Nile, about 170 miles south of Khartoum, with the object of forming a reservoir and raising the level of the waters of the Nile to irrigate land for the cultivation of cotton. The work, which is said to dwarf the building of the Pyramids, has cost £12,500,000, and 17,000,000 cubic yards of earth had to be excavated. It was first conceived before the War, but although work was started at the expense of the Soudan Government, under a British guarantee, operations were delayed and were not really resumed until 1919. During the flood season the river above the dam will be turned into a great lake, stretching back for 50 miles, and holding enough water to supply Greater London for two years. Irrigation and field canals of a total length of 9,300 miles have been cut. The Gezira Plain, the area to be irrigated, lies in the fork formed by the White and Blue Niles, which meet at Khartoum. The canalised area for the first instalment of the plan is equal in size to Bedfordshire, while the actual portion of that under cotton will extend to a region half the size of the county of London.

BORING MECHANISM OF THE SHIP-WORM.—Mr. R. C. Miller has issued in the zoological publications of the California University an account of his observations of the manner in which the *Teredo*, or ship-worm, bores into timber. Some naturalists have held that the work was done by the soft fleshy foot, which was supposed to be capable of rubbing away the fibres of the wood, perhaps with the help of a softening secretion. Others have regarded the valves of the shell, with their file-like rows of teeth, as the instruments of boring. Mr. Miller says that the foot is unfitted for abrasive action, and he was unable to discover traces of any solvent in shavings from the inside of the ship-worm's burrow. By laying bare the end of the burrow and sealing a cover-glass over the opening, he was able to watch the *Teredo* at work. He found that the movements of the animal were effected chiefly by means of the suctorial and surprisingly mobile foot. The boring was accomplished by rhythmical movements of the valves of the shell, which were held in position by the combined action of the foot attached to one wall of the burrow and the dorsal fold of the mantle pushing against the opposite wall.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE HUDSON RIVER.—Plans for the construction of a new bridge across the Hudson River have been prepared by Mr. O. M. Ammann, an engineer of New Jersey. He proposes to put up a span of nearly two-thirds of a mile, between supports, at a height of 650 feet above water-level. The main roadway, 80 feet wide, will accommodate eight lines of vehicles, and the walks at each side will be 15 feet across. Two lines of tramways, intended for express traffic, will be placed below the side-walks. The bridge will have a total width of 126 feet, and will stand 210 feet above water-level. The span is double that of the suspension bridge above the Delaware River at Philadelphia, which at present holds the record. The cost of the Hudson River Bridge is estimated at \$7,250,000.

BUFFALO PRESERVATION IN CANADA.—A remarkable experiment in the preservation of the American buffalo from extinction is being carried out by the Canadian Government. Some time ago a number of buffalo were enclosed in a reserve of some 60 square miles near Wainwright, in Alberta. When the protected herd was found to number 10,000, and that the reserve could not support any further increase—the animals had to be hand-fed in winter—the Canadian Government resolved on the bold experiment of drafting 2,000 young animals yearly to a vaster reserve in the north. In July last the first consignment of buffalo was safely delivered at the Wood Buffalo Reserve near Fort Smith, on the Slave River, in the North-West Territories, after a rail and river journey of 600 to 700 miles. Two thousand buffalo will follow each year until 10,000 have been moved. Rounded up from the huge park area at Wainwright, the buffalo, all yearlings and two-year-olds, were driven into corrals and then put into specially reinforced cattle trucks, making the journey to Edmonton without mishap. At Edmonton the cars were attached to the Alberta and Great Waterways train going north to rail-head, 200 miles, where the buffalo were removed from the cars to log corrals, through which they were in turn loaded on to huge scows for the trip down the Athabasca and Slave rivers. On

arrival at the Wood Buffalo Reserve, the animals were liberated, when they at once made a mad dash for the shelter of the woods, where they will remain for the rest of their lives.

CALIFORNIAN EARTH MOVEMENTS.—A comprehensive scheme of research is being carried out in California, with the object of investigating the alarming movements to which the earth's crust in that region is subject. The United States Coast Survey and the Hydrographic Office have triangulated the land and contoured the ocean floor, and the Geological Survey, aided by the universities of California, are studying the geology in detail. Great faults are found along the Californian coast, for the Sierra Nevada rises to more than 14,000 feet on the east, while the ocean floor drops sharply to a depth of 12,000 feet on the west. The danger zones of structural instability are being carefully mapped, so that in future definite predictions of the places where earthquakes may occur may be made from a knowledge of the direction and magnitude of the creeping and tilting movements of the land.

CELTIC VILLAGES ON SUSSEX DOWNS.—As the result of investigations carried out at Park Brow, near Cissbury, by Mr. Garnet Wolseley and by Mr. Reginald Smith, of the British Museum, important discoveries have been made of the remains of villages of the late Bronze Age and of the Iron Age, and of a Celtic tribe which persisted right through the period of the Roman occupation until it was destroyed by the Saxon invaders. Evidence of three distinct colonies of human habitation were found. The first and oldest is half-way up the hill. Here, it is thought, was a domestic hearth built as far back as 1000 B.C., or even earlier, by a race of men who dwelt in cone-shaped huts of mud compressed on to saplings which served as laths. These people knew how to weave, and they made a rough sort of pottery from coarse clay and ground flints, clumsy vessels which were not strong enough to resist the heat of a fire. On the brow of the hill was found a Celtic village, and the probability is that a new race invaded this part of England from the West, and with their keener brains, and iron weapons about which the Bronze Age men knew nothing, slew the natives, ploughed up their village, and built another one higher up the hill. Here the find was that of the earliest Iron Age village. Many kinds of pottery of a finer texture distinguished the new type of settlers, and all of it was distinctly superior to anything found half-way down the hill. These people migrated to the valley below, where in turn they were overcome by the Roman invaders, and then apparently the life of this Sussex hillside was wiped out by the Saxons.

CENSUS OF THE ATOM.—Sir Ernest Rutherford, in a series of lectures on "The Counting of Atoms," at the Royal Institution, said that in the last twenty years, and particularly since the discovery of radium, scientific men had been busy counting and weighing atoms, and these investigations had resulted in a complete experimental verification of the atomic theory. This census of the atom has disclosed both the enormous number and the incredible smallness of the atoms in the smallest particle of matter. Something like 100,000,000 could be placed side by side in the space of an inch, and the radius

of a single molecule was somewhere between one 50,000,000th and one 10,000,000th of an inch. Many years ago Faraday obtained gold films about 1,000,000th of an inch thick, which Sir Ernest Rutherford estimated contained from ten to fifty layers of molecules.

CRESWELL CRAGS.—A joint committee of the British Association and the Royal Anthropological Institute have explored an undisturbed "occupation site" at Creswell Crags, Derbyshire, opposite a cave known as Mother Grundy's Parlour. The work resulted in the discovery of rude implements of quartzite, more than 1,500 flint flakes and implements, a number of bone tools, and various bones of pleistocene animals. Examples of paleolithic art in the form of engraved bones were also unearthed. One of them bore a spirited drawing of a reindeer, and another a part of a bison with a head. The flakes and hand-axes, made from quartzite pebbles of late Acheulean form, were associated with remains of the cave lion, the cave bear, and the hyena, all of which are said to represent the extreme northward extension of paleolithic man in Britain. In a later stratum, belonging to the reindeer period, were flint tools of Upper Aurignacian type, tools made from the antlers of the reindeer, and engraved fragments of bone. A fire-hole was scooped out of the basement bed and ringed with flat stones.

DAVENTRY WIRELESS STATION.—The largest and most efficient broadcasting station in the world, having a radius of 100 miles, has been built at Daventry, and was opened on July 27 by Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, the Postmaster-General. There was a difficulty in choosing the actual spot near Daventry, because such matters as a space reasonably flat over some thirty acres, geologically suitable for mast foundations and wireless "earths," and as high and free from any masking influence, had all to be considered at the same time. The site chosen, Borough Hill, which is about one mile south of Daventry, fulfils all these conditions. The aerial is supported by two triangular steel masts, each 500 feet high, and placed 800 feet apart. The power-house is in the centre beneath the aerial. The special earth system consists of thirty-six huge zinc plates, each measuring three feet by six, and sunk in the form of a circle of 100-foot radius round the lead-in insulator.

DEAD CITY OF MONGOLIA.—Colonel Kosloff, a Russian explorer, and Sir Aurel Stein, have been conducting a series of investigations in the "dead city" of Khara-Khoto, Mongolia, a city which was flourishing in the twelfth century, and whose foundation is believed to date at the beginning of the Christian era. Although the city now is a mass of tottering ruins, the books, silks and draperies found in protected positions had been well preserved by the dry air. The library of some 2,000 volumes and many paintings and tapestries that were found in a prayer tower were so excellently preserved that the books, for instance, in the words of Kosloff, "might have been issued yesterday." Some of the books had been written by hand, but others had been printed from block type. This discovery puts back by many years the estimated date at which the Chinese began to print with type. Another find was an original copy of the stories of "Sinbad the Sailor,"

written in Persian. Some original fragments of the teachings of the Great Khan, as well as a copy of the debt act of the period and numerous pages of business correspondence, also were found. There are said to be 80 cartloads of gold and silver, jewellery and other treasure buried about the city somewhere by a ruling prince who feared his city would be captured by besieging Chinese. The city was captured, but the Chinese say the treasure was never found. The disappearance of the rivers which once watered the valleys of the region caused the city to dwindle until the caravan routes deserted it and it was left in a waterless wind-eroded desert.

ELECTRIC TRAINS TO GUILDFORD.—The longest electric run on any railway in the United Kingdom was inaugurated in July, 1925, when the Southern Railway opened the two electric routes from Waterloo to Guildford and Dorking North, representing 67 track miles. The total cost of electrification was about £833,000. The new trains are scheduled to cover the 30 miles between London and Guildford in 49 minutes.

ELECTRIC TYPEWRITER.—Steady advance is being made in the development of the electric typewriter. The essential feature of the latest machine before the public is a toothed shaft which crosses the instrument under the type-levers. The shaft runs by means of a small electric motor which can be attached to a plug at 300 revolutions per minute. As the keys are struck, whether lightly or heavily, the type-levers engage the teeth of the rotating shaft, operating them as the fingers would do. A method is provided for increasing the strength of the impression so that several carbon copies can be taken, and a simple apparatus prevents two keys being pressed down at one time.

EVOLUTION AT WORK IN ENGLAND TO-DAY.—Sir Arthur Keith, in a lecture at the Royal Institution, stated his belief that evolution was at work in England to-day. There had been no great change in the stature of the inhabitants of these islands since the close of the ice age, 12,000 years ago. The heads of our ancestors in the third millennium B.C. were long and narrow. About the beginning of the second millennium Eastern and Southern England were settled by persons with short, wide skulls. Measurements made on living Englishmen lead to the belief that our head form is changing, but there is no evidence of increase in brain capacity. He had made a minute comparison between fifty skulls of men and women from English graves, some of which were as old as the Pyramids, and skulls of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and had come to the conclusion that evolution was still at work on our bodies. Our palates had changed, the bony entrance to the nose had changed, our jaws had receded, our eye-sockets had changed in outline, our cheek bones were less prominent, and our faces were narrower.

EYE AS RADIO RECEIVER.—Sir Oliver Lodge, in his presidential address to the Radio Society of Great Britain, outlined what may be regarded as a new theory of vision. He asked what stimulated the nerves of the eye. He believed, he said, it is the electrons that are thrown off by the atoms with considerable violence. What

the nerves feel is the shock of the ejected electron which strikes them with the speed of some thousand miles a second. This is the theory of vision which is in process of being born. Light, as it were, pulls the trigger, stimulates the atoms which emit electrons. It is a problem which must be worked out by physicists and physiologists together. The eye is thus like a receiving instrument for detecting radio waves of extremely short wave-length. It was the first wireless receiving instrument used by man, and by most of the animals. The property was possessed by vegetation also, but the result was not vision; it was chemical action. The growth of vegetation was a photo-electric phenomenon, a view which was strengthened by the discovery that plants are stimulated by a discharge of electricity in their neighbourhood.

FOOTBRIDGE OF THE ICE AGE.—An important prehistoric find has been reported from Kaerde, near Dortmund. It is a perfectly preserved wooden footbridge, which had been used to enable Ice Age man to cross a marshy river-bed. Professor C. Gagel estimates the bridge's age at about 50,000 years—ten times as old as the Pyramids—and says that the high technical skill and intelligence displayed in its making must lead archaeologists to revise their judgment of prehistoric man's capacity. The bridge, which is about forty yards long, consists of split and carefully planed oak planks, fastened together by oak clamps at intervals of a stride. Professor Gagel says that science is confronted with a complete riddle as to how the Ice Age inhabitants could have turned out so skilled a piece of carpentry by means only of implements made from the teeth of mammoths. From the care and trouble which the prehistoric carpenters took over the use of the wood in the bridge's construction—using it to the utmost advantage—he concludes that as long ago as 50,000 years oaks were getting scarce in Western Germany.

GALILEE SKULL.—Mr. Turville-Petre, while excavating on behalf of the British School of Archaeology in Jerusalem, in one of the caves at Tabgha, near the Lake of Galilee, discovered a human skull of an extremely primitive type, closely resembling the Neanderthal type of primitive man whose remains have been found in Europe, but never before in Asia. It has been named the Galilee skull. It was brought to England and examined by Sir Arthur Keith, who stated that the skull threw important light on the problem of the appearance of modern, or Neanthropic man, and his replacement of Neanderthal man. The Galilean man was a member of the Neanderthal species, but one which made an approach in several respects to man of the modern type. In point of size the brain of the Galilean fell only a little short of that of the average Englishman of to-day. The first inference from the discovery, he says, seems to be that the ancestor of modern man has to be sought for still further to the east or, perhaps, to the south, for the Rhodesian man found in the Broken Hill mine, although he has more massive eyebrow ridges than have been seen in any Neanderthal skull, yet is of our type. The Galilee skull shows that in all parts of the world, even as late as the middle of the Pleistocene period, mankind of all species was, so far as bodily features were concerned,

still in a primitive state, and the Near East possibly contains valuable evolutionary data.

ICE AGE MEN IN THE THAMES VALLEY.—Sir Arthur Keith, in his Hunterian lectures at the Royal College of Surgeons, surveyed some of the more important discoveries of fossil man in England during the last ten years, and spoke of finds, chiefly portions of skulls, in the Thames Valley, where, he said, men very much like ourselves were living in the Ice Age, 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. The remains found in Somerset included some of the people with round heads, who also lived in the Ice Age. Before this discovery it was thought that this type did not exist before the end of the Neolithic period. He had come to the conclusion that evolution and growth were the same thing, and that the lack of knowledge of certain diseases was largely due to lack of knowledge of growth. He had found in these ancient skulls evidence of tuberculosis in early man, and also of some of the deformities which were known to-day.

JELLY-FISH VITALITY.—Messrs. de Beer and Huxley have conducted a series of experiments on the vitality of the jelly-fish. They found that the common jelly-fish, *Aurelia aurita*, could be kept alive without food in a laboratory aquarium for as much as 38 days, living at the expense of its own tissues. During that period it underwent a progressive decrease in size. The bell began to shrink first, the oral arms later, the tentacles and thread-cells disappeared, and the gastro-vascular cavity closed up. The bell continued its pulsations until an advanced stage of the process had been reached.

LONDON ATMOSPHERE.—In a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts on the conditions of the atmosphere over London, Dr. J. S. Owens stated that while over the North Sea, off Spurn Head, there are 140 particles of dust per c.c. of air, there are over London on an ordinary winter day 4,000 or 5,000, and during a fog 100,000 per c.c. During a working day the amount of suspended matter in the air over London increases from six o'clock in the morning till a little after noon, and then decreases to a minimum at six o'clock the following morning. It is least on Saturdays and greatest on weekdays. The tarry nature of the suspended matter shows that it is mainly due to smoke from domestic fires, as factory smoke is almost free from tar. There has been a reduction of suspended matter by about 40 per cent. in the last eight years.

MEDAL FOR SIR FLINDERS PETRIE.—The first presentation of a medal attached to the Board of Archaeology in the University of London was made by Prince Arthur of Connaught to Sir Flinders Petrie, in recognition of his half-century of work for archaeology. The medal bears Sir Flinders Petrie's bust on the one side, and on the other the searching ibis, the hieroglyph of "finding," placed before the head of Khufu, which was found by Sir Flinders.

MERCURY INTO GOLD.—Mr. H. Nagaoka, of the Tokio Institute of Physical and Chemical Research, claims, in a letter to "Nature," that mercury has been transmuted into gold at that institution. He describes how under the influence of an electric discharge of tremendous voltage purified mercury gradually turned into

fine globules. These were tested chemically and found to contain gold. An expert in gold assaying extracted small specks of gold from the results of the experiment. "Grave doubts were, however, expressed by critics as to the purity of the mercury, and also as to the possible presence of gold in the chemical laboratory, due to frequent treatment of the metal." Accordingly further experiments with mixtures of mercury and carbon were carried out with the most extreme care, and they confirmed the results of the earlier attempts.

METEOR CRATER OF ARIZONA.—Exploration has been conducted into the character of the gigantic meteorite which has been held responsible for the origin of the remarkable crater of Canyon Diablo in Northern Arizona. In 1909 Mr. D. M. Barringer predicted that the main body of the meteorite would be found under the southern wall of the crater, and an exploratory boring of 1,346 feet gave evidence of highly oxidized meteoric iron. After passing through 30 feet of this substance no further progress could be made with the boring tools. Mr. Barringer suggests that the main meteorite approached the earth from the north at an angle of 45 degrees, leaving a trail of the Canyon Diablo meteorites, many of which have been found to contain platinum. A company has been formed to mine the deeply buried mass, which has been estimated to weigh 1,000,000,000 tons, and to contain platinum to the amount of one ounce to five tons.

MOSQUITO CONTROL.—The new buildings of the British Mosquito Control Institute, on Hayling Island, were opened by Sir Ronald Ross on August 31. A few years ago Hayling Island was in places infested by mosquitoes, and Mr. J. F. Marshall, a prominent resident, started a campaign against the pest. The variety of mosquito was identified, and its breeding-grounds located and destroyed. Mr. Marshall, almost entirely out of his own resources, then built the Institute, which has a demonstration museum, laboratory, a drawing and record office, photographic room, workshop, and living accommodation for research workers and students. With the aid of correspondents, Mr. Marshall has compiled much information about British mosquitoes and the best methods of exterminating them. Requests for advice are frequently received from various parts of the country where mosquitoes are troublesome. On its new basis, the Institute will be able to do still more effective work in stamping out the mosquito plague.

MOST POWERFUL LIGHTHOUSE.—The most powerful lighthouse in the world has been erected on Mont Afrique, on the plateau of Dijon in France, for the purpose of guiding aircraft proceeding from and to Paris, Switzerland, Italy, and Africa. The lamps consist of eight powerful electric arc lamps, with dioptric lenses, divided into two groups of four. The light from each four is converged into one beam, one beam facing one way and the other beam the other way, each beam having 1,000,000,000 candle power. The lantern measures eighteen feet across, and each lens is five feet in diameter. Lamps and lenses are mounted on two circular platforms, one above the other. The platforms are mounted on ball bearings on a circular pivot,

about which they are rotated by an electric motor. On a clear night the light of the beams is visible for 300 miles.

MOTH DAMAGE PREVENTION.—A method of preventing the damage caused by moths and moth larvae has been discovered by Dr. Meckbach, a German chemist. The most searching tests have proved that Eulan, as it is called, is odourless, harmless to the human skin or fabrics, and that it affords permanent protection against moth. Being of a metallic nature, it is not volatile or ephemeral in action. An aqueous solution is made, in which the material to be protected is immersed in the final stages of manufacture, or, by dissolving the powder in benzine, it can be used in the dry-cleaning process. Before much headway could be made with the experiments, which extended over eight years, it was necessary to throw more light on the habits and life-cycle of the moth, and an entomologist was engaged, who, after nearly three years' study, produced an elaborate monograph. Over 1,000 eggs a day were afterwards required for research and tests. An English estimate of the value of articles destroyed by the clothes moth in a year is £1,000,000; an American estimate is £40,000,000.

MOTOR-SHIP OF 20,000 HORSE-POWER.—The *Asturias*, which has been built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff for the South American service, is claimed to be the most powerful vessel afloat. She has a gross tonnage of 22,000, and her four-cycle double-acting motors are the largest marine Diesel engines constructed. Their outstanding feature is the fact that the 20,000 h.p. developed will be delivered on two shafts. The adoption of internal combustion engines for so large a power has not necessitated any departure from the normal twin-screw arrangement. Accommodation provided for 1,740 passengers and crew.

MOUNTAIN INDICATOR ON BEN MACDHUI.—Members of the Cairngorm Club have succeeded in erecting a mountain indicator on the summit of Ben Macdhui, 4,296 feet above sea-level, the highest of the Cairngorm mountains, and the highest ground in Britain except Ben Nevis. The summit of the mountain is a wilderness of stone slabs and rough gravel, without a blade of any vegetation. Owing to the fact that the temperature on the top of Ben Macdhui is at freezing point or below it every night during eleven months of the year, the only time when an indicator, with a base of stone and lime, could be built was the latter half of July, when frost was least likely. Careful investigation revealed the fact that the nearest point where water could be obtained was half a mile east-north-east from the Cairn, and as every day of the building was misty, a long white thread was laid from the summit to this point so that the water-carrying party would not get lost.

ORIGIN OF AMERICAN MAN.—In the *Quarterly Review* Mr. Lewis Spence, in the course of an article on the origin and antiquity of man in America, concludes that the New World received its main human stock from Asia at a time when the eastern portion of the continent had developed only a slender degree of culture at the close of the glacial period or maybe at one of the recurring periods of mildness. There

were later accessions. European influence may be seen in the banner-stones and the stoue gouge of New England and further north. The architectural remains of Central America and south-eastern Asia, he says, have closely similar features, and the cult of Quetzalcoatl in his earlier forms shows many analogies to Buddhism. Polynesian influences have been found in many artistic forms and customs in South America. He holds that the extreme view of, the entirely indigenous origin of American culture cannot be maintained.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY WIRELESS.—Interesting experiments carried out at Radio House showed that it was possible to transmit photographs by wireless telegraphy from London to New York. The transmission of a half-plate film by the process occupied about twenty minutes. A photographic film is placed in a revolving drum and an electric transmitting circuit is affected by a beam of light shining through the film on to a photo-electric cell. By this means the ordinary wireless telegraph circuit is operated and the illustration is reproduced by a fine pen at the distant station. After each rotation of the drum the photographic film is automatically moved by a fraction of an inch. Transmission was on a basis of a movement of $\frac{1}{128}$ th of an inch for each revolution, but for ordinary reproduction the photograph might be moved $\frac{1}{64}$ th of an inch. Reproduction is obtained by a succession of lines, in which detail is conveyed by varied shades of markings influenced by the degree of light passing through the film to the photo-electric cell.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF AIR EDDIES.—Under the direction of the Aeronautical Research Committee ingenious experiments have been made on the operation of air currents in relation to aeroplanes. The deflection caused to a stream of air when it strikes a blunt object, like a rectangular block of wood, was photographed. Then the edges of the block were rounded off in different ways, and the consequent alterations in the air stream were again photographed. The experiments were carried out in a wind tunnel by means of powerful arc lamps, and the photographing of the air was assisted by the introduction of a smoke jet of ammonium chloride into the stream of air. The photographs show the direction followed by the jet as it struck and passed the blocks. The results will assist the high-speed aeroplane designer in determining the shape of those parts of the machine which cannot be perfectly streamlined.

PRINTING BOOKS WITH A CAMERA.—Mr. J. R. C. August and his brother-in-law, Mr. E. K. Hunter, working secretly for four years in a room in Walworth, London, have perfected a machine which, it is claimed, will revolutionize the art of printing by rendering metal type obsolete, and substituting for that a photographic film on which letters, figures, and other characters have been photographed. By means of a keyboard operated like a typewriter letters and characters from a "master-film" are projected one by one in rapid sequence on to a sensitised photographic film base and photographed. This exposed film, when developed, corresponds to the "set-up metal" or type-line of a modern composing machine. Having

reached this stage, printing may be done in a dozen different ways—by lineblock for letterpress printing, by direct litho, by photographic processes from plate or stone, or by the off-set photo-litho throughout. Different sizes of type are obtained by an adjustment of focus of the lens of the camera which projects the "master-film" image. A single spool, two inches in diameter, of "master-film," three inches wide, contains the equivalent of 2,700 founts of type. It is claimed that the invention will save millions of pounds to the printing industry, and that the application of wireless telegraphy to it will enable a machine installed in, say, London, to "set up" the same matter simultaneously in many provincial towns.

RAILWAY ENGINES WEIGHING 178 TONS.—Among the new engines in the centenary procession of locomotives and trains which filed over the route of the old Stockton and Darlington Railway was one with 20 wheels. The locomotive was a "Garratt," built by Messrs. Beyer, Peacock & Co., for the London & North-Eastern Railway. It was the first of its type built for a British railway, the first to have two three-cylinder engines, and also the heaviest, weighing 178 tons. The boiler for this huge engine is 7 feet in diameter, and the tractive effort is equal to two L.N.E.R. 2-8-0 coal engines. It was built for use as a banking engine on the Worsborough branch, between Wath and Penistone, which is 7 miles long, all on a rising gradient with 2 miles at 1 in 40. The trains weigh about 1,000 tons, and have hitherto been worked with two train engines in front and two or three banking engines behind. The "Garratt" will replace the banking engines. The American Locomotive Company has built for the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway what is said to be the largest locomotive engine in the world. It weighs 252 tons, and the tender an additional 94 tons. The boiler is 57 feet long, and the maximum diameter of the barrel 8 feet 8 inches. The fire-grate is 14 feet long by 8 feet wide, and is capable of burning $5\frac{1}{2}$ tons of coal per hour, which is supplied by mechanical stokers. The engine has 20 wheels, two sets of eight coupled together in fours at each side, and a pair at each end. The coupled wheels have a diameter of 4 feet 9 inches each. Two sets of engines drive the two sets of coupled wheels, each have two cylinders of 23 inches bore, and a stroke of 32 inches. The engines develop 3,902 horse-power with a steam pressure of 205 lbs. per square inch, which ensures a pulling force of 45 tons. The engineers are provided with gas masks, which are supplied with fresh air from a reservoir.

RAILWAY TUNNEL OPENED UP.—The famous Chevet Tunnel, constructed by Stephenson nearly ninety years ago, is being laid open to the sky, and the permanent way exposed. The tunnel, which is 702 yards long, is between Walton and Syndale, near Wakefield, on the London, Midland, and Scottish Railway, and the work is being carried out from motives of safety, as a new coal mine is being driven under the tunnel. A large slice is being cut out of the hill, and when the work is completed the line will pass through what is believed will be the deepest cutting in England, 93 feet deep, and 90 yards wide across the top. At the same time the permanent way is being widened for a distance of 4 miles, and two additional lines of

rails are being laid. Although the tunnel is covered by over 1,000,000 tons of earth and rock, the work is being carried out without interruption of the ordinary traffic. Elaborate precautions are being taken to ensure the safety of trains. All rock blasting operations are suspended whenever a train approaches. By means of electrical devices immediate warning is given of any obstruction falling on the line where the roof of the tunnel is being uncovered.

ROMAN SIGNAL STATION AT SCARBOROUGH.—The excavations disclosing a Roman signal station at Castle Hill, Scarborough, have now been thrown open to the public. The Castle Hill divides the north and south bays of Scarborough. By the excavations which were carried on for four years under the superintendence of Mr. F. G. Simpson, Hon. F.S.A. (Scotland), an authority on Roman antiquities, three quite distinct types of ancient remains have been disclosed in a plot of ground, half an acre in extent, on the seaward extremity of the hill. They are a village of the Bronze Age, the Roman signal station, and three chapels, one earlier and two later than the Norman Conquest. All three are surrounded by graveyards. The excavations have been conducted with the approval of the Government and the Corporation of Scarborough. The masonry now visible belongs mostly to the Roman signal station, which was one of a series erected on the headlands of the Yorkshire coast to aid in the defence of Britain against the Saxon raiders.

ROTOR-SHIP.—Herr Anton Flettner, a German engineer, exhibited outside Kiel Harbour his sail-less sailing ship "Buchan," otherwise known as the rotor-ship. For its propulsion the ship needs nothing else but two vertical metal cylinders, which revolve with the help of two small electric motors of 15 horsepower each. The revolving cylinders convert the wind into a strong air-current, whirling it horizontally round their surface until it meets the wind on the other, the rear, side of the cylinders. Here the impact between the two turns wind and air-current alike in the direction of the cylinders, thus exerting a strong pressure on it, pushing the ship ahead. There is also a small vacuum which helps by sucking the ship forward. Each cylinder rotates on a pivot mounted on a circular turret or cylinder inside of it, which reaches far down into the hull, where its gearing connects with an electric motor.

SEAL PRESERVATION.—The French Government has decided to create a preserve for seals and penguins, which are destroyed wholesale for their oil and feathers, on French territories in the Southern Ocean. These include Kerguelen, the Crozet Archipelago, St. Paul and Amsterdam Islands, and the Adélie Land sector of the Antarctic continent. In these areas the destruction of either the seal or the penguin will henceforth be illegal.

STONE AGE IN THE SAHARA.—Captain Marius Prevost has described the stone implements found on many sites in the oasis of Kavar, Eastern Sahara, recently explored by him. They occurred in such numbers as to suggest that the oasis supported a considerable population from an early date. Imported flint, quartz, siliceous limestone, hematite, and volcanic rocks were

used in their manufacture. Certain implements were worked sometimes on one side, sometimes on both, and while some suggested a Paleolithic origin, others suggested that they had been made in the Neolithic age. The neolithic industry, it is pointed out, shows strong affinities with that of Egypt, which, if contemporary, would indicate an antiquity of 9,000 to 12,000 years; and the Paleolithic would have to be assumed to be older still.

SUN CLOCK.—Professor W. E. Cooke, the Government Astronomer of the Sydney Observatory, New South Wales, has invented a new kind of sundial, known as the sun clock. It is provided with a movable pointer geared to the hands of an ordinary clock-face. At any time when the sun is shining the pointer is turned as directed in one simple motion, and the time is instantly read on it as on an ordinary clock-dial to within half a minute. The seasonal variations of solar time and the difference due to the longitude of the place in which it is set up are compensated for in the design of the instrument.

TALKING MOTION-PICTURES.—In a lecture on "Hearing by Light," Professor A. O. Rankine indicated the possibility of talking motion-pictures in the not distant future. He showed by experiments how, by means of a photophone transmitter in one room and a receiving end in another, comprising a selenium cell, battery and telephone, it was possible to convey language along a line of light reaching from the transmitter to the receiver, and falling on to the selenium cell. The sounds heard on the telephone were not the same sounds as those imparted to the receiver, but were re-manufactured sounds practically the same in character. Talking motion-pictures were an amplification of this kind of thing. If a beam of light could be made to fluctuate in accordance with speech or other sounds, the thing could be done in two stages. They could make the beam of light fluctuate and take a talk record of it and a photograph also. By allowing the light to fall on a moving film they would get a photograph which was really a photographic record of the sound made—a sort of optical gramophone. If they got on one and the same film a sound record of the corresponding picture record they could reproduce the two together. The synchronism was bound to be perfect, because they were both together on the same film.

TAUNGS SKULL.—The discovery in November, 1924, of the Taungs skull, about eighty miles north of Kimberley, in Bechuanaland, was said to afford *prima facie* evidence of the occurrence at a remote period in South Africa of a pre-human stock, neither chimpanzee nor gorilla, and differing in many respects from any anthropoid previously known. The fossilized fragments when fitted together revealed a cast with almost the entire face of what appeared to be anthropoid, but Professor Dart on closer examination claimed that it had humanoid characters. The divergence from the anthropoid and its approximation to the human stock was exhibited in the character of the cranium as a whole and in the formation of the brain. The position of the foramen magnum indicated that this sub-human type was well on the way to acquiring an upright posture, with a consequent increase of intelligence. Sir Arthur Keith, after careful study of casts of the

skull, said that in every essential respect the Taungs skull is that of a young anthropoid ape, possessing a brain which in point of size was actually smaller than that of a gorilla of corresponding age. Only in the lesser development of teeth, jaws and bony structures connected with mastication can it claim a greater degree of humanity than the gorilla. Professor Dart, he says, has made an important discovery. He has shown that anthropoid apes had extended, during the Pleistocene period, right into South Africa, into a land where anthropoid apes could not gain a living to-day. He has found an extinct relative of the chimpanzee and gorilla, but one with more man-like features than are possessed by either of these. But Java-man (*Pithecanthropus*) still remains the only known link between man and ape.

THYROID GLAND FOR PLANTS.—Sir Jagadise Bose, of Calcutta, has been conducting a number of experiments at his Research Institute with the object of showing how various chemicals affect the life of plants. With the aid of a common water-weed, called the *Hydrilla*, found in the ponds in the lowlands of Bengal, he found that it gave out oxygen under the sun's rays. He then used his new super-retina, which detects all other octaves of light beyond that with which the human eye is familiar, and with the aid of different electric wave lengths showed how rays of light were able to affect the breathing out of the *hydrilla*. This proved that the weed responded to light octaves which were invisible to us. Sir Jagadise then gave the weed doses of poison, of alcohol, of other stimulants, and last of all of extract from the thyroid gland. The weed collapsed when poison was administered, the breathing out process being completely arrested. It was stimulated by alcohol, but showed a severe reaction, falling down to a state of coma soon after the arc of the stimulus was over. The same thing happened when ether was administered. After the thyroid gland dose, however, there was no reaction, and the breathing out process increased by over 100 per cent.

TWO NEW ELEMENTS.—By means of X-ray spectroscopy a German chemist in Berlin has discovered two new elements, which he has named "masurium" and "rhenium," after the eastern and western borderland of his native country. The discovery has been confirmed by chemical analysis, and the two substances have been obtained in minute quantities from platinum ore and a number of other mineral substances. The atomic number of "masurium" is 43, and that of "rhenium" is 75. These two elements help towards the discovery of the 92 elements which scientists believe to constitute the full complement of chemical elements forming the crust of the earth. Numbers 61, 85, and 87 are yet to be discovered.

UR EXCAVATIONS.—During the final month of the season at Ur excavations brought to light a remarkable stela which is regarded as the most important monument on the site, ranking with the stela of the vultures in the Louvre. The reliefs show Ur-Engur, founder of the Third Dynasty and the builder of the Ziggurat. Two series of clay tablets were also found, one dating back to 3500 B.C. and the other to 2000 B.C., which give a comprehensive record of the

economic organisation of the temple, showing the receipts for the tithes, the balance-sheets of amounts received in kind from the townsmen and the farmers. The townsmen paid in hides, gold, silver and copper. The food paid as wages to the women-devotees, who worked at weaving for the temple, was proportionate to the labour done, and children and old women received less than the young women.

WATCHMAKERS' OIL.—Watchmakers' oil, the finest of its kind in the world, is obtained from the jaws of the porpoise by the Passamaquaddy Indians who live on the coasts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Maine. Hunting in canoes or small boats, they shoot the porpoises and then extract the oil from them by rude appliances. On the Indian Beach at Grand Menan, an inlet of the Bay of Fundy, are to be seen curious structures consisting of two upright pieces of wood surmounted by a cross-piece from which large kettles are hung by chains. Stones are piled in a semi-circle under each kettle, and inside them a fire is made and allowed to burn fiercely until the stones are very hot. The kettles into which the blubber had been poured are then lowered over the stones, and just enough fire is kept going to melt the blubber slowly. When melted the oil is skimmed off and poured into cans of about five gallons capacity. But it is only from the jaws of the porpoise that the real "watchmakers' oil" is produced. The jaws are hung up in the sun, and the oil as it drips from them is caught in cans placed below. Only about half a pint comes from each jaw. The oil commands high prices, and in late years it has become so expensive that its use in the delicate machinery of lighthouses has been abandoned.

WATER SUPPLY FOR PORT SUDAN.—For several years the authorities of Port Sudan have been troubled by the absence of an adequate supply of drinking water in the town, especially owing to the needs of the railways and the ships. That difficulty has now been overcome by the provision of a supply from the Khor Arbaat, a rocky and sandy valley about 18 miles distant from Port Sudan, where an underground river was discovered. Two wells have been sunk just above the mouth of the Khor, and the water is delivered by gravity through about 18 miles of pipeline; the diameter of the pipe at the head is 8 in., and this diameter continues for about a mile. Work at this point was made a little difficult by the fact that the pipeline had to be laid in a deep trench cut through the valley bottom, and it was considered advisable to provide at the outset sufficient capacity to allow of a considerable increase in the demand for water. For the remainder of the distance to Port Sudan the pipe is 6 in. in diameter, as the work of laying that part of the line was comparatively easy, and an increased supply can be obtained by doubling the line. Such additions are not likely to be needed in the near future, for the estimated capacity of the pipeline is about 200,000 gallons a day, and only half that quantity is at present required by the town. It is expected that the water will be suitable for locomotives and for the ships calling at the Port. It will also be much cheaper than the condensed water which has hitherto been provided for drinking purposes.

WRITING BY WIRELESS.—An ingenious method of wireless tele-writing has been invented by Dr. Fournier d'Albe, who has succeeded in transmitting a written message with complete accuracy. At the transmitting end the original writing is passed through an apparatus resembling an optophone, which analyses the letters into strips, each controlled by a note of a given frequency. The note sounds only when a blank portion of the letter is passing through. Seven notes are transmitted simultaneously, and at the receiving station they operate seven different resonators, each resonator picking up only its own note. A small mirror on the reed of each resonator throws a beam of light on a moving photographic film. Each beam makes a narrow line of light on the film, and as the film moves the seven lines of light make seven broad bands. Each of these lines of light traverses a narrow slit, and so long as the note is not sounding the whole of the light passes through that slit and affects the film; but when any of the notes is sounding, the vibration of the corresponding reed draws out the line of light into a wide band, which throws the light above and below the slit

so that it no longer affects the film. The consequence is that the negative shows a corresponding blank which in the positive would be a black patch. These black patches make up the original letters.

X-RAY PENETRATING RECORD.—Mr. A. E. Pullin, Director of the Radiological Institute at Woolwich, stated in a lecture at the Royal Society of Arts how thoroughly X-rays were used in Government Departments for the examination of flaws in heavy castings. He had been able in his laboratory, to extend the penetration of X-rays from three inches to four inches of steel. This was a record. Mr. Pullin threw on the screen a series of slides which varied from heavy castings down to a radiographed baby mouse, which showed a fractured skull, and from his exhibits he drew the conclusion that the very high factor of safety at present insisted on in structures of all sorts could be reduced very considerably if only radiographic methods were more widely employed. X-rays made it possible to investigate not only ordinary structures but also the structure of the crystal.

The Year's Music.

OPERA.—The principal event of the year has again been the Covent Garden season of German and Italian opera. Few of those who made an outstanding success of the 1924 season reappeared, a circumstance which is to be regretted, for the singers who were invited to replace them did not, in every case, rise to the occasion. It was, however, interesting to see and hear the much talked-of Madame Jeritz's Tosca. Experts, who are competent to judge, found that the newcomer forced her upper notes, thus rendering the quality ugly and hard, though in *mezza voce* passages she pleased exceedingly. Madame Jeritz's reading of the part also satisfied those who are most difficult to please: she puts herself in the skin of the character, as the French say. Meanwhile, the latest Tosca left these hospitable shores with a voluminous collection of press cuttings, all of which declare her to be vocally perfect, and the best draw that Covent Garden has known since Madame Ternina (as Tosca) drew all London. Decidedly, she is to be congratulated.

The other Italian works included the one hundred and nine year old—and ever fresh—"Barbière" and "Lucia di Lammermoor" (with Madame Toti dal Monte as the sprightly Rosina and the demented Lucia), "Aida," which suffered from lack of rehearsal, and "Rigoletto." In the last-named Joseph Schwarz, an extremely intelligent Russian artist, sang the title rôle. His voice, though over-praised by critics who do not know what constitutes a good voice, was used with considerable skill, and in the duet of the second act and in that of the third act he thoroughly justified the applause which rewarded his well-directed efforts. Still, one wished that in certain phrases the quality of the upper notes had been more brilliant. The Gilda was Madame Norena, an extremely competent singer, with a welcome sense of dramatic emphasis. "Fedora" and "Andrea Chénier" also were given, and without improving upon the impression which they made when last per-

formed at the Royal Opera. Indeed, "Fedora" is poor stuff, so much so that few of those who heard it were anxious to repeat the experiment. Fortunately, an agreeable contrast was furnished by "Madame Butterfly," which, despite some dull moments, never fails to please. Miss Margaret Sheridan, of Milan fame, was the Butterfly; she proved to be a fairly capable performer.

The German venture was much like its predecessors. None of the tenors, who replaced each other in rapid succession, were up to the mark, though each is highly thought of in his native land. Happily, the "Rosenkavalier," which attracted large houses, is practically independent of a tenor, only two or three pages being allotted to this particular voice. So the entertainment fulfilled expectations.

THE CARL ROSA COMPANY.—The Lyceum, at which the "Carl Rosa" has often appeared in the past, housed the company for a season which lasted several weeks, and greatly to the joy of musical Londoners who cannot afford Covent Garden prices. All tastes having to be consulted, the changes were rung on an unusually extensive *répertoire*, in which operas of almost every conceivable description figured. Particularly gratifying were performances of "The Tales of Hoffmann," a work which (very properly) enchants all who consider that the basis of music is melody. "Maritana" also found a place in the programme; but that, unfortunately, could not be helped. If there is a public for rubbish, those who like such stuff must be pandered to. The "Carl Rosa," as of old, numbers several excellent principals, amongst them being Miss Doris Woodall, who puts her voice, a *mezzo-contralto*, to such admirable use, that her singing is a most valuable object-lesson to the student. So, too, is Miss Woodall's Carmen, a part in which she has always been distinguished.

Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha" was performed, at the Albert Hall, as an opera, with a certain

amount of success, and Holst's "At the Boar's Head" tried conclusions with a representative audience at Golder's Green. The work consists of rapidly sung dialogue, as much as anything else, a form of composition which makes for monotony. Break away from operatic form, and opera no longer is opera.

INNUMERABLE CONCERTS.—To recitals there was no limit, some of which had better not have been given—since the aspirants had little to recommend them. Lady Phillida Shirley, however, justified her appearance, for her technique and style are good, and, if the pianist's touch is a trifle metallic, her readings usually are intelligently thought out. Welcome, too, was Miss Beatrice Harrison, a 'cellist of exceptional ability, while Mr. Harold Samuel, faithful to Bach, played with his customary distinction. Mr. Heifetz repeated the successes of former years, his fiddling being well-nigh flawless. But he should take steps to improve a *répertoire* which relies too much on cheap music to the exclusion of the classics. Mlle. Eric Morini, described by some ignorant scribe as "the most remarkable woman-violinist the world has ever known," proved to be nothing out of the common; decidedly capable, and nothing more. Mr. Arthur Catterall, on the other hand, showed himself to be almost a great player; rarely has anyone made so much of the Mozart "Concerto in A."

The number of vocal recitals was, if anything, more formidable than usual: seldom have concert-agents reaped so rich a harvest. One of the most interesting and instructive of these recitals was that given by Mr. Ingo Simon on May 21, the programme ranging from "I Puritani" to "Falstaff" (as represented by "Quand'ero Paggio") and including the fine—and little-known—air from "Torquato Tasso" and the recitative, "Eccomi solo affranto," and its accompanying "O Vecchio Cor." The *coloratura* passages in the last-named were sung with uncommon skill; indeed, the neatness with which Mr. Simon manages to sing florid music places him in a class by himself amongst baritones. His art also is remarkable for that smoothness which appeals to those who, having been brought up on *il bel canto*, detest the rough-and-ready methods of the average modern singer. Battistini excepted, there probably is no baritone who possesses Mr. Simon's qualifications in this direction; not, at all events, in England.

Of Mr. John Coates one, alas, heard far too little, his engagements having taken him from London, two visits to the United States making a lengthy absence necessary. Mr. Coates, however, found time for a recital at Æolian Hall, where the universal range of his attainments was afforded full scope. Elizabethan airs, the ditties of the English seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and German, French and Russian songs, had his attention, and greatly to the delight of

many cultivated listeners. It is impossible to single out for praise any particular item, everything having been sung and interpreted (interpretation is an art in itself) to perfection. Still, an especially lasting impression was made by this truly gifted singer's treatment of the "Erl König." Not only did Mr. Coates control his voice with the utmost skill, but he told the story with wonderfully vivid emphasis. It is to be hoped that the exemplary performance will be repeated at subsequent recitals.

Special mention may be made of Miss Gladys Newberry's *Lieder* recital, for her excellent voice control, coupled with particularly tasteful singing, made the occasion a very memorable one. A genuine artist is she.

NEW COMPOSITIONS.—The various musical societies gave their usual concerts, at which orchestral novelties by British composers were introduced. The movement certainly was a patriotic one, designed, perhaps, to calm the popular clamour for such things; yet nothing of real merit was heard, the efforts, as in the immediate past, being infinitely more musicianly than musical. This applies equally to the year's songs, whose output has been enormous, every week having contributed to the shoals which have been advertised as something out of the ordinary. It is to be feared that each represents wasted labour, and a corresponding amount of disappointment, though some of the composers, having indulged in these vain attempts for many a long year, probably are used to failure. The younger generation, unfortunately, is less hardened.

Violin, viola, piano, flute, organ and 'cello pieces also have faced the public. The introduction was not followed by enthusiasm.

THE PROVINCES.—Cambridge, with praise-worthy enterprise, revived Handel's "Semele," amateurs taking the stage. Mr. G. D. Cunningham, a Birmingham organist, gave no fewer than forty-three organ recitals, the Town Hall instrument having afforded him scope for his enterprise. Aberystwyth ran to a festival; as also did Peterborough, Gloucester and many another town; the Eisteddfod took place, during which Dr. D. de Lloyd's opera "Gwenllïan" was produced, without making the desired effect; the Manchester Hallé concerts were continued; the Fels Ceoil drew all Dublin; Bournemouth had its customary Winter Gardens concerts. M. Dupré gave an organ recital in Glasgow; Dunfermline, not to be outdone by Glasgow, exploited Hamish MacCunn's "Bonnie Kilmeny." The Edinburgh Amateur Opera Company performed "Masaniello."

Music in the public schools has been taken most seriously, and especially at Marlborough. Purcell, Handel, Mendelssohn, Brahms and Grieg are preferred to the "moderns," and the school band is in a flourishing condition. Crowded are the concerts.

The Academicians in January lent their galleries at Burlington House to the Royal Society of Portrait Painters, whose exhibition included, besides current work, some notable examples of the portraiture of Frank Holl, R.A. (1845-1888) including his well-known full-length of the nonagenarian Captain Sim.

The Selection Committee for the Summer Exhibition of the Royal Academy was composed of Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A., Sir Bertram Mackennal, R.A., Mr. Glyn Philpot, R.A., Mr. Bertram Priestman, R.A., Mr. Melton Fisher, R.A., Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Mr. S. J. Solomon, R.A., Mr. Arnesby Brown, R.A., Mr. Philip Connard, R.A., Mr. Alfred Turner, A.R.A., Mr. Curtis Green, A.R.A., and Mr. Macbeth-Raeburn, A.R.A. The oils and watercolours were arranged by Mr. Solomon, Mr. Brown, Mr. Priestman, Mr. Philpot, and Mr. Fisher; the miniatures and works in black and white by Mr. Macbeth-Raeburn; the architecture by Sir R. Blomfield; and the sculpture by Sir B. Mackennal. The works submitted to the Selection Committee exceeded by several hundreds those sent in in 1924, but those to which places were given were fewer by 161.

Five works were purchased for the Chantrey Collection, two paintings and three pieces of sculpture. Both the paintings were bought from the exhibition of the New English Art Club; "The Blue Dress" (£350), by Mr. W. W. Russell, A.R.A.; and a portrait, "My Mother" (£262 10s.), by Mr. Ronald Gray. The works of sculpture acquired were a statuette in ivory and marble, "Christ at the Whipping-post" (£300) by Mr. A. G. Walker, A.R.A.; and a figure of a bird, "Drake-statuettes Limestone" (£50), by Mr. Richard Garbe. These were bought from the exhibition of the Royal Academy, but the third work, a study in bronze for Mr. Alfred Gilbert's famous "Eros," was acquired privately for £500.

The pictures sold from the exhibition included "Towards Italy" (£250) by Mr. Adrian Stokes, R.A.; "Silver Moonlight" (£110) by Mr. Julius Olsson, R.A.; "Hester" (£350) by Mr. Wilfrid G. de Glehn, A.R.A.; "Blythburgh from Henham" (£157 10s.) by Mr. Bertram Priestman, R.A.; "On the Bridge" (£131 5s.) by Mr. Stanhope Forbes, R.A.; "A Street Accident" (£600) by Mr. Glyn Philpot, R.A.; "Sunset on Dutton Hill" (£263 10s.) by Mr. George Clausen, R.A.; "Daughters of Eve" (£500) and "The Last Parting" (£200) by Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A.; "A Provencal Flower" (£300) and "The Thorn" (£300) by Mr. H. H. La Thangue, R.A.; "Marygold" (£130) by Mr. Robert J. Swan; "The Nelson Touch" (£450) by Mr. W. L. Wyllie, R.A.; "The By-road" (£120) by Mr. Algernon Talmage, A.R.A.; "The Passing of H.M.S. Lion" (£150) by Mr. Norman Wilkinson; "The Weighing Room, Hurst Park" (£400) by Sir John Lavery, R.A.; "La Tournette, Lac d'Annecy" (£225) by Mr. Terrick Williams, A.R.A.; "The Rocks of La Mortola" (£210) by Mr. Harry Van der Weyden; "The Cloud" (£350) by Mr. Arnesby Brown, R.A.; "Horses at Grass" (£300) by Mr. Alfred J. Munnings, A.R.A.; "A Winter Morning" (£105) by Stanley Royle; "Blue Girl" (£315) by Mr. Stanley Thompson; "Winter Market, Marrakech" (£150) by Mr. C. M. Hadday; and "A Ring of Roses by the Sea" (£350) by Mr. Gemmell Hutchinson. The unpurchased works sold included pictures by Mr. Joseph Farquharson, R.A.; Sir William Orpen, R.A.; Mr. Harold Speed; Mr. Fred Roe; Mr.

Norman Wilkinson; and Mr. Charles Spence-Layh.

At the National Gallery there were no great additions such as that of the Mond Collection in 1924, but several pictures were acquired during the year, including a group of canvases bequeathed by Sir Claude Phillips, which were placed temporarily in the vestibule. Other additions included a fine portrait of Cousins the engraver, by Frank Holl (the work that first brought him reputation as a portrait painter); a pastel portrait of a lady by Perronneau; and a panel by Lorenza Monaco. At the Tate Gallery the feature of the year was an exhibition of landscapes and portraits by Richard Wilson, R.A., which was extremely interesting although it was admitted that the authenticity of some of the examples was doubtful. The exhibition, which was open for some months, attracted much attention and was the cause of considerable discussion. Among the pictures acquired by this gallery was an interesting Sargent, reserved from his sale by his sisters and presented by them, a portrait of the French landscape painter, Claude Monet, at work in the open air. Sir Joseph Duveen at the same time presented to the Tate Gallery the original study for Sargent's famous full-length portrait of Madame Gauthereau, exhibited in Paris in 1884, just before the artist settled in London.

The collection of pictures in the Palace of Arts at Wembley was almost as notable as that of 1924. A gallery of portraits of "Empire Builders" was one of the attractions, and contained examples of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Copley, Romney, Hoppner, Millais, Lawrence, Holl, Sargent and others. In the section of retrospective oil paintings, "English Life," Hogarth's "March of the Guards to Finchley" were shown, lent by the Governors of the Foundling Hospital. Zoffany was strongly represented by the able but oddly composed "Music Party on the Thames," and several other paintings. A very fine Stubbs was lent by the Duke of Portland, and there were pictures by Morland, Crome, Hayman, Scott, both the Wilsons and Wilkie. More recently painted works in the retrospective section were Ford Madox Brown's "Work" and "Last of England," Holman Hunt's "Hiring Shepherd," and the curiously elaborate "Stone Breaker" by John Brett.

Retrospective work was also shown at the first exhibition held by the New English Art Club in its newly acquired gallery at Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, where examples of the skill of about a hundred past and present members were on view in the spring. The Chenil Gallery at Chelsea was opened with a collection of pictures by artists, English, French and American, mostly of views more or less advanced; and Mr. Epstein's memorial to W. H. Hudson was unveiled in Hyde Park. The unveiling was followed by violent newspaper controversies about the merits of the memorial. Messrs. Agnew's annual exhibition of watercolours, held in aid of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution, was worthy of its predecessors, which is saying a good deal; and their exhibition in the summer, of Old Masters, on behalf of the Royal Northern Hospital, was for artistic interest the most important of the year. At the Leicester Gallery there were exhibitions, among others, of pictures by Paul Cezanne, of portrait drawings by Professor Rothenstein, and interiors by Sir John Lavery; at Messrs. Knoedler's in

New Bond Street, of animal sculpture by Mr. Herbert Haseltine, and of Chinese and Japanese landscapes by Mr. Carstairs; and at the Fine Art Society's gallery of etchings by Mr. McBey and landscapes by Mr. Tom Mostyn.

The season in the sale room was sensational enough, but only at its close, when, owing to the lamented death of Mr. J. S. Sargent, the contents of his studio came under the hammer at Christie's. It was expected that the bidding would be keen for some of the remaining works of the distinguished Anglo-American artist, and it was. Some of the prices were astonishing, as, for example, £6,000 guineas for a copy by Sargent of a head by Velasquez on a canvas less than two feet square. The seventy-eight water colours, none of them particularly elaborate, fetched more than £53,000, and the whole collection of work from Sargent's hand more than £175,000. The total was the more remarkable because no single work realized a very large sum. The highest price, 7,000 guineas, was paid for an oil painting of 22 ins. by 28 ins., No. 134, "San Vigilio." This price would no doubt have been exceeded had the portrait of Madame Gauthereau come under the hammer, but that, as stated, was purchased

privately from the executors by Sir Joseph Duveen. Some high prices were realized at the sale at Christie's of property belonging to Lady Carnarvon, much of which had been inherited from the late Alfred de Rothschild. Gainsborough's portrait of Anne, Countess of Chesterfield, fetched £17,850, and that of Lord Chesterfield by the same artist, £6,825. Sir Joshua's portrait of the Countess of Carnarvon and her son realised £9,975, and very high prices were paid for some of the furniture and objects of art in the same collection. In Lord Darnley's sale £10,710 was paid for a Hoppner, a portrait of a child; £7,035 for Sir Joshua's "Calling of Samuel"; and £5,040 for a portrait of Mrs. Monck by Gainsborough. Other important sales were those of the collection of majolica formed by the late Sir Francis Cook; and of the pictures, sold at Brighton, belonging to the late Sir George Donaldson. A chalk drawing of Gainsborough's in the Donaldson Collection was sold for 1,250 guineas. The sale of the late Lord Leverhulme's works of art at his Hampstead house, The Hill, fixed for October 12th, was countermanded at the last moment, and the entire collection removed to New York, to be disposed of there by auction.

The League of the Empire (FOUNDED 1901).

THE League is entirely non-political and non-sectarian. Its practical work has been to promote co-operation between the different Countries and Colonies of the Empire, mainly in affairs connected with education, and to afford full and correct information regarding them, so that the duties of citizenship may be better understood and appreciated, and personal and active interest inspired in the great problems connected with our Empire's conditions and progress. The relation of the League to the Education Departments and Governments throughout the Empire has been regularised (a) through the recommendation of its work to the Governments concerned by the Colonial Office of the Imperial Government and by the Agents-General in 1902-3; (b) by the active and widespread acceptance of its schemes by the different Educational Authorities and Governments. In 1907 the League carried through the first Conference between the Education Departments of the Home and Overseas Governments. One of the effects of this Conference was that the Imperial Government undertook to call the Imperial Conference on Education in 1911. In 1912 the first Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held by the League, and in 1913 was inaugurated the Imperial Union of Teachers. In 1921 an Imperial Conference of Teachers' Associations was held in Toronto; in 1924 another was held in London. An annual meeting of the Imperial Union of Teachers takes place each July. The League, through the liberality of the late Mr. Louis Spitzel, has published a series of text-books

on the Empire, under the editorship of Professor A. F. Pollard: (1) "The British Empire—Its Past, Its Present, and Its Future" (a book of reference); (2) "The British Empire and Its History" (for Secondary Schools); (3) "The Story of the British Empire." In 1907 the League helped to establish a lace industry in St. Helena. With the co-operation of the Oversea and Home Education Authorities a Scheme for the interchange of Teachers throughout the Empire is now in active operation, over 500 interchange appointments have already been arranged. Visits to historical places in England and on the Continent are planned for overseas teachers. The School Affiliation and Comrades' Correspondence Sections were established in 1901-2. Other work undertaken is the giving of lectures, the establishment of a bureau of information, essay competitions, exhibitions, and the furthering of the keeping of Empire Day.

During the War the League distributed from its depot over a million articles to the hospitals and troops, besides helping prisoners and others in distress. The League has also given colours and shields to all the overseas contingents who fought for the Empire.

Hon. Pres., H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Acting Chairman, 1925, The Vice-Chancellor,
London University, Dr. E. A. Gardner.

Chairman, *Executive Committee*, M. J. Rendall,
LL.D., Headmaster of Winchester.

Hon. Treasurer, Sir Philip Hutchins, K.C.S.I.

Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Orla Marshall, C.B.E.

Address, 124 Belgrave Road, London, S.W. 1.

The following is a list of productions between Nov. 1, 1924, and Oct. 31, 1925.

ADELPHI.—(1924) Dec. 18. *Peter Pan*, Sir James Barrie's phantasy revived (Messrs. Sam Hunter, George Shelton and Gordon Carr and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, Stella Patrick Cooper and Angela du Maurier). (1925) Feb. 6. *Lone's Prisoner*, musical comedy, by Reginald Hargreaves (Messrs. Harry Welchman, Percy Parsons and James Lindsay and Mesdames Helen Gilliland and Betty Faire). March 21. *Iris*, Sir Arthur Pinero's comedy, revived (Messrs. Henry Ainley and Norman Forbes and Mesdames Gladys Cooper and Joan Maude). Sept. 2. *The Green Hat*, by Michael Arlen (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, Frederick Leister, Julian Royce, Herman de Lange and Eric Maturin and Mesdames Tallulah Bankhead and Barbara Dillon).

ALDWICH.—(1924) July 2. *At the Same Time*, by A. P. Herbert, produced for charity (Messrs. Claude Rains, Dawson Milward and Norman V. Norman and Mesdames Athene Seyler and Angela Baddeley). July 22. *A Cuckoo in the Nest*, by Ben Travers (Messrs. Ralph Lynn and Tom Wall and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud, Mary Brough and Madge Saunders).

AMBASSADORS.—(1924) Nov. 18. *The Grain of Mustard Seed*, H. M. Harwood's play revived (Messrs. Nicholas Hainen, Fred Kerr and Jack Hobbs and Mesdames Cathleen Nesbitt and Mabel Terry Lewis). (1925) March 12. *Anyhouse*, a play by Miss F. Tennyson Jesse (Messrs. Tom Nesbitt, Fewlass Llewellyn and Rudolf de Cordova and Mesdames Olive Sloane and Hilda Moore). March 30. *A Comedy of Good and Evil*, a comedy by Richard Hughes (Messrs. Allan Napier and Richard Gooldeen and Mesdames Mary Grey and Gwendolen Evans). April 20. *The Torch Bearers*, a comedy by George Kelly (Messrs. W. Graham Browne, Frank Allanby and George Bellamy and Mesdames Marie Tempest and Athene Seyler). June 8. *Hay Fever*, by Noel Coward (Messrs. Graham Browne, Robert Andrews and Athole Stewart and Mesdames Marie Tempest, Helen Spencer and Hilda Moore). Sept. 10. *The Emperor Jones*, by Eugene O'Neill (Messrs. Paul Robeson, Julian Andrews and S. Victor Stanley). Oct. 20. *Growing Pains*, by Booth Tarkington (Messrs. Tom Douglas, J. W. Wilson and Robert Wilton and Mesdames Louise Prussing and Sheila Moloney).

APOLLO.—(1925) Jan. 22. *By the Way*, a revue (Messrs. Jack Hulbert, Harold French and Charles Courtneidge and Mesdames Cicely Courtneidge, Betty Chester, Babs Valerie, Dorothy Hurst and Celia Glynn).

COMEDY.—(1924) Dec. 15. *Just Married*, a farce by Adelaide Mathews and Ann Nichols (Messrs. Lynne Overman and Jack Melford and Mesdames Vivian Martin and Dorothy Mortimer). (1925) May 20. *The Crooked Friday*, by Monckton Hoffe (Messrs. Dennis Neilson-Ferry, Morton Seltén and Kenneth Kent and Miss Mary Glyne). July 2. *The Gentleman-in-Waiting*, a comedy by Harrison Owen (Mr. Eric Blore and Mesdames Oliver Rose and Jane Wood). July 29. *Lavender Ladies*, a comedy by Daisy Fisher (Messrs. Herbert Marshall and James Raglan and Mesdames Jean Cadell, Louise Hampton, Mary Jerrold and Elissa Landi).

COURT.—(1925) July 6. *The Prisoners of War*, by J. R. Ackerley, produced by the Three Hundred Club (Messrs. Robert Harris, Keith-Johnson, Ivor Barnard and George Hayes, and Miss Leah Bateman).

CRITERION.—(1925) June 9. *Mixed Doubles*, a farcical comedy by Frank Statton (Messrs. C. Aubrey Smith, George Tully and Ian Fleming and Mesdames Yvonne Arnaud and Faith Celli).

DAILY'S.—(1925) Feb. 4. *The Dollar Princess*, Leo Fall's musical comedy revived (Messrs. Carl Brisson and Paul England and Mesdames Evelyn Laye, Mai Bacon and Mary Leigh). June 2. *Cleopatra*, a musical comedy, adapted by J. Hastings Turner, with music by Oscar Straus (Messrs. Jay Laurier, Alec Fraser and John E. Coyle and Mesdames Evelyn Laye and Neta Underwood).

DRURY LANE.—(1924) Dec. 26. *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, revived (Messrs. Leon Quartermaine, Brember Wills, D. Hay Petrie, H. O. Nicholson, Wilfrid Walter and Miles Malleon and Mesdames Mary Clare, Edith Evans, Athene Seyler and Gwen Frangcon-Davies). (1925) March 20. *Rose Marie*, a musical play by Otto Harbach and Oscar Hammerstein, with music by Rudolf Friml and Herbert Stothart (Messrs. Billy Merson, Derek Oldham, John Dunmore and Brian Gilmour and Mesdames Edith Day and Clarice Hardwicke).

DUKE OF YORK'S.—(1925) June 29. *Bubbly*, J. Hastings Turner's revue revived (Messrs. Edmund Gwenn, Cyril Ritchard and Reginald Bach and Mesdames Teddie Gerrard and Laura Cowie). Sept. 3. *De Luxe Annie*, by Edward Clark (Messrs. Arthur Finn and Jack Raine and Miss Mary Servoss).

EMPIRE.—(1925) March 10. *Boodle*, a musical play adapted from *The New Clown* by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare, with music by Philip Braham and Max Darewski (Messrs. Jack Buchanan and Douglas Furber and Mesdames June, Elsie Randolph and Veronica Brady).

EVERYMAN.—(1924) Nov. 26. *The Vortex*, a comedy by Noel Coward (Mr. Noel Coward and Miss Lilian Braithwaite). Dec. 16. *The Tyranny of Home*, a comedy by W. Lemon Hall (Messrs. Campbell Gullan, Frederick Cooper and Cyril Nash and Mesdames Marie Dainton, Clare Greet and Joan Vivian-Rees). Dec. 26. *The Philanderer*, Bernard Shaw's comedy revived (Messrs. Claude Rains, Fred O'Donovan and Felix Aylmer and Mesdames Cicely Byrne and Nadine March). (1925) Jan. 20. *Home Affairs*, by Ladislav Fodor, English version by Norman Macdermott (Messrs. Claude Rains and Felix Aylmer and Mesdames Hilda Bayley and Nadine March). Feb. 10. *Yvette*, a play by Margaret Clement Scott and C. B. Fernald (Messrs. Charles Carson and Albert Brouett and Mesdames Stella Arbenina, Lettice Fairfax and Diana Hamilton). Feb. 24. *It Happened in Ardoran*, a comedy by Ann Stephenson and Allan Macbeth (Messrs. Allan Macbeth, Angus Adams and Oliver Crombie and Mesdames Ann Stephenson and Ross Campbell). March 16. *The Painted Swan*, a comedy by Elizabeth Bibesco (Messrs. Allan Jeayes, Frank Cellier, Robert Harris, Clifford Mollison and Felix Aylmer and Miss Edith Evans). April 11. *Overture*, by Sutton Vane (Messrs. Allan Jeayes, Gordon Harker and Clifford Mollison and Mesdames Diana Hamilton and Nancy Price). May 6. *The Swallow*, by Viola Tree (Messrs. Tristan Rawson, Leslie Banks and George Elton and Mesdames Hilda Moore, Margaret Yarde and Audrey Carten). May 16. *Magic*, by G. K. Chesterton, revived (Messrs. Harcourt Williams, Milton Rosmer and Brember Wills).

June 12. *Diff'rent* and *The Long Voyage Home*, by Eugene O'Neill (Messrs. Leslie Banks, Ion Swinley and Roger Livesey and Miss Jean Cadell). *June 30.* *The Wild Duck*, Ibsen's play revived (Messrs. Milton Rosmer and Ion Swinley and Mesdames Sybil Arundale and Angela Baddeley). *Aug. 3.* *Caste*, T. W. Robertson's comedy revived (Messrs. Arthur Pusey, Leslie Banks and Aubrey Mather and Mesdames Beatrix Thomson, Mercia Swinburne and Violet Farebrother). *Aug. 17.* *Mirandolina*, translated and adapted by Lady Gregory (Messrs. Charles Carson, Leslie Frith and Roy Byford and Miss Ruth Bower). *Aug. 28.* *I'll Tell the World*, by Reginald Purdell and Edwin Henderson (Messrs. Leslie Banks, Aubrey Mather and Hugh E. Wright and Mesdames Beatrix Thomson, Muriel Pope and Jean Forbes-Robertson). *Sept. 14.* *The Sybarite*, by F. Kinsey Peile (Messrs. Cyril Twyford and Philip Desborough and Mesdames Amy Brandon-Thomas and Cecily Byrne). *Sept. 22.* *The Limpet*, by Vernon Woodhouse and Victor McClure (Messrs. Neil Kenyon and Arthur Pusey and Mesdames Sybil Arundale and Angela Baddeley). *Oct. 13.* *Ghosts*, Ibsen's play revived (Messrs. Ernest Milton, William Pringle and George Merritt and Miss Irene Rooke).

FORTUNE.—(1924) *Nov. 8.* *Sinners*, by Lawrence Cowen (Messrs. Stephen Ewart, H. A. Saintsbury and William Lorrimer and Mesdames Cherry Hardy and Molly Veness). *Dec. 15.* *When Knights Were Bold*, revived (Mr. Bromley Challenor). (1925) *Feb. 2.* *Are You a Mason?* the farce, revived (Messrs. Bromley Challenor and Richard Cooper and Miss Maire O'Neill). *March 5.* *L.S.D.*, a revue by Espinosa (Messrs. George Mozart and Espinosa, junior, and Miss Eve Kelland). *April 2.* *Yetta Polowski*, a play by F. C. Montagu (Messrs. Eille Norwood, J. H. Roberts and Edward O'Neill and Mesdames Hilda Bayley and Ruth MacKay). *Sept. 12.* *We Moderns*, Israel Zangwill's play revived (Messrs. H. St. Barbe West, Clifford Cobbe and Lawrence Ireland and Mesdames Nancy Atkin, Constance Robertson and Dora Gregory).

GAIETY.—(1925) *Feb. 21.* *Katja the Dancer*, musical comedy by Harry Graham, with music by Jean Gilbert (Messrs. Gene Gerrard, Bobbie Comber and Gregory Stroud and Mesdames Lilian Davies, Ivy Tresmand and Rene Mallory). *Oct. 27.* *The Good Old Days*, a musical play by Oscar Asche, with music by Percy Fletcher (Messrs. Oscar Asche, Hugh E. Wright and Norman Williams and Mesdames Margaret Cochran, Eve Gray and Laura Smithson).

GARICK.—(1924) *Dec. 24.* *Six-Cylinder Love*, a comedy by W. Antony McGuire (Messrs. Bobby Howes, Sebastian Smith and Ernest Leeman and Mesdames Edna Best, Joyce Carey and Sybil Arundale). (1925) *Feb. 5.* *Old Heidelberg*, romantic comedy by Wilhelm Meyer-Förster, adapted by Rudolf Bleichmann, revived (Messrs. Ivor Novello, Ernest Benham and Wm. Kendall and Miss Dorothy Batley). *March 23.* *Possessions*, by Neil F. Grant (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, C. Aubrey Smith and Ernest Mainwaring and Mesdames Irene Rooke, Grace Lane and Fabia Drake). *April 20.* *Courting*, a Scottish comedy by A. Kenward Matthews (Messrs. Jevan Brandon-Thomas and Angus Adams and Mesdames Denzil Mather, Jean Clyde and Marjorie Graeme). *May 12.* *Rain*, by John Colton and Clemence Randolph (Messrs. Malcolm Keen, J. H. Roberts and Shep Camp and Mesdames Olga Lindo, Marda Vanue

and Barbara Gott). *Aug. 18.* *Cobra*, by Martin Brown (Messrs. Richard Bird and Henry Daniell and Mesdames Isabel Jeans and Valerie Taylor). *Oct. 21.* *Cristilinda*, by Monckton Hoffs (Messrs. Allan Aynesworth, Allan Jeayes and Lawrence Hamray and Mesdames Isobel Elsom and Polly Emery).

GLOBE.—(1925) *Jan. 7.* *Camilla States Her Case*, a comedy by "George Egerton" (Messrs. George Tully, Henry Vibart and C. M. Lowne and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman, Mary Rorke and Dora Gregory). *Feb. 20.* *The Grand Duchess*, adapted by Harry Graham from the French of Alfred Savoir (Messrs. Lawrence Anderson, Alfred Drayton, Arthur Wellesley, Herbert Ross and E. Vivian Reynolds and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman and Lillian Cavanagh). *April 21.* *Fallen Angels*, a comedy by Noel Coward (Messrs. Austin Trevor, Arthur Wellesley and Gerald Ames and Mesdames Talulah Bankhead, Edna Best and Mona Harrison). *Sept. 1.* *Beginner's Luck*, by Fred Jackson (Messrs. Francis Lister, Arthur Wellesley and J. P. Roberts and Mesdames Margaret Bannerman and Stella Arheina).

HAYMARKET.—(1924) *Dec. 20.* *A Kiss for Cinderella*, Sir James Barrie's play revived (Messrs. Norman McKinnel, J. H. Roberts, Austin Trevor and J. H. Bach and Mesdames Hilda Trevelyan and Louise Hampton and Lady Tree). (1925) *Feb. 19.* *Hamlet*, revived (Messrs. John Barrymore, Malcolm Keen, Herbert Waring, George Ralph and Ian Fleming and Mesdames Fay Compton and Constance Collier). *April 22.* *Ariadne, or Business First*, a comedy by A. A. Milne (Messrs. Allan Aynesworth, Ion Swinley and John Deverell and Mesdames Fay Compton, Barbara Everest and Louise Hampton). *June 11.* *The Man With a Load of Mischief*, a comedy by Ashley Dukes (Messrs. Leon Quartermaine, Frank Collier and Alfred Clark and Mesdames Fay Compton, Clare Greet and Joyce Kennedy).

HIPPODROME.—(1924) *Dec. 26.* *Mother Goose*, pantomime by J. Hickory Wood, G. M. Slater and Philip Rodway (Messrs. Shaun Glenville, Fred Conquest and "Wea Georgie Wood" and Mesdames Isobel Elsom and Dorothy Ward). (1925) *March 19.* *Better Days*, a revue (Messrs. Stanley Lupino and George Baker and Mesdames Maisie Gay and Connie Emerald). *Oct. 7.* *Mercenary Mary*, a musical comedy, with music by William B. Friedlander and Con Conrad (Messrs. A. W. Baskcomb, Sonnie Hale and Lew Hearn and Mesdames June and Peggy O'Neill).

HIS MAJESTY'S.—(1925) *March 26.* *Bamboula*, a musical comedy by H. M. Vernon and Guy Bolton, with music by Albert Sirmay and Harry Rosenthal (Messrs. W. H. Berry, Harry Welchman and Billy Leonard and Mesdames Mimi Crawford and Beppie de Vries). *Aug. 26.* *The Co-Optimists* in a new edition.

KINGSWAY.—(1925) *April 21.* *Caesar and Cleopatra*, by Bernard Shaw (Messrs. Cedric Hardwicke, George Hayes, Lewin Mantering and Frank Moore and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Florence Marriott-Watson). *June 29.* *The New Morality*, Harold Chapin's play revived (Messrs. Cedric Hardwicke and Wallace Evennett and Mesdames Gwen Ffrangcon-Davies and Francis Clare). *Aug. 25.* *Hamlet*, revived, in modern dress (Messrs. Colin Keith-Johnston, Frank Vosper, A. Bromley-Davenport and Cedric Hardwicke and Mesdames Muriel Hewitt and Dorothy Massingham).

LITTLE.—(1924) *Nov. 25.* *Falling Leaves*, by

Sutton Vane (Messrs. Stanley Lathbury, Allan Jeayes, Sutton Vane and Frank Vosper and Miss Diana Hamilton). Dec. 30. *You and I*, a comedy by Philip Barry (Messrs. Gerald Ames, Michael Sherbrooke and Tristan Rawson and Mesdames Margaret Moffat and Nora Swinburne). (1925) March 13. *Persevering Pat*, an Irish comedy by "Lynn Doyle" (Messrs. Arthur Sinclair, Fred O'Donovan and Christopher Steel and Mesdames Maire O'Neill and Ethel O'Shea). April 13. *Adam and Eva*, a farcical comedy by Guy Bolton and George Middleton (Messrs. Sebastian Smith and H. St. Barbe West and Mesdames Nancy Pawley, Aida Jenoure and Joan Clement Scott). Sept. 9. *The Monkey Talks*, adapted by Rowland Leigh from the French (Messrs. Jacques Lerner, Charles Carson and Thomas Weguelin and Mesdames Betty Ross Clarke and Enid Lindsay). Oct. 19. *The Sea Gull*, by Anton Tchekov, translated by Constance Garnett (Messrs. Hubert Harben, Alexander Sarner and Randolph McLeod and Mesdames Miriam Lewes, Margaret Swallow and Valerie Taylor).

LONDON PAVILION.—(1925) April 30. *On With the Dance*, a revue by Noel Coward (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger, Lance Lister and Leonide Massine and Mesdames Alice Delysia, Hermione Baddeley and Greta Fayne).

LYCEUM.—(1924) Dec. 26. *The Forty Thieves*, a pantomime by Walter and Frederick Melville (Messrs. Fred Austin, Albert Letine and Stanley Paskin and Mesdames Irene Shamrock and Connie Browning). (1925) May 12. Opening of Carl Rosa Company's opera season with *Madame Butterfly* (Messrs. Hughes Macklin and William Peacock and Miss Beatrice Miranda). July 15. *The Fake*, Frederick Lonsdale's play revived (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Allan Jeayes and Franklyn Bellamy and Mesdames Miriam Lewes and Dorothy Seacombe). Sept. 2. *The London Revue*, by Norman Lee (Messrs. Max Wall, George Carney and Billy Danvers and Mesdames Pearl White, Mary Lawson and Anna Glyn).

LYRIC.—(1925) Feb. 2. *The Lady from the Sea*, William Archer's translation of Ibsen's play revived by the Independent Players (Messrs. Arthur Wontner and Ernest Milton and Mesdames Liliehl Ibsen and Fanny Dowson). May 5. *Just a King*, by Cyril Harcourt (Messrs. Langhorne Burton, Charles Cullum, Arthur Layland and J. J. Bartlett and Mesdames Mary O'Farrell and Buena Bent). July 20. *The Czarina*, by Melchior Kengyel and Ludwig Biro (Messrs. George Relp and Leslie Faber and Miss Dorothy Dix).

LYRIC, HAMMERSMITH.—(1925) March 5. *The Rivals*, Sheridan's comedy revived (Messrs. Claude Rains, Nigel Playfair, Norman V. Norman and Miles Malleon and Mesdames Dorothy Green, Isabel Jeans, Beatrix Thomson and Angela Baddeley). May 25. *The Cherry Orchard*, by Anton Tchekov, translated by George Calderon (Messrs. John Gielgud, Fred O'Donovan, O. B. Clarence and Byam Shaw and Mesdames Virginia Isham and Mary Grey). June 23. *The Beggar's Opera*, revived (Messrs. Scott Russell, Frederick Randalow and Miles Malleon and Mesdames Kathryn Hilliard and Sara Allgood). Sept. 17. *And That's the Truth*, by Luigi Pirandello (Messrs. Claude Rains, Nigel Playfair and Frank Allanby and Mesdames Nancy Price and Dorothy Green). Oct. 28. *Lionel and Clarissa*, revival of opera by Isaac Bickstaffe, with music by Diddin (Messrs. Herbert Waring, Nigel Playfair, C. Hayden Coffin and Rupert Bruce and Mesdames Lottie Venne, Olive Grove and Nadine March).

NEW.—(1924) Nov. 26. *The Wandering Jew*, by E. Temple Thurston, revived (Mr. Matheson Lang and Mesdames Isobel Elsom, Hutin Britton, Jessie Winter and Dorothy Holmes-Gore). (1925) Feb. 7. *Carnival*, revived by H. C. M. Hardinge and Matheson Lang (Messrs. Henry Hewitt and Dennis Neilson-Terry and Mesdames Mary Glynn and Elsie Judge). March 18. *The Tyrant*, a drama by Rafael Sabatini (Messrs. Matheson Lang, Edmund Willard, Frank Vosper and Leonard Shepherd and Miss Isobel Elsom). July 7. *We Moderns*, a comedy by Israel Zangwill (Messrs. Hubert Harben and Walter Hudd and Mesdames Mary Jerrold, Olga Jocelyn and Jane Welsh). Aug. 12. No. 17, a melodrama by J. Jefferson Farjeon (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Fred Groves, Ronald Simpson and Leon M. Lion and Mesdames Elizabeth Arkell and Nora Swinburne). Sept. 24. *The Moon and Sixpence*, by Edith Ellis, adapted from W. Somerset Maugham's novel (Messrs. Henry Ainley, George Elton and Tom Reynolds and Mesdames Margaret Yarde, Grace Lane, Viola Tree and Eileen Sharp).

NEW OXFORD.—(1924) Nov. 10. *The First Kiss*, a musical play from the Spanish of Paso Y. Abati, with music by Pablo Luna (Messrs. Courtice Pounds, Gregory Stroud, Roy Emerton and Percy Parsons and Mesdames Desirée Ellinger and Aimée Bebb). Dec. 24. *Dick Whittington*, a pantomime (Messrs. Wilkie Bard and Fred Whittaker and Mesdames Mabel Greene and Vera Bryer). (1925) Jan. 26. *The Monkey House*, a farce, by Walter W. Ellis (Messrs. David Miller and Denis Hogan and Mesdames Gladys Ffolliott and Mimi Crawford). April 8. *Kismet*, Edward Knoblock's play revived (Messrs. Sam Livesey, Robert Harris and Herbert Grimwood and Mesdames Mary Clare and Elissa Landi). June 15. Season of Italian plays by Luigi Pirandello opened with *Six Characters in Search of an Author*. June 30. *The Gorilla*, a mystery play by Ralph Spence (Messrs. Edward Sillward and Lew Kelly and Miss Mimi Crawford). Oct. 28. *Carry On, Sergeant*, a musical show by Bruce Bairnsfather (Messrs. Johnny Danvers, John Kirby and Alan Macbeth).

PALACE.—(1925) March 11. *No No, Nanette*, a musical comedy by Frank Mandel, Otto Harbach and Irving Caesar, with music by Vincent Youmans (Messrs. George Grossmith and Joseph Coyne and Mesdames Binnie Hale, Irene Browne, Joan Barry, Gracie Leigh and Marie Hemingway).

PALLADIUM.—(1925) March 30. *Sky High*, a revue (Messrs. George Robey and Robert Chisholm and Mesdames Nellie Wallace, Lorna and Toots Pounds and Marie Blanche). Sept. 30. English version of the Folies Bergère revue (Messrs. Ernie Lotinga, Fred Duprez and Robert Chisholm and Miss Jennie Golder).

PLAYHOUSE.—(1925) May 18. *The Right Age to Marry*, by H. F. Maltby (Messrs. Terence Byron, Henry Eglinton and Watson Hume and Mesdames Enid Sass and Jessie Belmore). Aug. 31. *The Prisoners of War*, by J. R. Ackersley (Messrs. George Hayes, Ivor Barnard and Robert Harris and Mesdames Leah Bateman and Marie Ault). Oct. 26. *The Desire for Change*, by Francis Neilson (Messrs. Arthur Wontner and Harcourt Williams and Mesdames Mary Clare and Margaret Halsan).

PRINCE'S.—(1924) Dec. 24. *Alf's Button*, a farce by W. A. Darrington (Messrs. Tubby Edlin and Ambrose Thorn and Mesdames Hazel Jones and Jane Welsh). (1925) April 23. *Frasquita*, a musical comedy by Fred de Gresac, with music

by Franz Lehar, and lyrics by Reginald Arkell (Messrs. Thorpe Bates and Edmund Gwenn and Miss José Collins).

PRINCE OF WALES'S.—(1925) *March 20.* *Charlot's Revue*, American version (Messrs. Herbert Mundin and Peter Haddon and Mesdames Gertrude Lawrence and Beatrice Lillie).

QUEEN'S.—(1924) *Dec. 4.* *Orange Blossom*, adapted by Harry Graham from the French of André Birabeau and Georges Dolley (Messrs. Allan Ayresworth and Francis Lister and Mesdames Fay Compton, Marie Tempest and Helen Hays). (1925) *Jan. 28.* *Silence*, a melodrama by Max Marcin (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Alexander Sarnet, H. St. Barbe West and A. S. Homewood and Mesdames Mary Clare and Helen Spencer). *March 17.* *Dancing Mothers*, by Edgar Selwyn and Edmund Goulding (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle and Leslie Faber and Mesdames Gertrude Elliott, Jean Forbes-Robertson and Elsie Lawson). *May 7.* *Beggar on Horseback*, by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly (Messrs. A. E. Matthews, Eric Maturin, Kim Peacock and Martin Adeson and Mesdames Dorothy Tetley, Olive Sloane and Kyra Alanova). *June 24.* *Salomy Jane*, by Paul Armstrong (Messrs. Godfrey Tearle, Claude Rains, Toni Reynolds, Eugene Leahy and Allan Jeayes and Mesdames Miriam Lewes and Dorothy Seacombe). *Aug. 3.* *The Man from Hong Kong*, by Clifford Mills (Messrs. Claude Rains, Percy Hutchinson and H. R. Hignett and Mesdames Mary Merrall and Madeline Seymour).

REGENT.—(1925) *Jan. 14.* *Saint Joan*, Bernard Shaw's drama revived (Messrs. Ernest Thesiger, E. Lyall Swete, Herbert Horton, O. B. Clarence, Eugene Leahy and Lewis Casson and Miss Sybil Thorndike). *Feb. 24.* *Hippolytus*, Professor Gilbert Murray's version of Euripides revived (Messrs. Lewis T. Casson, Eugene Leahy and Nicholas Hanne and Mesdames Sybil Thorndike, Beatrice Smith and Agnes Lauchlan). *Sept. 7.* *Pygmalion*, G. B. Shaw's play revived (Messrs. Oliver Johnston and Tom Mowbray and Miss Florence Jackson). *Sept. 28.* *Mrs. Warren's Profession*, Bernard Shaw's banned play given its first public performance in London (Messrs. Charles Sewell, Oliver Johnston and Arthur Claremont and Mesdames Florence Jackson and Valerie Richards).

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.—(1925) *May 18.* Opening of International season of Grand Opera with *Der Rosenkavalier*, by Strauss (Messrs. Richard Mayr and Browning Mummery and Mesdames Lotte Lehmann, Delia Reinhardt and Elizabeth Schumann). *Sept. 28.* Madame Pavlova opened a season of ballet with Adam's *Giselle*.

ROYALTY.—(1924) *Dec. 16.* *The Vortex*, a comedy by Noel Coward (Messrs. Noel Coward, F. Kinsey Peile and Bromley Davenport and Mesdames Lilian Braithwaite, Millie Sim and Mollie Kerr). (1925) *May 13.* *Jacob's Ladder*, by Norman MacOwan (Messrs. Dennis Eadie and Rothbury Evans and Madame Edvina). *Sept. 21.* *Taffy*, a Welsh comedy by Caradoc Evans (Messrs. Fewlass Llewellyn, H. R. Hignett, Bruce Winston and Mesdames Joan Maude and Winifred Evans). *Oct. 12.* *The Playboy of the Western World*, J. M. Synge's play revived (Messrs. Arthur Sinclair, Sydney Morgan and Fred O'Donovan and Mesdames Maire O'Neill and Sara Allgood).

ST. JAMES'S.—(1924) *Dec. 18.* *Pollyanna*, a Christmas play by Catherine Chisholm Cushing (Messrs. Lyn Harding, Athole Stewart and Tom

Reynolds and Mesdames Grace Lane, Alice Beet, Mary Brough and Maire O'Neill). (1925) *Jan. 6.* *Meddlers*, a farce by Norman S. Pugh and Agnes Platt (Messrs. Farren Soutar and John Wyse and Mesdames Mimi Crawford and Gladys Ffolliott). *Jan. 21.* *Grounds for Divorce*, a farce adapted by Guy Bolton from the Hungarian of Ernest Vajda (Messrs. Lawrence Grossmith, Lawrence Hanray and Owen Nares and Mesdames Madge Titherage, Jane Wood and Pamela Carme). *June 2.* *The River*, by Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., M.P. (Messrs. Owen Nares, Leslie Faber, Lewin Manner and Clifford Mollison and Mesdames Jessie Winter and Helen Ferrers). *20.* *The Guardsman*, translated from the Hungarian of Franz Molnar by Grace Colbron and Hans Bartsch (Messrs. Seymour Hicks, Morton Selten and Willie Warde and Mesdames Madge Titherage, Margaret Yarde and Betty Seymour Hicks). *July 16.* *The Wild Duck*, Ibsen's play revived (Messrs. Milton Rosmer, Brember Wills and Ion Swinley and Mesdames Sybil Arundale and Angela Baddeley). *Sept. 22.* *The Last of Mrs. Cheyne*, by Frederick Lonsdale (Sir Gerald du Maurier, Messrs. Dawson Milward, Ronald Squire and Basil Loder and Mesdames Gladys Cooper, May Whitty and Ellis Jeffreys).

ST. MARTIN'S.—(1924) *Dec. 2.* *No Man's Land*, adapted by Ashley Dukes from the French of François de Curel (Messrs. Malcolm Keen and Drelincourt Odum and Mesdames Haidee Wright and Betty Ross Clarke). (1925) *Jan. 20.* *Spring Cleaning*, a comedy by Frederick Lonsdale (Messrs. Ronald Squire and Ian Hunter and Mesdames Edna Best, Cathleen Nesbitt and Cecily Byrne). *July 1.* *The Show*, by John Galsworthy (Messrs. Leslie Banks, Ben Field, Clifford Mollison and Felix Aylmer and Mesdames Molly Kerr, Haidee Wright and Hermione Baddeley). *Sept. 23.* *Easy Money*, a farce by Brandon Fleming and Sydney Carroll (Messrs. Hay Petrie and Lawrence Hanray and Mesdames Olive Sloane and Fabia Drake).

SAVOY.—(1925) *June 16.* *Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary*, a comedy by St. John Ervine (Messrs. Frank Bertram and George Child and Mesdames Eva Moore and Jill Esmond Moore). *July 28.* *On 'Change*, a farcical comedy adapted by E. Lawrence and H. F. Maltby (Messrs. Holman Clark, Peter Haddon, Henry Kendall and Robert Courtneidge and Mesdames Lottie Venne and Rosaline Courtneidge). *Aug. 17.* *Lightnin'*, by Winchell Smith and Frank Bacon, revived (Mr. Horace Hodges and Miss Diana Wilson). *Sept. 9.* *The Unfair Sex* (Messrs. Basil Foster, Clifford Mollison and C. M. Lowne and Mesdames Athene Seyler and Rosaline Courtneidge).

SCALA.—(1925) *July 20.* *The Wild-Goose Chase*, Fletcher's comedy revived by the Renaissance Theatre (Messrs. Wilfred Walter, Lawrence Hanray, Eugene Leahy and Henry Hewitt and Mesdames Angela Baddeley and Grizelda Hervey).

SHAFTESBURY.—(1924) *Dec. 16.* *Charley's Aunt*, by Brandon Thomas, revived (Messrs. James Page, Jevan Brandon Thomas and Malcolm Neville and Mesdames Jane Graham and Gwen Whitby). (1925) *Jan. 27.* *Lightnin'*, a play by Winchell Smith and Frank Bacon (Messrs. Horace Hodges, Donald Foster, Owen Roughwood and Louis Goodrich and Mesdames Ruth Chester and Norah Robinson). *June 9.* *Clo Clo*, a musical comedy by Douglas Furber and Harry Graham, with music by Franz Lehar (Messrs. Billy Leonard, Paul England and A. W. Baskcomb and

Mesdames Cicely Debenham and Sydney Fairbrother). Aug. 25. *Dear Little Billie*, musical comedy by Frith Shepherd, with music by H. B. Hodley and Jack Strachey (Messrs. Laddie Cliff and Teddy Fox and Mesdames Phyllis Monkman and Adrienne Brune).

STRAND.—(1924) Nov. 24. Return visit of *La Chauve-Souris* company of Russian entertainers. Dec. 24. *Treasure Island*, J. B. Fagan's stage version of R. L. Stevenson's book, revived (Messrs. Arthur Bouchier, Charles Groves, Fred Lewis, Terence de Marney and S. A. Cookson). (1925) Jan. 24. *The Thief*, Henry Bernstein's drama revived (Messrs. Arthur Bouchier, James Carew and Jack Hobbs and Mesdames Kyrie Bellew and Stella Patrick Campbell). March 31. *The Sea Urchin*, a comedy by John Hastings Turner (Messrs. Athole Stewart, Clifford Heatherley and Arthur Pusey and Mesdames Helen Haye, Margaret Watson, Peggy O'Neil and Lena Halliday). May 5. *The Signal*, a mystery play by Roland Daniel (Messrs. Martin Lewis, H. Humberston Wright and Fewlass Llewellyn and Mesdames Hilda Bayley, Olwen Roose and Kitty de Legh). May 19. *Ordeal*, by Dale Collins from his own novel (Messrs. Lyn Harding and Felix Aymer and Mesdames Haidee Wright and Madeline Seymour).

VAUDEVILLE.—(1925) Jan. 23. *Possessions*, a comedy by N. F. Grant (Messrs. Sam Livesey, Ian Fleming and C. Aubrey Smith and Mesdames Irene Rooke, Fabia Drake and Helen Haye). Feb. 5. *Sometime*, a musical play by Rudolf Friml (Messrs. Frank Tinney and Farren Soutar and Mesdames Desirée Ellinger, Joan Hay and Josephine Earle). March 30. *Tarnish*, a comedy by Gilbert Emery (Messrs. Francis Lister and Aubrey Mather and Mesdames Olga Lindo, Nora Swinburne and Grace Edwin). May 4. *Sun-Up*, by Lula Vollmer (Messrs. Kenett Allen, Owen Meech and Edward H. Loeffler and Mesdames Lucille La Verne and Sara Haden). Aug. 27. *Blessed are the Rich*, by James Agate and C. E. Openshaw (Messrs. Michael Sherbrooke and Sebastian Smith and Mesdames Elizabeth Arkell and Mary Clare).

WYNDHAM'S.—(1925) March 14. *A Man with a Heart*, by Alfred Sutro (Messrs. Dawson Milward and George Elton and Sir Gerald du Maurier and Mesdames Marie Lohr, Athene Seyler and Louise Prussing). April 15. *Little Miss Bluebeard*, a comedy by Avery Hopwood (Messrs. Arthur Margetson, C. M. Lowe and Eric Blore and Mesdames Irene Borloni and Dorothy Debenham). May 11. *The Round Table*, by Lennox Robinson (Messrs. Henry Caine, Arthur Hambling and Raymond Massey and Mesdames Sybil Thorneike and Clare Greet). May 30. *The Lie*, by Henry Arthur Jones, revived (Messrs. Lawrence Anderson, Robert Horton, Lawrence Hanray and Stockwell Hawkins and Mesdames Sybil Thorneike and Vere Shepstone). Aug. 26. *The Offence*, by Mordaunt Shairp (Messrs. Frederick Leister and Harcourt Williams and Miss Clara Harris).

THE STAGE SOCIETY produced at the New on Dec. 7, 1924, *The Man with a Load of Mischief*, a comedy by Ashley Dukes (Messrs. Allan Jeayes and Leon Quartermaine and Mesdames Laura Cowie and Eileen Beldon); at the Aldwych on Feb. 15, *The Bright Island*, a satire by Arnold Bennett (Messrs. Arthur Pusey, Alan Trotter and Michael Sherbrooke and Mesdames Jeanne de Casalís, Isabel Jeans and Dorothy Holmes-Gore); at the Aldwych on April 5, *The*

Colonnade, by Stark Young (Messrs. H. R. Hignett, Henry Oscar and Reginald Dance and Mesdames Jean Cadell and Dora Gregory); at Wyndham's on June 7, *Raleigh*, by D. A. Barker (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen, Harold Scott and Brember Wills and Mesdames Evelyn Hope, Leah Bateman and Moyna MacGill).

THE PHOENIX SOCIETY produced at the Regent on Nov. 16, 1924, Ben Jonson's *Epiciane* (Messrs. Cedric Hardwicke, George Zucco, Alfred Clark and Godfrey Winn); at the Aldwych on Jan. 26, 1925, *The Assignment*, John Dryden's play (Messrs. Charles Carson and Melville Cooper and Mesdames Dorothy Massingham, Eileen Beldon, Vera Lennox and Hermione Baddeley); at the Aldwych on May 10, *The Orphan*, Thomas Otway's play (Messrs. John Gielgud, Henry C. Hewitt, Douglas Burbidge and Melville Cooper and Miss Ray Litvin); at the Regent on July 6, *The Rehearsal*, by the Duke of Buckingham (Messrs. Melville Cooper, Alfred Clark and Fred O'Donovan and Mesdames Beatrice Wilson, Angela Baddeley and Vera Lennox); at the New Oxford on Oct. 25, Marlowe's *Faustus* (Messrs. Ion Swinley, Ernest Thesiger, Tom Heslewood, H. R. Hignett and Hay Petrie and Mesdames Leah Bateman and Florence Saunders).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at the Scala on Nov. 23, 1924, *Judas Iscariot*, by E. Temple Thurston (Messrs. Campbell Gullan and Frank Vosper and Mesdames Louise Hampton and Norah Robinson); at the New on Jan. 4, 1925, *The Fairway*, adapted by Noel Scott and Auriol Lee from the French (Messrs. Kenneth Kent and Raymond Massey and Mesdames Muriel Alexander and Nadine March); at the Aldwych on Feb. 8, *The Broken Thread*, by Noel Scott (Messrs. Frank Vosper and Reginald Gardiner and Mesdames Esther Whitehouse and Esmé Hubbard); at the Prince's on March 8, *Tunnel Trench*, a war play by Hubert Griffith (Messrs. Henry Kendall, Felix Aymer, H. G. Stoker and Aubrey Mather); at the Aldwych on May 3, *Southernwood*, a comedy by Harry Wall (Mr. Douglas Jefferies and Mesdames Mary O'Farrell, Fabia Drake, Katie Johnson and Dorothy Hall); at Prince's on June 14, *Mango Island*, by Reginald Berkeley (Messrs. Edmund Willard, Brember Wills and Aubrey Mather and Mesdames Mary Newnham-Davies and Eileen Hare); at the Garrick on Sept. 13, *The Harem*, adapted by Owen Cassidy from the Hungarian of Ernest Vajda (Messrs. Eric Cowley and Richard Bird and Mesdames Netta Westcott and Muriel Alexander); at the Duke of York's on Oct. 4, *That which Counts*, by Shirland Quinn (Messrs. John Longden and William Pringle and Mesdames Valerie Taylor and Dorothy Hall).

THE PLAY ACTORS produced at the Scala on Nov. 30, 1924, *Dear Father*, a play by Michael Arlen (Messrs. Herbert Marshall, H. R. Hignett, H. St. Barbe West and G. H. Mulcaster, and Mesdames Isobel Jeans and Jane Graham); at the Scala on Feb. 1, 1925, *Peter and Paul*, by H. F. Rubinstein (Messrs. J. H. Roberts and Franklin Dyal and Mesdames Hilda Moore and Molly Lumley); at the Scala on May 10, *By Right of Conquest*, by Michael Morton and Peter Traill (Messrs. Nicholas Hannen and Brian Gilmour and Mesdames Mary Merrill and Dora Barton); at the Royalty on Oct. 18, *This Woman Business*, by Benn W. Levy (Messrs. Tom Reynolds, A. Bromley-Davenport, Tristan Rawson and Leslie Frith and Miss Alison Leggatt).

In the first half of the 17th century (1633 has been cited as the best approach to a definite date) we meet with the earliest mention of the introduction of *rails* for the lessening of friction upon roads. Beams of wood, some six or seven inches in breadth, were about this time laid down to facilitate the draught of the wagons in the vicinity of some of the coal-mines at Newcastle; and as a matter of necessity the addition of "sleepers" had speedily to follow. In 1738, at Whitehaven, it is stated that iron was first substituted as the material of the rails; and in 1767 it appears established that this revolution was adopted at Coalbrookdale, being followed nine years later at the Sheffield Colliery. As yet, however, only thick plates of iron were fastened to the surface of the wooden rails, and it was not till 1789 that "edge rails" were introduced, the credit of their adoption being assigned to William Jessop, on the Loughborough and Nantpantan line. James Watt had conceived the idea of utilising steam for locomotion, and there is a record of a model locomotive having been used in Cornwall in 1784. George Stephenson, however, in the year 1825, was the first to bring the project fairly into practical shape.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a line $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the County of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of wagons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise."

Up to 1840, inclusive, 299 Acts, authorising the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841-2-3 only a few small Bills were passed by the Legislature; but as the Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying 10 per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns, attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorised; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained Parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania."

The Railways Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for Government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulations, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session.

The Cheap Trains Act, 1883, amended by the

Finance Act, 1921, provides that fares not exceeding the minimum fare shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. On all other fares a duty of 2 per cent. is charged between stations within one urban district. Such district shall contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character. Outside this area the duty payable is 5 per cent. The expression "minimum fare" means the lowest fare normally charged to an adult or a child, as the case may be, for a single, a return, or a periodical ticket, as the case may be, for any journey, and the expression "normally charged" means charged otherwise than to a special class of passengers or on a special occasion.

Officers or men in the military or police forces, when travelling on public service, are charged three-fourths or one-half of ordinary passenger rates, according to number travelling. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

Hiring of Special Trains.—The charges per mile for hire of special trains are 10s. Single and 15s. Return, plus the ordinary fare for each passenger according to class of vehicle hired. Minimum £6.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.—This Act, which received the Royal assent on Aug. 6, 1897, came into operation on July 1, 1898.

THE RAILWAYS ACT, 1921.

The Railways Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 19, 1921, contains 86 clauses, and is divided into six parts, to which are added nine schedules. Under the Act railways in Great Britain are formed into groups. Before Jan. 1, 1923, the constituent companies in any group may submit to the Minister of Transport an agreed amalgamation scheme, and the amalgamated companies may submit agreed schemes for the absorption of the subsidiary companies in their groups. Failing agreement, schemes for amalgamation and absorption are to be settled by the amalgamation tribunal set up under the Act. The date tentatively fixed for the completion of grouping is July 1, 1923, the amalgamations of constituent companies preceding the absorption of subsidiary companies. Agreed amalgamation or absorption schemes must be submitted to the stock and debenture holders concerned before being referred to the tribunal. In the event of postponement later than July 1, 1923, in the case of any group, during the period of postponement the undertakings concerned "may, and shall if the amalgamation tribunal so direct, be used, worked, managed, maintained and repaired as one joint undertaking" and the net receipts shall be distributed as agreed or as may be decided by the tribunal. Sections 11 and 12 deal with the payment of £60,000,000 in settlement of the "Railways Compensation Account" in two instalments of £30,000,000. Part Two deals with the protection of the public inasmuch that the railway companies may be required by the Railway and Canal Commission, on a proper complaint being made, to afford reasonable services, facilities and conveniences. The Minister of Transport may require railway companies to conform gradually to measures of general standardisation of ways, plant and equipment, and to adopt schemes for the co-operative working or common user of

rollingstock, workshops, manufactories, plant and other facilities. Under Section 18 the Minister has power to confirm agreements between companies for the purchase, lease or working of railways.

Part 3, Section 20 to 26 deals with the constitution and procedure of Rates Tribunal. They establish a court of record styled the Railway Rates Tribunal, consisting of three permanent members, and the staff attached to it must not exceed 10 persons. Permanent members of the tribunal will be appointed by the Crown on the joint recommendation of the Lord Chancellor, the President of the Board of Trade, and the Minister. In November, 1921, the following appointments to Rates Tribunal were made:—(the late) Sir F. Gore-Browne, K.C., President, succeeded by Mr. W. B. Clode, K.C.; Mr. W. A. Jepson, late assistant to General Manager of L. & N.W. Ry., as the railway representative; and Mr. G. C. Locket, of Messrs. Gardner, Locket & Hinton, Ltd., London, as the commercial member. The appointments are for a period of seven years, and the members will be paid whole-time officers. The Registrar is Mr. T. J. D. Atkinson, Secretary, Mr. S. J. Page, and the Offices, 2, Clement's Inn, W.C. 2. The Minister is entitled to be heard in any proceedings before the tribunal which must make an annual report to him for laying before Parliament. With reference to charges for competitive traffic, Section 52 provides that within a prescribed time the companies shall submit schedules of rates where the distance is 30 per cent. or more in excess of the shorter route, and that these schedules shall be referred to the rates tribunal, which will settle the schedule of equal rates by the alternative routes. In the case of new "circuitous routes" (i.e. routes longer by 30 per cent. or more than the shortest route between the two places) the company must submit the route, and the Minister may refer the matter to the tribunal if the difference is above 30 per cent. If it exceeds 50 per cent. the route must have the consent of the tribunal before the equal rates are applied.

The following are the four railway groups.

1. North Western, Midland and West Scottish Group, and contains the following Railways—
L. & N.W. Furness Maryport & C.
Mid. Highland Cockermouth K. & P.
L. & Y. Caledonian S. on A. & Mid. J.
North Staffs G. & S.W. Other Companies

2. North Eastern, Eastern and East Scottish Group, and contains the following railways—

N.E.	G.N.	G.N. of S.
G.C.	Hull & B.	Other Companies
G.E.	N.B.	

3. Western Group, and contains the following railways—

G.W.	Mid. & S.W. Jct.	Other Companies
Cambrian	Local S. Wales	

4. Southern Group, and contains the following railways—

L. & S.W.	L.B. & S.C.	S.E. & C.	I. of W.
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Section 54 orders that each company shall at each station keep available for public inspection a copy of the general classification of merchandise. These books are to be available during all reasonable hours without fee. Each company must also keep available for 10 years at its head office all documents specifying the rates and conditions in use on Jan. 14, 1920, and a sub-section requires the proportion of any rate appropriated to conveyance by sea to be stated.

Part 4 deals with wages and conditions of service, Part 5 with Light Railways, and Part 6 includes sections dealing with facilities and the allocation of receipts of worked railways.

IRISH FREE STATE RAILWAYS ACT, 1924.

(*Acht Na Bothar Iarainn, 1924.*)

(*Dated July 23, 1924.*)

The Act in general corresponds very closely to the British Railways Act of 1921. It provides for the amalgamation of all railways wholly within the Irish Free State as follows:—

Amalgamating Companies.

Great Southern and Western Railway Company, including the Greashill Extension separate undertaking.

Midland Great Western Railway Company of Ireland.

Dublin and South Eastern Railway Company, including City of Dublin Junction Railways and New Ross and Waterford Extension Railways.

Cork, Bandou and South Coast Railway Company, including the Bantry Bay Extension.

The final amalgamation of these companies was completed on January 1, 1925.

Railway Tribunal.

The following appointments to the Railway Tribunal constituted under Section 13 were made in October, 1924, by his Excellency the Governor-General on the advice of the Executive Council:—

His Honour Daniel J. O'Brien, formerly County Court Judge (*Chairman*).

Mr. Henry Mangan, formerly City Accountant to the City of Dublin.

Mr. John R. Kerr, of the Cork, Bandou and South Coast Railway.

Mr. George O'Brien, of the Department of Industry and Commerce (*Registrar*).

Railway Panels.

Section 17 provides for the constitution of a General Panel and a Railway and Canal Panel, appointed by the Governor-General for a period of three years, to be appointed additional members of the tribunal as required. Appointments to the Railway and Canal Panel are as follows:—

Mr. E. A. Neale, formerly General Manager, Great Southern and Western Railway.

Mr. George McDonald, Dublin and South Eastern Railway.

Mr. W. C. R. Coe, Cork, Bandou and South Coast Railway.

Mr. John McCann, Chairman, Grand Canal Company.

BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1924.

Total capital expenditure was £1,190,500,000 in 1924, as compared with £1,181,320,000 in 1923, and £1,141,543,000 in 1913. On revenue account, net receipts from the working of railways and ancillary businesses were £39,000,000 in 1924, as compared with £42,915,000 in 1923, £47,149,000 in 1922, and £46,114,000 in 1913. Miscellaneous receipts, exclusive of appropriations from reserve and from compensation account under the Railways Act, 1921, were £8,200,000 in 1924, as compared with £8,314,000 in 1923, £6,216,000 in 1922, and £2,827,000 in 1913, making totals for these years, respectively, of £47,200,000, £52,427,000, £53,365,000, and £48,941,000. In 1913, however, £22,000 was taken from the reserve; in 1922, sums amounting to £1,153,000 were appropriated from Compensation Account under the Railways Act; in 1923,

£1,198,000 was taken from that account and from reserve; and in 1924, as much as £5,100,000 was appropriated from these two sources, making, with these additions, the total net income available, £52,300,000 in 1924, as against £52,427,000 in 1923, £54,518,000 in 1922, and £48,963,000 in 1921. Rentals and fixed charges required £2,200,000 in 1924 as against £1,946,000 in 1923, £2,041,000 in 1922, and £1,696,000 in 1921; interest and dividends on capital took £50,100,000 in 1924, compared with £50,000,000 in 1923, £51,974,000 in 1922, and £46,172,000 in 1921; whilst appropriations to reserve were £200,000 in 1924, as against £339,000 in 1923, £614,000 in 1922, and £1,049,000 in 1921.

Passenger and Freight Traffic Figures.

Total passenger train receipts were £95,100,000 in 1924, against £94,080,000 in 1923, £101,786,000 in 1922, and £54,526,000 in 1921. Compared with 1923, ordinary passengers and workmen brought in £67,400,000, against £65,330,393, the number of "originating" passengers being 1,235,802,000 against 1,235,566,000. Season-ticket receipts, however, fell from £11,667,000 to £11,100,000, mails from £1,982,000 to £1,700,000, and parcels, &c., from £15,100,000 to £14,900,000. Total goods-train receipts were £106,400,000 in 1924, against £109,756,000 in 1923, £115,564,000 in 1922, and £64,255,000 in 1921. Compared with 1923, general merchandise receipts fell from £51,776,000 to £50,100,000, though the tonnage originating rose from 58,980,000 to 60,908,000. Receipts from coal, coke, &c., fell from £40,090,000 in 1923 to £37,800,000 in 1924, the

originating tonnage falling from 222,234,000 to 209,160,000. Receipts from "other minerals," however, improved from £15,828,000 to £16,400,000, and the originating tonnage from 62,052,000 to 65,382,000. The total freight tonnage originating on the Railways of Great Britain was 335,450,000 in 1924, as compared with 343,267,000 in 1923, 301,625,000 in 1922, and 364,424,000 in 1921.

Railway traffic expenditure in 1924 was £166,500,000, as against £165,553,000 in 1923 and £75,456,000 in 1921, the respective operating ratios being 83 per cent., 81·22 per cent., and 63·53 per cent. Compared with 1923, locomotive running expenses increased from £40,815,000 to £41,900,000, and traffic expenses from £54,316,000 to £55,200,000.

Route-miles, Engine-miles and Average Receipts.

Route-miles open for traffic were 20,328 miles in 1924, as compared with 20,314 in 1923 and 20,246 in 1921, and the total single-track, including sidings, was 51,966 miles in 1924, against 51,818 in 1923 and 50,604 in 1921. Total engine-miles in the three years were, respectively, 587,684,000, 579,676,000, and 601,224,000. The average receipt per passenger journey was 1s. 4·4d. in 1924, as compared with 1s. 3·89d. in 1923 and 9·87d. in 1921. Excluding the District Railway and London Tubes, the corresponding figures were, respectively, 1s. 7·6d., 1s. 6·96d., and 11·34d. For all descriptions of goods-train traffic (excluding live-stock), the average rate per ton was 6s. 3d. in 1924 and in 1923, 7s. 6d. in 1922, and 3s. 5d. in 1921. The average receipt per ton for general merchandise was 16s. 5d. in

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND EXPENDED.

	1924.	1923.	1922.
	£	£	£
Capital authorised.....	1,266,525,774	1,263,765,937	1,354,367,951
Capital created.....	1,173,242,101	1,170,258,632	1,291,935,670
Nominal capital.....	1,159,053,958	1,152,366,150	1,273,170,530
Deduct: Balance of nominal additions and deductions	56,081,011	55,828,090	179,835,083
Issued Capital	1,102,972,947	1,096,538,060	1,093,335,447
Add: Balance of premiums and discounts	30,693,564	31,477,760	28,327,542
Deduct: Calls in arrear and amount uncalled.....	1,090,924	78,241	113,856
Capital receipts from capital issued	1,132,575,587	1,127,937,579	1,121,549,133
Capital receipts from other sources	1,074,268	1,118,759	3,019,591
Total capital receipts.....	1,133,649,855	1,129,056,338	1,124,568,724
Capital expenditure	1,190,574,786	1,181,320,257	1,174,479,870
Capital expenditure in excess of capital receipts.....	56,924,931	52,263,919	48,911,146
Total capital powers and other assets available for future expenditure	44,881,219	52,297,016	50,717,671

Reserves and depreciation funds of the companies, which in 1923 amounted to £121,054,545, were reduced to £114,287,534 in 1924.

The average rate of interest or dividend paid per cent. of total nominal capital was 4·31 in 1924, as compared with 4·33 in 1923, 4·07 in 1922, 3·74 in 1921, 3·73 in 1920 and 3·62 in 1913. Corresponding returns paid on the total issued capital were 4·53, 4·55, 4·74, 4·43, 4·41, and 4·28, whilst the interest and dividends paid per cent. of receipts from capital issued were, on the average, 4·41 in 1924, as compared with 4·43 in 1923, 4·62 in 1922, 4·32 in 1921, 4·30 in 1920, and 4·17 in 1913.

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1924, 17s. 7d. in 1923, 22s. 2d. in 1922, and 9s. 3d. in 1913; for coal, coke, &c., the corresponding figures were 3s. 7d., 3s. 7d., 4s. 9d., and 2s.; and for other minerals, 5s., 5s. 1d., 5s. 10d., and 2s. 6d.

Operating Statistics.

The following statistics do not apply to certain railways of less than standard gauge, and include no figures for 1913. Engine-hours in traffic were 69,754,000 in 1924 and 67,810,000 in 1923; train-miles per train-hour were 13'80 coaching and 8'20 freight in 1924, compared with 13'87 coaching and 8'49 freight in 1923; and train-miles per engine-hour were 10'74 coaching and 3'34 freight in 1924, compared with 10'79 and 3'42 respectively in 1923.

Wagon-miles in 1924 were 5,057,653,000, of which 3,400,020,000 (or 67'23 per cent.) were loaded. Corresponding figures for 1923 were 5,020,802,000, 3,355,100,000, and 66'82 per cent. Total net ton-miles, including free-hauled traffic, were in 1924, 19,062,603,000, and in 1923, 18,960,609,000. Net ton-miles per engine-hour were 443'17 in 1924 and 453'15 in 1923. For general merchandise the average haul was 84'19 miles, for coal, &c., 43'97 miles, and for other minerals, 52'61 miles in 1924, the corresponding figures for 1923 being 82'75, 42'91, and 53'55. The average receipt per ton-mile was 2'31d. for general merchandise, 1d. for coal, &c., 1'13d. for other minerals, and 1'42d. for all descriptions of traffic in 1924. Corresponding figures for 1923 were 2'50zd., 1'02zd., 1'131d., and 1'467d.

TABLE OF REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

	Year 1924.			Year 1923.		
	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.	Gross Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net Receipts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railway	203,416,985	166,882,592	36,534,393	205,814,233	165,978,844	39,835,389
Passenger road vehicles	188,478	185,465	2,013	182,636	174,150	8,536
Steamboats	4,282,543	3,952,782	319,861	4,220,714	3,767,166	453,548
Canals	188,175	317,944	Dr. 129,769	173,847	332,090	Dr. 158,243
Docks, harbours, and wharves	7,317,757	6,140,013	1,177,744	7,718,485	5,911,580	1,806,905
Hotels, refreshment rooms, and cabs	6,458,680	5,368,489	1,090,191	6,258,986	5,296,704	962,282
Other separate businesses	77,023	67,256	9,767	74,197	68,114	6,083
Total	221,929,741	182,925,541	39,004,200	224,443,148	181,528,648	42,914,500
Miscellaneous receipts (net) :—						
Rents (houses, lands, hotels, lump-sum tolls, &c.)			3,865,652			3,753,116
Interest and dividends from investments in other companies			43,036			40,712
Transfer fees			24,632			32,472
General interest			4,063,420			4,285,397
Amount received from company working line or part of line			157,554			165,913
Special items			19,942			36,526
Total net income			47,178,436			51,228,636
Balance brought forward from last year's account			1,731,254			1,587,215
Appropriation from reserve			2,351,430			350,290
Appropriation from amounts received under Section 11 of Railways Act, 1921			2,760,555			848,147
Amount available for appropriation			54,021,675			54,014,288

BRITISH FOUR-TRACK MAIN LINES.

The 75 miles between St. Pancras and Glendon North Junction, Kettering, L.M.S. (Mid.) Ry., is the longest stretch of continuous four-track main line in Great Britain, although purists might object that the deviation of the goods lines from the fast lines between Souldrop Box and Irchester South Junction (about 3 miles) breaks into its continuity. This system also has another long four-track section of 53 miles between Kilby Bridge, Wigston, and Taptot Junction, Chesterfield. Second in the list comes the Western Division (L. M. S. Ry.) with the 60 miles from Euston to Roade, followed by the Great Western Railway from Paddington to Stevenon, 56½ miles, and the Southern (L. & S. W. Section) Railway from Waterloo (London) to Battledown Junction, Basingstoke, 51 miles. The L. & N. E. (G. N.) Ry. has a greater proportion of its first 100 miles out of London quadrupled than any of the lines mentioned, but the continuity of the four tracks is broken in five places, e.g., Potters Bar, Welwyn, Arlesey, Huntingdon, and Holme, aggregating in length about 18 miles out of the total. In several instances an alternative route, as the Roade-Northampton-Rugby loop, L. M. S. Ry., or the new Cuffley-Hertford line, L. & N. E. Ry., constitutes in effect a quadrupling of the main line, and is so for through traffic purposes.

IRISH RAILWAY STATISTICS (OFFICIAL), 1923.

NORTHERN IRELAND RAILWAYS.		IRISH FREE STATE RAILWAYS.			
Railways wholly in Northern Ireland and partly in Northern Ireland and partly in the Irish Free State are differentiated as far as practicable. The latter section is, however, largely duplicative with the Irish Free State section. Where double figures are given thus 232½-418, the first relates to standard gauge railways only, while the second is the total for all railways concerned.		Partly in Northern Ireland and partly in the Irish Free State			
		Covers railways entirely within the Irish Free State and the whole of the standard-railings companies having lines situated within and without the Irish Free State. Information is, therefore, largely duplicative of that given in Northern Ireland Section.			
	£	£	Standard Gauge.	Irrespective of Gauge.	Less than Standard Gauge.
<i>Capital—</i>					
Authorised.....	1,888,757	11,141,356	...	44,617,637	...
Created	1,751,987	11,097,457	...	43,859,738	...
Issued	1,617,636	10,093,930	...	40,035,700	...
Nominal Additions or Deductions .....	...	268,464	...	215,826	...
Amount on which Interest or Dividend is Payable	1,617,606	10,297,710	...	40,174,667	...
<i>Receipts and Expenditure on Capital Account—</i>					
Expenditure at December 31, 1923	5,397,722	12,371,277	42,013,915	...	2,975,550
Receipts at December 31, 1923	5,231,417	11,880,031	40,605,029	...	2,924,484
<i>Revenue Receipts and Expenditure (Rlys. and Ancillary Businesses)—</i>					
Gross Receipts.....	1,189,857	2,442,572	7,131,750	...	246,876
Expenditure	1,022,013	2,036,057	5,807,270	...	291,801
Net Receipts.....	167,844	406,515	1,324,480	...	Dr. 44,925
Proportion of Amount Receivable under Irish Railways (Settlement of Claims) Act, 1921	6,951	19,000	48,745	...	44,943
Miscellaneous Receipts (Net).....	19,197	70,859	172,328	...	49,420
Total Net Income	193,992	496,374	1,545,553	...	49,438
Interest or Dividends Paid	68,316	443,003	...	1,625,472	...
Average Interest or Dividend	4' 18½%	4' 24½%	...	3' 71½%	...
<i>Mileage—</i>					
First Track	282½-411	632½-841½	2,613½	...	419½
Second Track	65½-67½	178½-181½	627	...	7½
Total Track (including Sidings).....	423½-569	942½-1,171	3,667	...	457
<i>Rolling Stock—</i>					
Locomotives	106-133	221-260	775	...	85
Coaching Vehicles (non-Electric)	544-623	712-823	2,310	...	261
Coaching Vehicles (Electric)	0-26	11-11	11	...	—
Freight Vehicles	2,615-3,366	6,368-6,935	18,756	...	1,132
Service Vehicles	215-234	490-517	1,485	...	59
Road Motor Vehicles.....	— 9	...	...	...	—
<i>Train Mileage—</i>					
Revenue, Passenger	1,912,666	2,510,943	6,325,279	...	455,235
Revenue, Freight	492,017	1,445,691	3,878,143	...	353,595
Shunting	467,395	1,185,864	2,639,807	...	133,188
"Other" Miles (Assisting—Light and Departmental).....	140,611	354,402	895,870	...	31,523
Total Engine Miles.....	2,983,063	5,416,536	13,739,159	...	973,541
Train Miles (Electric).....	50,226	30,354	80,264	...	—
Grand Total	3,033,289	5,496,900	13,819,523	...	973,541
<i>Numbers of Passengers (originating on Systems) —</i>					
First Class.....	124,575	108,661	939,307	...	91,977
Second Class.....	681,333	586,533	698,862	...	9,816
Third Class	5,718,405	5,718,585	14,396,187	...	1,163,390
Workmen (Single Journeys).....	1,414,502	860,000	986,691	...	1,872
Total (exclusive of Season Tickets)	7,938,905	7,277,510	17,021,077	...	1,267,055
<i>Season Tickets (Equivalent Annual Tickets)—</i>					
First Class.....	1,123	365	1,254	...	95
Second Class.....	4,869	2,651	2,990	...	23
Third Class	2,480	1,257	3,890	...	360
Total	8,472	4,273	8,134	...	478
<i>Freight Traffic Tonnage (originating on Systems) —</i>					
General Merchandise.....	431,977	727,507	2,128,694	...	79,549
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel.....	2,282,888	337,174	815,444	...	21,474
Other Minerals.....	140,525	82,310	187,456	...	12,621
Total	880,790	1,147,021	3,131,594	...	113,644
<i>Head of Live Stock</i>	246,011	979,623	3,295,522	...	169,722

STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAY COMPANIES FOR THE YEAR 1890

	a	Includes £65,000 compensation under Irish Rly. (Settlement of Claims) Act, 1921.	f	Half year ended June 30, 1924.
"	b	" " "	g	Half year ended December, 1924.
"	c	" " "	i	C.B. & S. Co., which forms the group called Great Southern,
"	d	" " "	k	Dublin & S.E. is shown above c for full year's working.
"	e	" " "	j	Traffic temporarily suspended.
"	f	" " "		F For price of these Stocks see page 868.

[illegible]

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAYS, WITH *OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incorporated under Pers. Title.	Chairman.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Goods Manager. (1.) Indoor. (2.) Outdoor.	Locomotive Superintendent.	Secretary.	Superintendent.	Head Office.
Belfast and County Down	1846	Thomas Richardson	Charles A. Moore	.....	J. L. Crosthwaite	H. E. Moller, F.C.I.S.	W. F. Minnis	Queen's Qr., Belfast.
Cheshire Lines Committee	1865	.....	W. H. Oates	.....	{ H. N. Gresley, } C.B.E.	W. H. Oates	.....	{ Central Station, Liverpool, Co. Donegal, Stranorlar, Amiens St. Station, Dublin.
County Donegal Joint Com.	—	.....	Henry Forbes (T.)	.....	G. T. Glover	Henry Forbes	.....	.....
Great Northern (Ireland) ..	1876	William P. Calmes	John Bagwell	W. J. Bailie	J. R. Bazin	J. E. Stephens	R. J. Moore	{ Kingsbridge Stn., Dublin.
Great Southern (Ireland) ..	1924	{ Rt. Hon. Viscount } Churchill, &c., &c.	M. F. Keogh	{ T. Elliot } (Com. Man.)	.....	C. E. Riley	{ Chief Oper- ating } (Chief Oper- ating)	{ Kingsbridge Stn., Dublin.
Great Western	1835	{ Rt. Hon. Viscount } Churchill, &c., &c.	Sir F. J. C. Pole	E. Ford, O.B.E.	C. B. Collett, O.B.E.	A. E. Bolter, C.B.E.	{ R. H. Nichols, } C.B.E.	Paddington Stn., W. & A.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	1853	L. J. Trew Colquhoun	H. Hunt	.....	W. Napier	H. Hunt	.....	{ Pennyburn, Lon- donderry.
London & North Eastern ..	1921	William Whitelaw	{ Sir R. L. Wedg- wood, &c., &c. } (S. Area)	{ G. Marshall } (S. Area) T. Hornsby (N.E. Area) J. C. Christie, O.B.E. (S. Area, Scot- land) S. R. Willox (N. Area, Scotland)	{ H. N. Gresley, } (C.B.E.)	J. McLaren	C. H. Stamp, C.B.E. (S. Area, Scot- land) William John- ston (N. Area, Scot- land)	Marblebone Station, N.W. & A.
London, Midland & Scottish	1921	Sir Guy Granet, C.B.E.	{ Sir Josh. Stamp } (Pres. of Exec.) { Rt. Hon. H. G. } Burgess, &c. (Gen. Man.)	S. H. Hunt, C.B.E.	{ Sir Henry Pow- ell, &c., &c. }	R. C. Irwin	J. H. Fellows, C.B.E.	Euston Stn., N.W. & A.
Metropolitan	1853	{ Rt. Hon. Lord Aber- conway, &c. }	R. H. Selbie, C.B.E.	{ W. Holt (T.) } John Wandle (Com. Man.)	{ P. R. Boulton } (Chief Elect.) { G. Halby } (Mechanist)	H. S. Stewart	W. Holt	Baker St. Stn. N.W. & A.
Northern Counties Com. } (Lon., Mid. & Scottish) }	1903	Major J. A. Torrens, M.L.	James Pepper	H. A. Sire, C.B.E. (Chief Commercial) F. H. Willis (Indoor Com- mercial) G. T. Hedge (Outdoor Commercial) { A. L. Barber } (Com. Man.)	W. J. Wallace	James Pepper	.....	.....
Southern ..	1921	{ Brig.-Gen. the Hon. } Everard Baring, &c., &c. (C.B.E.)	Sir H. A. Walker, K.C.B.	{ R. E. L. Mann- sell, C.B.E. } (Chief Mech.) A. D. Jones, O.B.E. (Loco- Running)	.....	G. Knight	{ E. C. Cox, } C.B.E. (Chief Operating)	Waterloo Stn., S.E. & A.
Underground Electric ..	—	Rt. Hon. Lord Ashfield	.....	{ W. A. Agnew } (Mechanical)	{ J. C. Mitchell, } J.P., F.C.I.S.	J. Thornton	.....	{ 55, Broadway, West- minster, S.W. & A.

* Engineers and Solicitors shown on page 878.

BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAY STOCKS AND SHARES.

Railway.	Stocks.	Highest, 1904.	Lowest, 1904.	Prices.	
				Sept. 16, 1905.	Sept. 23, 1905.
Great Britain.					
Central London	Ordinary	65½	45	52½	52½
Central London	Preference (4 per cent.)	68½	52½	52½	52½
Central London	Deferred	64½	47½	46½	46½
Central London	4 per cent. Debenture	84½	76	79½	79½
Central London	4½ Red. Debenture	98	92½	94	94
City and South London	4 per cent. Perp. Debenture	81	77	77½	77½
City and South London	4½ per cent. Second Debenture	98	92½	94	94
City and South London	5 per cent. Preference (1891)	97	91	91½	91½
City and South London	5 per cent. Preference (1903)	96½	91	91½	91½
Great Western	Consolidated Ordinary	113½	103½	84½	83½
Great Western	5 per cent. Consolidated Pref.	105½	98½	93	93
Great Western	4 per cent. Debenture	88	80½	81	81
Great Western	4½ per cent. Debenture	92½	84½	86½	86½
Great Western	4½ per cent. Debenture	98	90½	91½	91½
Great Western	5 per cent. Debenture	108	99½	101½	101½
Great Western	2½ Debenture	54½	50	51	51
Great Western	5 per cent. Rt. Charge	107	98½	100½	99½
Great Western	5 per cent. Cons. Guarantee	106½	98½	98½	98½
London and North Eastern	5 per cent. Preference Ordinary	86	77	54	54
London and North Eastern	Deferred Ordinary	34	27½	19	18½
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. First Preference	83	76½	70	70
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. Second Preference	82½	76	65	64
London and North Eastern	5 per cent. Red. Pref. (1905)	—	—	92½	92½
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. First Guarantee	85	78½	76	76
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. Second Guarantee	83½	76½	73	73
London and North Eastern	3 per cent. Debenture	65½	58½	60	59
London and North Eastern	4 per cent. Debenture	86½	78	80	79
London Electric	Consolidated Ordinary	—	—	43½	43½
London Electric	4 per cent. Preference	81½	75	70½	70½
London Electric	4 per cent. Debenture	83½	76	79	79
London Electric	4½ per cent. Red. Second Deb.	98	92½	94	94
London Midland and Scottish	Ordinary	106½	94½	73	72½
London Midland and Scottish	4 per cent. Preference (1923)	83	76½	70	70
London Midland and Scottish	5 per cent. Red. Preference (1926)	99½	96½	98	98
London Midland and Scottish	4 per cent. Preference	83½	77	71	71
London Midland and Scottish	5 per cent. Red. Preference (1905)	—	—	96	95½
London Midland and Scottish	4 per cent. Debenture	87½	77½	81	81
London Midland and Scottish	4 per cent. Guarantee	85½	77½	79	78
Mersey	Ordinary	14½	7	6	6
Mersey	4 per cent. Perp. Debenture	70½	65½	66½	66½
Mersey	3 per cent. Perp. Debenture	48½	43½	41½	41½
Mersey	3 per cent. Perp. Preference	40	27	32½	32½
Metropolitan	Cons. Ordinary	84½	71½	66	65½
Metropolitan	Surplus Lands	69½	59½	67	67
Metropolitan	3½ per cent. Debenture	75	68½	70	69½
Metropolitan	3½ per cent. Preference	71½	68	63½	63½
Metropolitan	3½ per cent. Conv. Preference	82½	72½	68½	68½
Metropolitan	5 per cent. Preference	101½	95½	91½	91½
Metropolitan District	Ordinary	57½	48½	42½	42
Metropolitan District	4 per cent. Pr. Lien. Deb. Red.	81	75	78	78
Metropolitan District	6 per cent. Perp. Debenture	120½	114½	114½	114½
Metropolitan District	5 per cent. Red. Debenture	100½	98½	95½	95½
Metropolitan District	4½ per cent. First Preference	86	81½	80½	79½
Southern	Ordinary "A"	42½	33½	37	37
Southern	Ordinary "B"	12	8½	7½	7½
Southern	Preference Ordinary	86½	79½	72½	72
Southern	Deferred Ordinary	45½	37½	39½	39½
Southern	5 per cent. Preference	103½	96	91	90
Southern	5 per cent. Red. Preference (1926)	99½	96½	98	98
Southern	5 per cent. Red. Preference (1904)	—	—	95½	95½
Southern	5 per cent. Guar. Pref.	104	98½	98½	98½
Southern	4 per cent. Debenture	86½	77½	81	80
Underground	Ordinary	3½	2½	2½	2½
Underground	4½ per cent. Bds. 1933 Red.	106½	102½	100	100
Underground	6 per cent. First Cum. Income Deb. Red.	106	100	103	102
Underground	6 per cent. Inc. Bds., Red.	104	90½	95	95
Dividends on Ordinary Stocks. see p. 866.					

Dividends on Ordinary Stocks, see p. 866.

BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAY STOCKS AND SHARES—continued.

Railway.	Stocks.	Highest, 1924.	Lowest, 1924.	Prices.	
				Sept. 16, 1925.	Sept. 23, 1925.
<i>Ireland.</i>					
Belfast and County Down	Ordinary	84 ¹¹ / ₂	59 ¹ / ₂	28	26
Great Northern	"	67 ¹ / ₂	54 ¹ / ₂	28 ¹ / ₂	26
Great Southern	"	39	35	16 ¹ / ₂	16
Great Southern	Preference	51	50 ¹ / ₂	25	23 ¹ / ₂
Great Southern	Guarantee	57 ¹ / ₂	56	36	34
Great Southern	Debenture	69 ¹ / ₂	65	52	53 ¹ / ₂

SALARIES AND WAGES OF RAILWAY SERVANTS.

MALE CLERICAL STAFF, INCLUDING HEAD-QUARTERS, STATION-MASTERS, AND BOOKING CLERKS, FROM AUGUST 1ST, 1919.

Junior Scale.

Age 15, £35; age 16, £45; age 17, £55.

(After this age Juniors pass into Senior Scale as below if successful in passing prescribed educational examination.)

Senior Scale.

Class 5. Commence at £80 per annum and increase by £10 per annum up to £200 per annum.

Class 4. £210 to £230 per annum.

Class 3. £240 to £260 " "

Class 2. £270 to £300 " "

Class 1. £320 to £350 " "

Special Class. £360 and upwards.

(£10 per annum additional paid to those in Junior Scale and Classes 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1 who work at offices, stations and depôts within 10 miles of Charing Cross.)

FEMALE CLERICAL STAFF, FROM AUGUST 1ST, 1919.

Juniors.

Age.	Per week s. d.	Age.	Per week s. d.
16.....	17 6	23.....	40 0
17.....	21 6	24.....	42 6
<i>Class 2.</i>		25.....	45 0
		26.....	47 6
18.....	30 0	27.....	50 0
19.....	32 0	28.....	52 6
20.....	34 0	29.....	55 0
21.....	36 0	30.....	57 6
22.....	38 0	31.....	60 0

Class 1.

From 65s. to 70s.

Special.

From 70s. and upwards.

(4s. per week additional paid to those in above-mentioned Classes who work at offices, stations and depôts within 10 miles of Charing Cross.)

DAILY RATES OF PAY OF RAILWAY DRIVERS, FIREMEN & CLEANERS FROM AUGUST 18TH, 1919.

<i>Drivers.</i>		<i>Firemen.</i>		<i>Cleaners.</i>	
	Per day. s. d.		Per day. s. d.		Per day. s. d.
1st and 2nd years	12 0	1st and 2nd years	9 6	16 years of age and under	4 0
3rd and 4th years	13 0	3rd and 4th years	10 0	17 years of age and under	5 0
5th year	14 0	5th to 10th year	11 0	18 and 19 years of age	6 0
8th year	15 0	11th year.....	12 0	20 years of age and over ...	7 0

WEEKLY WAGES* OF RAILWAY SERVANTS FROM SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1920.

Porters.....	40s. to 48s.	Shunters	50s. to 65s.
Parcel Porters	50s. to 56s.	Goods Porters	40s. to 47s.
Ticket Collectors	54s. to 58s.	Checkers	47s. to 57s.
Passenger Guards.....	50s. to 65s.	Carters	46s. to 53s.
Goods Guards	50s. to 65s.	Undermen	40s. to 50s.

* Excluding War Bonus, if any.

WEEKLY WAGES FOR LADS ON RAILWAYS FROM OCTOBER 1ST, 1921.†

Age 15 or under	16s.	On reaching age 18	30s.
On reaching age 16	20s.	" " " 19	35s.
" " " 17	25s.	" " " 20	Adult rate

† Does not apply to Clerks, Engine-cleaners, youths employed in or about Railway shops and hotels and on steamers.

WEEKLY WAGE OF SIGNALMEN FROM MAY 1ST, 1922.					
Class.	Average number of marks.*	Standard rate per week.	Class.	Average number of marks.*	Standard rate per week.
Special.....	375 and over	75s.	4	75 to 149	55s.
1	300 to 374	70s.	5	30 to 74	50s.
2	225 to 299	65s.	6	1 to 29	48s.
3	150 to 224	60s.			

* The whole of the signal-boxes or the Railways are classified, the class into which each post is placed being determined by the system of marks representing work done, &c.

RAILWAY POLICE FROM JANUARY 9TH, 1923.

Each man employed in these ranks is to be allocated by the employing company to one or other of the undermentioned three classes and to be paid the salary (or if the employing company so decide, the equivalent weekly wages) applicable to the classes in which he is placed.

RATE OF SALARY FOR EACH YEAR OF SERVICE.

Class.	1-2	3-4	5 years.
3	£ 250	£ 260	£ 270
2	280	295	310
1	330	345	360

In addition £10 8s. 6d. per annum (or 4s. per week, if paid weekly) for working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross.

UNIFORM CONSTABLES AND SERGEANTS.

* Weekly rates of Wages for each year of service in the various ranks.

Rank.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 years
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Uniform Constable	63 0	64 0	65 0	66 0	67 0	68 0	69 0	70 0	71 0	72 0	73 0
Uniform Sergeant	75 0	76 6	78 0	79 6	81 0	82 6	84 0	—	—	—	—
Detective	68 0	69 0	70 0	71 0	72 0	73 0	74 0	—	—	—	—
Detective Sergeant	77 0	78 6	80 0	81 6	83 0	84 6	86 0	—	—	—	—

* Includes cost of Living Bonus, which of course fluctuates. The above rates were 1s. less in all cases at end of November, 1925.

Men in any rank who are not supplied by the employing Company with uniform, 4s. per week extra and 3s. per week extra if working at stations or depôts within 10 miles from Charing Cross.

RAILWAY COUNCILS.

Councils set up under Clause 63 of the Railways Act, 1921, provide for the following stages in disputes of labour conditions and wages:—

- Local Departmental Committees (at stations and depôts).
- Sectional Railway Councils (representing various groups of grades).
- Railway Council (representing all grades covered by the scheme). Number on Council, 20, i.e. Railway Officers 10, and Railway Employees 10.
- Central Wages Board (consisting of 8 representatives of the Railway Companies and 8 of the Railway Employees).
- National Wages Board (17 members), consisting of the following representatives:—
 - Independent Chairman appointed by the Minister of Labour. (Mr. Harold Morris, K.C., was appointed to this post in October, 1925.)
 - 6 Representatives of Railway Companies.
 - 6 " " " " Employees.
 - 4 " " " " Users.

THE LARGEST PASSENGER

A new 4-8-2 type Locomotive, completed in 30 working days (September and October, 1925) at the Mt. Clare Works of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

The principal proportions are as follows:—

Cylinders, diameter.....	30 in.
" piston stroke.....	30 in.
Piston valves, diameter.....	14 in.
Cut-off in full gear.....	88 per cent.
Wheels, coupled, diameter..	6 ft. 2 in.
Wheelbase, rigid.....	15 ft. 4 in.
" engine total.....	41 ft. 4 in.
" engine and tender total.....	89 ft.
Boiler heating surfaces:—	
Firebox (arch tubes and combustion chamber)....	383 sq. ft.
Tubes and flues.....	5,208 sq. ft.

Total 5,591 sq. ft.

ENGINE IN THE WORLD.

Superheater.....	1,305 sq. ft.
Grand Total.....	6,896 sq. ft.
Steam pressure.....	210 lb. per sq. in.
Grate area.....	89.17 sq. ft.
Weight in working order, engine.....	178 tons 10 cwt.
Weight in working order, tender.....	115 tons 12 cwt.
Weight in working order, engine and tender.....	294 tons 2 cwt.
Adhesion weight.....	122 tons 15 cwt.
Rated tractive power.....	65,000 lb.
Factor of adhesion.....	4.23

The engine has been introduced in order to do away as far as possible with the double-heading of passenger trains between Washington and Grafton and Washington and Pittsburgh, where heavy trains have to be hauled over severe and continuous grades.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR 1924.

TRAIN ACCIDENTS.

The following Table gives the number of casualties in the various classes of train accidents :—

Class of Accident.	A. Passengers.		B. Servants.		C. Other Persons.		Total all Persons.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions in which passenger trains were concerned.....	10	428	2	33	...	15	12	476
2. Other collisions .....	...	7	1	76	...	...	1	83
3. Derailments of passenger trains.....	...	50	...	2	...	...	...	52
4. Other derailments .....	...	3	...	14	...	1	...	18
5. Accidents due to failure of engines or rolling-stock ...	14	11	3	7	...	...	17	18
6. Fires in train .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
7. Other accidents .....	...	3	2	6	10	26	12	35
Total.....	24	502	8	139	10	42	42	683

MOVEMENT ACCIDENTS.

The following table shows the number of passengers, servants of the Railway Companies and Contractors and other persons killed and injured during 1924 by accidents caused by the movement of railway vehicles exclusive of train accidents, as compared with the average for the preceding five years :—

	1924.		Average of 5 years, 1919 1923.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
<i>Passengers :—</i>				
Attempting to enter or alight from trains.....	21	1,057	26	769
Falling off platforms and being struck or run over by trains ...	12	8	11	8
While crossing lines at stations.....	9	10	8	8
Falling out of carriages during the running of trains.....	30	45	25	45
By the closing of carriage doors.....	...	1,180	...	798
Other accidents.....	13	377	11	249
Total.....	85	2,677	81	1,878
<i>Servants of the Companies and of Contractors :—</i>				
Coupling or uncoupling vehicles	5	452	9	414
Other shunting accidents	42	1,674	49	1,464
Falling off or getting on or off vehicles in motion	7	130	8	145
Coming in contact with overbridges or erections at the side of the lines	1	34	4	37
Attending to engines in motion	3	649	2	555
Working on the permanent way	50	92	52	72
Walking or standing on the line on duty, or when proceeding to or from work	65	156	97	187
Other causes	47	577	36	526
Total.....	220	3,764	257	3,400
<i>Other Persons (exclusive of Trespassers and Suicides) :—</i>				
Passing over railways at level crossings	29	6	36	14
On business at stations or sidings or in other circumstances ...	32	91	25	102
Total.....	61	97	61	116
Grand Totals.....	366	6,538	309	5,394
<i>Trespassers</i>	141	62	153	57
<i>Suicides and attempted suicides</i>	212	13	176	15
Total.....	354	75	329	72

NON-MOVEMENT ACCIDENTS.

The following information concerning accidents on railway premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles is given as regards the cases shown in Table I. These accidents, for the most part, are not attributable to railway working, and should not properly be classed as railway accidents.

(a) *Passengers*.—By falling on steps or from platforms, &c., in station premises 2 were killed and 393 injured, and from other causes 1 was killed and 394 injured.

(b) *Servants of Companies or Contractors.*—The fatalities and cases of injury to railway servants and servants of contractors have been classified in respect of primary cause, as shown in the following table :—

Cause.	Fatal.	Percentage.	Non-fatal.	Percentage.
1. Misadventure or accidental	29	82'86	16,274	94'64
2. Want of caution or misconduct on the part of the injured person	3	8'57	524	3'05
3. Want of caution or breach of rules, &c., on the part of servants other than the persons concerned	1	2'86	146	'85
4. Defective systems of working, dangerous places, dangerous conditions of work, or want of rules or systems of working	—	—	11	'06
5. Defective apparatus, appliances, &c., or want of sufficient appliances, safeguards, &c.	2	5'71	234	1'36
6. Neglect or non-observance of rules under the Railway Employment (Prevention of Accidents) Act, 1900	—	—	6	'04
Total	35	100'00	17,195	100'00

(c) *Other Persons.*—Thirty persons other than passengers or servants were killed and 491 injured on railway premises, 14 of whom were killed and 358 injured while on business at stations or sidings. Of the fatal cases, 11 were due to persons falling off walls, bridges, &c., 2 to persons falling off wagons or trucks, 9 to persons falling off or being run over by road vehicles, 2 to persons coming in contact with electrically charged rails while trespassing, and 6 to other causes.

Nine were killed and 52 injured while trespassing, and there were 5 cases of suicide and one of attempted suicide.

TOTALS OF ALL KINDS OF ACCIDENTS.

	Total for the Year 1924.		Total for the Year 1923.		Increase or Decrease.		Average for 1913-1922.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
A. Passengers :—								
I. By train accidents.....	24	502	3	449	+21	+53	36	566
II. By movement accidents	85	2,677	66	2,262	+19	+415	105	1,650
III. By non-movement accidents...	3	787	9	787	-6	+60	7	597
B. Servants of Companies or Contractors :—								
I. By train accidents.....	8	139	9	105	-1	+34	6	132
II. By movement accidents	220	3,764	201	3,491	+19	+273	326	3,719
III. By non-movement accidents...	35	17,195	38	15,467	-3	+1,728	42	17,623
C. Other Persons (Exclusive of Trespassers and Suicides) :—								
I. By train accidents.....	10	42	7	12	+3	+30	3	15
II. By movement accidents	61	97	60	121	+1	+24	82	156
III. By non-movement accidents...	16	438	14	470	+2	-32	15	406
Total	462	25,641	407	23,104	+55	+2,537	622	24,864

FASTEST RAILWAY RUNS ON RECORD.

The fastest railway run on record in the British Isles was that made in November, 1924, by the "Flying Scotsman" from King's Cross, with a heavy load consisting of 12 vehicles weighing 356 tons and drawn by one of the new L. & N. E. Rly. "Pacific" locomotives, covering part of the journey between Biggleswade and Sandy at 80 miles per hour, and the second fastest was that made by the Great Western Railway 4-2-2 engine No. 3065 *Duke of Cornwall*, on May 9, 1904, with the Transatlantic mails from Plymouth to London, when the 118½ miles from Bristol to Paddington, *via* Bath, were covered in 99 min. 45 sec., start-to-stop, at an average of 71·3 miles per hour. But this time included a slow to 10 miles per hour through Bath station, and another to walking pace for the renewal of Cricklade bridge at Swindon. The 81½ miles from Wootton Bassett to Westbourne Park were covered in 62 min. 55 sec., also including the latter check, and the average speed for most of the journey beyond Swindon was about 85 miles per hour, with a maximum of 91·8 miles per hour near Slough. Earlier in the same journey the 4-4-0 engine No. 3440 *City of Truro*, had achieved another record in attaining a speed of 102·3 miles per hour in the descent of Wellington bank. In the United States, on July 20 of the same year, the "Atlantic City Flier" of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, booked to cover the 55½ miles from Camden, N.J., to Atlantic City in 50 min., is reputed to have completed the trip in 43 min., at an average of 77·4 miles per hour; this is probably the "speed record" for the U.S.A., and the longest non-stop run in the States is claimed by the Michigan Central Railway from Detroit to Fallsview, a distance of 224·7 miles in 243 minutes at an average speed of 55'30, and compares with the longest British non-stop of 226·9 miles, average speed 55'8, see page 879.

CENSUS OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Figures showing the Staff Employed by the Various Railway Companies in March, 1925, as compared with 1924, and Numbers in Various Grades in 1925 and 1924.

A return has been issued showing (1) the number of persons employed by the several railway companies of Great Britain during the week ended March 28, 1925, and (2) a comparison of the rates of pay, and also of the average weekly salary or wage and the average weekly earnings of certain selected grades during the weeks ended March 29, 1924, and March 28, 1925.

Details are given of the number employed in each of the principal grades of the four great companies and certain other selected companies, with totals for each company and for Great Britain. Male and female employees are shown separately, and, with the exception of staff not employed directly, *i.e.*, staff employed by contractors, all persons in the service of the railway companies during the week of the census are taken into account. The figures comprise the number of staff receiving salaries or wages for the full week, combined with the equivalent number of full-time workers in cases where employees were paid for less than the complete week.

The average earnings of certain sections of the male adult staff were shown by the returns received to be as follows:—

	Week ended		March 28, 1924.	
			1925.	1924.
Staff entered at salaried rates:—	s.	d.	s.	d.
Clerical, supervisory, &c., staff (excluding officers in receipt of £500 per annum and upwards and staff entered under ancillary businesses)	91	3	92	0
Staff entered at wages rates (excluding staff entered under ancillary businesses):—				
Conciliation staff.....	67	4	67	6
Shop and artisan staff	69	11	68	7

Summary of Total Staff Employed in 1925 and 1924.

Name of Company.	At March 28, 1925.	At March 29, 1924.
Great Western	117,850	117,113
London & North Eastern	206,893	207,528
London Midland & Scottish	273,129	274,523
Southern	73,469	70,484
Cheshire Lines Committee	4,831	4,947
London Electric	6,626	6,507
Metropolitan	4,079	3,971
Metropolitan District	3,952	3,942
Midland & Great Northern Joint Committee	2,480	2,535
Somerset Joint Committee	1,456	1,484
Railway Clearing House	3,061	3,236
Other Companies	4,236	4,303

Total, Great Britain ... 702,062 700,573

The following table gives the numbers employed in each of the principal grades and in ancillary businesses during the selected week in 1925, with the corresponding numbers for the selected week in 1924:—

MALE STAFF.

Railway Staff:—	1925.	1924.
Capstainers	1,516	1,481
Carters and vanguarders	21,338	21,271
Carriage cleaners	7,336	7,083
Carriage and wagon examiners	4,802	4,834
Carriage and wagon oilers and greasers	2,259	2,297
Checkers	11,219	11,159
Cleaners	574	544
Crozier keepers	1,545	1,532
Engine cleaners	11,114	11,385
Drivers & motormen	38,292	38,062
Firemen & assistant motormen	36,359	36,326
Foremen and chargemen	7,612	7,547
Guards Goods	16,792	16,880
Passenger	8,153	7,927
Hydraulic and pumping engine staff	1,540	1,540
Labourers	32,140	33,415
Lampmen	2,417	2,389
Loaders, callers off, ropers and sheeters	7,170	6,931
Locomotive shed staff (excluding labourers)	10,866	10,731
Messengers	1,935	2,477
Number takers	2,664	2,874
Officers and clerical staff	77,118	77,887
Permanent-way men	66,480	65,751
Pointsmen	393	401
Police staff—Supervisory grades	214	215
Other grades	2,751	2,701
Porters—Goods	23,577	21,417
Passenger	27,858	27,857
Porter guards	511	498
Signalmen	1,723	1,807
Shop and artisan staff:—		
Supervisory grades	3,029	3,041
Other grades (excluding labourers & watchmen)	119,137	115,330
Shunters	18,055	18,054
Shunt horse drivers	712	736
Signal and telegraph men	5,722	5,623
Signalmen	29,184	29,205
Signal-box lads	1,097	1,138
Stationmasters, yardmasters, &c.	7,257	7,434
Supervisory staff (other than shop and artisan, and police)	11,935	12,216
Technical staff	2,669	2,647
Ticket collectors	5,087	5,026
Traffic control staff	1,330	1,104
Watchmen	579	682
Miscellaneous grades	11,292	11,325
Railway Total	642,920	640,980
Ancillary Business Staff:—		
Canal staff	1,597	1,594
Dock and quay staff	16,119	17,165
Marine staff afloat	5,508	5,444
Marine and dock shop and artisan staff	4,207	3,900
Motor omnibus and passenger road vehicles:—conciliation staff—traffic department	399	360

874 Railways—Summary of Total Staffs—Principal Railway Tunnels.

Summary of Total Staff Employed in 1925 and 1924—continued.

	1925.	1924.
Hotel, refreshment room, dining-car, and laundry staff	7,425	7,260
Total—Ancillary Businesses	35,255	35,723
Total—Male Staff	678,175	676,703
FEMALE STAFF.		
Railway :—		
Carriage cleaners	786	763
Clerical and technical staff	9,787	9,705
Crossing keepers	1,501	1,435
Office cleaners and charwomen	3,383	3,469
Shop and artisan staff	1,263	1,274
Waiting-room and lavatory attendants	773	810
Miscellaneous grades	443	461
Total	17,996	17,917
Ancillary Businesses :—		
Hotel, refreshment room, dining car, and laundry staff	5,781	5,828
Marine staff	110	125
Total—Female staff	23,887	23,870
Grand Total, all Staff	702,062	700,573

(c) Staffs of Railway Clearing Houses not recorded in 1913.

THE RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

This Institution was opened in Jan. 2, 1842, and in addition to the work of clearing through bookings of passenger and luggage traffic, is the medium through which agreements relating to rates and fares, &c., are arrived at. *Chairman*, E. R. Turtton, M.P.; *Secretary*, P. H. Price, O.B.E. *Offices*, Seymour Street, N.W.

Name of Company.	IRELAND.		All Staff.	
	At March 19, 1921.	At March 31, 1913.	At March 19, 1921.	At March 31, 1913.
Belfast & County Down	1,167	829		
Cork, Brandon & South Coast County Donegal Railways Joint Committee	650	497		
Dublin & South Eastern	339	304		
Great Northern (Ireland)	1,657	1,316		
Great Southern & Western	6,969	5,395		
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	10,194	8,611		
Midland Great Western of Ireland	381	415		
Midland Northern Counties Committee	4,253	3,329		
Irish Railway Clearing House	2,765	2,625		
Other Companies	169	(c)		
Total, Ireland	1,967	1,536		
Total, United Kingdom	30,511	24,827		
Total, Ireland	731,084	706,605		

MOTOR ROAD VEHICLES ON PRINCIPAL BRITISH AND IRISH RAILWAYS.

Name of Railway.	Passenger.	Goods and Parcels.
Belfast and County Down	2	3
Great Southern (Ireland)	7	—
Great Western	121	441
L.M.S. (Northern Counties section)	3	1
London Midland and Scottish	4	1,321
London and North Eastern	56	198
Metropolitan	—	13
Southern	—	152

IRISH RAILWAY CLEARING HOUSE.

The Irish Railway Clearing House occupies much the same position to the railway system of Ireland as the (London) Clearing House does to the railways of Great Britain. It was established July 1, 1848. *Chairman*, W. P. Cairnes; *Secretary*, W. E. Richardson. *Offices*, 5 Kildare Street, Dublin.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY TUNNELS.

	M.	Yds.		M.	Yds.
Severn	4	626	Strood	1	563
Totley	3	950	Clayton	1	506
Stanledge, Old	3	57	Oxted	1	506
„ New	3	57	Sydenham	1	440
„ Double Line	3	60	Drewton	1	356
Woodhead	3	13	Mersham New Quarry	1	353
Chipping Sodbury	2	913	Wapping (L'pool)	1	351
Disley	2	346	Mersey	1	350
Bramhope	2	234	Greenock	1	340
Festiniog	2	206	Bradway	1	267
Cowburn	2	182	Sough	1	255
Sevenoaks	1	1691	Watford New	1	229
Rhondda	1	1683	Abbot's Cliff	1	173
Morley	1	1590	Corby	1	160
Box	1	1452	Halton	1	160
Catesby	1	1237	Wenvoe	1	108
Dove Holes	1	1224	Sapperton	1	100
Littleborough	1	1125	Sharnbrook	1	100
Vict. W'loo (L'pool)	1	1000	Glaston	1	82
Bolsover	1	864	Mersham Old	1	70
Poithill	1	849	Midford	1	69
Glenfar	1	759	Belsize	1	62
Queensbury	1	741	Watford Old	1	55
Merthyr	1	735	Glenfield	1	36
Kilsby	1	666	Claycross	1	24
Bleamoor	1	629	Harecastle	1	3
Shepherd's Well	1	605	Lissummon	1	0
G Idersome	1	571			

Railway Accidents—Highest Altitudes Reached by British Railways. 875

NOTABLE ACCIDENTS SINCE AUGUST, 1867, RESULTING IN LOSS OF LIFE.

Date.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Number Killed.
Aug. 20, 1867	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail in coll. with petroleum trucks	Abergele	33
June 20, 1870	Gt. Northern	Collision, excursion with goods	Newark	18
Sept. 10, 1874	Gt. Eastern	Collision, engine to engine	Thorpe	25
Dec. 24, 1874	Gt. Western	Broken tyre	Shipton	34
Aug. 7, 1876	Som. & Dor.	Collision	Radstock	15
Dec. 28, 1879	N. British	Train blown off the first Tay Bridge	Tay Bridge	73
July 16, 1884	M. S. & L.	Crank axle broke	Penistone	24
Sept. 16, 1887	M. S. & L.	Express ran into race train	Hexthorpe	25
June 12, 1889	G. N. Ireland	Train divided, ran back	Armagh	80
July 27, 1903	Glas. & S. W.	Train ran into buffer stops	Glasgow	15
July 10, 1905	Lanc. & York.	Collision between two electric trains	Hall's Road	20
July 1, 1906	Lon. & S. W.	Derailment in consequence of excessive speed around curve.	Salisbury	28
Dec. 28, 1906	N. B. & Cal.	Rear collision	Elliot Junction	22
Oct. 15, 1907	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment on curve at speed	Shrewsbury	18
Sept. 17, 1912	Lon. & N. W.	Derailment; high speed through crossover	Ditton Junction	16
Sept. 2, 1913	Midland	Rear collision, non-observance of signals	Aisgill	16
Jan. 1, 1915	G. E. R.	Signals overrun	Hford	10
May 22, 1915	Caledonian	Coll., two pass. trains and troop special.	Gretna	227*
Aug. 14, 1915	Lon. & N. W.	Irish mail train derailed owing to dis- placement of coupling-rod on engine of passing express from Birmingham.	Weedon	8
Dec. 18, 1915	N. Eastern	Double collision; fire	Jarrow	17
Dec. 19, 1916	L. & N. W.	Collision with shunting train	Wigan	2
Dec. 19, 1916	G. S. & W.	Collision	Kiltimagh	5
Jan. 3, 1917	N. B.	Collision, express and light engine	Ratho	12
Sept. 15, 1917	Military	Derailment	Yorkshire	4
Jan. 19, 1918	Midland	Landslide	Little Salkeld	6
July 17, 1920	L. & Y.	Collision, passing signals	Lostock Junction	4
Jan. 26, 1921	Cam.	Head-on collision, single line	Newtown-Abermule	17
July 8, 1921	East London	Goods and pass. trains in collision	Wapping station	2
Nov. 11, 1921	L. & N. W.	Loco. boiler explosion	Buxton	2
Nov. 26, 1921	Midland	Rear collision	Birmingham (N. St.)	3
Aug. 21, 1921	S. E. & C.	Workmen's train over-ran platform; workmen alighting on line caught by light engine, and stationary train ran into by another workmen's train.	Milton Range Halt.	5
Feb. 13, 1923	L. & N. E. (G. N.)	Collision, express and goods trains	Retford	3
April 26, 1924	L. M. & Scot.	Stationary Cup Final special run into by electric train.	Euston	5
July 28, 1924	L. & N. E.	Passenger train ran into rear of previous train, which was stopping at Hay- market Station.	Haymarket	5
Nov. 3, 1924	L. M. & S.	Derailment, believed to have resulted from failure of tyre of driving wheel of locomotive.	Lytham	15
Nov. 20, 1924	L. M. & S.	Head-on collision passenger train and light engine.	Whitehouse Junct.	11
Jan. 30, 1925	Co. Donegal	Train blown over viaduct	Owencarrow	4
Sept. 3, 1925	L. M. & S.	Head-on collision passenger train and stationary ballast train.	Hope	3

* Including 3 Officers and 215 other ranks.

Up to Aug. 21, 1921, pre-amalgamated names of Co.'s used.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES REACHED BY BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Railway.	Summit.	Height.
		feet.
Snowdon Mountain (Rack)	Snowdon Summit	3,140
London Midland & Scottish (H.R.)	Dalnaspidal	1,485
London & North-Eastern (N.E.R.)	Weatherhill	1,444
Great Western	Princetown	1,373
London & North-Eastern (N.E.R.)	Stainmore	1,369
London & North-Eastern (N.E.R.)	Between Currou and Tulloch	1,350
Great Western (B. & M.R.)	Between Dowlais Top and Fochriw	1,314
London Midland and Scottish	Waenavon	1,286
London Midland & Scottish & G. W. Joint	Between Nantybwhc and Rhyrney Bridge	1,216
London Midland & Scottish (M.R.)	Between Hawes and Kirkby Stephen	1,166

Indian Railways, 1923-1924.

Railway and Year of Opening.	London Office Havevairens.	Miles all gauges opened and worked.	Capital outlay to end of year.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.	Latest Dividend 12 Months Per Cent.	Train Mileage Passenger and Goods.	No. of Loco- motives.	No. of Passenger Vehicles.	No. of Goods Vehicles.
Assam (1881)	85 London Wall, E.C.	134	£20,060,000	Rs. 19,37,875	Rs. 13,40,935 69 20	Rs. 5,96,940	8 0 0	—	32	49	1,211
Assam-Bengal (1892)	85 Bishopsgate, E.C.	1,026	£2,661,800	1,44,84,205	98,11,305 67 77	46,72,900	3 0 0	—	177	403	4,707
Barsi Light (1895)	Winchester House	118	—	17,06,766	8,90,790 50 42	8,75,976	12 0 0	—	17	49	197
Bengal N. Western (1884) ..	237 Gresham House	2,054	£6,094,475	3,26,21,170	1,48,51,695 45 52	1,77,69,475	10 0 0	6,680,722	330	1,221	9,263
Bengal-Dooars (1893)	132 Gresham House	158	—	18,13,192	8,85,885 48 86	9,27,307	9 0 0	—	16	60	461
Bengal-Nagpur (1886)	132 Gresham House	2,759	£44,393,977	7,79,00,897	5,10,08,105 65 48	2,68,92,792	5 0 0	—	775	1,546	23,672
Bhavnagar (1880)	Bhavnagar, Para	283	—	7,79,00,897	5,10,08,105 65 48	2,68,92,792	5 0 0	—	775	1,546	23,672
Bombay, Baroda & C.I. (1860) ..	91 Petty France, S.W.	3,755	£48,170,102	11,90,70,766	7,09,80,343 59 59	4,80,90,443	6 0 0	6,83,637	37	146	575
Burma (1877)	109 Gresham House	3,755	£48,170,102	11,90,70,766	7,09,80,343 59 59	4,80,90,443	6 0 0	6,83,637	37	146	575
Darjeeling-Himalayan (1880) ..	Kurseong	147	Rs. 18,45,83,080	3,72,61,858	2,23,38,766 60 09	1,48,73,092	8 10 0	4,769,058	965	2,450	18,796
Eastern Bengal (1862)	Barrackpore, Calcutta	1,938	Rs. 1,00,28,753	5,24,05,000	4,02,50,000 76 81	1,21,55,000	—	6,133,423	368	1,191	9,215
East Indian (1854)	73-76 King William St.	2,792	£18,500,000 (D)	16,67,74,091	10,11,13,466 60 63	6,56,60,625	—	495,226	31	143	401
Gondal-Polbandar (1881)	Gondal	261	—	16,67,74,091	10,11,13,466 60 63	6,56,60,625	—	8,381,000	551	1,921	14,121
Great Indian Peninsula (1853) ..	4 Coleman St., E.C. 2	3,377	£6,075,000	14,84,41,758	9,94,58,187 67 00	4,89,83,571	5 0 0	23,904,000	1,354	2,255	44,515
Gwalior (1899)	Gwalior	250	Rs. 5,55,23,820	1,30,21,500	91,28,903 70 11	38,92,687	—	—	24	115	450
Jodhpur-Bikanir (1882)	Jodhpur	1,421	Rs. 1,01,89,862	1,68,22,000	9,06,107 67 91	4,68,061	—	—	22	90	339
Junagad (1888)	Junagad	148	£9,776,600	7,66,22,000	4,39,40,000 67 35	3,26,82,000	8 10 0	2,689,584	132	337	2,807
Madras-Southern Mah. (1856) ..	25 Buckingham Pal. Rd.	3,022	£1,704,671	26,31,000	23,50,000 89 32	2,81,000	—	23,534	604	1,940	12,997
Mysore-Arkisere (1881)	Mysore	431	£6,799,910	15,05,54,298	10,99,11,902 73 95	4,06,42,396	—	12,885,237	40	151	518
Nizam's (The) (1874)	Winchester House	964	Rs. 1,05,11,99,948	3,63,06,420	2,37,50,000 65 42	1,25,56,000	—	—	112	319	3,020
North-Western State (1861) ..	Lahore	4,495	Rs. 31,41,87,000	62,55,170	35,28,388 56 11	27,25,782	12 0 0	19,702,000	1,705	3,756	30,813
Oudh & Rohilkhand (1862)	Lucknow	1,622	£2,547,000	62,55,170	35,28,388 56 11	27,25,782	12 0 0	6,525,000	317	1,073	8,475
Rohilkhand & Kumaon (1864) ..	237 Gresham House	575	Rs. 28,62,73,582	4,88,99,468	2,89,08,744 59 12	1,99,90,684	8 0 0	1,129,000	73	283	2,227
South Indian (1860)	91 Petty France, S.W.	1,876	—	—	—	—	—	—	535	1,870	6,684

(Standard rate of exchange, see p. 877.)

Operating figures for all Indian Railways :-

	1923-24.	1922-23.
Total route mileage	38,039	37,618
Total track mileage	50,934 68	50,219 74
Capital outlay (open lines)	Rs. 6,97,46,07,000	Rs. 7,02,45,19,000
Gross earnings	Rs. 1,07,79,66,000	Rs. 1,05,45,19,000
Working expenses	Rs. 68,44,77,000	Rs. 72,99,49,000
Net earnings	Rs. 39,34,89,000	Rs. 32,65,70,000
Operating ratio, per cent.	63 50	69 09
Percentage of net earnings on capital at charge	5 48	4 68
Passenger journeys	584,508,900	572,021,400
Passenger journeys	19,304,558,000	18,923,705,000
Passenger earnings	Rs. 37,59,27,15,000	Rs. 37,59,27,15,000
Average fare per passenger-mile	Pies 3 75	Pies 3 78
Tons transported	68,270,000	68,270,000
Net ton-miles	18,840,758,000	18,373,690,000
Average haul, miles	192 8	196 8
Goods earnings	Rs. 60,28,94,000	Rs. 58,02,32,000
Average rate per ton-mile	Pies 6 13	Pies 6 05
Train-miles	158,949,000	158,041,000
Net earnings per train-mile	Rs. 2 48	Rs. 2 07
Total of staff employed	727,093	749,680

Indian Railways in 1923-1924.

The construction of Railways in India commenced in 1853. The mileage opened from 1853 to 1880 inclusive was 9,166, an average of 327 miles a year. From 1881 to 1925, 29,052 miles were opened, an average of 645 miles a year. Mr. Wardlaw-Milne, on April 6, 1925, asked the Under-Secretary for India what was the capital debt of the railways of India at the present time.

Earl Winterton: The amount of the capital at charge on the Indian State Railways (including those worked by companies) on March 31, 1925, is estimated at 654½ crores of rupees, or approximately (at present rates of exchange) £490,000,000. During the year under review the separation of the railway from the general finances of the country, which was one of the chief recommendations of the Acworth report, had not come into effect, but it had been agreed by the Legislative Assembly that a definite sum for capital expenditure on rehabilitation in the five years 1922-1927 should be guaranteed. It will be remembered that the Acworth Committee's recommendation for the appointment of a Chief Commissioner was carried out in November, 1922. The Chief Commissioner's proposals for the complete re-organisation of the Railway Department were submitted to Government in January, 1923, and finally approved with certain modifications in November, 1923, but did not come completely into effect until April 1, 1924, i.e., not until after the close of the year under review. The new organisation has been designed with the object of fitting the department for the work of administration of the railways as a commercial concern, and is based on the principle of giving it such a measure of independence in its management of railway problems as is compatible with its position as a department of government. But, pending the full operation of this new organisation, the recommendations of the Acworth Committee as to decentralisation began to be adopted by removing as much detail work as was possible under the existing system, and by considerable delegation to Agents. The report refers to the unqualified success of the divisional organisation which was introduced in a partial form on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on November 1, 1922. The greater part of the immediate measures of economy recommended by the Inchcape Committee were also given effect to, though it was not possible to accept in all cases the figures suggested by the Committee.

The active co-operation of the railway administrations and the Railway Board in bringing the railways to a state of greater efficiency resulted in a profit in 1923-24 of Rs. 6.47 crores on railways owned by the State, as compared with Rs. 1.22 crores in 1922-23. The results are summarised below:—

(In lakhs of Rupees.)
1923-1924. 1922-1923.

(i) Total capital at charge (Central Government)	6.40.72	6.22.20
(ii) (a) Gross traffic receipts (including receipts in England) ...	94.65	93.22
(b) Subsidised companies—		
Government shares	24	26
of surplus profits		
Total receipts	94.89	93.48

(In lakhs of Rupees.)
1923-24 1922-23.

(iii) Deduct—		
(a) Working expenses	61.05	65.96
(b) Surplus profits paid to companies.....	1.15	69
(c) Interest and other payments	26.22	25.61
Total charges	88.42	92.26
Surplus	6.47	1.22

The reduction of Rs. 4.9 crores in working expenses is made up of Rs. 1.59 crores under programme revenue, Rs. 0.98 crores under fuel, Rs. 0.57 crores under "maintenance and repairs of the track, buildings, rolling-stock and plant," and Rs. 1.80 crores under establishment charges and general operating expenses and expenditure of a miscellaneous nature. Reduction of expenditure was the main preoccupation of the Agents of railways throughout the year.

Total capital outlay on all railways during 1923-24 was Rs. 21.32 crores, out of which Rs. 19.77 crores were spent on State owned railways, Rs. 9.51 crores being for rolling-stock. A total mileage of 430.12 miles was opened during the year, of which 253.34 miles were on the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, 155.11 miles on the metre gauge, and 21.67 miles on the 2 ft. 6 in. and 2 ft. gauges. At the close of the year 759.02 miles of line were under construction.

Passenger earnings increased by 1.32 per cent. The increase in fares has been accompanied by a continuous decline in the number of first, second and intermediate class passengers, while the increase in third-class fares has only slightly reduced the progressive rate of increase in numbers as compared with previous years. In goods traffic there was little variation in the main staple commodities carried except for a substantial increase under grain and pulses. A rebate of 25 per cent. on the export rate from Calcutta for coal and coke from collieries on the East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways was introduced from January 1, 1924.

Government of India Railway Department (Railway Board).

Chief Commissioner of Railways, Sir C. D. M. Hindley, V.O.

Financial Commissioner, G. G. Sim, C.I.E., I.C.S. Members, P. C. Sheridan, C.M.G.; F. Austin Hadow, C.V.O.

Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Sir Ernest Bell, Kt., C.I.E., F.O.H.*

Director, Mechanical Eng., A. J. Chase, O.B.E.

Director, Civil Engineering, Lt.-Col. L. E.

Hopkins, D.S.O., O.B.E., R.E.

Director, Establishments, S. C. Tomkins.

Director, Traffic, S. D. Manson.

Secretary, J. Izat, C.I.E.

Deputy Director, Establishments, T. H. Carpenter.

Deputy Director, Stores, A. F. Harvey.

Deputy Director, Statistics, Major F. H. Budden,

M.C., R.E.

Deputy Director, Way and Works, Muzaffar

Hussain.

Dpy. Director, Projects, P. H. Maslin, O.B.E., M.C.

Deputy Director, Traffic, R. N. Nicolls, O.B.E.

Deputy Director, Finance, A. M. Hayman.

Assistant Director, Technical, K. C. De.

Assistant Director, Finance, Rai Sahib B. D. Puri.

*Address—India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1. All others at Simla, India.

878 Indian Railways—Engineers & Solicitors of Principal Railways, &c.

Assistant Secretary, R. Thomas.
 Officers on Special Duty, A. A. L. Parsons, I.C.S.;
 Khan Sahib Barkat Ali.
 Superintendents, H. A. Colin Campbell;
 Muhamed Hussain Khan; V. G. Gadgil;
 W. S. Wood; C. H. L. Harvey; Rai Sahib
 A. L. Misra; P. B. Chandwani (Offg.);
 Ghanasham Dass (Offg.); W. W. Morgan.
 Accountant-General, G. W. V. de'Rhe Philipe,
 O.B.E., F.E.S.
 Deputy Accountant-General, J. L. Kaul.
 Government Inspectors, E. B. Beatson; Major
 W. Macrae, R.E.; D. M. Cookson; H. D. Green;
 C. H. H. Edwards; A. E. B. Sullen; Lt.-Col.
 E. Barnardiston, D.S.O., R.E.; E. L. Manley.

* Address—India Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1. All others
 at Simla, India.

India Office (Railway Department).
 Whitehall, London, S.W. 1.
 Secretary, W. Stantiall, C.I.E.
 Assistant Secretary, F. W. H. Smith.
 Clerks, R. Mowbray; C. W. Shephard.
 Government Director of Indian Railway
 Companies, Sir E. A. S. Bell, C.I.E.*
 Assistant, W. Gauld.
 Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Rendel, Palmer
 and Tritton.

NOTE.—At the standard rate of exchange of
 Rs. 10 to the pound sterling, which has been
 adopted, with effect from the beginning of the
 official year 1920-21, in accordance with the
 proposals of the Currency Commission, a lakh of
 rupees (Rs. 1,00,000) is equivalent to £10,000,
 and a crore of rupees (100 lakhs) to £1,000,000.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ENGINEERS AND SOLICITORS OF BRITISH & IRISH RAILWAYS* (continued from page 867).

Railways.	Engineer.	Solicitors.
Belfast & County Down	P. A. Arnott, C.E.	E. & R. D. Bates.
Cheshire Lines Committee	A. P. Ross	Sir F. Dunnell, Bt., K.C.B.
Great Northern (Ireland)	F. A. Campion	Cecil Baillie-Gage.
Great Southern (Ireland)	J. F. Sides	E. White.
Great Western	(J. C. Lloyd & W. Waddell) Joint Chiefs.....	A. G. Hubbard.
Londonderry & Lough Swilly	R. B. Newell	J. Tracy.
London & North Eastern	C. J. Brown, C.B.E., Southern Area	T. Chew.
	John Miller, B.E., L.L.D., North	
	Eastern Area	
London, Midland & Scottish	W. A. Frazer, S. Scottish Area...	H. L. Thornhill.
	Jas. A. Parker, Northern Scottish	
London, Midland & Scottish	E. F. C. Trench, C.B.E.	I. Buchanan Pritchard.
Metropolitan	E. A. Wilson	John Bristow.
Northern Counties Committee.....	—	William Bishop.
Southern	A. W. Szlumper, C.B.E.	Bircham & Co.
Underground Electric	A. R. Cooper	

* For other Railway Officers see page 867.

HIGHEST ALTITUDES ON WORLD'S RAILWAYS.

Railway.	Summit.	Height.
Antofagasta & Bolivia, Chile	Collahuasi	feet. 15,809
Peruvian Central, Peru	Galera Tunnel	15,583
Pike's Peak, U.S.A.	Pike's Peak	14,147
Jungfrau, Switzerland.....	Jungfrau	11,342
Transandine Railway, Argentine	La Cumbre	10,466
Interoceanic, Mexico	Nanacamilpa	8,400
Uganda	Kikuyu	7,857
Ceylon Government (2 ft. 6 in. gauge)	Kandapola	6,316
Canadian Pacific, Canada	Stephen	5,296
St. Gothard.....	Gothard	3,789

LARGEST SIGNAL BOXES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Railway.	Station.	No. of Levers.	Whether Manual or Power.	Railway.	Station.	No. of Levers.	Whether Manual or Power.
G. & S. W.	Glasgow Stn.	488	Power*	L. & N. W.	Crewe North Jct.	266	Power
Caledonian	Glasgow Stn.	374	Power	N. B.	Edinburgh East.	260	Manual
N. E.	York Loco. Yd.	295	Manual	L. & S. W.	Waterloo A.	248	...
L. & N. W.	Euston No. 2	283	...	L. & N. W.	Crewe South Jct.	247	Power
L. B. & S. C.	London Br. Nth.	280	...	G. E. R.	Liverpool St. W.	244	Manual
L. B. & S. C.	Victoria South.	269	Power*	S. E. & C.	Cannon St. Stn.	243	...
N. E.	Newcastle No. 1	266	Power	G. W.	Birm'gh'm S. Hill	224	Power

* Points are worked by ordinary levers and the signals by power.

LONGEST BRIDGES ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Name of Bridge.	Erected.		Railway.	Foundation below Low Water (Feet).	Total Length in Feet.
	Commenced.	Finished.			
Sone Delhi	1897	1900	East Indian	5 to 85	10,052
Godavri	1897	1900	Madras Southern Mahratta	48 to 100	9,096
Alexandra .....	...	1876	North-Western	75	9,088
Mahandi .....	...	1903	Bengal—Nagpur	69	6,912
Hardinge	1909	1915	Eastern Bengal	160	5,894
Tartipar	1899	1903	Bengal & North-Western	78	3,912
Kristna .....	...	1873	Great Indian Peninsula	9	3,855
Dufferin .....	...	1187	Oudh & Rohilkhund	101	3,518
Ner'udda .....	...	...	B.B. & C.I.	14	2,836
Barak River	1893	1901	Assam—Bengal	83	1,368

RAILWAY SPEED (Years 1924 and 1925).

The Longest Runs without Stoppage are made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Old Company.	Train.	From.	To.	Time	Distance	Average Speed
Great Western	G.W.	10.28 A.M.	Paddington *	Devonport	244	226.9	55.8
London Midland & Scottish	L. & N.W.	11.10 A.M. D.	Euston	Prestatyn	239	205.5	51.6
London & North-Eastern	G.N.	4.0 P.M. U.	King's Cross	York	210	183.2	53.8
London Midland & Scottish	Mid.	2.03 P.M. U.	Chesterfield	St. Pancras	166	146.3	52.9
London & North-Eastern	G.E.	12.25 P.M. D.	Liverpool Street	North Walsham	159	130.2	49.1
London & North-Eastern	N.E.	7.31 P.M. P.	Grantham	Darlington	141	126.8	54.0
London & North-Eastern	N.B.	11.05 P.M. P.	Edinburgh	Newcastle	157	124.4	47.5
London Midland & Scottish	Cal.	10.55 P.M. U.	Stirling	Carlisle	160	117.8	44.2
Southern	L. & S.W.	12.30 P.M. Sats. only.	Waterloo	Bournemouth Cen	130	108.0	49.8
London & North-Eastern	G.C.	6.20 P.M. D.	Marylebone	Leicester	114	107.6	56.6
Southern	S.E. & Chat.	11.0 A.M. D.	Victoria	Dover Marine	95	78.0	49.3
Southern	L.B. & S.C.	4.0 P.M. D.	Victoria	Eastbourne	85	65.8	45.4
Northern O. C. (Ireland)	—	10.45 A.M. D.	Greenisland	Portrush	81	60.8	45.0
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	12.29 P.M. D.	Dublin	Dundalk	64	54.3	50.9
Great Southern (Ireland)	G.S. & W.	3.0 P.M. D.	Maryborough	Dublin	65	51.0	47.1
Great Southern (Ireland)	Mid. G.W.	6.35 P.M. U.	Dublin	Mullingar	75	50.3	40.2

* Longest regular non-stop run in the world.

† Commenced Summer Season 1925.

The Fastest Running, without Stoppage, is made by the Companies as under:—

Company.	Old Company.	Train.	From.	To.	Distance	Time	Average Speed
Great Western	G.W.	3.45 P.M.	Swindon	Paddington	77.3	75	61.8
London & North-Eastern	N.E.	8.59 P.M.	Darlington	York	44.1	43	61.5
London & North-Eastern	G.C.	4.30 A.M.	Leicester	[Arkwright St.] [Nottingham]	22.6	22	61.5
London Midland & Scottish	L. & N.W.	1.0 P.M. (a)	Birmingham	Governey	18.9	19	52.7
London Midland & Scottish	Mid.	9.04 A.M.	Luton	Kettering	41.8	43	53.3
London & North-Eastern	G.N.	9.44 A.M.	Grantham	King's Cross	125.5	111	57.0
Southern	L. & S.W.	7.56 A.M.	Dorchester	Wareham	15.0	16	56.3
Southern	S.E. & C.	3.32 P.M. (c)	Ashford	Redhill Junction	46.0	50	55.2
Great Northern (Ireland)	—	9.12 A.M.	Adavoyle	Dundalk	8.2	9	54.7
London Midland & Scottish	Cal.	6.13 A.M.	Perth	Aberdeen	89.8	90	54.4
London Midland & Scottish	G. & S.W. (d)	10.58 P.M. (d)	Thornhill	Dunfries	14.2	16	53.3
Cheshire Lines Committee	—	2.15 P.M.	Manchester	Warrington	15.7	18	52.3
London & North-Eastern	G.E.	10.19 P.M.	Shenfield	Prittwell	20.7	24	51.8
Southern	L.B. & S.C.	7.17 P.M.	Horsham	Arundel	20.6	24	51.5
London & North-Eastern	N.B.	5.40 P.M.	Palmont	Lenzie(e)	18.7	22	51.0
London Midland & Scottish	L. & Y.	4.47 P.M.	Hellfield	Chatburn	11.6	14	49.7
Great Southern (Ireland)	G.S. & W. (f)	10.14 A.M.	Limerick Junction	Mallo	37.3	46	48.0
London & North-Eastern	G.N.S.	1.00 P.M. (f)	Aberdeen	Auchindachy(g)	56.8	71	48.0
Midland & Great Northern J.	—	10.10 A.M.	Melton	Drayton	16.8	22	45.7
Somerset & Dorset J.	—	12.25 P.M.	Blandford	Evercreech Junc.	26.4	35	45.2
London Midland & Scottish	N.C.C. (h)	12.29 P.M. (h)	Greenisland	Portrush	60.8	81	45.0
Belfast & County Down (I.)	—	5.40 P.M.	Belfast	Crossgar	21.5	29	44.1
London Midland & Scottish	Highland	9.40 A.M. (b)	Wick	Georgemas Junc.	14.2	20	42.6
Great Southern (Ireland)	M. G.W. (i)	5.45 P.M. (b)	Mullingar	Dublin	50.3	75	40.2

a And at 4.58, 6.20, and 8.20 P.M. b Saturdays only. c Mondays and Saturdays only. d Saturdays only.
e Conditional stop. f Wednesdays and Saturdays only. g Working stop to cross up train on single line.
h Saturdays only. k And at 6.5 P.M. * Majority of distance single line. † Partly single line.

In the early part of the 18th century numerous inventors propounded schemes for applying steam power to vessels to be run upon rivers and canals. A chronological list from 1707 to 1853 is given below.

For the establishment of lines from 1861 to 1883 and for further information see WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1913 edition, including the Evolution of the Steamship in the North Atlantic.

In 1824 ocean trade was then carried on with sailing ships, mostly under 500 tons each, and all the steamboats in the United Kingdom only numbered 109.

As the size of steamships increased the heavy cost of construction necessitated the establishment of Corporations, with great strength of capital, which control the principal ocean routes (see page 887).

FIRST STEAMBOATS, PIONEER SAILINGS AND EARLIEST LINES.

1707. Denis Papin experimented on River Fulda with paddle-wheel steamboat.

1736. Jonathan Hulls patented designs similar to modern paddle boat.

1769. James Watt invented a double-acting slide-lever engine.

1783. Marquess of Jouffrey made experiments in France.

1785. James Ramsey, in America, propelled a boat with steam through a stern-pipe.

1785. Robert Fitch, in America, propelled a boat with canoe-paddles fixed to a moving beam.

1787. Robert Miller, of Edinburgh, tried primitive manual machinery.

1788. Miller, with Symington, produced a double-hull stern-wheel steamboat.

1802. *Charlotte Dundas*, the first practical steam tugboat, designed by Symington.

1803. *Phoenix*, screw-boat designed by Stephens in New York; first steamer to make a sea voyage.

1807. *Clermont*, first passenger steamer continuously employed; built by Fulton in U.S.A.

1812. *Comet*, first passenger steamer continuously employed in Europe; built by Miller in Scotland.

1818. *Rob Roy*, first sea-trading steamer in the world; built at Glasgow.

1819. *Savannah*, first auxiliary steamer, paddle wheels, to cross the Atlantic; built in New York.

1821. *Aaron Manby*, first steamer (English canal boat) built of iron.

1823. City of Dublin Steam Packet Co. was established.

1824. General Steam Navigation Co. was established at London.

1824. George Thompson & Co. (Aberdeen Line) were established.

1825. *Enterprise* made the first steam passage to India.

1825. *William Fawcett*, pioneer steamer of the P. & O. S.N. Co.

1830. T. & J. Harrison (Harrison Line) were established at Liverpool.

1832. *Elburkah*, iron steamer, took a private exploring party up the Niger.

1834. Lloyd's Register for British and Foreign Shipping established.

1836. F. Green & Co. established at London.

1836. Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co. established at Trieste.

In 1844 the steamboats of all kinds registered in the United Kingdom amounted to less than 1,000 tons, increased to nearly 8,000 tons by 1820. There were 766 British steamers afloat in 1838, in all just short of 150,000 tons. The invaluable Register Book which is published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping shows that on June 30, 1925, the steamship empire builders of Great Britain owned 10,063 vessels, 21,907,024 gross tons, exclusive of 921 ships (314,274 tons) belonging to the dwindling disciples of time-honoured canvas. The total for the world was—Steam, 63,380,376 tons; and sail, 2,261,042 tons.

Owing to recent inventions passengers enjoy greater immunity from accidents, the majority of passenger steamers being now fitted with installation of wireless telegraphy and with submarine signalling apparatus.

1837. *Francis B. Ogden*, first successful screw tugboat; fitted with Ericsson's propeller.

1838. *Archimedes*, made the Dover-Calais passage under two hours, fitted with Smith's propeller.

1838. R. F. Stockton, built for a tugboat, fitted with Ericsson's propeller, sailed to America; first iron vessel to cross the Atlantic; first screw steamer used in America.

1839. *Thames*, pioneer steamer of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

1839. George Smith & Sons (City Line) were established at Glasgow.

1840. *Britannia*, pioneer steamer of the Cunard Line.

1840. *Chile*, pioneer steamer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.

1845. *Great Britain*, first iron screw steamer, precursor of modern Atlantic steamer.

1845. Thos. Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd. (Wilson Line) established at Hull.

1847. Pacific Mail Steamship Co. established in America.

1849. Houlder Brothers & Co. established at London.

1850. Bullard, King & Co. (Natal Line) established at London.

1850. Messageries Maritimes de France established.

1850. Inman (now American) Line established at Liverpool.

1851. *Tiber*, first steamer of the Bibby Line, established 1821 at Liverpool.

1852. *Forerunner*, pioneer steamer of the African Steamship Co.

1853. Union Steamship Co. was established (now Union-Castle Line).

1853. *Borussia*, first steamer of the Hamburg-American Packet Co., established 1847.

1854. *Canadian*, first steamer of the Allan Line, established 1820.

1854. Donaldson Bros. established at Glasgow.

1855. British India Steam Navigation Co. was established.

1856. *Tempest*, first steamer Anchor Line.

1857. *Waldensian*, first steamer of J. T. Reunie, Son & Co. (Aberdeen Line).

1858. *Bremen*, first Atlantic steamer of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, established 1856.

1858. *Great Eastern* launched into the Thames, Jan. 31; commenced, May 1, 1854.

1858. British and African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., established at Liverpool.

THE LARGEST STEAMSHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners or Lines.

Head Office.

Not less than 100,000 tons each.

American-Hawaiian S.S. Co.....	San Francisco.
Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd.....	Glasgow
Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.....	London.
Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.....	London.
Armement Deppe	Antwerp.
Atlantic Gulf W. Indies S.S. Line	New York.
Atlantic Transport, Ltd.....	London.
Blue Star Line (1920), Ltd.....	London.
Boland and Cornelius	Buffalo.
British India Steam N. Co., Ltd.....	London.
British Tanker Co., Ltd.....	London.
Brocklebank, T. & J., Ltd.....	Liverpool.
Broström, Dan	Gothenburg
Canadian Govt. Mercht. Mar., Ltd.....	Toronto.
Canada S.S. Lines, Ltd.....	Montreal.
Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd.....	London.
Carlsson, G.....	Gothenburg
Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd. (Cian).....	London.
Chargeurs Réunis	Paris.
China Nav. Co., Ltd., The	London.
Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co.....	Cleveland, Ohio
Commonwealth & Dom. Line, Ltd.....	London.
Commonwealth Government Line	London.
Cie. Générale Transatlantique	Paris.
Compania Trasatlantica.....	Cadiz.
"Cosulich" Soc. Triestina di Nav.....	Trieste.
Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.....	Liverpool.
Dollar Steamship Line	San Francisco.
Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.....	London.
Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.....	Liverpool.
Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.....	London.
Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.....	London.
Ellerman Lines, Ltd.....	Liverpool.
Ellerman's Wilson Line, Ltd.....	Hull.
Embaricos M.....	London.
Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.....	London.
Forenede Dampskibs Selskab.....	Copenhagen
Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.....	London.
Grace, W. R., & Co.....	New York.
Grangesborg-Oxelösund	Stockholm.
Great Lakes S.S. Co.....	Cleveland, Ohio
Gulf Refining Co., Inc.....	New York.
Hain, Edward, & Son	St. Ives.
Hamburg-Amerika	Hamburg.
Hamburg-Sudamerika	Hamburg.
Hanna, M. A., & Co.....	Cleveland, Ohio
"Hansa" Deutsche	Bremen.
Harrison, T. & J.....	Liverpool.
Holt, A., & Co.....	Liverpool.
Houlder Bros. & Co., Ltd.....	London.
Hutchinson & Co.....	Cleveland, Ohio
Indo-China S. Nav. Co., Ltd.....	Hong Kong.
Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.....	Kobe.
Kinkai Yusen K. K.....	Tokio.
Kokusai Kisen K. K.....	Kobé.
Koninklijke Holland Lloyd	Amsterdam.
Koninklijke Nederland	Amsterdam.
Koninklijke Paketvaart	Amsterdam.
Lamport & Holt, Ltd.....	Liverpool.
Leyland, F., & Co., Ltd.....	Liverpool.
Lloyd Brasileiro	Rio de Janeiro.
Lloyd Royal Belge Soc. Anon.....	Antwerp.
Lloyd Sabando	Genoa.
Lloyd Triestino	Trieste.
Luckenbach S.S. Co., Inc.....	New York.
Mallory, C. D., & Co., Inc.....	New York.
Messageries Maritimes	Paris.
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd.....	Tokio.
Nav. Générale Italiana	Genoa.

Owners or Lines.

Head Office.

Nav. Libera-Triestina	Trieste.
"Nederland" Line	Amsterdam.
Nederlandsch-Amerikansch	Rotterdam.
New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.....	London.
Nippon Yusen K. K.....	Tokio.
Norddeutscher Lloyd	Bremen.
Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.....	Liverpool.
Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.....	London.
Osaka Mercantile Co., Ltd.....	Osaka.
Östasiatiska Kompagni	Copenhagen.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.....	Liverpool.
Pan-American Petroleum Trans	Los Angeles.
P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.....	London.
Pickands, Mather & Co.....	Cleveland, Ohio
Pittsburgh S.S. Co.....	Duluth, Minn.
Roland Linie	Bremen.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.....	London.
Runciman, W., & Co.....	Newcastle.
Ruys, Wm., & Sons	Rotterdam.
Shaw, Savill, & Albion Co., Ltd.....	London.
Smith, Sir W. R., & Sons	Cardiff.
Soc. Gen. de Transports	Marseilles.
Sota y Aznar	Bilbao.
Southern Pacific Co.....	New York.
Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey).....	New York.
Standard Oil Co. (California).....	San Francisco.
Standard Trans. Co.....	New York.
Stinnes, A. G. Hugo.....	Hamburg.
Sovtorgflot	Moscow.
Submarine Boat Corp.....	Port Newark.
Toyo Kisen K. K.....	Yokohama.
United American Lines, Inc.....	New York.
United Fruit Co. Line.....	Boston.
United States Steel Products Co.....	New York.
Union Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.....	London.
Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand.....	London.
Van Nievelt, Goudriaan & Co.....	Rotterdam.
Vereenigde Nederland	The Hague.
Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd.....	London.
Weir, Andrew & Co.....	London.
Wilhelmsen, Wilhelm	Christiania.

Under 100,000 tons, but not less than 80,000 tons each.

American Line	New York.
Atlantic Refining Co.....	Philadelphia.
Bibby Bros. & Co.....	Liverpool.
Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire de Nav. à Vapeur	Paris.
Cia. Trasmediterranea.....	Barcelona.
Dalglish, R. S., Ltd.....	Newcastle.
Deutsch-Australische	Hamburg.
Donaldson Bros., Ltd.....	Glasgow.
Ericson, H.....	Stockholm.
Fabre Cyp.....	Marseilles.
Glen Line, Ltd.....	London.
Great Lakes Transit Corp.....	Buffalo.
Hogarth, H., & Sons.....	Glasgow.
Java China Japan Lijn.....	Amsterdam.
Kosmos Deutsche Damps.....	Hamburg.
Lloyd Mediterraneo.....	Genoa.
Mallory, C. D., & Co., Inc.....	New York.
Manchester Liners, Ltd.....	Manchester.
Matson Nav. Co. Inc.....	San Francisco.
Norske Amerikaline	Christiania.
"Roma" Soc. di Nav.....	Rome.
Soc. Nazionale di Nav.....	Genoa.
Texas Co. Inc., The	New York.
Thomson, Wm., & Co.....	Leith.
Tomlinson, G. A.....	Duluth, Minn.
Transatlantica Italiana	Genoa.
Union Oil Co. of California	Los Angeles.

FUNNELS AND HOUSE FLAGS.

Line.	Funnel.	Flag.
Aberdeen	Yellow	Red and blue horizontal stripes; white star in centre.
American	Black; with white band.....	White, with blue eagle.
Anchor	Black	White burgee, with red anchor.
Atlantic Transport.....	Red; with black top	Red, white and blue horizontal stripes, with stars.
Bibby	Pink; black top.....	Red.
Blue Funnel Line	Light Blue	Blue; A in black on a white diamond.
Blue Star Line	Buff; black top and blue star	Red burgee; five-pointed blue star.
Booth	Black.....	White; red diagonal cross, B in centre.
British & African	Black.....	Blue burgee; white cross.
British India	Black; with two white stripes	White burgee; with red diagonal.
Bucknall.....	Black; three white diamonds	Blue; B S L in three white diamonds.
Bullard, King & Co. ...	Buff; black top, mauve band	Red, white St. George's Cross, initials in centre.
Canadian Govt. Merchant Marine, Ltd.	Buff; black top.....	Blue: thin red cross over broad white cross.
Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd.	Buff	Three red and three white squares, initials in centre.
Chargeurs Réunis	Buff; white band with red stars	White flag with five red stars.
Cie. Gén. Transque ..	Red; with black top	White; red ball; name of Co. in red.
Compania Trasatlantica	Black	Blue; white ball.
Cunard	Red; black top	Red; in centre lion holding globe.
City	Buff; black top, white band	Red, initials S S and blue pennant, initials J R E.
Elder Dempster	Buff	White burgee; red St. George's Cross, crown in centre.
Ellerman	Buff; black top, white band	Blue pennant; J R E in white.
Furness	Three black and two red bands	Blue; F in white.
Gen. Steam Nav. Co. ...	Black.....	White; 1824 under globe in centre, initials in corner.
Houlder	Black; white Maltese Cross on red band	Red; white Maltese Cross.
Lamport & Holt	Blue; black top, white band	One white longitudinal stripe (L & H in black) between two red stripes.
Leyland	Pink; black tops	Red.
Messageries Maritimes	Black.....	White; red at corners; letters M M.
Nederland	Buff; black top.....	White; blue cross in centre, red diamond (white N).
Netherlands-American	Buff; white between two green bands	White longitudinal stripe (N A S M) between two green ones.
New Zealand S. Co. ...	Buff	White; red St. George's Cross, initials in squares; red, white and blue pennant above.
Nippon Yusen K.	Black.....	White; two red horizontal stripes.
Orient S. N. Co.	Yellow	White; blue cross, crown in centre.
Pacific Steam Nav. Co.	Buff	White; blue St. George's Cross, crown in centre; red initials in squares.
P. & O.	Black.....	Square divided diagonally into red, white, blue and yellow quarters.
Prince	Black; one deep and one narrow red band, Prince of Wales Feathers	Red burgee; Prince of Wales Feathers in centre.
Red Star.....	Black; white band	White burgee; one red star.
Rotterdam-Lloyd.....	Black.....	Wide white cross on red ground; blue square (R L white) in centre.
R. Mail S. P. Co.	Buff	White; red diagonal cross and gold crown.
Shaw, Savill & Albion..	Buff; black top	Red cross on white square; one corner blue with white stars and red cross.
Union-Castle.....	Red; black top	Blue; red diagonal cross super-imposed white cross.
White Star.....	Buff; black top	Red burgee; five-pointed star.
Wilson.....	Red; black top	White pennant; red ball.

THE LARGEST MERCHANT VESSELS AFLOAT.

THE following list has been compiled from *Lloyd's Register* (June 30, 1925), and includes all steamers of 12,000 tons upwards.

Abbreviations. — Br. = British; Fr. = French; Ger. = German; Hol. = Netherlands; Itl. = Italian; Jap. = Japan; Nor. = Norway; Swe. = Sweden; U.S. = United States; m. = Motor-ship; δ = Turbines; ** = Twin screws; *** = Triple screws; **** = Quadruple screws; N.R. = No record yet.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions.				Built (Year).	Owners or Lines
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (Knots).		
Adriatic **	Br.	24,541	709	75	52	18	1906	White Star.
Agamemnon ** (ex Kaiser Wil-	U.S.	19,361	684	72	40	20½	1902	U.S. Shipping Board.
Alania δ **	Br.	14,000	519			N.R.	1925	Cunard.
Albania δ **	Br.	12,768	523	64	43	15	1920	Cunard.
Albert Ballin δ **	Ger.	20,815	602	78	41	16	1923	Hamburg American.
Almanzora δ ***	Br.	15,551	570	67	33	17	1914	Royal Mail.
America **	U.S.	21,144	668	74	47	17	1905	U.S. Shipping Board.
American Legion δ **	"	13,736	516	72	27	17	1920	"
Audania δ **	Br.	13,950	520	65	39	15½	1922	Cunard.
Andes δ ***	"	15,620	570	67	33	17	1913	Royal Mail.
André Lebon **	Fr.	13,682	508	61	45	14	1912	Messageries Maritimes.
Antonia δ **	Br.	13,867	515	65	39	15½	1921	Cunard.
Antonio Delfino **	Ger.	13,589	495	64	38	14	1921	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Aorangi m ***	Br.	17,491	580	72	43	18½	1924	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd.
Aquitania δ ****	"	45,647	866	97	49	23½	1914	Cunard.
Arabic ** (ex Berlin)	"	16,786	590	69	38	17	1908	White Star.
Arcadian **	"	12,015	520	62	31	16½	1908	Royal Mail.
Arlanza δ ***	"	14,936	570	65	33	17	1912	"
Armada Castle **	"	12,975	570	64	39	17½	1902	Union Castle.
Arundel Castle δ **	"	19,025	630	72	41	18	1921	"
Ascania δ **	"	13,900	519	65	43	N.R.	1924	Cunard.
Athenia δ **	"	13,465	526	66	38	15½	1923	Anchor Donaldson, Ltd.
Athenic **	"	12,366	500	63	45	13	1901	White Star.
Aurania δ **	"	13,984	519	65	39	15½	1924	Cunard.
Ausonia δ **	"	13,912	520	65	39	15½	1921	"
Ballarast **	"	13,033	515	64	37	14½	1921	P. & O.
Balmoral Castle **	"	13,361	570	64	38	17½	1910	Union Castle.
Balmoral **	"	13,035	510	64	29	14½	1922	P. & O.
Baltic **	"	23,884	705	71	52	17	1904	White Star.
Baradine **	"	13,144	515	64	37	14½	1921	P. & O.
Barrabool **	"	13,144	515	64	37	14½	1922	"
Belgenland δ ***	"	27,132	670	78	44	17½	1917	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Bendigo **	"	13,035	510	64	37	14½	1922	P. & O.
Berlin **	Ger.	14,800	548	68		N.R.	1925	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Berengaria δ **** (ex Imperator)	Br.	52,226	883	98	57	23½	1912	Cunard.
Cadillac	"	12,074	530	66	33	N.R.	1917	Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
Caledonia δ **	"	16,800	550	70	12	N.R.	1925	Anchor.
California δ **	"	16,792	553	70	38	16½	1923	"
Cameronia δ **	"	16,365	552	70	38	16½	1920	"
Canopic	"	12,268	578	55	35	16	1900	White Star.
Cap Norte **	Ger.	13,615	495	64	38	14	1922	Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Cap Polonio δ ***	"	20,576	637	72	39	18	1914	"
Carinthia δ **	Br.	20,000	600	73	40	N.R.	1925	Cunard.
Carmania δ ***	"	19,566	650	72	40	18½	1905	"
Carnarvon Castle m **	"	22,000	629	73	41	N.R.	1921	Union Castle
Caronia **	"	15,782	650	72	40	18½	1905	Cunard.
Cathay **	"	15,104	523	70	42	16	1925	P. & O.
Cedric **	"	21,073	680	75	44	17	1902	White Star.
Celtic **	"	21,026	680	75	44	17	1901	"
Ceramic δ ***	"	18,495	655	66	43	16	1913	"
Champollion **	Fr.	12,500	508	62	43	N.R.	1924	Messageries Maritimes.
Chenonceau δ **	"	14,664	541	65	44	N.R.	1922	"
Chilore δ ***	U.S.	13,154	545	72	40	N.R.	1922	Ore Steamship Co.
Chitral **	Br.	15,000	524	70	42	16	1925	P. & O.
City of Los Angeles **	U.S.	12,642	560	62	35	16	1899	Los Angeles S.S. Co.
Cleveland **	"	15,746	588	65	46	14½	1908	Atlantic Mail Corp. Inc.
Colombo **	Itl.	12,087	518	64	24	17	1917	Nav. General Italiana.
Columbus **	Ger.	32,354	749	83	49	20	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd.

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions			Speed (Knots).	Built (Year).	Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
Comorin **	Br.	15,116	523	70 42	16	1925		P. & O.
Conte Rosso §**	Ital.	17,048	570	74 35	20	1922		Lloyd Sabauda.
Conte Verde §**		18,765	570	74 35	20	1923		
Corinthic **	Br.	12,367	500	63 45	13	1902		White Star.
D'Artagnan **	Fr.	14,700	540	65 44	N.R.	1924		Messageries Maritimes.
De Grasse §**		17,707	552	71 25	N.R.	1924		Cie. Genl. Transatlantique.
Deutschland §**	Ger.	20,602	602	78 51	16	1923		Hamburg American.
Devonian **	Br.	12,153	582	60 38	15	1902		F. Leyland & Co., Ltd.
Diogenes §**		12,341	500	63 39	15	1922		G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Doric §**		16,484	575	67 41	16	1923		White Star.
Duilio §***	Ital.	24,281	602	76 46	21	1923		Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Edinburgh Castle **	Br.	13,330	570	64 38	17½	1920		Union Castle.
Empress of Asia §***		16,909	570	68 42	20	1913		Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Australia §** (ex Tirpitz)		21,861	589	75 41	17	1914		"
Empress of Canada §**		21,517	627	77 42	20	1922		"
Empress of France §***		18,357	571	72 41	19	1913		Allan.
Empress of Russia §***		16,810	570	68 42	20	1913		Canadian Pacific Rly. Co.
Empress of Scotland §** (ex Kaiserin Auguste Victoria)		25,128	677	77 50	17½	1905		"
Esperance Bay §**		13,856	530	68 39	15	1922		Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Euripides §***		14,947	550	67 44	15	1914		G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
France §***	Fr.	23,769	690	75 48	24	1912		Cie. Genl. Transatlantique.
Franconia §**	Br.	20,175	601	73 40	17	1923		Cunard.
G. Harrison Smith **		15,371	550	72 44	N.R.	1921		International Petroleum Co
Gelria **	Hol.	13,868	541	65 35	16	1913		Holland Lloyd.
George Washington **	U.S.	23,788	699	78 50	18	1908		U.S. Shipping Board.
Giulio Cesare §***	Ital.	21,657	602	76 46	20½	1921		Nav. Gen. Italiana.
Gripsholm m**	Swe.	17,000			17	1925		Sverige-Nord-Amerika.
Hobsons Bay §**	Br.	13,840	530	68 39	15	1922		Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Homeri **		34,351	751	83 48	20	1922		White Star.
Ionic **		12,352	500	63 45	13	1902		"
Jervis Bay §**		13,839	530	68 39	15	1922		Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
John D. Archbold **	U.S.	14,054	570	75 42	N.R.	1921		Standard Oil Co., N. Jersey.
Kenilworth Castle **	Br.	12,975	570	64 38	17½	1904		Union Castle.
Laconia §**		19,680	601	73 40	17	1922		Cunard.
Lafayette §***	Fr.	12,220	546	64 34	18½	1915		Cie. Genl. Transatlantique.
Lancastria §**	Br.	16,243	552	70 38	17	1922		Cunard.
Lapland **		18,505	605	70 37	17	1908		International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Largs Bay §**		13,853	530	68 39	15	1921		Commonwealth Govt. Australia.
Letitia §**		13,475	525	66 29	N.R.	1925		Anchor Donaldson.
Leviathan §*** (ex Vaterland)	U.S.	59,957	907	100 58	23	1914		U.S. Shipping Board.
Lutetia §***	Fr.	14,654	579	64 36	20	1913		Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Majestic §*** (ex Bismarck)	Br.	56,551	915	100 58	25	1921		White Star.
Maloja **		20,837	600	73 48	17	1923		P. & O.
Manchuria **	U.S.	15,445	600	65 31	16	1904		Atlantic Trans. Co. W. Virginia.
Mariette Pacha **	Fr.	12,500	508	62 43	N.R.	1925		Messageries Maritimes.
Massilia §***		15,147	577	64 37	20	1920		Cie. de Nav. Sud Atlantique.
Mauretania §***	Br.	30,630	762	88 26	26	1907		Cunard.
Medic **		12,222	550	63 39	13	1899		White Star.
Megantic **		14,878	550	67 41	17	1909		"
Melita §***		14,000	520	67 41	16½	1918		Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Metagama **		12,420	500	64 37	16	1915		"
Minnedosa §***		14,000	520	67 41	16½	1918		"
Minnekahda §***	U.S.	17,281	620	66 47	16	1917		Atlantic Trans. Co. W. Virginia.
Minnetonka §**	Br.	21,998	600	80 49	16½	1924		Atlantic Trans. Co., Ltd.
Minnewaska §**		21,716	600	80 49	16½	1923		"
Moldavia §**		16,436	552	71 38	16	1922		P. & O.
Mongolia **		16,504	551	72 38	16	1923		"
Mongolia **	U.S.	15,442	600	65 31	16	1904		Atlantic Trans. Co. W. Virginia.
Montcalm §**	Br.	16,478	549	70 40	17	1921		Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Montclare §**		16,314	549	70 40	17	1922		"
Monteith **		17,282	590	68 38	16½	1908		"
Monte Olivia m**	Ger.	13,600	500	65 38	14½	1924		Hamburg-Sud-Amerika.
Monte Sarmiento m**		13,625	500	65 37	14½	1924		"
Montrose §**	Br.	16,402	548	70 40	17	1922		Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.
Montroyal **		15,646	548	65 36	18	1906		"

a See note on p. 85.

Name of Steamer	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Dimensions			Speed (knots).	Built (Year)	Owners or Lines.
			Length.	Breadth.	Depth.			
Mooltan **	Br.	20,847	600	73	48	17	1923	P. & O.
Moreton Bay **		13,850	530	68	39	15	1921	Commonwealth Govt. Australia
Mount Vernon **	U.S.	18,372	685	72	40	20 1/2	1906	U.S. Shipping Board.
München **	Ger.	13,410	526	65	34	15	1922	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Nalderna **	Br.	15,993	580	67	44	18 1/2	1918	P. & O.
Narkunda **	"	16,227	581	69	27	18 1/2	1920	"
Nestor **	"	14,547	563	68	31	14	1913	Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd.
Niagara **	"	13,415	524	66	34	18	1913	Union S.S. Co. of N. Zealand, Ltd.
Nieuw Amsterdam **	Hol.	17,149	600	68	35	16	1906	Holland-Amerika.
Noordam **	"	12,500	550	62	34	15	1902	Holland-Amerika.
Ohio **	Br.	18,940	590	72	37	18	1923	Royal Mail.
Olympic ***	"	46,439	852	92	59	22 1/2	1911	White Star.
Orama **	"	19,777	632	75	32	20	1924	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orbita ***	"	15,486	550	67	43	15	1915	Royal Mail.
Orca ***	"	16,063	550	67	43	15	1918	" "
Orduna ***	"	15,499	550	67	43	15	1914	" "
Ormonde ***	"	14,853	580	66	40	18	1917	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Ormuz **	"	14,588	550	67	35	16	1914	" "
Oronsay **	"	20,001	633	75	33	20	1925	" "
Oropesa ***	"	14,072	530	66	41	14	1920	Pacific Steam Navigation Co.
Oroya ***	"	12,257	525	62	32	14	1923	" "
Orsova **	"	12,041	536	63	34	18	1909	Orient Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Orvietto **	"	12,133	535	64	38	18	1909	" "
Osterley **	"	12,184	535	63	34	18	1909	" "
Otranto ***	"	20,000	632	75	33	20	1925	" "
Pau America **	U.S.	13,712	517	72	27	17	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
Paris ***	Fr.	34,569	735	85	59	22	1921	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Paul Lecat **	"	12,989	510	61	42	14	1911	Messageries Maritimes.
Persic **	Br.	12,221	550	63	39	13	1899	White Star.
Pieter Corneliszoon Hooft m**	Hol.	15,000	541	67	46	N.R.	1925	Nederland.
Pittsburgh ***	Br.	13,322	575	67	41	16	1922	International Nav. Co., Ltd.
Porthos **	Fr.	12,692	510	61	42	13 1/2	1914	Messageries Maritimes.
President Cleveland ***	U.S.	14,123	517	72	36	17	1921	Dollar.
" Grant ***	"	14,119	517	72	27	17	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
" Harding ***	"	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	" "
" Jackson ***	"	14,124	517	72	27	17	1921	" "
" Jefferson ***	"	14,174	516	72	27	17	1920	" "
" Lincoln ***	"	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	Dollar.
" McKinley ***	"	14,127	516	72	27	17	1921	U.S. Shipping Board.
" Madison ***	"	14,187	516	72	27	17	1921	" "
" Pierce ***	"	14,123	517	72	27	17	1921	Dollar.
" Roosevelt ***	"	14,187	516	72	27	17	1922	U.S. Shipping Board.
" B. Taft ***	"	14,123	517	72	27	17	1921	Dollar.
" Wilson ***	"	14,127	516	72	27	17	1921	" "
Presidente Wilson **	Itl.	12,578	477	60	43	17	1912	Cosulich Soc. Triestina di Nav.
Ranchi **	Br.	16,650	548	71	43	17 1/2	1925	P. & O.
Ranpura **	"	16,585	548	71	43	17 1/2	1925	"
Rawalpindi **	"	16,000	547	71	43	17 1/2	1925	"
Regina ***	"	16,500	575	67	41	16	1918	F. Leyland & Co., Ltd.
Reliance *** (ex Johan Heinrich Burchard)	U.S.	16,798	592	72	39	16 1/2	1920	United American Lines Inc.
Republic **	"	17,910	599	68	48	14	1907	U.S. Shipping Board.
Resolute *** (ex William Oswald)	"	17,258	596	72	40	16 1/2	1920	United American Lines Inc.
Rijndam **	Hol.	12,535	550	62	26	15	1901	Holland-Amerika.
Rochambeau ***	Fr.	12,678	559	63	43	16 1/2	1911	Cie. Génl. Transatlantique.
Rotorua **	Br.	12,112	526	61	33	15	1911	Federal Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.
Rotterdam **	Hol.	24,149	650	77	43	17	1908	Holland-Amerika.
Runic **	Br.	12,663	550	63	39	13	1900	White Star.
Samarina ***	"	19,597	601	73	40	17	1921	Cunard.
San Fabian *	"	13,031	530	69	42	N.R.	1922	Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.
San Felix *	"	13,037	530	69	42	N.R.	1921	" "
San Fernando *	"	13,056	530	69	42	N.R.	1919	" "
San Florentino *	"	12,842	530	68	42	N.R.	1919	" "
San Gaspar *	"	12,910	530	68	42	N.R.	1921	" "
San Gerardo *	"	12,915	530	68	42	N.R.	1922	" "
San Gregorio..	"	12,093	527	66	33	N.R.	1913	" "

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Dimensions					Owners or Lines.
		Gross Tonnage.	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.	Speed (knots).	
San Jeronimo	Br.	12,028	525	66	33	N.R.	1914 Eagle Oil Transport Co., Ltd.
San Lorenzo	"	12,097	527	66	42	N.R.	1914 " " "
San Melito	"	12,286	530	66	33	N.R.	1914 " " "
San Nazario	"	12,029	525	66	41	N.R.	1914 " " "
Saranak	"	12,070	530	66	42	N.R.	1918 Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.
Saxon **	"	12,385	570	64	38	17½	1900 Union-Castle.
Scythia **	"	19,730	600	73	10	17	1920 Cunard.
Shinyo Maru ***	Jap.	13,039	558	61	35	16	1911 Toyo Kisen K.K.
Sophocles **	Br.	12,361	500	63	39	15	1922 G. Thompson & Co., Ltd.
Southern Cross **	U.S.	13,789	516	72	27	17	1920 U.S. Shipping Board.
Statendam **	Hol.	28,150	670	81	49	N.R.	1925 Holland Amerika.
Stavangerford **	Nor.	13,156	532	64	29	16	1918 Norske Amerika.
Stockholm **	Swe.	12,835	547	62	34	15½	1900 Sverige Nord Amerika.
Stuttgart **	Ger.	13,367	527	65	34	15½	1923 Norddeutscher Lloyd.
Suevic **	Br.	12,686	550	63	39	13	1901 White Star.
Taiyo Maru** (ex Cap Finisterre)	Jap.	14,457	560	65	31	16	1911 Toyo Kisen K.K.
Tenyo Maru ***	"	13,402	558	61	35	16	1908 " " "
Transylvania **	Br.	17,250	572	70	30	N.R.	1925 Anchor.
Tuscania **	"	16,991	552	70	38	16½	1922 " " "
Ulysses **	"	14,626	563	68	40	14	1913 China Mutual S. N. Co.
Vandyck **	"	13,233	510	64	39	14½	1921 Lamport & Holt, Ltd.
Veendam **	Hol.	15,450	550	67	41	15	1923 Holland-Amerika.
Volendam **	"	15,434	550	67	32	15	1922 " " "
Voltaire **	Br.	13,248	510	64	39	14½	1923 Lamport & Holt, Ltd.
Walmer Castle **	"	12,546	570	64	38	17½	1902 Union Castle.
Western World **	U.S.	13,712	517	72	41	17	1921 U.S. Shipping Board.
William Rockefeller **	"	14,054	554	75	43	N.R.	1921 Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
Windsor Castle **	Br.	18,967	632	72	41	18	1922 Union Castle.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED WITH REFRIGERATING APPLIANCES.

Hardiecke Grange, 481,998 cubic feet (Houlder); *Princesa*, 474,702 cubic feet; *Baronesa*, 474,541 cubic feet; *Duquesa*, 472,051 cubic feet; *Marquesa*, 465,852 cubic feet; *Canonesa*, 456,576 cubic feet (Furness Houlder Argentine Lines); *Neponset*, 461,664 cubic feet (U.S. Shipping Board); *Norfolk*, 447,433 cubic feet (Fed. Steam Nav.); *Nariva*, 445,400 cubic feet; *Nafia*, 445,200 cubic feet (R.M.S.P. Meat Transports. Ltd.); *Argyllshire*, 442,856 cubic feet (Scottish Shire Line). There were on June 30, 1925, 906 vessels fitted with refrigerating apparatus; of these, 130 had each insulated chambers, with a capacity of not less than 300,000 cubic feet; 32 had each not less than 250,000 cubic feet; and 190 had each not less than 80,000 cubic feet.

LARGEST STEAMERS FITTED FOR LIQUID FUEL.

**Majestic*, 56,551 tons (White Star); **Leviathan*, 59,957 tons (U.S. Shipping Board); *Berengaria*, 52,226 tons (Cunard); *Olympic*, 46,439 tons (White Star); *Aquitania*, 45,647 tons, *Mauretania*, 30,606 tons (Cunard); *Belyeland*, 27,132 tons (International Nav. Co.); *Empress of Scotland*, 25,128 tons, *Empress of Australia*, 21,861 tons, *Empress of Canada*, 21,517 tons (Canadian Pac. Rly. Co.); *Duilio*, 24,281 tons (Nav. Gen. Italiana); *Minnetonka*, 21,998 tons; *Mineraska*, 21,716 tons (Atlantic Transport); *Mooltan*, 20,847 tons, *Maloja*, 20,837 tons (P. & O.); *Cap Polonio*, 20,576 tons (Hamburg Sud Amerik); *Franconia*, 20,175 tons (Cunard); *Oronsay*, 20,001 tons (Orient Steam Nav. Co.). There were on June 30, 1925, 3,440 vessels fitted for liquid fuel, of which 1,858 were over 5,000 tons, and 280 under 1,000 tons each. Those with a gross tonnage exceeding 20,000 tons each are given above.

Carriage of Petroleum in Bulk.—1,293 steamers and 127 sailing ships were engaged in carrying petroleum in bulk.

FASTEST OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS IN THE WORLD NOT UNDER 20 KNOTS.

In order of Speed.—*Mauretania*, *Majestic*, France, *Aquitania*, *Berengaria*, *Leviathan*, *Olympic*, *Mecklenburg*, *Oranje Nassau*, *Prinses Juliana*, *Waline*, *Paris*, *La Savoie*, *Esperia*, *Duilio*, *Giulio Cesare*, *Agamemnon*, *Mount Vernon*, *Nairana*, *Maori*, *Loongana*, *Homer*, *Orama*, *Oronsay*, *Otranto*, *Empress of Asia*, *Empress of Canada*, *Empress of Russia*, *Lutetia*, *Massilia*, *Charles Roux*, *Columbus*, *Conte Rosso*, *Conte Verde*.

FASTEST SHORT-TRIP STEAMERS.

In order of Speed.—*Versailles*, *Anglia*, *Hibernia*, *Cambria*, *Scotia*, *Paris*, *Engadine*, *Riviera*, *Viking*, *Biarritz*, *Maid of Orleans*, *H. F. Alexander*, *St. Andrew*, *St. David*, *St. Patrick*, *Manxman*, *Mona's Isle*, *Snaefell*, *Victoria*, all not under 22 knots.

* See note on p. 85.

LARGEST SAILING-SHIP OWNERS IN THE WORLD.

Owners.	Ships.	Tonnage. Gross tons.	Belonging to	Name of Largest Ship	Ton- nage	Remarks.
East Asiatic Co.	27*	133,000	Copenhagen	Java	8,681	Own 7 Steamers.
Glen Line	11*	90,000	London	Glenogle	9,513	Own 3 Steamers
Bélot, G.	29	78,000	Nantes	Ville de Mulhouse	3,110	Own 4 Steamers.
Reading Co.	69	61,000	Philadelphia	Cunaru	1,780	Own 12 Steamers.
Crowell & Thurlow	41	50,000	Boston	Jen. Flood Kroger	1,838	
Cie. Française d'Armement	12	48,000	Paris	Valparaiso	3,081	Own 6 Steamers.
Johnson Axel Axelsson	12*	47,000	Stockholm	Buenos Aires	5,614	
Alaska Packers Association	28	46,000	San Francisco	Star of Lapland	3,381	Own 5 Steamers.
Nelson (Charles) Co., Inc.	24	46,000	San Francisco	Daylight	3,756	Own 12 Steamers.
Southern Trans., Inc.	30	34,000	Philadelphia	Portsmouth	2,215	Own 9 Steamers.
Pendleton Bros., Inc.	17	31,000	New York	Marsala	2,422	Own 5 Steamers.

* With auxiliary motor power.

LARGEST STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

In order of Size.—Majestic, Leviathan, Berengaria, Olympic, Aquitania, Paris, Homeric, Columbus, Mauretania, Statendam, Belgenland, Empress of Scotland, Adriatic, Duilio, Rotterdam, Baltic, George Washington, France, Carnarvon Castle, Minnetonka, Empress of Australia, Minnewaska, Giulio Cesare, Empress of Canada, America, Cedric, Celtic, Mooltan, Maloja, Albert Ballin, Deutschland, Cap Polonio, Franconia, Oronsay, Carinthia, Otranto, Caronia, Orama, Scythia, Laconia, Samaria, Carmania, Agamemnon, Arundel Castle, Windsor Castle, Ohio, Conte Verde, Lapland, Ceramic, Mount Vernon, Empress of France, Republic, De Grasse, Aorangi, Monteith, Minnekahda, Resolute, Transylvania, Nieuw Amsterdam, Conte Rosso, Gripsholm, Tuscania, Empress of Asia, Empress of Russia, Caledonia, Reliance, California, Arabic, Ranpura, Mongolia, Regina, Doric, Moldavia, Montcalm, Montrose, Hansa, Cameronia, Pittsburgh, Montclare, Lancastria, Narkunda, Orca, Rawalpindi, all 16,000 tons and above.

THE LARGEST SHIPBUILDERS.

Name.	Output 1923 & 1924 (Gross Tons).
Harland & Wolff, Ltd.	Belfast 207,395
Swan, Hunter	Wallsend 128,576
W. Gray & Co.	W. Hartlepool 92,053
Workman, Clark	Belfast 86,553
Barclay, Curle	Whiteinch 75,859
Lithgows	Port Glasgow 64,850
Palmer's	Jarrow 60,304
Cammell Laird	Birkenhead 50,215
Furness Shipbuilding Co.	Haverton Hill 52,609
Armstrong, Whitworth	Newcastle 52,122
J. Brown & Co.	Clydebank 51,507
R. & W. Hawthorne Leslie	Hebburn 46,451
Vickers, Ltd.	Barrow 44,853
Scott's	Greenock 44,044
Caledon	Dundee 40,863
Wm. Denny	Dumbarton 39,443
J. Readhead	South Shields 38,069
Northumberland Ship- building Co.	Howdon 36,380
Wm. Duxford	Sunderland 34,364
Stephen & Sons	Linthouse 33,804
Henderson	Partick 32,839
Smith's Dock Co.	Middlesbrough 31,139
Fairfield	Govan 30,963

THE LARGEST MARINE ENGINE BUILDERS.

Name.	Output 1923 & 1924 (Horse Power).
Harland & Wolff	Belfast 159,850
N. E. Marine Eng. Co.	Wallsend and Sunderland 101,474
J. Brown & Co.	Clydebank 69,050
Central Mar., Eng.	W. Hartlepool 63,405
D. Rowan & Co.	Glasgow 59,250
J. G. Kincaid	Greenock 58,500
Swan, Hunter	Wallsend 52,680
Workman, Clark	Belfast 50,850
Barclay, Curle	Whiteinch 50,300
J. L. Thornycroft & Co.	Southampton 48,528
Cammell Laird	Birkenhead 44,845
Blair & Co.	Stockton 42,200
Palmer's	Jarrow 39,700
Vickers	Barrow 37,750
R. & W. Hawthorne Leslie	Hebburn 36,300
Richardsons, Westgarth	Middlesbrough and Sunderland 35,787
Armstrong, Whitworth	Newcastle 34,400
Denny & Bros.	Dumbarton 33,400

REDUCTION OF ATLANTIC PASSAGE.

Days.	Tons.
1862. Under 9 from Q'town. Scotia	3,871
1869. " 8 " " City of Brussels	3,081
1882. " 7 " " Alaska	6,400
1889. " 6 " " City of Paris	10,669
1894. " 5½ " " Lucania	12,950
1897. " 6 " S'ton. Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	14,349
1903. " 5½ " Cherb'g. Deutschland	16,502
1909. 4d. 10h. 41m. from Q'town. Mauretania	30,696
1924. 5d. 1h. 49m. to Cherb'g. Mauretania	30,696

PROGRESS IN LENGTH.

Feet.	Tons.
1838. 1st to exceed 200	Great Western 1,340
1845. " " 300	Great Britain ... 2,084
1858. " " 680	Great Eastern ... 18,918
1871. " " 400	Oceanic (1) 3,807
1881. " " 500	Servia 7,392
1893. " " 601	Campania 12,952
1899. " " 635	Oceanic (2) 17,247
1904. " " 709	Baltic 23,884
1907. " " 762	Mauretania 30,696
1911. " " 852	Olympic 46,439
1912. " " 883	Berengaria 52,226
1914. 915 × 100 × 58 feet	Majestic 56,551



REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH COMMERCE

SECTION

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LETTERPRESS PRINTING.

NO other trade or craft holds so high and honourable a position as that attained by printing in modern times. No other power is comparable to that of the printed word.

And no other name stands for sounder reputation and more solid achievement in the annals of British printing than that of Clowes.

The house of William Clowes & Sons was founded in 1803 by a young man, William Clowes, who was just out of his apprenticeship. He came from Chichester, but decided to make his adventure in London, and accordingly opened up on his own account in Villiers Street, Strand, with a capital of £350.

From the first the business was progressively successful. The just enough of type for one day's work, which compelled him at the beginning to run off on the hand press at night what he had set during the day, so as to release the type for further service, was very speedily multiplied. His single press and one journeyman printer as assistant were soon inadequate to the requirements of a rapidly growing business.

Before very long, larger premises in Northumberland Court, Charing Cross, were taken. The work turned out—small jobbing orders at the outset—came to include the printing of Government papers and of books and periodicals for such publishers as John Murray, Longmans, and the Religious Tract Society, for which the firm still print to this day.

The printing of newspapers by steam presses was introduced into the *Times* office in 1814. William Clowes & Sons were the first to adopt steam-driven machines for book and general printing. This new departure created a sensation, and a succession of distinguished visitors came to Northumberland Court to see the new mechanical wonder.

It was this first steam press that caused William Clowes to move to Blackfriars—for the Duke of Northumberland objected to its proximity—where in Duke Street, Stamford Street, he established himself at an address which is still the headquarters of this firm, though the premises occupied have of course multiplied and extended themselves amazingly since then.

Twenty years after its modest foundation the printing works of William Clowes had become one of the sights of London to all interested in industrial organisation. They even furnished material for a long and laudatory article in the exclusive *Quarterly Review*.

William Clowes & Sons were entrusted with the printing of the famous Mulready envelopes under the strict supervision of the Post Office.

In going through old files of the firm's correspondence there are many letters from Charles Dickens, whose novels were printed for Messrs. Chapman & Hall by Clowes & Sons. When any of his books were in course of publication (and it may be recalled they were issued in fortnightly and monthly parts), Dickens visited and

spent long days at the Duke Street printing works correcting his stories in proof.

When the Great Exhibition of 1851 was being organised, Messrs. Clowes were approached by the Commission to undertake the printing of catalogues and all other matter. The task was a tremendous one, involving as it did the printing of volumes of no fewer than 5,000 pages. It was necessary that the whole matter should be standing in type at the same time—a strain on their resources of type which few firms could withstand even to-day.

Besides the Great Exhibition, Messrs. Clowes carried out the printing in connection with all the South Kensington Exhibitions.

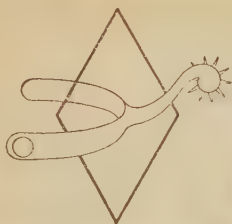
When members of the legal profession—both barristers and solicitors—were extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which proceedings in Court were reported, the lawyers formed a committee with the object of providing their own reports, and Mr. George Clowes, of William Clowes & Sons, was consulted. When the project seemed unable to be carried on through lack of capital, the firm offered to finance the publication to the extent of £10,000. The offer was accepted, and from the issue of the first volume the accuracy of the reports and excellence of printing assured the success of the scheme. Perhaps, however, the largest undertaking of all was the printing of the British Museum Catalogue, which took twenty-seven years to do, and was full of foreign type.

As long ago as 1873 the firm had so outgrown its premises in Duke Street (in spite of the fact that neighbouring warehouses were being rented for storing paper and printed sheets), that a branch works was established at Beccles, Suffolk. Equipped with the latest type of electrically-driven machinery, this now constitutes one of the largest book-printing establishments in Great Britain.

The relief of pressure on the London works was only temporary, and increasing business necessitated, in 1897, the renting of additional land at Duke Street, where another building was erected. On the expiry of the lease of the original premises in Northumberland Court, this branch of the firm was transferred to more commodious premises in Great Windmill Street, Piccadilly Circus, where the smaller orders from West End customers are executed.

In combination with its capacity to print in any language, the firm has proved itself of incalculable advantage to British merchants and manufacturers by enabling them to translate and produce catalogues, labels, price lists, etc., for any country.

Long ago as they were established, Clowes have never allowed themselves to become old-fashioned in ideas or equipment. They have always been among the first to utilise the intermittent stream of new mechanical and other devices that have from time to time revolutionised print-craft on its technical side; and to-day as modern printers their several establishments stand second to none.



North



South



East



West

All the World over—

IN whatever corner of the earth your market may be, whatever may be the language of its people, we can produce effective printing for you in the language of that Country.

There is no language in the entire world in which we have not printed in moveable type. No organisation in the world can equal our service in this direction.

If you require advice on your printing, write to us about it.

W_m. CLOWES & SONS, Ltd.

Printers

☐ LONDON & BECCLES ☐

Head Office :

DUKE STREET, STAMFORD STREET, S.E.1

ONE OF THE VITAL NEEDS OF MODERN CIVILISATION.

TINPLATES.

"STEWARD, are these peas fresh?" "I don't know, sir." "Well, just find out, will you?" "No, sir, tinned." "They certainly are delicious; I could not have told the difference from fresh ones. I shall be glad if you will give me the name of the firm?" "Certainly, sir." The means of enjoying that appetising vegetable out of season is entirely due to tinplate, from which is made the tin container, or can. True, there is glass, that wonderful crystal material, but which for preserving and withstanding the buffets of life is unable to compete with its fellow-traveller, the tin can. The art—and it is a venerable one—of coating one metal (steel), an easy victim to rust and acid, with a thin veneer of another metal (tin) and inducing them to marry, enables them to present a solid and united front to the erstwhile easy conquerors, rust and acid. It is by this means that such a variety of foods is at the command of the world. We here append a list of some of the uses to which tinplate is put to make containers for: Milk, fruits, fish, tobacco, oils, cream, meat, utensils, sweets, vegetables, game, cigarettes, biscuits. In fact, one meets it at every turn and in the remotest parts of the world. It is interesting to note that while there are certain fruits which do not take kindly to being preserved, the number has been lately reduced by the succumbing of that succulent of citrous foods, the grapefruit for which California is so famous. The manufacture of tinplates to-day constitutes a need as great as the growing of wheat for the making of bread.

In 1000 Bohemia was making iron sheets that were tinned with tin mined in the Hartz Mountains, and enjoyed an entire monopoly of this secret art; but in 1620 the Duke of Saxony established the industry within his kingdom, where it developed and flourished to a great degree for several years. In 1670 Captain Yarrington succeeded in interesting a number of gentlemen to put up some money for the purpose of acquiring the knowledge of the secret of tinned plate making, and himself headed the expedition into the enemies' country. From all accounts he had a difficult task, but returned with the requisite information, and works were built at Pontypool, Monmouthshire, in 1675. However, when a few plates had been produced with a certain amount of success, unforeseen difficulties concerning the rights of manufacture forced the project to be dropped. Later Major John Hanbury successfully made another effort to produce tinned plates, and from that date the industry has advanced and developed. It had been established in Monmouthshire, but began to spread westwards, and finally settled in Glamorganshire.

Among the earlier sites of the manufacture was the Melingriffith Works, situated on the River Taff near Cardiff, which commenced tinning iron about 1750, though for many years previous to this iron had been worked. To-day one finds that Melingriffith is the third oldest works holding a continuity of the production of tinplates.

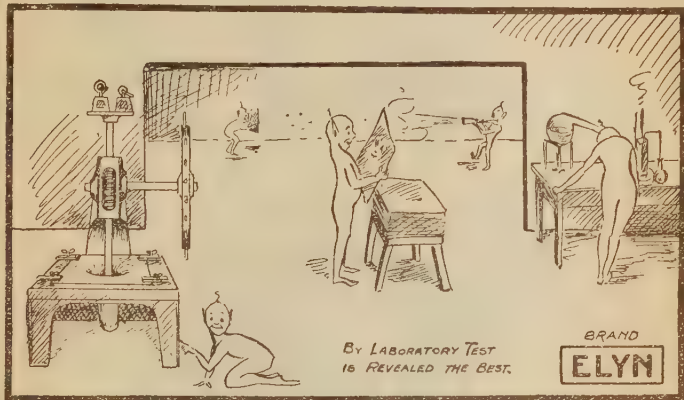
The name of Melingriffith is of interest in itself, as, years before any works were established, a man by the name of Griffith made use of the water-power available from the River Taff to work a water-wheel which he built to drive his flour mill. In those days everyone spoke Welsh, and as to-day the mill would be known as Griffith's Mill, so then Melingriffith (Melin being Welsh for "mill"). It is noteworthy that for the last thirty-six years the works have been immune from industrial unrest, a tribute to be shared by management and men, thereby creating an atmosphere of reliability to meet obligations, which must give to the personal consumers a distinct partiality to

ELYN tinplates.

The following is a short description of the departments in the manufacture:—(1) Hot Rolling Mills; (2) Black Pickling; (3) Black Annealing; (4) Cold Rolls; (5) White Annealing; (6) Finishing Department. So far the processes enumerated have only prepared the steel sheet to receive the coat of tin, and whereas it takes seven days to complete these operations, only a few minutes are required to change the name from "finished blackplate" to "tinplate." Thanks to the inventors of the famous Thomas and Davies Patent Automatic Combined Feeding, Pickling and Tinning Machine, at the Melingriffiths Works a sheet can now be tinned and go through the assorting room in less than five minutes, whereas by the old method a period of sixteen hours was not uncommon. By the Thomas and Davies process it is now recognised by the manufacturer that much lower costs of production are obtained, and which advantage in the future will be reaped by those far-sighted enough to provide for hard times; also by the consumer in obtaining a better plate, inasmuch as evenness of quality and tin coating are concerned, and also in flatness, a point which is of utmost importance in plates which are to be decorated.

To the home consumer we would suggest that if "seeing is believing" a visit should be paid us at Cardiff, the largest coal-exporting port in the world, and one of the finest cities in the British Isles, a mere three hours by train from London, thence four miles by car to Melingriffith, where we are at your disposal for as long as you care to remain, to convince yourself that our methods are modern, our interest sincere, and our endeavours producing good results.

ELYN



By LABORATORY TEST
IS REVEALED THE BEST.

BRAND
ELYN

TINPLATES.

As Manufactured by

THE

MELINGRIFFITH Co., Ltd.

CARDIFF.

Cardiff 514.

ELIN, Cardiff.

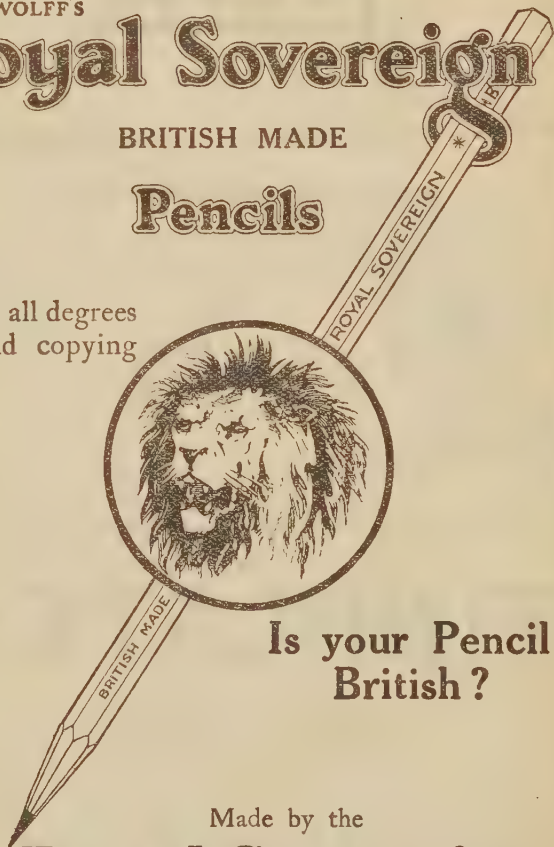


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Royal Sovereign

BRITISH MADE

Pencils

In all degrees
and copying



Is your Pencil
British ?

Made by the

**Royal Sovereign
Pencil Co., Ltd.**

NEASDEN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

"Nonpareil"

VELVET

has gained many Awards.

BRITISH EMPIRE
EXHIBITION,



WEMBLEY,
1924.

"Nonpareil" NON-FADING for Furnishing.



DIPLOMA OF HONOUR. Turin International Exhibition, 1911.

"Corde de la Reine"

The Ladies' Corduroy.



Men's Cords and Moleskins.

"BAVENO"

For Millinery &c.

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ESTABLISHED 1797.**LOCKE BLACKETT & CO.****Limited,****NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.****LEAD SMELTERS AND DESILVERIZERS****AND****MANUFACTURERS OF LEAD COMPOUNDS****WHITE LEAD:** Manufactured by the Old Stack Process and supplied either DRY or GROUND in Oil.**RED LEAD:** Manufactured in different grades to meet the requirements of GLASSMAKERS, ACCUMULATOR MAKERS, COLOUR MAKERS and POTTERS.**NON-SETTING RED LEAD:** For Grinding in Oil.**LITHARGE:** Flake, Ground and Yellow. Specially prepared for ACCUMULATOR MAKERS, RUBBER and VARNISH MANUFACTURERS.**ORANGE LEAD:** For COLOUR MAKERS.**SHEET LEAD:** All weights and sizes supplied up to 8 feet wide.**PIPE LEAD:** Supplied in all sizes up to 10 inches diameter.**CHEMICAL LEAD:** Specially Refined for use in CHEMICAL WORKS and supplied in SHEETS and PIPE. Sole manufacturers of "CHEMILEAD."**PIG LEAD:** Refined for White Lead Making, &c.**LEAD ALLOYS:** For SHRAPNEL BULLETS, TYPEMAKING, SOLDER, &c.**SHOT:** All sizes, hard and soft.**CONTRACTORS to the ADMIRALTY, WAR OFFICE and RAILWAY COMPANIES.**Head Office:—Lead Works,
Gallowgate,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.London Office:—2 & 4, St. Mary's Axe,
London, E.C. 3.**Agents for Lancashire:—H. G. HILLS, Ltd., 2, Dolefield, MANCHESTER.****Brands:** {
(registered)**LOCKE BLACKETT & CO.
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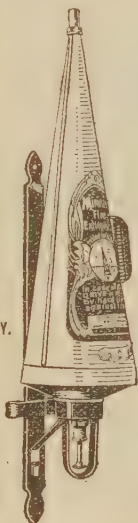
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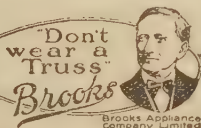
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WHITAKER'S LIST OF SCHOOLS AND CLIMATES METROPOLITAN SECTION.

ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, Red Lion Square, W.C. 1.

Previously known as—

THE CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON

Founded by the late Mr. W. BRAGINTON, M.A., F.K.C.

A link between the Schools and the Civil Service or Business Life. Day and Evening Classes for Civil Service Examinations and for Secretarial Work for Women and Girls. Correspondence Classes for all Male and Female Civil Service Examinations.

For Prospectus and List of Successes, address—

MISS BRAGINTON, M.A., ST. GEORGE'S COLLEGE, RED LION SQUARE, W.C. 1.

DULWICH

Is one of the most attractive residential suburbs of London, for although only 12 miles from the City, it is still an old-world village, with charming walks and drives. Southern Railway.

GIRLS. BEDFORD COLLEGE OF DANCING AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

5, KINGSWOOD ROAD, Dulwich, S.E. 19.

Principal - Miss MILDRED BULT.

Premises.—Detached in own grounds.

Thorough training for the profession of Teachers of Dancing.

Music, Art, Literature, Gymnastics, Fencing and Dramatic Art.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Prospectus and fees on application.

HIGHGATE, N.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A northern residential suburb of London, 4¼ miles N.N.W. of King's Cross. District is noted for its pure bracing air, open spaces, facilities for shopping, recreation, and cheap inter-communication by tube, tram, and omnibus."

KING'S HOUSE SCHOOL.

Inspected and recognised by Board of Education.

Principal - Miss LEAR.

Premises.—Consist of 3 houses. Large, airy class-rooms.

Aim.—To provide a thorough and general education, and to develop to fullest extent any particular talents the pupils possess.

Preparation for the School Leaving Certificates and for the Universities.

Modern Languages, Music and Art special features.

Tennis, Cricket, Hockey, Net Ball.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—25 to 30 guineas per term.

METROPOLITAN SECTION.

HOLLAND PARK, W.

London possesses excellent health statistics and has the lowest death-rate of all the great capitals. The public parks rival those of all other cities. The educational advantages obtainable are easily accessible from Holland Park.

BOYS.

LINTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

(Established 1877.)

Headmaster - DIGBY CUTCLIFFE.

Premises.—Headmaster's House has accommodation for a limited number of boarders and stands apart from the school.

Small classes. Individual attention

Preparation for Public School Scholarship and Entrance Examinations and for Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. Many successes.

Cricket, Football, Boxing, Rifle Shooting, Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—Boarders, 120 to 135 guineas; Day Pupils, 40 to 45 guineas per annum.

WESTMINSTER.

London possesses excellent health statistics and has the lowest death rate of all the great capitals. The public parks rival those of all other cities. Accessible to all the national educational institutions.

THE BUSINESS TRAINING CORPORATION (1923) Ltd.

Courses of Instruction in Business Training for

Public School, University and Professional Men and

Directors and Employees of

Industrial, Mercantile and Financial Houses.

Full Particulars from—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

10, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W.1.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

OPEN TO MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS.

The most central of all the University Schools, immediately accessible by Train, Tram, Tube, and 'Bus.

Courses of Study arranged to meet the requirements of all the Examining Bodies.

Low Inclusive Fees.

For Prospectus and full information apply personally or by letter to the Dean—

W. J. FENTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.,

Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, London, W.C.2.

PROVINCIAL SECTION.

AYR, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ayr is pleasantly situated on the River Ayr, 40½ miles S.S.W. of Glasgow. Drainage and water supply excellent, soil sandy, climate mild, and the prevailing winds are from the south-west." Pop. 36,300.

GIRLS.

NEWNHAM HOUSE,

BARNES STREET AND FULLARTON STREET.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Principals - Miss A. M. SHARKIE, Higher Certificate N.F.U.
Miss M. J. SHARKIE, B.A., T.C.D.
Miss E. M. SHARKIE, Irish Inter. Certificated.

Premises in good central position close to the sea.

Pupils prepared for any of the University, Local, Music or Art Examinations. Thoroughly up-to-date Curriculum.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Inclusive fees.—100 to 130 guineas per annum.

BARNSTAPLE.

Barnstaple, situated on the Taw, is noted for its mild and equable climate. It is exposed to the sea breezes from the W. Has a rainfall below the average. There are no fogs, and the winters are particularly mild.

BOYS.

WEST BUCKLAND SCHOOL.

BARNSTAPLE.

Headmaster - Rev. E. C. HARRIES, M.A.

A Public School for Professional and Middle-class people. Fees.—£66 per annum.

Aims.—To prepare Boys for Professional and Commercial careers. Situation.—Entirely rural, elevation 650 ft. Most healthy. Building.—Suitably adapted for 180 Boys (Boarders). Athletics.—Encouraged. 20 acres. Officers' Training Corps. India and Colonies.—Boys met. Entire charge undertaken.

Entrance Scholarships awarded for September Term.

ASHFORD

(Kent). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A market town with large cattle market, situated in East Kent, on River Stour, 14 miles S.W. of Canterbury and 54 miles from London, Southern Railway. The weekly market for stock and corn dates from Edward I. About 200 feet above sea-level. The subsoil consists of the greensand. The climate is bracing. Drainage modern, water-supply pure and constant. Open-air swimming bath. General and zymotic death rates low." Golf, 18 holes. To the lover of natural history Ashford offers a rich and varied field. Pop. 14,355.

GIRLS. HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals { Mrs. EDWARDS, B.A. (Lond.),
Miss BRAKE, A.C.P., O.H.L.
*Recognised by the Board of Education as an
Efficient Private Secondary School.*
Buildings.—Spacious Tudor Residences. Modern sanitation. Charming old-world gardens. Lawns and playing fields 14 acres in extent. Gymnasium. *Aim.*—To provide on Public School lines thoroughly efficient education in cultured Christian atmosphere.
School Course includes preparation for University Examinations and Scholarships, Drawing, Class Singing, Drill, Needlework, Organised Games, Dancing, and Singing. Preparatory House for little girls under 11.
Fees.—25 to 28 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

FAIRVIEW.

Principal - Miss BAILEY, L.L.A.

(Assisted by certificated English and Foreign Governesses and Visiting Professors.)

Receives a limited number of pupils for thorough instruction in the usual branches of a High-class Modern Education. Individual Care. Home Comforts. Every effort made to secure religious, mental, and physical well-being of the girls.

Entire charge taken.

Swedish Drill, Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Riding, Cycling.

Fees Moderate and inclusive.

BOYS.

OAKWOOD.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster—

J. BOYD ROBERTSON, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.)

Premises situate on outskirts of Ashford on gravel soil 200 feet above sea-level.

Aim.—To prepare boys to hold their own in every way in the larger life of a Public School, and to render them physically fit, morally sound, and intellectually alert.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Robertson.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—30 to 33 guineas per term.

BATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bath City and County Borough. Health resort, Somerset Pop. 68,648. Only Hot Springs in British Isles. 'Most perfectly equipped modern bathing establishments in Europe.' Extensive Roman remains. Subsoils, freestones, clay, sand and gravel. Elevation, 60 to 750 feet. Climate: where sheltered, similar to southern marine climates; where exposed, good range of temperature and bracing winds. Sunshine (1924), 1,374 hours. Water-supply, pure and abundant springs."

[See p. cv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS. ST. CHRISTOPHER'S

NEAR BATH, SOMERSET.

(BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL.)

Principal—W. VERNON PEEK, M.A. (Oxon.),
M.R.A.C. (Ciren.).

Premises.—On slope of Hampton Downs. Playing fields, 16 acres. Drainage system perfect. Separate sick wing.

Work.—High standard without over-pressure. Over 40 Scholarships and Naval Cadetships.

Games.—Cricket, Football, Golf, Tennis, Fives, Athletic Sports, Scout Troop.

Domestic Arrangements under direct supervision of Mrs. Peek (4 years' hospital experience), assisted by two trained Lady Matrons.

Fees.—£110 to £125 per annum.

BOYS.

KINGWELL HALL,

NEAR BATH.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR PUBLIC
SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal: SYDNEY L. ALLAN, M.A.
(Sedbergh and the Queen's College, Oxford.)

Premises.—Family Mansion, 500 feet above sea-level, standing in park of 240 acres. Separate Sick Wing, Playroom, Boys' Library, and Carpenter's Shop.

Work.—High standard expected; care taken to avoid over-pressure.

Special Features.—Thoroughly good education and sound training in development of character.

Prospectus on application.

Fees.—150 guineas per annum.

BOYS.

Founded 1844.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

Headmaster—

ALEX. W. CUNNINGHAME.

(Sometime Senior Master The King's School,
Gloucester.)

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
ON PUBLIC SCHOOL LINES.

Preparation for all examinations.

JUNIOR DEPARTMENT.

GYMNASIUM, SWIMMING, SHOOTING,
GAMES.

Entire charge of Pupils from India.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

BEDFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bedford on the Ouse. L.M. & S. Railway. Drainage modern. Water-supply constant. Two Parks and several smaller recreation grounds. Riverside Promenade more than a mile in length. Two Open-air Swimming Baths. Noted for its educational advantages; numerous good Private Schools. Soil, gravel and clay. Climate, mild, very healthy. General and zymotic death-rates very low. Bedford, a combination of the ancient and the modern, is situated on the River Ouse on a direct line between Oxford and Cambridge. There is a large residential population, and, as befits a town with 3,000 scholars, it is very well supplied with all facilities for athletic sports, out-door pastimes, and indoor amusements." Pop. 40,247.

[See p. cv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS.

THE MODERN SCHOOL.

(One of the well-known HARPUR TRUST SCHOOLS.)

Headmaster, H. W. LIDDLE, M.A. (Cantab.).

Buildings, erected in 1837, have since been enlarged, and Laboratories, Workshop, Smithy, Museum, and Gymnasium added.

Curriculum, on most modern lines, fits boys especially for Business and Commercial careers. Special attention to music.

Entrance and Leaving Exhibitions and special Prizes.

Playing Fields, 10 acres. Rowing, Swimming. Officers Training Corps.

Tuition fee.—£4 per term.

Non-County Boy—£6 13s. 4d. per term

Boarding fee.—£23 6s. 8d. per term.

THE BEDFORD PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE,

LANDSDOWNE ROAD.

Principal - Miss STANSFELD.

The COURSE OF TRAINING extends over three years, and includes the THEORY and PRACTICE of Educational Gymnastics, Massage and Medical Gymnastics (Swedish System), Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene. GAMES—Hockey, Lacrosse, Cricket, Lawn Tennis. Dancing.

Students must be at least 18 years of age.

Fees.—£165 per annum.

Particulars on application to—

The SECRETARY, 37, Lansdowne Road, Bedford.

**GIRLS. CRESCENT HOUSE,
11, LINDEN ROAD.**Principals { Mrs. PATTERSON.
Miss BAXTER.

Premises.—Own grounds, with Tennis Lawns and Gardens, at highest point of Bedford.

Education thorough. Small classes, individual attention.

Art, Music and Modern Languages specialities. Preparation for Cambridge Local, Matriculation and Royal Drawing Society's Examinations. Associated Board of the R.A.M. and R.C.M. Certificates if required.

Health first consideration.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Prospectus and references on application.

**GIRLS. HOWARD COLLEGE,
BROMHAM ROAD, BEDFORD.**
(Established 1862.)

Principal—

Mrs. ROSA I. MITCHELL, L.R.A.M.

Premises.—Specially designed.

Aim.—To provide at reasonable cost a thorough sound all-round education, combined with free home life. High School methods of teaching adopted. Individual attention. Health first consideration.

Preparation for all local examinations.

Music a special feature.

Entire charge when Parents are abroad.

Fees.—From 60 guineas per annum.

BECKENHAM.

Population, 33,350. Southern Rly. One of the select residential and rural suburbs within 8 miles of London. There are excellent social and educational advantages, and the low death-rate testifies to the healthiness of the district.

BOYS.

(Founded 1866.)

THE ABBEY SCHOOL.

(PREPARATORY.)

G. K. THOMPSON, M.C., M.A.

Winchester and Christ Church, Oxford.

Prepares boys for the leading Public Schools and the Royal Navy.

Premises specially designed for school purposes and constructed in extensive grounds (16 acres). Climate very healthy, especially suited for young boys. Excellent drainage, central heating. The School has a first-class record for conduct, health, work, and games.

Colonial Boys are welcomed and taken entire charge of.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

BEN RHYDDING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A salubrious health resort in the West Riding of Yorkshire, situated in the Valley of the Wharfe, almost adjoining Ilkley. Fine scenery, moorland expanse, bracing mountain air, and exceptionally pure water-supply. 12½ miles from Leeds."

BOYS.

**CLEVEDON HOUSE SCHOOL.
WHARFEDALE GRANGE.**Principals - { E. W. STOKOE, M.A.
C. W. DEAN, M.A.

PREPARATORY FOR BOYS 7-14 FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Delicate Boys receive special attention.

Premises.—High position; dry soil; extensive, well-timbered grounds.

Spacious Class-rooms and Dormitories. House heated throughout.

Sanitary arrangements & Water-Supply excellent.

Cricket and Football Field. Tennis Courts.

Large open-air Swimming Bath. Air Rifle Shooting. Private Golf Links.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

[illegible]

HOLMAN SCHOOL

2nd.—Handing information and valu-
 3rd.—General, Commercial, Recreational, Pure, Applied
 Science and Technical Research.
 4th.—Efficient preparation for Pro-
 fessional, higher departments of Commerce,
 Public Science, and Royal Navy. *Students*
 and large attendance in our Summer Engineers,
Technician—
 A. H. BROWN & Co. and Isaac St. London.

WELLESLEY HOUSE

REPAIRS AND REPAIRS
REPAIRS AND REPAIRS FOR THE
REPAIRS - - D. G. PEABODY
REPAIRS - In our grounds in high position
REPAIRING AND
REPAIRING for the purpose of the
REPAIRING of Professional and Commercial Life
REPAIRS where the purpose of the
REPAIRS - a witness to the

LINKWELL SCHOOL

Principal - - ROWLEY FREEMAN.
Teacher.—General, facing south, overlooking
 the playing field and sea.
Teacher's Room.—Classroom and
 Drawing, General Knowledge and Nature Study.
 Young and talented boys receive special care.
 Small classes. Individual attention.
 Early Surgery where Parents attend.
Term.—25th of August till April.

THE SEASIDE SCHOOL,

1940-1941. The following first-class members were
and for development of individual cases and
methods and self-government in the field
resort methods. Case of health, suggestion
patients. There change of children whose
patients are local.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S SCHOOL

[illegible]

DANE COURT SCHOOL

Prosopis juliflora. — Commonly situated in open country, 20 minutes walk from the sea. 5 acres of the forest are of this tree. The tree is very common in the forest and is very common in the forest.

BEVERLEY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beverley is situated at the foot of the elevated country known as the Wolds of the East Riding. The rainfall is very low, averaging 22 inches per annum. The common of over 600 acres is its greatest asset for healthy recreation." Pop. 13,469.

GIRLS.

**BEVERLEY HIGH SCHOOL
FOR GIRLS,
BEVERLEY, YORKS.**

Headmistress - Miss G. M. ROSSITER, B.A.

To supply THOROUGH LIBERAL EDUCATION based upon ideals of great Public Schools.

Importance attached formation of character. Equipment for Home life as well as University careers.

Strain avoided. Health encouraged by Physical Exercises and Games.

Modern Premises in 12 acres. Gymnasium.

Boarding House for 20 pupils in own grounds.

Fees.—Day Pupils, £4 4s., £5 5s. Boarders, £20 extra.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.

(Sussex.) Southern Railway. Situated on the coast between Hastings and Eastbourne, 7½ miles from London, is a good educational centre owing to its equable climate, perfect sanitation and purity of its water. Pevensey and Bodiam Castles are within easy reach, whilst the picturesque villages of Nutfield, Catsfield, Crowhurst, and Hove are in the midst of charming scenery. Cooden, noted for its golf course, is a growing suburb, one mile from the town, and connected by train, tram, and bus (see also p. lxxviii).

[See p. cv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GRANGE COURT

(REMOVED FROM STONEY GREEN HALL,
PRESTWOOD, BUCKS.)

Principal—

Miss EDKINS, A.C.T.

(Registered Teacher).

Miss ALICE EDKINS, B.A.,

Lond. Class Hons. (Registered Teacher).

Premises.—Situate on high ground, overlooking golf links and sea.

A thorough education is provided. System based on modern and approved methods. Over-pressure carefully avoided. Preparation for usual examinations. Special attention given to health and physical development.

Extra charge where Parents abroad.

Fees moderate.

**FAIRHOLME SCHOOL, P.N.E.U.
PRIMAVERA, COODEN, SUSSEX.**

Principal—

The Misses MARTYN JOHNS

(LATE OF CHELTENHAM LADIES COLLEGE).

Home school for children from 4 years of age.

Primavera is a comfortable house on a hill overlooking the Sea. Sanitation Modern and regularly tested.

Large Garden and ample provision for games. Ambleside methods.

Boys prepared for Preparatory School.

Entire charge taken of Children from abroad.

Fees—From £90 a year.

BIDEFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Healthy residential town, subsoil shale, standing high above River Torridge one mile from famous Westward Ho! Golf Links. Climate mild and most bracing in Devon. Excellent educational facilities." [See p. cxi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GIRLS. **WEST BANK SCHOOL.**

(Recognised by the Board of Education.)

Principal - Miss ABBOTT.

Premises, specially built for a school, stand on high ground. Gymnasium, Laboratory, Playing Field, Three Tennis Courts.

Aim.—To give good modern education combined with careful individual attention and healthy country life.

Special attention to Music, Art, Languages and Literature. Preparation for University Entrance and Scholarship Examinations.

Physical training and health of highest importance.

There is a junior boarding-house for children under ten. Entire charge taken.

Fees.—30 to 36 pence per term.

BIRCHINGTON.

(Kent.) Quiet sunny resort on North Kentish coast, 3½ m. W. of Margate. Elevated position; soil, sand, and marl; good bathing; climate beneficial for all cases requiring bracing air and equable temperature. Pop. 3,503. Southern Rly.

SARRE COURT,

SARRE, THANET.

Capt. C. H. BORTHWICK, M.C., M.A.,
Assisted by expert staff.

Receives resident pupils for Foreign Office, London Matric., Army, Navy and University Examinations, and for general education.

Long list of successes.

Number of pupils limited to 15, ensuring individual attention.

Telephone: Minster 35.

Fees—From £75 per term.

BIRMINGHAM

(Warwickshire), the chief town of the Midlands, is a most progressive and interesting city, noted for its imposing public buildings, which include the Corinthian Town Hall, where triennial musical festivals are held, municipal buildings, law courts, corporation museum and art gallery.

**ANSTET PHYSICAL TRAINING
COLLEGE,
ERDINGTON.**

Miss Anstet

Principal - { Bergman Österberg Diploma.
Mrs. I. Bridgman
(Bergman Österberg Diploma).

Vice-Principal - Miss E. Rowe, B.A.
Ling's Swedish System.

Complete Training for Teachers' Diploma in Swedish Educational Gymnastics, Medical Gymnastics and Massage, Dancing, Hockey, Lacrosse, Net Ball, Tennis, Cricket, Swimming, Anatomy, Hygiene, Physiology, &c.

Three Years' Course.

Extensive grounds and playing fields.

Prospectus on application.

BLACKPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beach, firm clean sand. Good facilities for safe bathing. Owing to its position, exposed to the open sea and the westerly winds, the climate is bracing and invigorating and of a peculiarly tonic character." Pop. 99,640. Sunshine (1924), 1,308 hours.

GIRLS.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
LYTHAM ROAD, SOUTH SHORE.

Recognised by the Board of Education as an Efficient Secondary School.

Conducted by Miss SMALLPAGE.

Assisted by Resident Mistresses and a large staff of Specialists.

PREMISES are situated in the South of Blackpool; well built, properly ventilated, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Long list of References and Terms may be had on application to PRINCIPAL.

BOURNEMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bournemouth is built on a sandy subsoil, the dry and porous nature of which makes it an ideal site for a health resort. Whilst the thousands of pine trees constitute a physical feature of great beauty, their effect is hygienic as well as aesthetic, for the emanations from the myriad pine needles have an undoubted purifying effect on the atmosphere."

The town is one of the most beautiful seaside and health resorts in the kingdom. Sunshine (1924), 1,633 hours. Southern Ry. and L.M. & S. Ry. Pop. 91,770.

[See p. cvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

SCHOOL FOR DEAF CHILDREN.

Eaton Rise, Brankesome Wood Road, Bournemouth.

Principals—Miss HEWETT and Miss PIRRIE.

Children taught to speak. Thorough English education in all subjects given through Speech and Lip-reading. Deaf or partially deaf pupils received from three years of age. Every effort made to conserve and develop any degree of hearing which may exist. Free and happy home life, every care. The house stands in its own grounds of two acres, close to moors and pine-woods, and within easy reach of the sea.

Lip-reading lessons given to adults and children who have become deaf. Ladies received as resident pupils.

GIRLS.

NETHERHALL SCHOOL,
POOLE ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH WEST.

Principals { Miss M. M. STEVENS,
B.A. (Lond.).
Miss G. H. STEVENS.

Home and Finishing School situated near cliffs and sands.

First-class education, with special facilities for Music, Art and Languages.

Individual attention and special care of health.

Entire charge taken of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Pleasant Garden for Tennis and Net Ball.

Bathing under Supervision.

Fees.—From £26 to £36 per term.

BRIGHTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Brighton has the bracing qualities of East Coast resorts, with a larger amount of sunshine and more shelter during unfavourable weather. During 1910 the record of bright sunshine was 48 per cent. in excess of London; in the winter months the excess was even more marked, being 88 per cent. Whilst Brighton has more sunshine than London, at the same time it is cooler in summer. There is an unlimited pure water-supply and perfect sanitary arrangements."

With its two piers, its immense promenade, its pavilion grounds, and numerous parks and recreation grounds, together with a fine municipal orchestra, Brighton offers attractions to meet the requirements of all tastes, and combines with the advantages of the seaside resort the amusements of the town. Sunshine (1924), 1,622 hours. See p. cvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

WESTCOMBE,
DYKE ROAD.

Principals - - { Miss SALMON.
Miss BLACK.

Nine resident and numerous visiting Masters and Mistresses.

Premises.—Large detached house in own grounds.

Aim.—To unite the comforts and sympathies of home life with thorough and systematic education of the mental and physical faculties.

Pupils prepared for all public examinations. Art, Handicrafts, Domestic Science (in all branches). Special attention given to Modern Languages and Music. Gymnasium, Remedial Exercises, Riding, Lacrosse, Net Ball, Tennis, Swimming. Fees.—50 guineas per term inclusive.

BOYS.

HOLLAND HOUSE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - CLOVIS M. J. CHUBB.

Premises.—In good open position, about halfway between Sea and Downs.

Aim.—To train and teach every boy in work and play so as to fit them for Public School life.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Golf, Physical Drill, Shooting, Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

BOYS.

**BRIGHTON COLLEGE
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.**

16 & 28, Lewes Crescent, and 1, Arundel Terrace.

Principals—

J. H. ARNOLD, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.).

J. M. GAUSSEN, M.A. (St. John's Coll., Camb.).

Premises.—On sea front 100 feet above sea-level.

Aim.—To provide thorough training on the lines of the best Preparatory Schools.

Pupils prepared for Brighton College and other Public Schools and Royal Navy. Individual attention. Backward and delicate boys receive special care. Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£40 per term.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Bridge of Allan has a long-standing and deservedly high reputation as a health resort. It is charmingly situated, well wooded, well watered, and sheltered by the Ochils from the north-east winds." L.M. & S. Railway. Pop. 3,579.

GIRLS.

THE BEACON, SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Mrs. W. H. DINSMORE.

Headmistress - Miss A. M. COLLINS, M.A.

Premises picturesquely situated on the hill, with south aspect and commanding delightful view of the Trossach Hills. Attractive gardens. Excellent playing field. Gymnasium. Laboratory.

Aim.—Development of character. Thorough modern education. Cultivate special gifts and give a healthy joy in life.

Pupils prepared Oxford and Cambridge Locals, English and Scottish University Entrances, and Associated Board of Music. Entire charge taken. Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming.

Fees.—£35 to £38 ros. per term.

BUCKHURST HILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buckhurst Hill, which prides itself upon its local individuality and accessibility to London, is a modern residential district in Essex, 10½ miles from the Metropolis, well situated amidst healthy surroundings on the borders of Epping Forest."

GIRLS.

OAKLEA, BUCKHURST HILL.**BUCKHURST HILL GIRLS' SCHOOL.**

Inspected and recognised as efficient by the Board of Education, 1921. The house occupies a high position overlooking miles of open forest land. Carefully graded education for girls 8 to 18. Large and highly qualified Staff. Programmes of the Parents' Union School are followed. Preparation for higher Examinations. Local centre for Senior Oxford. Great attention is paid to health and individual physical development, outdoor life, games, gardening. Grounds nearly 7 acres. Home-like holidays for pupils from abroad.

Principal—Miss BEATRICE GARDNER.

BROADSTAIRS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Broadstairs is built on the cliffs half-way between Ramsgate and Margate. Aspect, S.E. The town, which is built upon high land on a subsoil of chalk, thus enjoying the advantages special to this geological formation, has no northerly aspect and is sheltered from cold winds. It is peculiarly fortunate in climatic fluctuations. Remarkably free from fogs and mists. Unusually high record of bright sunshine. The climate is equable and dry, bracing in summer and mild in winter, suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. The drainage system is excellent, and the water-supply pure and abundant." Sunshine (1924), 1,752 hours. Pop. 15,465. Southern Railway, 75 miles from London.

[See p. cvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS. DUMPTON HOUSE.

FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE (BOARDERS ONLY).

A. S. ATHAWES, B.A.

(Late Parker Exhibitioner, Corpus Christi College, Cambridge), and

R. F. F. TENDALL, B.A. (Honours)

(Clare College, Cambridge).

Usual Course. Special provision for young and delicate boys. Suitable premises in own grounds. Large Playing Field, Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range, Tennis Court, Daily Physical Drill. Domestic arrangements under the personal supervision of Mrs. and Miss ATHAWES.

BOYS.

ST. EDWARDS, BROADSTAIRS.

PREPARATORY FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND NAVY.

Boys received from 7 to 14 years of age.

Pleasantly situated, with pretty grounds attached.

The Curriculum is based on the requirements of the Common Entrance Examination. Boys are also prepared for Public School Scholarships. Close personal and individual attention.

Entire charge taken. The fees are moderate.

For Prospectus, apply Headmaster.

OVS.

PORT REGIS.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL,

BROADSTAIRS.

Principal—G. C. BEALL, B.A.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

ALEXANDER HOUSE SCHOOL.

(Established over 30 years.)

Good Class Boarding School for Boys and Girls. Beautifully situated on high ground 3 minutes from Sea. Giving a thoroughly Sound Education on Modern lines. Individual attention.

Separate House for Girls. Most careful training. Young, delicate, and backward children receive special attention.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from abroad.

Fees.—From 23 guineas per term.

Prospectus, &c., on application to the Headmaster or Headmistress.

BUXTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Buxton is famous for its magnificent scenery, baths, &c.; in centre of Peak district, 1,000 ft. above sea-level—the highest in England—and nowhere is the air purer or more bracing.

BOYS

HOLM LEIGH.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY.

For Boarders only.

Principals { **A. DUDLEY SMITH, M.A., LL.B.**
(Scholar of Pembroke College,
Camb.),
M. G. FERGUSON, B.A. (Queen's
College, Camb.).

Premises.—Situated on the side of Corbar Hill, overlooking Buxton, protected from north and east.

Cricket and Football Field. Two asphalt playgrounds. Gymnasium, Miniature Rifle Range. Detached Sanatorium.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

Prospectus and list of Scholarship Successes on application.

CAMBRIDGE,

55½ miles from Liverpool Street, L. & N.E. Rly. and L.M. & S. Rly. The ancient capital of Cambridgeshire is a fashionable and important residential centre, but principally famous for its celebrated University.

[See p. cvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GIRLS.

PINEHURST,

NEWMHAM, CAMBRIDGE.

Principals { **Miss W. R. FRY, A.R.C.M.**
Miss G. HAZEL FRY (Diplômée
Degré Supérieur (Honours)).

Premises.—A charming estate of about 9 acres, gardens, lawns and playing field.

Aim.—Sound modern education with happy home life. Teaching thorough and systematic. Character and ability carefully studied.

Elocution and Modern Languages special feature. Special Course for entrants Medical Profession and Pharmaceutical Exams. Music and Art.

Physical Training, Organised Games Club.

Fees.—32-35 guineas per term.

**FULL PARTICULARS AND
PROSPECTUSES OF SCHOOLS**

IN THE

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

Can be obtained on application

TO

J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD.,

12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4.

No Charge to Parents or Principals

CANTERBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Canterbury is an exceptionally healthy city. Its equable temperature, sunny aspect, low rainfall, full water-supply, low death-rate, and excellent drainage make it a desirable health resort."

[See p. cvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GIRLS. ST. HELEN'S SCHOOL,

Pinewood, Barton Fields, Canterbury.

Principals - { **Miss W. GERMAN, L.T.C.L.**
(First Class Honours R.U.I.)
Miss F. GERMAN.
(Inter Honours, R.U.I.)

Premises.—In own grounds on a height overlooking the city. Electric light. Tennis and croquet lawns. Paddock.

Aim.—To provide sound education on modern lines in home-like and happy environment. Careful moral and physical training.

French taught conversationally. Music. Art. Individual attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—24 to 28 guineas per term.

CHELTENHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Cheltenham is similar to the rest of West Central England, being mild with a moderate rainfall, humidity, and degree of bright sunshine. Pop. 48,444. Sunshine (1924), 1,341 hours. [See p. cvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS.

BRANDON HOUSE.

Mr. E. R. GURNEY, B.A. (Oxford).

Assisted by a first-rate Staff of University men.

Gentlemen's Sons received (6-14) to prepare for Public Schools and Navy.

Situation.—Healthiest part, in own grounds. Large Playing Field. Electric Light. Sanitary certificate renewed annually.

All Games; Gymnasium (very fine). Carpenter's Shop; Swimming; Boxing; Fencing.

Special Terms for Sons of Officers.

CLACTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Faces nearly due south; is protected by cliffs and built upon a gravel subsoil. Air is bright, clear and bracing; much brilliant sunshine. Fogs very rare, and rainfall small. Sunshine (1924), 1,695 hours." [See p. cvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GIRLS. S. MONICA'S SCHOOL.

Principal - - **MISS WILSON.**

Miss DUTTON, B.A. (Hons, Lond.).

Miss NUNN, L.R.A.M.

Miss JEANS, B.Sc. (Mathematics).

Miss CHESTER, Liverpool Training College

(1st Class), Games, Dancing, &c.

Miss WHEELER (Hons. Cam.), H.L.

Miss CATTELL, N.F.U., &c.

Premises.—Close to sea, with tennis court and playgrounds. Netball, hockey, &c.

Aim.—To provide an education for the formation of self-reliant character as well as Physical and Intellectual development. Oxford locals. Girl Guides. Brownies.

Fees.—28 to 30 guineas per term, without extras.

CHICHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Population 12,591. Possesses high reputation for convenience (London, 1½ hours), interest (Cathedral City), and healthfulness (death-rate, 12 per 1,000). Gravel soil ; excellent water-supply and drainage ; climate very mild." This ancient Cathedral City, the See of which was established 1082, is situated 7 m. from Sussex Coast 17 m. E.N.E. of Portsmouth. The Campanile at the side of the Cathedral is a 15th century tower 120ft. in height ; the only English Cathedral visible from the sea.

BOYS.

THE PREBENDAL SCHOOL.

Founded A.D. 1497.

Master—Rev. Prebendary W. F. PEARCE, M.A.

System of Education.—Prepare Boys for Public Schools, Universities, and every branch of Professional and Commercial Life. Thorough Education in Latin, Greek or German, French, English Subjects, Mathematics ; Special attention to Commercial Arithmetic, Book-keeping. Shorthand and Business Correspondence. Modern Languages taught conversationally.

Boys received 8 to 18.

Arrangements for Boarders under Lady Matron ; excellent dormitories. Gymnasium, Drill, Games.

Fees.—Day Pupils, £12. Boarders, £55 per ann.

BOYS.

SUMMERSDALE LODGE.

Principal—

Capt. R. P. FENN, M.C., B.A. (Oxon.)

(Formerly Scholar of Jesus College.)

PREPARATORY (7 to 14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY

Premises situate about 2 miles from Chichester, on gravel soil, in an exceptionally healthy neighbourhood near the South Downs. Thorough ground work. Individual attention.

Special care of backward and delicate boys.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—£30 per term.

COOKHAM.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Quaint old-fashioned riverside village. Noted centre for river sports, picnics, &c. On gravel soil. Public water-supply. Low rainfall. Good train service to London. Excellent health records." Population (estimated), 3,685.

BOYS.

THE VICARAGE, COOKHAM, BERKS.

The Vicar of Cookham, Berks, who has had over twenty years' experience as Headmaster and Army Tutor, receives a few pupils at the Vicarage.

Special and individual attention to boys who have not been able to keep up with ordinary form work at school.

Entire charge of boys during term and holidays, if desired.

Well-known, beautiful neighbourhood. Fifty minutes from Paddington.

Rev. Dr. BATCHELOR, Vicarage, Cookham.

CROMER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Ideal health resort, combining pleasures of the seaside with beautiful inland scenery. Cool in summer. Floods of sunshine spring and autumn. Sanitation and water-supply perfect. L. & N.E. Rly. Sunshine (1924). 1,524 hours.

WEST RUNTON HOUSE.

WEST RUNTON, near CROMER.

Principal :

J. E. WHITFIELD.

DOLLAR, N.B.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Lying in the valley of the Devon, snuggling under the Ochils, Dollar has a mild though somewhat humid climate. Deep gravel subsoil, good water-supply and drainage."

BOYS AND GIRLS.

DOLLAR ACADEMY. (John McNabb's School.)

(Founded 1818.)

Headmaster - HUGH F. MARTIN, M.A.
(Glasgow & Oxon.)

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SCHOOLS
for pupils from 10 to 18.

Premises.—Beautifully situated in 20 acres of grounds at the foot of the Ochil Hills.

Preparation for Universities, Army, Civil Service, Engineering, Professional and Industrial Careers. Several Bursaries and Scholarships. Separate Boarding Houses. Officers' Training Corps.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Boarding & Tuition Fees, 96 to 99 gns. per annum.

DOWNHAM

(Norfolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Downham is protected from east winds. Climate is bracing, healthy, and several degrees warmer than in corresponding parts. Subsoil of sand and greensand ; modern drainage ; an excellent public water-supply."

GIRLS. HILL HOUSE SCHOOL.

Patron - The Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Principals - Miss MARKHAM.
Miss ALICE MARKHAM.

Assisted by Resident Trained and Certificated Mistresses and Visiting Masters, and Domestic Science Mistress.

Course of Study includes Scripture, usual English subjects, Modern Languages, Botany, Nature Study, Class Singing, Drawing, Drilling, Needlework, Shorthand and Typewriting. Music a particularly strong feature. Pupils prepared for Cambridge Local Examinations, Royal Academy (Music) Examinations and Royal Drawing Society. Hockey and Tennis under Games Mistress. Girl Guides School Company.

Fees.—From 80 guineas inclusive.

EASTBOURNE

(Sussex). Municipal Borough. Population 62,030. Southern Railway. 62 miles from London. Elevation, from sea-level to 140 feet above; the districts of Mead and Upperton stand upon very high ground. Climate mild, invigorating; moderate rainfall. Bathing excellent.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Its advantages as a health resort are much sunshine, pure air, absence of fog, clean, quickly-drying roadways, large parks and gardens with many trees, a plentiful and good water-supply from wells sunk in the deep chalk, and the proximity to the breezy, health-giving South Downs. The climate is generally beneficial in anæmia, scrofula, and early tubercular disease; and its effects are especially beneficial in the case of convalescent children. Death rate 1921, inclusive, 10·28 per 1,000. Full benefit of winter sun is secured. Warm, sunny shelter always obtainable in centre of town. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk. Always at or near the top for sunshine in official records." Sunshine (1924), 1,778 hours.

See also p. lxxxv.

[See p. cix for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS.

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field at the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 7 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Young children of Indian and Colonial parents taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowing.

BOYS.

CHOLMELEY HOUSE.

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—

F. H. KNOTT, B.A. (Oxon).

Buildings specially designed in own grounds, 3 acres, in the healthiest part of Eastbourne, provide accommodation for 40 boys.

Small Classes. Individual attention. Thorough grounding.

Organised games. Physical Drill. Gymnasium. Rifle Range. Swimming.

Fees.—50 guineas per term.

BOYS.

CHELMSFORD HALL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—

MAJOR L. C. STEVENS, O.B.E. (London Univ.)

Premises.—Detached in own grounds, few minutes from sea.

Aim.—To equip boys to hold their own in every way and make good progress when they proceed to Public Schools.

Small classes. Individual attention. Careful coaching in games: Cricket, Association, Rugby, Shooting, Swimming, Boxing.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—40 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

CLAREMONT-FAIRFIELD COURT.

AN EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR GIRLS.

Principals - - The Misses DAWSON.

(Staff of English and Foreign Mistresses and well-known Masters.)

Fairfield Court is one of the most commanding residences in Eastbourne, standing in 3 acres of ground; it has tennis lawns and many beautiful class-rooms. Hot-water radiators throughout.

The aim of the school is to combine the highest educational advantage with the comforts of a happy home.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial pupils.

GIRLS.

GREENCROFT,

GRAND PARADE, EASTBOURNE.

Principals - { Miss C. A. DAVIES, B.A. Hons.
Miss S. DAVIES (French acquired in Paris).

Premises.—Situated in own grounds on sea front.

Aim.—To give a thorough and practical education, combined with careful personal supervision and training of character.

Pupils prepared London Matriculation, Cambridge Locals, Art and Music Examinations.

Health and physical development receive greatest care and attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—45 to 50 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

DEERHADDON,

BOLSOVER ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

RECOGNISED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Principal—

Miss A. E. GODFREY (Registered).

Premises situated in own grounds on sea-front, in the best part of the town. Large Assembly Hall, Electric Light. Games Field.

Education thorough and up-to-date. Conversational French. Music a special feature.

Swedish Drill, Gymnasium, Swimming, Riding, Dancing, Lacrosse, Tennis.

Fees.—35 to 40 guineas per term.

EASTBOURNE.

(Sussex). A fashionable watering place and residential town, 62 miles from London, an important educational centre, famous for its beautifully laid out gardens and fine promenade, extending 3 miles, ornamentally arranged in terraces at 3 levels on sea-wall. The streets profusely planted with trees, and many open spaces conduce to the healthiness of the town. The Downs, with their health giving invigorating air, extending east and west about 50 miles, afford excellent riding and hunting. Beachy Head, and the old-world villages of Eastdean, Alfriston, and Wannock, are great attractions to visitors. Devonshire Park, a centre for music and sports, contains theatre, concert gardens, skating rink, tennis and racquet courts, and large swimming bath. 3 golf links (18 holes) (see also p. lxxxiv).

{ See p. cix for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ENDCLIFFE,

MEADS.

(Recognised by the Board of Education.)

Principals - - { Miss RAYWOOD,
Miss BUCK,

and a large staff of Resident Mistresses.

Resident School for 70 Girls. Senior and Junior Houses. Close to Sea and Downs. Large gardens. Four tennis courts. Playing field.

Comprehensive education on modern lines. Successful preparation for all examinations. Health of first importance.

Specialities.—English, Music, Languages, Art and Needlework.

Frequent Lectures by expert Professors.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

GIRLS.

RIPPINGALE,

BOLSOVER ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

Principals—

Miss ETHEL WORTERS

(Class. Tripos Girton Coll. Camb. Training Coll.),

Miss BURNBY

(Oxford Degree Cert. Hons. Scholar Royal Holloway Coll.).

Premises.—Detached, on high ground close to Sea and Downs.

Aim.—To give high-class modern education with thorough moral, intellectual, and physical training.

Preparation for usual examinations. Special course Domestic Economy and Hygiene.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees—38 guineas per term

FALMOUTH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The equability and mildness of the climate are remarkably illustrated by the numbers of exotic, and even sub-tropical plants which thrive, many of them flowering even in the winter." Sunshine (1924) 1,596 hours.

(THE RIVIERA OF ENGLAND.)

BOYS.

BELMONT SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—

D. B. M. HUME, M.A. Cantab., F.R.G.S.

Premises.—Modern. Standing in own grounds. Elevated position.

Curriculum.—To meet the requirements for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations and Royal Naval College.

Formation of character first aim. Individual attention given both to work and games.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Tennis.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

BERESFORD HOUSE SCHOOL,

UPPERTON ROAD, EASTBOURNE.

Principal - - Miss SPEAKMAN.

Premises.—Detached, in excellent position, 15 minutes from Sea and Downs.

Curriculum.—Includes Scripture, usual English Subjects, French, Latin or German, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Science, Needlework, Drawing, Cooking, Dressmaking.

Pupils prepared for usual examinations. High percentage of successes.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

School Fees.—£75 to £98 15s. 6d.

GIRLS.

EDENTHORPE,

MEADS.

Principal - Miss E. MONTAGUE MARTIN.

Vice-Principal - Miss LOCKE, LLA.

Premises.—Beautifully situated on high ground near Sea and Downs.

Aim.—To give a thoroughly sound modern education, careful moral and social training, and the advantages of a refined home.

Health and physical development carefully studied. While standard of work is high, every care is taken to avoid over-pressure.

Prospectus and Views from Principal.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

FARNHAM

(Surrey). Pop. 12,133. Southern Railway. 384 miles from London, 3 miles from Aldershot. On River Wey, adjacent to many square miles of open heath. Dry, bracing air. Farnham Castle, palace of the Bishop of Winchester.

GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS.

CLARE PARK LADIES' SCHOOL.

Principals - The Misses SCUTT.

Premises.—Fine Georgian residence. Well-timbered park of 200 acres.

Aim.—To provide thorough sound training: moral, intellectual and physical. Pupils prepared usual examinations.

Special attention to Music and French. Domestic economy and dressmaking. Hockey, net ball, cricket, and tennis. Large playing fields. Own cows and poultry. Boarders, 5-19 years; Boys, 5-9 years.

Fees.—75 to 105 guineas per year.

Entire charge from 120 guineas per year.

FOLKESTONE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Aspect, S. & S.E. The town is one of the best-planned seaside resorts. The comparatively very healthy and dry climate is due to the porous nature of the geological formation and, in addition, the facilities for drainage make mists, damp and fogs almost unknown. The sanitation of the town is carefully guarded, and precautions taken from time to time to maintain its efficiency. For an educational centre it is particularly adapted. A fashionable holiday resort, residential town, and cross-Channel packet station, close to Shorncliffe camp, one and a half hours from London, modern Folkestone stands on a lofty cliff on the Kentish coast facing the Straits of Dover." *Sunshine* (1924), 1,700 hrs. Pop. 33,502. (See p. cxi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. PENFILLAN HOUSE.

Mr. N. E. TOKE, B.A. (Lond.),

and

Mr. H. WHYTE, B.A. (Oxon.)

(First Class Honours in Class. Mods. and Lit. 'Hun., late Open Classical Scholar Univ. Coll.)

Prepare a limited number of Pupils for

UNIVERSITY AND ARMY EXAMINATIONS.

Terms moderate.

List of successes on application.

BOYS. FELTONFLEET,

SHORNCLIFFE ROAD, FOLKESTONE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principals - Mr. and Mrs. C. C. COUNSELL.

Premises. Specially built for a school, within a few minutes' walk of the Leas.

Aim.—To develop the individual characteristics of each boy in a homelike atmosphere
Football, Cricket, Tennis, Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents reside abroad.

Prospectus on application.

BOYS. ASH-ETON BOARDING SCHOOL,

RADNOR PARK AVENUE, FOLKESTONE.

Principal—

Capt. FRANK MORGAN, M.C.

Premises.—Specially built and adapted for all the requirements of a modern boys' school.

Curriculum.—Suitably graded to give sound general education—Moral, Physical, and Intellectual. Junior and Senior Departments.

Boys are prepared for the usual examinations, including the London Matriculation.

Physical Exercises, Organised Games, Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—24 to 26 guineas per term, inclusive.

FRAMLINGHAM

(Suffolk). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The College is well situated, overlooking town and castle. Good water-supply and system of drainage. Climate is very healthy and bracing. Pop. 2,400. L. & N.E. Rly.

BOYS.

(Founded 1864.)

FRAMLINGHAM COLLEGE SUFFOLK.

Headmaster - - F. W. STOCKS, M.A.

(Late House Master Feisted School.)

A SECONDARY PUBLIC SCHOOL. (Incorporated Royal Charter.) For 250 Boys (9 to 19 years).

Object.—Provide at moderate cost on Public Schools principles an education preparatory for Universities, Professions, Civil Service, and other Competitive Exams., also for Agricultural and Commercial Careers. *Premises.*—Elevated situation, 30 acres, 4 Playing Fields, Rifle Range, Gymnasium, Fives Courts, Carpenter's Shop, 2 Laboratories, Swimming Bath, Library, Reading Room, Chapel. Officers' Training Corps. Sanitation certified. *Fees.*—£90 to £120.

GOSBERTON, LINC.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situation amongst the Fens. It lies 6 miles north of Spalding and 10 miles from Boston. The neighbourhood is healthy, well drained, consists of rich agricultural land. The average annual rainfall is very low."

GIRLS.

GOSBERTON HALL COLLEGE NEAR SPALDING.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Beautifully situated in extensive grounds, 35 acres. 14 miles from Gosberton Station. 10 miles from Surfleet. Health report excellent.

Pupils may be prepared for various Public Exams. From 90 to 100 per cent. success gained recently, and several Honours.

Elocution taught by Miss Harrison (Bronze Medalist (L.A.M.), Student at the Royal Academy of Music, London).

Dancing and Eurythmics by Miss Selby (Madame Wordsworth's Training College).

Entire charge taken when desired.

Principal—Mrs. H. E. HARRISON, M.I.S.S. (Registered Teacher).

FULL PARTICULARS AND PROSPECTUSES OF SCHOOLS

IN THE

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

Can be obtained on application

TO

J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD.,

12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4.

No Charge to Parents or Principals.

HARROGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Harrogate is known as the 'Queen of English (Inland) Watery Places,' and is world-renowned for the medicinal properties of its waters and its magnificent baths, which are acknowledged to be the best in Europe. The distinguishing features of the climate of Harrogate are its bracing atmosphere, low humidity, and abundant sunshine. The mortality is, and always has been, remarkably low." Neighbourhood, open moorlands. Dry, clear air. Water-supply, constant, soft. Soil, alluvial grit and shale. Sunshine (1924), 1,255 hours.

[See p. cxi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS.

CLIFTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND THE ROYAL NAVY

Beautiful open situation. Unrivalled climate.
Lying Fields 7 acres.

Illustrated prospectus from the Principal—

J. WALTER NUTTALL, Inter. B.Sc.

GIRLS.

ELMWOOD, HIGH HARROGATE.

Principals { Mrs. HOGBEN, B.A. Lond. (Hons.
Med. and Mod. Lang.).
Miss CHARTERS, B.A. Lond.
Miss WAGSTAFF, Cherwell Hall,
Oxford, Camb. Teacher's Diploma.

Premises stand in own grounds.

Separate Houses for Seniors, Middle School
Girls and Juniors. Large playing fields. Eleven
tennis courts.

Aim.—To provide liberal education by which
each pupil may be fitted to play her part in life.
Individuality carefully studied. Preparation
for Universities. Domestic Science, Languages,
Music and Art.

HASLEMERE

situated in S.W. corner of Surrey, 500 feet
above sea-level. Dry, bracing air and fine scenery
of residential attractions; no fogs; abundance
of sunshine; soil, sand or gravel-clay towards
the coast.

BOYS.

FERNDEN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster—

N. G. BROWNRIGG, Esq.

Premises.—650 feet above sea-level. South
aspect, sheltered from north and east by thick
belt of pine trees. 65 acres of grounds. Buildings
provide accommodation for 80 boys. Gym-
nasium, Swimming, Riding, Boxing, Shooting.
Carpenter's Shop.

Aim.—Thoroughly sound preparation for
entrance into Public Schools and Naval College,
Portsmouth.

Modern Languages special feature.

Fees.—180 guineas per annum.

HAYWARD'S HEATH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One
of the healthiest districts in mid-Sussex. Water-
supply abundant. Sanitation up-to-date. Owing
to the height, 320 ft. above sea level, the abun-
dant of trees, and the wide extent of the Weald
of Sussex, the climate is equable with no ex-
tremes. Rainfall not excessive; good sunshine
record. Subsoil, gravel. Tunbridge Wells sand
and weald clay of the Hastings beds. Three
pleasure grounds." Pop. 4,988.

BOYS.

BEECHMONT PREPARATORY SCHOOL

(REMOVED FROM SEVENOAKS, 1921).

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster - Rev. C. W. L. BODE, M.A.
(Formerly Scholar of Eton and
Pembroke College, Oxon.)

Fine house, high ground, 27 acres, 1½ miles
from station.

Mrs. Bode has great experience in care of
boys, and has an excellent Matron.

Many Honours gained at Public Schools and
afterwards, also many athletic distinctions.

Illustrated Prospectus on application.

Telephone, 155 Hayward's Heath.

GIRLS.

TREVELYAN.

Principals—

Miss ROLFE (Camb. Teach. Cert. Camb.
Higher Local).

Miss KELSEY (Nat. Froebel Union (Higher).

Premises.—Stand in own grounds of 3 acres on
high ground facing south.

Preparation for public examinations.

Gymnasium, Girl Guides, Games.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£29 to £32 per term.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD,

24½ miles from London. L. M. & S. Railway.
Pop. 11,264. A bracing, healthy, country
residential district, on a dry subsoil of gravel
and chalk, at an elevation of 300 to 500 feet.
Good water-supply and drainage.

BOYS.

HEATH BROW SCHOOL, BOXMOOR.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND
ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - A. W. EASTWOOD, M.A. (Camb.).

Premises.—Situated on the outskirts of Box-
moor, 400 feet above sea-level, in Chiltern Hills,
on gravel soil.

Aim.—Moral, intellectual and physical train-
ing and formation of habits of self-reliance and
independence.

Thorough grounding. Small classes.

Household arrangements under personal super-
vision of Mrs. Eastwood.

Prospectus on application. Phone, 19 Boxmoor.

HENDON, N.W.

(Middlesex). With subsoil mainly gravel. Average elevation, 280 feet above sea-level. Excellent drainage, water, and lighting facilities. Hendon 7 miles from the City, with tube, rail, and omnibus facilities. Combines country with town advantages. Pop. 38,806.

BOYS.

GROVE PARK PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Kingsbury, Hendon, N.W.

(One time residence of late F.M. Earl Roberts.)

Preparatory for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Principal - VIVIAN A. SHARP, F.R.G.S.

Premises—Stand on rising ground in 6½ acres. 12 minutes walk from Colindale Tube Station. Electric light, central heating, modern drainage.

Curriculum.—Arranged to give thoroughly sound preparation for entrance examinations. Coaching for scholarships if desired.

Gymnasium, Carpenters' Shop, Sanatorium, Playing Fields.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

HERNE BAY

Has been described by the Registrar-General as "the healthiest seaside resort in England." Herne Bay is in every way suited as a resort for either educational, health, or residential purposes.

GIRLS.

ST. HILDA'S SCHOOL.**BELTINGE.**

Principal - Miss I. C. M. TILLOTT (Westfield College, London University).

Premises.—Situated on high ground, half-mile from Herne Bay, in fine open position.

Aim. To combine advantages of comfortable and refined home with thorough modern education on Public School principles.

Curriculum.—Includes Religious Instruction, usual English Subjects, French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Theory, Natural Science, Drawing, Class Singing, Needlework.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—22 to 25 guineas per term.

HINDHEAD

(Surrey). 3 miles from Haslemere Station, Southern Railway. On sandstone soil, at an elevation of 850 to 895 feet, with a dry, bracing and sunny climate. Golf, 18 holes. Fine airy position; considered one of the most sporting in England.

GIRLS.

TWIZZLETWIG.

(Anglo-Saxon word meaning Double Valley.

The house overlooks two valleys).

Principals { Miss A. HUMPHREYS.
Miss K. HUMPHREYS.

Charming modern house 850 feet above sea level. Extensive Grounds, largely covered with heather, bracken and pines, open out on the moor. Dry sandy soil, S.W. aspect.

Individual Training and Development of Character special features. Thorough education. Games, Riding, Golf, Cooking.

Great attention paid to health.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

HOYLAKE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situating facing sea. Subsoil sandy. Very equable temperature—climate excellent for convalescents, for growing boys and girls; air is bracing and very pure." Sunshine (1924), 1,428 hours.

BOYS. KINGSMEAD SCHOOL.

Principal - A. T. WATTS, M.A., B.Sc.

Assisted by

J. H. WATTS, B.A., H. WATTS, M.A., and others.

Boarding and Day School (accommodation for 40 Boarders). Preparation for Public Schools.

Religious Teaching and Influence thoroughly Evangelical.

The School is situated near the Sea and faces south. It stands in own grounds of 5½ acres and in an open position.

There are a Carpenter's Shop and separate Sanatorium.

ILFRACOMBE.

Occupies a natural basin almost surrounded by crazy heights. The air is moist and unbracing; breezes are light and from the west; there is a large average amount of sunshine. The range of temperature is comparatively small.

[See p. cxii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS. HEREFORD HOUSE.

Established 1873.

SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Miss M. JONES.

Aim.—To combine home comforts with school discipline, to instil good and orderly habits and thoughtful manners.

Education.—On sound modern lines with preparation for University Examinations if desired.

Numerous successes in examinations of the University Locals, Associated Board of Music and Royal Drawing Society.

Physical Training, Dancing, Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Swimming.

Entire charge of children is undertaken.

Fees. 30 to 35 guineas per term.

KIDDERMINSTER

(Worcestershire). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In valley of River Stour, tributary of Severn; subsoil of beds of new red sandstone. Elevation 110 feet to 265 feet above sea-level. Climate mild, rainfall moderate, fogs rare. Outskirts of town very healthy."

BOYS.

BLAKEBROOK,

NEAR KIDDERMINSTER.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Extremely healthy position. Grounds of 9 acres.

Special attention to delicate and backward boys.

Two exhibitions awarded each term, value £35 per annum.

Particulars from Headmaster.

HUNSTANTON-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Hunstanton shares with all the East Coast watering-places a great reputation for convalescents. Apart from this, Hunstanton seems specially adapted for children. The rapidly-drying soil, the absolutely safe bathing, the magnificent sands for exercise in wet or dry weather, perfect drainage, and splendid water, combine to make it an ideal place for them. The number of schools and the wonderful physical progress of weakly children bear testimony to these advantages."

This quiet East Coast health resort stands on the north-west coast of Norfolk, facing the Wash, between Cromer and King's Lynn. Pier, 800 feet in length, Golf Links, 18 holes. Pop. 4,282. L. & N.E. Rly. Sunshine (1924) 1,548 hours.

BOYS. THE GLEBE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND FOR THE R.N. COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH.

Headmaster, Mr. H. CAMBRIDGE BARBER, M.A. (Late Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford.)

The School Buildings stand in their own grounds of 12 acres, 100 feet above sea-level, and include Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Swimming Bath, and detached Sanatorium. Healthy, open-air life. Physical Training carefully organised. Large Staff of fully qualified Masters and Instructors. Numbers limited to 50; ages, 7 to 14. No Day Boys are received. Illustrated Prospectus, &c., on application.

BOYS. LYDGATE HOUSE.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, HUNSTANTON.

Headmaster - R. A. A. BERESFORD, M.A. (Formerly Scholar of Selwyn College, Cambridge.)

Boys are prepared from 7-14 for Entrance or Entrance Scholarship Exams. at Public Schools and for the Navy.

Though the SCHOOL COURSE follows mainly the usual lines, ELEMENTARY SCIENCE is included, and English Subjects receive special attention.

Excellent situation on Cliffs, immediately overlooking the Sea. The buildings are thoroughly modern, the rooms light, lofty, and well ventilated.

GIRLS.

ST. EDMUND'S SCHOOL.

Principal - Miss WATSON. (Registered Teacher.)

The curriculum combines thorough course of consecutive study, with well-ordered house life.

Speciality.—Care and development of constitutionally weak girls, each receiving individual attention.

Highly qualified Resident Staff.

Premises.—Facing the sea. All inside arrangements for health and comfort on most approved modern sanitary plans.

Great attention paid to Physical Training.

Preparation for all usual examinations.

LEAMINGTON.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate equable, inclined to be warm in July and August. Suitable for children; average rainfall for 30 years, 24 inches. Direction of wind, south-westerly. Situation sheltered. Roads and pavements good. Sanitation excellent." Pop. 26,713.

SHRUBLAND HALL.

HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss N. GURNEY CALLIER.

Premises.—A delightful country house in 9 acres of grounds, with uninterrupted views of woodland country. Central heating.

Curriculum.—Includes Scripture, usual English Subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Science Hygiene, Drawing, Needlework, Domestic Economy, Class Singing, Elocution, Drill, Games, Painting.

Preparation for any examinations desired. Specializing in Music, Singing, Art.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—25 to 30 guineas per term.

LITTLEHAMPTON.

(Sussex). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On the south coast. The town is quite open to the south and south-west and the air is well-known to possess invigorating and restorative qualities of a very high order. Sanitation on the most approved modern principles. Excellent bathing facilities from a wide expanse of fine sand. The health-giving Downs which give protection from the north and north-east winds afford ample opportunities for outdoor exercise." Pop. 11,286. Sunshine (1924) 1,780 hours.

[See p. cxii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

ROSEMEAD.

Principals - { Miss YOUNG, B.A., Hons. Lond.
{ Miss SHARPE (Registered).

Premises specially adapted for school purposes. Five acres of grounds. South aspect.

Aim of school to study the characteristics of each pupil and to give good sound education on the lines most beneficial to each.

Preparation for usual Examinations and University entrance where desired. Great attention paid to Health. Modern languages taught conversationally as well as grammatically.

Games under Resident Mistress (Bedford Diploma).

Fees.—38 to 40 guineas per term.

BOYS.

DORSET HOUSE.

Principal - MALCOLM MUNRO, M.A., Oxon. Assisted by competent Resident and Visiting Masters.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises.—Detached, standing in own grounds of 4 acres. Excellent ventilation and sanitary arrangements.

Curriculum embraces the usual subjects for boys intending to enter Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Munro, assisted by experienced Matron.

Terms on application.

LEE-ON-THE-SOLENT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Lee-on-the-Solent possesses a south-west aspect, a climate exhilarating and equable, dry and sunny, gravel soil, excellent water-supply. The air contains properties strength-giving to growing children, and is beneficial for chest complaints."

GIRLS.

ST. BONIFACE COURT

(LEE COLLEGE).

Principals - The Misses **CLARKE & McLELLAN.**

Pupils prepared for Public Examinations.

School beautifully situated on Sea front, facing Isle of Wight. House spacious with lofty rooms, well furnished. Large Hall, well lighted and ventilated for indoor recreation.

Special attention given to Health and Physical Culture. Outdoor sports include Bathing, Boat-fug, Tennis, Croquet, Net Ball, Cycling, and Swimming. Swedish Drill.

Climate specially suitable for Indian and Colonial children.

LIVERPOOL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, possesses amongst the numerous fine buildings a University, Fine Art Gallery, School of Art, Museum, many Public Libraries, Colleges, and Schools. Very fine and beautiful parks and public gardens, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive, and as the city has extended great care has been taken, with the help of recent legislation, to preserve trees for the general amenities of the outskirts." Pop. 803,118.

GIRLS. **LIVERPOOL COLLEGE,****HUYTON, nr. LIVERPOOL.****BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS**

(Church of England).

President, The **EARL OF DERBY.**Visitor, The **LORD BISHOP OF LIVERPOOL.**Headmistress, Miss **G. ANTHONY, B.A.(Lond.)**

Extensive School buildings in healthy country. House system. Large resident staff. Good facilities for Languages, Science, Music (Orchestra), Art, Physical Culture, Domestic Science, &c. Senior Girls prepared for Public Examinations, University Scholarships, and for taking up Professional and other careers (Medicine, Dentistry, Teaching, Secretarial Work, &c.). Annual Entrance Scholarship Examination. Leaving Scholarships to Universities.

WOMEN.

LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL**TRAINING COLLEGE,****BEDFORD STREET.**Principal - Miss **IRENÉ M. MARSH.**

Large Certified Staff.

Ling's Swedish System.

The Gymnasium is largest and finest in world.

The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. *Object.*—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Dancing, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports. Medical Gymnastic Instructors; Massage Treatment, &c. 17 acres of ground for games.

Fees.—£110 per annum.**LLANDUDNO, N. WALES.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Llandudno possesses many advantages. Air is dry and bracing. High annual average temperature. Winter months equal and comparatively warm." Sunshine (1912) 1,428 hours. 226 miles from London, L. M. & N. Ry. and G.W. Ry. Elevation from sea level 678 feet. Climate mild. A lively, progressive and popular watering-place. 2 golf links. 1 tram to top of Gt. Orme's Head.

[See p. cxlii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS.

TAN-Y-BRYN.**PREPARATORY SCHOOL**

FOR BOYS OF 7 TO 14 YEARS, PREPARATORY FOR NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH OR PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

CHARLES J. MONTGOMERY, M.A.

(Late Exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford)

Sound general education under most healthy conditions. Special attention to delicate boys. Games, Drill, Gymnastics, Safe Bathing, Curcursions.

Fees.—£120 per annum.

Under 9, £100 per annum.

GIRLS.

ARNHALL.

Principals - { Miss **MOFFAT, B.A.**
 { Miss **HILL, S.P.T.C.**

Premises.—Detached, in own grounds, slope of Little Orme's Head. Facing sea. Central heating. Gymnasium, Sanatorium.

Curriculum.—Includes Scripture, usual English Subjects, Mathematics, Science, Botany, Nature Study, French, Latin, Drawing, Needlework, Theory of Music.

Music and Art special features.

Greatest attention given to health. Swedish Gymnastics, Tennis, Net Ball, Hockey.

*Entire charge where Parents abroad.**Fees.*—35 guineas per term.**LOWESTOFT.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Has distinction of being the most easterly town in Great Britain. It has long enjoyed a great reputation as one of the leading health resorts, climate being magnificently bracing. Sunbathing (1924), 1,609 hrs."

[See p. cxlii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS.

SOUTH LODGE SCHOOL.

PREPARATORY (7-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Headmaster—

T. J. ELLIOTT SEWELL, M.C., M.A. (Cambridge University Scholar and Scholar of Rugby School)

Premises consist of 2 detached houses in grounds on sea front. Playing Field 5 acres. Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop.

Scheme of work includes Divinity, Latin, Greek, French, Mathematics, Elementary Science and usual English Subjects.

Cricket, Football, Hockey, Swimming, Shooting.

Fees.—£33 to £36 per term.

MALVERN

(Worcester). The Medical Officer of Health writes :—" Malvern is picturesquely situated on the eastern and western slopes of the range of Malvern Hills, with extensive and magnificent views on both sides. The hills, which rise to an altitude of 1,400 feet, are easily accessible for delicate persons, either on foot or by carriage. The climate has a most beneficial effect on invalids. The houses are so placed as to receive more than the ordinary amount of sunshine. Weakly children, especially those suffering from tubercular glands or continually recurring catarrhs, in nearly all cases do remarkably well here. The rainfall is low, and the soil dries with remarkable rapidity. The water-supply is bountiful and of great purity, and the sanitary state of the district generally of a high standard. The average annual death-rate is 10.5 per 1,000 of the population. Outbreaks of infectious diseases are few and quickly suppressed, as the Urban Council are provided with every means for promptly dealing with any case that may arise."

Pop. 17,809.

[See p. cxiv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS. THE SCHOOL, MALVERN LINK.

W. DOUGLAS, M.A.
(Scholar, Keble Coll., Oxford).
H. PAULLEY, M.A.
(Nat. Sci. Exhibitioner, St. John's Coll., Camb.).
R. C. LOTT, M.A. (Oxon.).

Boys prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS and NAVY.

House faces South, with large Playground, Carpenter's Shop, Fives Court, Boys' Gardens, Swimming Bath, adjoining house.

Excellent Cricket Field of 4 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Douglas take entire charge of Boys whose Parents are abroad.

BOYS. ST. CUTHBERT'S. PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Headmasters—
J. E. HEALEY, M.A. (Oxon.).
S. R. S. BROWN, M.A. (Oxon.).

Boys of from 7 to 14 years prepared for Public Schools or Dartmouth. Fine open situation, facing Common; south aspect.

Playing Field adjoins School House; Gymnasium; Carpenter's Shop; Swimming Bath.

Boys encouraged to be practical, resourceful, self-reliant.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown are prepared to take entire charge.

Fees inclusive.

BOYS. FAIRFIELD. PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - H. F. METCALFE, B.A.
(Sherborne and Pembroke Coll., Camb.).

Premises.—Specially planned and built for a school in own grounds 450 feet above sea-level. Central heating.

Aim.—To prepare boys mentally and morally for life at Public Schools and Dartmouth.

Individuality carefully studied. Small classes. Individual attention.

Good Playing Field, Swimming Bath.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£105 to £120 per annum.

GIRLS. THE ABBEY, MALVERN WELLS.

Principals - - The Misses JUDSON

The School consists of Senior House, Preparatory House, French House, and House for Domestic Training, standing very high in large grounds, every modern convenience and comfort.

Strong teaching staff; every facility offered to elder girls who wish to specialise.

The aim throughout the Preparatory House is to make the best of the first years of school life.

BEAUPRÉ GENTHOD-GENEVA.

Beaupré is run in connection with the Abbey School, and is under the direct supervision of the Principals.

GIRLS. THORNBANK, MALVERN WELLS.

Principal - - Miss HILDA ROGERS
(late Assistant Mistress of Bedales, Petersfield).

Premises.—In own grounds on slope of Malvern Hills. Cottage in grounds for Sanatorium. Own Games Field.

Aim.—To develop intelligence and reasoning power of each pupil, and train them to become useful, responsible and cultured women.

Preparation for Public and University Examinations. Swimming, Riding, Games, Gardening and other outdoor pursuits.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

GIRLS. ELLERSLIE. HIGH-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS OVER 12 YEARS OF AGE.

Principal - - Miss SAYLE,
Assisted by fully qualified and experienced staff.

Premises situated 535 feet above sea-level on slopes of the Malvern Hills. 6 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium. Laboratory. Domestic Science Department.

Aim.—To give broad and thorough education on modern lines. Moral training of great importance. Home comforts. Health first consideration.

Pupils successfully entered each year for examinations held by the Cambridge Syndicate, the Associated Board, and the Royal Drawing Society.

LONDON.

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MARGATE,

Kent. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The chief reason for the world-wide reputation of Margate as a health resort appears to be its dry, bracing climate; it has the smallest rainfall in England." Sunshine (1924) 1,827 hours.

[See p. xciv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GIRLS.

ST. HILARYS,
CLIFTONVILLE.

Principal - Miss F. L. FRANKTON
(Registered Teacher, T.R.C.).

Premises.—In good position close to sea.

Aim.—To provide sound and thorough education on modern lines, the course of study being arranged to suit needs of each pupil.

School Course.—Includes Scripture, usual English Subjects, French, Latin, Mathematics, Nature Study, Drawing, Class-Singing, Aural Culture, Needlework, Gymnastics.

Special attention given to Music.

Tennis, Cricket, Hockey.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees moderate.

MINEHEAD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Situated on the edge of Exmoor. Equable climate. Low rainfall. Excellent water and milk supply. Cool in summer, from moorland air. Well sheltered in winter from westerly gales."

[See p. cxv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GIRLS.

ST. ALDWYNS.

HOME SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Principal - Miss E. M. G. THOMAS,
Higher Local First-Class Honours Certificate,
Brevet Supérieur.

Premises situated on the Hill near Moor and Sea, particularly suited to delicate children and those born in India and other warm climates.

Great attention paid to health and physical development.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—100 to 120 guineas per annum.

MUSSELBURGH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Musselburgh, 6 miles from Edinburgh. Faces north, overlooking the sea. Soil and subsoil sand and gravel. Healthy climate, bracing air, and situated in one of the driest areas in Scotland. Excellent water supply and good drainage." Pop. about 18,000.

GIRLS.

KING ARTHUR SCHOOL,

DRUMMORE HOUSE, MUSSELBURGH, near
EDINBURGH
BOARDERS ONLY.

Principal—

Miss E. H. C. PAGAN, M.A. (Edin.) (Honours)

Premises in well-wooded grounds, 24 acres overlooking the Firth of Forth. Open-air classrooms for summer. Gymnasium.

Aim.—School training with originality of thought and feeling and wider interest in Nature and humanity. Higher examinations.

Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Gardening, Sea Bathing.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

NEWPORT, I.W.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The Borough is situated central of the Island, in a valley almost surrounded with Chalk Downs. Enjoys an equable climate. The subsoil varying part clay, part chalk, part gravel. Enjoys good water supply. Well drained and lighted."

GIRLS.

SHIDE HOUSE,

Near NEWPORT, ISLE OF WIGHT.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS.

Principal - Mrs. MOFFETT, B.Sc.
(Registered Teacher.)

Premises.—Detached in own grounds of 2 acres, with Tennis Lawn.

Curriculum includes Scripture, usual English Subjects, French, German, Latin, Mathematics, Eurhythmics, Natural Science, Music, Drawing, Handwork and Domestic Subjects.

Preparation for University Matriculation College Entrance and Scholarship Examinations.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—33 to 40 guineas per term.

NEWQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Newquay is characterised by (1) the remarkable equability of the temperature, (2) the small amount of humidity, (3) the very great proportion of sunshine and high temperature in winter. Sunshine (1924), 1,527 hours."
[See p. cxv for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS.

NEWQUAY COLLEGE.

Ideally situated, facing the sea.

Bracing and equable climate, specially suited to delicate and colonial boys.

Sound education for boys. Preparation for all Public Examinations. Staff of Oxford and Cambridge Graduates. Trained nurse matron.

Preparatory form for boys from 6 years of age.

Playing Fields, Swimming, &c.

Fees.—From 20 to 25 guineas per term.

Prospectus on application.

NEWTON ABBOT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Pop. 13,837. Occupies favourable location for inland town, 15 miles S. of Exeter, lying 6 miles from Devonshire coast and little further from Dartmoor. It enjoys soft, equable climate, combining pure air from uplands with sea breezes, while it is protected from the north and east by the Haldon Hills, 800 feet in height. The annual rainfall ranges from 30 to 35 inches, an ample though not excessive figure."

BOYS.

NEWTON COLLEGE.

Headmaster—

Rev. A. W. CHENNELLS, B.A., LL.D.

First-class Education for Navy, Army and Universities, maintaining standard of best Public Schools. Special Coaching if required. Many successes in Woolwich, Sandhurst and Navy Entrance Examinations.

School Buildings include School House, Chapel, Library, Laboratory, Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Swimming Bath.

There is a Preparatory Department for which both Day boys and Boarders are received. The College has also an efficient O.T.C.

Excellent Playing Fields. Rugby Football is played in the Autumn Term and Hockey in the Spring Term.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

SPRINGFIELD,

FORDE PARK, NEWTON ABBOT, P.N.E.U.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS 5-12, BOYS 5-9.

Principals - Dr. and Mrs. POCOCK.

Sound education and happy home life.

Every care and attention, good feeding. Climate very suitable for children from abroad.

Within easy reach of sea and bracing uplands of Dartmoor.

Fees.—From £25 per term.

Entire charge from £120 per annum.

NONINGTON, KENT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A healthy village and parish situated in the heart of the rural district of Eastry. Climate dry and bracing. Average rainfall 28 to 29 in. Soil loam and chalk, subsoil chalk."

GIRLS. BOYNE HOUSE SCHOOL,

FREDVILLE PARK.

Principal - Miss M. C. C. HARDY.

(Assisted by Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses.)

Premises.—The beautiful old Mansion of Fredville Park with Playing Fields, Gardens and Tennis Courts.

Aim.—To give sound modern education under exceptionally favourable conditions. Development of character and manners specially attended to.

Nursery Wing with Nurse Matron and Under Nurses for very young children.

Indoor Racquet Court. Swimming Bath.

Resident Games Mistress.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Fees.—£25 to £35 per term.

NORWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate dry and bracing, good for most types of debility. Conducive to longevity." The ancient City of Norwich, known as the pleasant "City Gardens," so equally are houses and trees blended in it, is close to the Norfolk Broads and twenty-two miles from the coast. The city contains many buildings of architectural and ecclesiastical interest. Norwich is rich in subjects of interest to antiquaries of all classes and to seekers after genealogical clues. L. & N.E.R. & L.M. & S.R. Pop. 120,653.

BOYS. BRACONDALE SCHOOL.

Principal - F. B. WILLIAMS (Lond. Univ.).

F. E. SCOTT, B.A. (Lond.).

Staff: A. J. ANDREWS, B.Sc. (Lond.).

P. M. HOUGHTON, B.A. (Cantab.).

A. L. ALDRIDGE, Inter. B.A.

Premises.—On high ground, specially erected for School. Gymnasium, Sanatorium, Chemical Laboratory. Tennis Courts.

Course of Study includes usual English subjects, Latin, French, Mathematics, Natural Science, Chemistry, Swedish Physical Drill.

Pupils prepared for Cambridge Locals, London Matriculation, Universities and Public Schools. Formation of Character regarded of prime importance. References.

Fees.—Termly, £25 to £30. Yearly, £100 to £120.

GIRLS.

EATON GRANGE.

Principal - Miss CHITTOCK.

Assisted by fully-qualified Staff of Resident Mistresses and Masters.

Premises.—Stand high on gravel soil, fine open situation. Large lofty rooms. 2 acres of grounds. Gymnasium.

Aim.—To give thorough and systematic course of study specially adapted to daughters of gentlemen, with careful attention to individual needs.

Specialities.—French, Music, Physical Culture. Dancing.

Tennis, Basket Ball, Lacrosse.

Special arrangements for Pupils whose parents are abroad.

Fees.—30 to 35 guineas per term.

OSWESTRY.

A municipal borough and market town on the Great Western Railway and Cambrian Railway, situated amongst pleasant scenery 18 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. An important junction, and one of the keys to Wales. Pop. 9,991.

GIRLS.

QUEEN'S PARK SCHOOL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principals - {Miss WEYERMANN.
Miss BARKER. }

Premises.—Specially built for school in outskirts of the town.

Course of Instruction.—Includes all that is required for a sound modern education combined with careful moral and physical culture.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Swedish Gymnastics, Games, Playing Field.

Entire charge of Foreign and Colonial Pupils.

Fees.—23 guineas per term.

PARKGATE,

Cheshire. A sea-bathing resort on the estuary of the Dee, 13 miles north-west of Chester. Residential district within easy reach of Liverpool. Climate mild and equable. Dry subsoil—sand and sandstone.

GIRLS.

LEIGHTON.

Principals - {Miss RICHARDSON.
Miss RICHARDS. }

Premises.—Stand in own grounds of 19 acres, with four tennis courts, playing field, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens.

Curriculum.—Scripture, Ancient and Modern History, English Language and Literature, French, German, Latin, Geography, Mathematics, Hygiene, Science, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, Dressmaking, Theory of Music, Class Singing, Drill, Swimming, Gardening.

Special Features.—Music and Voice Production.

Preparation for usual examinations.

Tennis, Riding, Driving, Hockey, Lacrosse.

Fees.—25 to 30 guineas per term.

RAMSGATE,

Kent. The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ramsgate stands on the chalk and faces south. Its climate is equable, invigorating and bracing, unmarred by sudden change. In the summer the sun's rays are deliciously tempered by cool sea breezes. Sunshine (1924), 1,773 hours.

[See p. xcvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS.

DUDLEY HOUSE SCHOOL,

GRANGE ROAD, WEST CLIFF.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Principal—

J. E. RIORDAN, L.C.P. (Registered Teacher).

Premises.—Situated 100 feet above sea level with fine sea views.

Curriculum.—Scripture, English, History, Physical and Commercial Geography, Mathematics, French, Science, Drawing and Writing, Shorthand and Book-Keeping, Class Singing.

Preparation for Oxford Locals and Common Entrance Examinations and for Business.

Physical Training daily and Games.

Fees.—16 to 20 guineas per term.

REDHILL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Beautifully situated, 20 miles from London. 150 to 700 feet above sea level, with wide expanse of common. Sheltered from the north by the Downs. Climate mild, rainfall moderate, fogs rare, water-supply soft and pure."

BOYS.

HILLSBROW,

REDSTONE HILL, near REDHILL.

PREPARATORY (6-14) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises.—500 feet above sea-level in own grounds of 19 acres, ½ mile from Redhill.

There is a staff of University men, including the Rev. W. J. Perry, M.A., LL.D.

Exceptionally good health record. Matron is a trained nurse.

Special coaching in Games. Boy Scout Troop.

Entire charge where Parents are abroad.

Prospectus and all particulars can be obtained from Headmaster. Telephone—Redhill 54.

REIGATE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Reigate and Redhill lie at the foot of the North Downs. The elevation varies from 150 to 700 feet, the soil largely consisting of chalk and sand. The water is soft and of great purity. The death rate is about 11.0 per 1,000."

BOYS.

THE ROCK, Reigate Hill.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - C. F. HOLLAND, M.C., B.A.
(Keeble College, Oxford), late 1st/4th Gloucesters.

Mrs. HOLLAND.

Premises in own grounds, 500 feet above sea-level, with magnificent views.

Curriculum.—Based on requirements of Common Entrance Examinations to Public Schools.

Juniors are the special care of Mrs. Holland, who has had several years' teaching experience.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—From 30 guineas per term.

**RHOS-ON-SEA,
COLWYN BAY.**

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Rhos-on-Sea is a suburb of Colwyn Bay, which holds the record for more hours of sunshine than any Northern Health Resort. The winters are very mild, snow seldom falls and fogs are non-existent."

BOYS.

RHOS-ON-SEA COLLEGE.

Principal - The Rev. BILTON LANGSTAFF, B.A., B.Sc., late Headmaster Thorne Grammar School, nr. Doncaster.

Premises.—Specially built for school, in own grounds with playing field. Tennis courts overlooking sea. Gymnasium, Sanatorium and Science Laboratory.

Senior School prepares for Universities, professions and commercial life.

Junior School prepares for Public Schools.

Domestic arrangements under personal supervision of Mrs. Langstaff.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Swimming.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

RHYL.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"A first-class watering-place. Good sanitation. Rainfall below the average, sunshine record one of the best. Climate dry, bracing and sunny. Extensive sands. Sunshine (1924), 1,529 hours. [See p. cxvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS.

COLET HOUSE.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal—Lt.-Cmdr. G. E. C. BROWNE, R.N. (retired) (Registered Teacher).

Premises.—Stand in spacious grounds on the sea-front. Sanatorium, Tennis Lawn.

Course of Instruction includes Scripture, Classics, Mathematics, French, English subjects, History, Geography. Special care given to Writing and Spelling.

Cricket Field, Gymnasium.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£40 per term.

ROSS-ON-WYE.

A picturesque little market town on the left bank of the Wye, 14 miles S.S.E. of Hereford. *Aspect:* S.W. and W. *Soil:* Porous; red sandstone which dries very quickly. *Elevation:* 110 feet to 230 feet. *Climate:* Mild, fairly bracing at higher elevations. Its outstanding features are low humidity, moderate rainfall, pure air and abundant sunshine, particularly during the winter and spring months. Especially suitable to people from India and the Colonies who desire a mild climate. Pop. 4,665. Sunshine (1924) 1,359 hours.

BOYS.

BRADLEY COURT (AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL),

MITCHELDEAN (5 miles from Ross).

Principal - - - R. E. ABBOTT.

A School combining Preparation for the Colonies, Home Farming, Land Agency, and Estate Management with a General Education.

Manual Work and much Outdoor Life.

Also suitable for those BACKWARD or DELICATE Boys who are unsuited for Public School Life.

Home Farm, 140 acres. Model Dairy, Model Poultry Farm, Fruit-growing Horticulture. Full Farm Course.

Prospectus sent on application.

GIRLS.

PALMERSTON HOUSE SCHOOL.

HIGH-CLASS HOME-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

A thorough Education is combined with the comforts of Home Life.

Pupils are prepared for Examinations, if desired, by a Staff of qualified and experienced English and Foreign Mistresses and Visiting Masters.

Sole charge is taken of children whose parents are abroad.

Anglo-Indians and delicate children receive special care and attention.

HIGHEST REFERENCES FROM PARENTS OF PUPILS.

ROCHESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Cathedral City on River Medway. Naval, Military and Clerical interests. Easily accessible from London and the Coast. On chalk; lovely surrounding country. Mild climate. Rainfall, 24 ins. Undoubtedly very healthy."

BOYS.

KING'S SCHOOL.

(Founded in 7th Century, reconstituted 1542.)

Headmaster - - Rev. W. PARKER, M.A., B.D. (late Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin).

Assisted by large staff of Masters.

Senior School, an old Public School, preparing for Universities, Woolwich, Sandhurst, and Civil Service Examinations, and for a Business Career.

Junior School prepares for Dartmouth and for Scholarships in King's School.

Separate houses. Numerous Exhibitions and Scholarships. Officers' Training Corps.

Fees.—£85 to £100 per annum.

See "Public Schools Year Book."

RYDE, I. OF WIGHT.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Ryde is a pleasant quiet town built on the northern slopes of hills running down to the coast of the Solent. The climate is mild, if somewhat rainy in winter, and cool in summer." Sunshine (1924), 1,573 hours. [See p. cxvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

BARRINGTON GRANGE SCHOOL.

Principal - - Miss EATON.

Premises.—Stand high in pretty garden, commanding a fine view of the Solent.

School Course includes: Religious Knowledge, English Language and Literature, History, Geography, French, Latin, German, Dancing, Riding, Mathematics, Botany and Nature Study, Music, Needlework, Drawing, Painting, Physical Culture, Golf, Tennis.

Special attention given to Music and Languages. Preparation for usual examinations.

Fees.—45 to 50 guineas per term.

SANDOWN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sandown is noted for large amount of sunshine, mild climate in winter, low rainfall, general healthiness, especially for children. Excellent centre for reaching lovely scenery. Sunshine (1924), 1,749 hours." [See p. cxvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

GIRLS.

BRUNTSFIELD SCHOOL, FOR GIRLS.

Overlooking Sea.

Entire charge taken of Pupils from the Colonies.

Principal:

Miss M. MITCHELL.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"In the sunniest corner of England. Bright sunshine averages about 1,800 hours. Great immunity from fog. Climate equable and moderately bracing; mild in winter, cool in summer."

St. Leonards is a modern extension to the westward of Hastings. Its accessibility to London, proximity to some of the finest scenery in Sussex, and climatic advantages, account for its popularity as a residential resort.

[See p. cxli for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

MRS. WINCHESTER HOUSE SCHOOL, and

THE LODGE (Junior House).

Boarding School for Daughters of Gentlemen. THE HIGHLANDS, ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

Principals: Miss AGNES BOOTH, Miss LILIAN STRATTON.

Aim.—All-round Education to develop MIND, BODY, CHARACTER. *Curriculum*.—Comprehensive and practical; every opportunity for specialising given to older pupils. Examinations prepared for. *Premises*.—Modern, in 3 acres grounds, elevated situation (gravel), electric light, sanitation certified. Gymnasium. 5 acres for GAMES and OUTDOOR AMUSEMENTS. Sea-Bathing, Riding, Gardening. *Fees* from £120 a year. *Entire charge taken of Foreign & Colonial Pupils.*

BOYS.

Established 1877.

ST. LEONARDS COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

("ALERE IGNEM.")

Principal—

W. H. KING, B.Sc. (Lond.), L.C.P., M.I.H.

Buildings large, commodious and up-to-date.

Course of Instruction.—To fit pupils for entrance to Universities or for Commercial careers. Modern methods. Thorough work.

Aim.—To develop character and acquire habits of self-control.

Gymnasium, Laboratory, Cadet Corps, Organised Games, Swimming.

Recreation ground 5 acres. Home-grown Fruit and Vegetables.

Fees.—18 to 21 guineas per term.

SANDWICH.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Population 3,200. 6½ miles from London, 1½ miles from shore. Sea breezes usually strong and bracing from three points of the compass. Is a healthy old town with low death-rate. Sea shore sandy. Excellent and safe bathing."

STONAR HOUSE SCHOOL.

GIRLS AND JUNIOR BOYS.

Principals—

Miss G. E. CROOK, J.F., N.F.U., M.I.H.

(Registered Teacher).

Miss I. C. BLACKWELL, I.L.A.

(Registered Teacher).

"THE HEALTH SCHOOL."

An open-air country life combined with sound liberal education. Modern hygienic buildings standing in 5½ acres, ample and excellent school accommodation.

Curriculum includes Shorthand, Book-keeping, Typewriting, preparation for Public Exams., &c.

Speciality made of home life of children. Entire charge taken.

Fees.—22 to 25 guineas per term.

SHANKLIN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Shanklin stands on a porous soil (greensand) at an elevation of 150 to 250 ft. The annual mean temp. is 51° F. The water-supply is abundant and of the purest." Sunshine (1924), 1,715 hours.

[See p. cxvii for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GIRLS.

UPPER CHINE,

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - - Miss DAMON.

Premises.—Attractive old mansion, fully equipped for modern requirements. Central Heating. Electric Light. Beautiful Gardens, Large Playing Field, 12 acres. Science Laboratory.

Aim.—To provide thorough and wide training, develop character, and prepare girls for the numerous professions and activities now open to them.

Resident Physical Training Mistress and Games Expert. Girl Guide Company. Riding. Swimming.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—40 to 48 guineas per term.

SHREWSBURY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Climate mild and healthy. Rainfall moderate. Soil drainage good. Air very fresh and clear, due to prevailing South-west wind having free course through the town. Fogs not common nor dense."

BOYS.

KINGSLAND GRANGE.

Headmaster - W. B. C. DREW, Esq., B.A.

Receives 60 Boys (7-14) to be prepared for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations at Public Schools and Royal Naval College.

Premises stand on high ground opposite Shrewsbury School. South aspect. Gravel soil, 13 acres of grounds. Gymnasium. Sanatorium.

Course of instruction includes Scripture, English, History, Geography, Latin, Greek, French, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Cricket, Football, Swimming, Athletic Sports.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

FULL PARTICULARS AND PROSPECTUSES OF SCHOOLS

IN THE

EDUCATIONAL SECTION

Can be obtained on application

TO

J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD.,

12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C.4.

No Charge to Parents or Principals.

SEAFORD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes: "Pop. 5,358. On the Sussex coast, 58 miles from London, between Brighton and Eastbourne. Southern Railway. Climate of Seaford is equable, but bracing for south coast health resort. Never very cold in winter, and summer heat always tempered by cool sea breeze, so that hottest days in summer are not relaxing. It is a climate eminently suited to convalescents. The air has a true tonic effect on sick patients and produces a really marvellous improvement in a short time. The climate is dry, rainfall being small and, owing to chalky subsoil, quickly absorbed. There is a large amount of sunshine enjoyed, and nothing to intercept it." The prevailing winds are south and west, the Downs affording considerable protection from north and east. A quiet old-fashioned town and select resort. Elevation, 20 feet to 200 feet. Aspect, S.W. Water-supply constant. Drainage modern. Beach pebbly. Bathing. Golf, two clubs each with gentlemen's links (18 hole) and ladies' course. Tennis, Croquet, Fishing."

BOYS.

**NEWLANDS,
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.**

Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELER, B.A.
(Keeble College, Oxford).

Mr. J. M. HAY GRANT, B.A.
(Emmanuel College, Cambridge).

With Assistant Masters, prepare BOYS (8-14)
for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

USUAL COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. Scripture,
English, French, Latin, Greek or German, and
Mathematics.

Playing Field (4 acres). Boys' games carefully
organised. Drilling, Boxing, Dancing.

Mrs. Hay Grant takes special and personal
care of the health and comfort of the boys.

BOYS.

**LEXDEN HOUSE SCHOOL,
SEAFORD, SUSSEX.**

Principal - F. C. B. WELCH, B.A.
Boys between 8 and 14 specially prepared for
Public Schools and Osborne College.

The Buildings, specially erected, stand in
6 acres ground on Downs. Three-quarters mile
from Sea, hence Down and Sea Air combined.
Rooms large, well ventilated. Sanitary arrange-
ments certified perfect. Usual Curriculum.
Religious Instruction part of regular teaching.
Work varied hourly, mostly done in morning,
not exceeding two hours consecutively. Playing
Field. Experienced Matron. Large Play Room
and Swimming Bath.

BOYS.

**WEST CLIFFE
PREPARATORY SCHOOL.**

Principals { P. DAVIES (London University).
Mrs. P. DAVIES (South Kensington
Art and Oxford Higher Local Cer-
tificates).

Premises. Specially built, stand high within
easy reach of the sea.

Pupils prepared for Public Schools and Royal
Navy. Numerous successes, including Scholar-
ships. Thoroughness in work and physical fit-
ness special features.

Small classes. Individual attention.

Physical training. Swedish Drill.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—35 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

SEAFORD LADIES' COLLEGE.
(Recognised.)

Principals { Miss A. PAINE, B.A.
Miss M. A. WITHERINGTON, M.A.
And large Residential Staff.

HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Premises.—Specially designed, on Downs.
Central heating, 5 acres grounds, Gymnasium,
Sanatorium.

Curriculum.—Arranged to meet requirements
of various examining syndicates. Particular
stress laid on foundation of character and fitting
for practical business and duties of life.

Games under trained specialists. Outdoor
Skating Rink. Fees. £25 to £37 10s. per term.

BOYS.

HILLTOP COURT.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - Rev. A. S. POSTANCE, M.A.
(formerly Classical Master at Eton).

Premises.—Specially designed for a school,
standing in own grounds of 6 acres.

Aim.—To train boys to be manly, self-reliant
and obedient. Development of character first
consideration.

Individual coaching when required.

Staff of Oxford and Cambridge graduates in
honours.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£40 to £50 per term.

BOYS.

ASHAMPSTEAD.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - Mr. WINN JOHNSTONE-WILSON
(late Capt. Royal Sussex Regiment.)

Premises.—Stand in 5½ acres of ground over-
looking Downs, 10 minutes from sea.

Aim.—To fit boys in every way for Public
School. Character carefully studied. Careful
grounding in all subjects.

Great attention given to games, in which the
boys are carefully coached.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—£45 16s. 8d. per term.

SUTTON, SURREY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"One of the healthiest districts in Surrey, well situated, adjacent to the breezy Banstead Downs. Climate, dry, bracing. Subsoil, mainly on chalk formation. Excellent softened water-supply. Average death-rate, about 10 per thousand."

BOYS.**HOMEFIELD SCHOOL.**

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - - Mr. WALFORD.

Premises stand in own grounds, 200 feet above sea-level, in best residential part of Sutton.

Curriculum.—Latin, Greek, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, French, German, History, Geography, English Grammar, Scripture, Reading, Spelling, Music and Dancing.

Gymnasium.—Drill (Swedish and Military), Rifle Range, Carpentry, Swimming.

SUTTON COLDFIELD.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Charmingly situated in the north-east corner of Warwickshire, 300 to 500 ft. above sea-level. The soil is sandy and porous, the atmosphere dry and bracing. The sanitation and water supply are excellent."

GIRLS.**THE SUTTON COLDFIELD COLLEGE,**

Inveresk, Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire.

Principals - The MISSES BELL.

Premises stand in own grounds on rising ground, overlooking a charming park.

Aim.—To develop character and give as much attention to physical side as to mental.

Pupils prepared for London Matriculation and other examinations. Music and Languages receive special attention. Home life under careful supervision. Trained Matron.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees from 93 guineas per annum.

SWANAGE

Lies close within the southern horn of a beautiful bay on eastern extremity of Isle of Purbeck. It enjoys shelter from N., S. and W. Climate is mild, air being pure and dry. Good drainage and excellent water. Pop. 7,112.

[See p. xcvi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

BOYS. HILL CREST SCHOOL, DURLSTON.

Principal—A. C. B. LLOYD, M.A. (Oxon.)
(Honours Classics).

Mr. Lloyd prepares boys, 7-14, for Public Schools and Naval Cadetships.

Aim.—Develop Character, Abilities, Interests.
Curriculum.—Provides sound grounding in all ordinary subjects.

Premises.—Modern, commodious, detached. Excellent Playing Field. Games supervised. Physical Exercise. Sea Bathing.

Domestic arrangements for Health and Comfort under Mrs. Lloyd.

Entire charge taken where Parents live abroad.

Fees.—£40 to £45 per term.

SWANLEY

(Kent). Southern Railway. 27¾ miles from London. A village situated amongst the orchard gardens of Kent, rapidly becoming a favourite place of residence among City men owing to the excellent service of fast trains.

BOYS AND GIRLS.**S. DAVID'S SCHOOL, HEXTABLE, SWANLEY, KENT.**

Principal - - - Miss SAINT.

Assisted by an efficient Staff of Resident and Visiting Mistresses, and a trained Nurse.

The School stands in its own grounds in the heart of the country, 18 miles from London.

Excellent health record. Daily Drill.

Hockey, Cricket, Tennis, Net Ball, Swimming, Dancing.

Individual attention.

Fees.—60 to 75 guineas per annum.

Entire charge of pupils whose Parents are abroad.

Prospectus on application.

TAUNTON

(Somerset). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The town of Taunton is situated in the centre of a wide and beautiful valley. The climate is mild, the rainfall low, average 27 inches per annum. There is an excellent water-supply. The town is well sewered." G.W. Rly.

BOYS. TAUNTON SCHOOL.

Headmaster - H. NICHOLSON, M.A. (Cantab.).

1st Class Honours, Modern Language Tripos.

Staff of over 40 masters.

This Public School stands in grounds of over 30 acres, with additional playing-fields in immediate vicinity. Buildings include Laboratories, Chapel, Sanatorium, Swimming Baths, Gymnasium, Pines Courts, Armoury, etc.

Preparation for Universities, Professions, Civil Service and Commerce.

6 Leaving Scholarships—numerous Entrance Scholarships, &c.

Separate Preparatory School.

Entire charge of boys from India and the Colonies.

Inclusive fees { Seniors—91½ guineas per annum.
 { Juniors—66 guineas per annum.

TENTERDEN.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Tenterden is a clean, well-ordered town, remarkably salubrious, 200 feet above sea-level. There is an effective system of drainage, good natural and artificial water supply. The town occupies an oblong plateau, numbers of the inhabitants are long lived."

BOYS.

'Phone: Tenterden 66

ASHETON SCHOOLS.

Boarders only. Senior and Junior Houses for 90 boys. Complete schooling from 6 to 18 years.

The Principal, Mr. H. F. F. Varley, F.R.C.S., F.R.G.S., is assisted by resident specialists in Languages, Science, subjects preparatory to Engineering, Commercial subjects, and sports. Many recent examination successes, including entrance to Eton, Rossall, Uppingham, &c. Highly recommended by Authorities for efficiency and by parents for its excellent health record.

Entire charge. Fees from 25 guineas.

THAMES, GREENHITHE

(Kent). $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles from London. Southern Railway. On River Thames, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east of Dartford. Ships are tested for their compasses in the river here. Franklin and Crozier in the *Erebus* and *Terror* sailed from Greenhithe June 19th, 1845.

BOYS. THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

H.M.S. "WORCESTER" (off Greenhithe, Kent).
Est. 1862. *Incorp.* 1893.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river, and has for its object the training of youths for OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE. The cadets are taught practical seamanship, together with Navigation, Nautical Astronomy, &c. Special attention is paid to Physical Drill. Two years on the "Worcester" counts as one year's sea service. Appointments granted in the R.N., R.N.R., Bengal Pilot Service, &c. **Present Terms.**—£140 per annum, including uniform.

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to—
 The Secretary, 72, MARK LANE, LONDON E.C.3.

TORQUAY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Sunshine, equability of temperature, dryness of the air, and a singular absence of fogs may be regarded as the main characteristics of the winter climate of Torquay. The meteorological returns of past summers show that the temperature is some 5 to 10 degrees lower than that of London, which is due to its being situated on a peninsula and to its proximity to Dartmoor." *Aspect:* South. *Soil:* Devonian grit, also red sandstone. *Water-Supply:* From Dartmoor; constant. Sunshine (1924), 1,633 hours. Pop. 9,432.

[See p. cxx for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GIRLS. LAURISTON HALL.

Principals - - Miss K. VICCARS.
 Miss E. VICCARS.

Situation.—High, healthy position. Beautiful and extensive grounds.

Thoroughly good education. Careful Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.

Music, Art, Literature, and Languages.

Well-equipped Swedish Gymnasium. Physical education carefully supervised. Dancing special feature.

Ideal for children who have been born in tropical countries.

Fees.—30 to 40 guineas per term.

GIRLS. BEVERLEY LODGE.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL.

Principal - - - Miss SHANNON.
 (Re-registered 1916.)

Assisted by a highly qualified Staff.

Careful religious training. Modern Languages, Drawing, Painting, Music (Pianoforte, Organ, Violin, Singing, and Harmony), Dancing, Gymnastics, and field for Hockey and Tennis.

French Conversation Class by native. Science, especially Botany. Pupils prepared for all the University and Music Examinations.

Entire charge of Foreign Pupils.

TOTNES.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate of Totnes is mild, with an average rainfall during the last ten years of about 40 inches. There are seldom more than occasional frosts until the end of January, and little snow."

BOYS. KING EDWARD VI GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Founded 1553.)

Headmaster - F. G. HANKS, B.A.

(*Lat. Hons. Modern Languages.*)

Premises.—Include School Hall Science Lecture Room, Chemical Laboratory, Physical Laboratory, Workshop, Gymnasium.

School Course.—Includes Languages and Literary Training, Scientific Training in Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics; Course of Manual Instruction, Drawing, Painting; Physical Drill, Swimming and Games. Excellent Boarding Accommodation. Two Houses.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Cricket. Football Rifle Shooting, Bathing Place.

Fees.—15 to 17 guineas per term.

ROYAL TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"35 miles from London. The climate is particularly healthy, dry, bracing, and invigorating, almost entirely free from fogs. The soil is chiefly sandstone. Sunshine (1924), 1,596 hours."

BOYS. ROSE HILL SCHOOL,

Principals { Mr. R. SAUNDERS JOHNSON, B.A.
 Miss M. B. SLANN.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

Premises healthily situated on high ground facing the Common, 350 feet above sea-level.

Curriculum designed to thoroughly prepare boys for Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for Public Schools and Royal Navy.

Playing Field comprises several acres. Gymnastics, Swimming, Shooting, Cricket, Football.

Entire charge taken.

Fees.—£35 per term.

UXBRIDGE,

Middlesex. Market town, 15 miles from London, accessible by rail, tram and bus. In the midst of a healthy, romantic and charming locality. Excellent water-supply, good drainage. Uxbridge Common 200 feet above sea level. Three golf links within easy reach.

GIRLS. THE ELMS, CORNWALL ROAD, UXBRIDGE. HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AND LITTLE BOYS.

Principals—

Miss CROPPER LL.A., F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A.
 (National Register of Teachers.)

Miss TOMLINSON
 (Trained Nurse.)

Premises.—In own grounds, with playing field adjoining.

Curriculum.—English Subjects, Drawing, Languages, Music, Singing, Dancing, Eurythmics, Kindergarten, Games.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—75 to 100 guineas per annum.

WALMER.

Population 5,347. Southern Ry. 84 miles from London. It is a southward continuation of Deal. Select place of residence. Quiet seaside resort, and one of the healthiest spots on the coast of Kent. Climate dry and very bracing.

BOYS.

**UPTON SCHOOL,
RIPPLE VALE.**

Principal - - - C. E. CHERRILL.

Situation.—1 mile from Sea.*Grounds.*—17 acres, including tennis lawns, playing fields, paddocks, stable, kitchen garden.*Aim.*—Train boys morally, intellectually, and physically for Public Schools and Royal Navy.*Swimming, Drill, Shooting.*

Household arrangements under the Misses Cherrill. Diet varied and unlimited; milk, eggs, poultry, fruit, and vegetables from own farm. Accommodation for 30 Boarders; no day boys received.

Fees.—120 guineas.**WATFORD**

(Hertfordshire). The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Principally residential, situated in valley of the Colne, 17½ miles from London. Stands high upon gravel soil; possessing a healthy climate and bracing air; abundant pure water-supply and modern drainage." A market-town which has during recent years developed into a prosperous and populous town, the largest in the county, with excellent facilities of all kinds. Pop. 49,439.

BOYS.

SHIRLEY HOUSE SCHOOL.

Preparatory School for the Public Schools and Royal Naval Cadetships.

Principal - R. T. CAMPBELL, B.A. (Cantab.). Boys received from 7 to 14.

Main Subjects, Classics, Mathematics, English and French (on Modern Conversational methods).

School House in own grounds (18 acres). Cricket and Football Field (5 acres). Specially designed Class-rooms. Laboratory. Gymnasium. Sanitation perfect. Drill: Swedish and Military. Open-air Swimming Bath. Rifle Range, Squash Racquet Court, Carpenter's Shop.

Capable Matron under Mrs. Campbell's supervision. *Entire charge of Pupils from abroad.*

Telephone, 439 Watford.

GIRLS.

**THE GROVE.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.**

Principal - Miss HARMAN.

This well-known stately mansion, surrounded by hundreds of acres of parkland and woods, commands a wonderful panoramic view.

Central heating, electric light.

Graduate staff. Excellent examination results.

Every facility for games—Golf, Riding.

*Entire charge taken and happy holidays arranged. Army and I.C.S. references.**Fees, including Dancing Drill, Domestic Science and all sundries.*—40 guineas per term.**WESTGATE-ON-SEA.**

A small town of modern foundation situated 1½ miles from and to the west of Margate; originally intended, and hitherto exclusively developed, as a seaside resort for the upper classes desirous of obtaining all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted. The sea-walls form two promenades over a mile long, steps giving access to the beach (sandy). There are gardens with walks at different elevations, giving protection from winds. Marine drive for two miles along the top of the cliff. Safe bathing. Modern drainage; excellent water-supply. Pop. 5,096.

[See p. exix for HOLIDAY GUIDE.]

GIRLS.

**ETHANDENE.
FOR GIRLS.***Principals—*

The Misses K. S. and A. E. HARE.

Assisted by a large Staff of Fully Qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Great attention given to the study of Modern Languages, Music, and Art.

Premises.—Include well-ventilated Class-rooms and Gymnasium Hall, a separate Dining Room, outdoor Class-room, Studio, and Library.*Physical Training* on Swedish system. Games taught by trained Mistress. Sea-bathing, swimming. Riding.

GIRLS.

**ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL,
SEA ROAD, WESTGATE-ON-SEA.**

Principals { Miss E. M. MARTIN, B.Sc.
Miss B. M. SIMMS, L.R.A.M.
assisted by fully-qualified Resident Mistresses and Visiting Professors.

Premises consist of three detached houses in own grounds, facing sea. Gymnasium, Playing field.*Curriculum* includes usual English subjects, French, German, Latin, Class Singing, Needlework, Drill.

Music and French special features. Preparation for usual examinations. Many successes.

Fees—40 guineas per term.

GIRLS.

**LEDGE POINT,
WESTGATE-ON-SEA.**

Principal - Miss H. C. BECKINGHAM.

(Formerly second mistress of Queen Margaret's School, Scarborough).

This school stands in its own grounds of two acres and occupies the finest and highest position on the sea front.

Climate specially recommended for children. Good general education and careful training. Tennis, Hockey, Net Ball, Riding, Bathing.

RESIDENT PUPILS ONLY.

Entire charge can be taken of Pupils whose Parents are abroad.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Lies on the shores of Weston Bay in the Bristol Channel, covering the southern slopes of Worlebury, and the alluvial and sandy plain at its foot. Well protected from the cold northerly winds by the Weston-Worle ridge, it is open to pure invigorating breezes direct from the Atlantic Ocean, which tend to produce an equability of climate through all the seasons of the year, difficult to find anywhere else in England. Favoured with a dry subsoil, a high sunshine record, and remarkably free from infectious diseases, the town is admirably suited for invalids and delicate children." A Somerset holiday resort and watering-place, with ample opportunities for marine excursions; its piers are among its chief attractions. Spacious asphalted promenade, protected by sea wall, extends for two miles. Sunshine (1924), 1,364 hours. Pop. 31,653.

BOYS.

LEWISHAM SCHOOL.

Headmaster—

LEONARD C. COMFORT, B.Sc. (Lond.).

Objects.—To give sound Education suitable for Commercial or Professional life, with good Moral and Physical training.

Prepares for Cambridge Locals, Matriculation, also Preliminary Law and Chartered Accountants.

Premises specially built, with lofty, airy rooms.

Healthiest position in the West of England. Ideal School for Delicate Boys. Gymnasium and Chemical Laboratory. Modern Languages a speciality.

Large Cadet Hall. Covered Cricket Pitch. Professional Coaching during winter.

BOYS.

CLARENCE SCHOOL.

Established 1886.

PREPARATORY FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Principal - H. H. WOODHOUSE, M.A. (Late Exhibitioner of Hertford College, Oxon.)

Premises.—Close to sea. Well-equipped Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop, Science Laboratory, Electric Light, Sports Field of 10 acres, adjoining Golf Links.

Preparation for Common Entrance and Scholarship Examinations for the Public Schools. Two Close Scholarships for Canford School.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—go to 100 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

ATHELSTAN (SCHOOL FOR GIRLS),

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

Premises.—Stand high in the healthiest and most sheltered part of Weston.

Aim.—To provide thoroughly good and practical Education combined with comforts of Home.

Course of Instruction includes usual English subjects, Mathematics, French, Latin, German, Drawing, Book-keeping, Needlework, Class Singing, Drilling, Domestic Science.

Preparation for all Examinations. Excellent advantage for Music.

Tennis, Hockey, Swimming, Guides.

Moderate and inclusive Fees.

For Prospectus, apply to Miss JOHNSTONE, Principal.

WEST KIRBY.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Cheshire 12 miles from Liverpool. Elevation, 280 feet. Aspect, S.W. Climate mild. Entirely residential in character. No fog. Dry subsoil, sand and sandstone."

BOYS.

CALDAY GRANGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Founded 1636.)

Headmaster—

R. T. B. GLASSPOOL, M.C., M.A. (Magdalene Co I., Camb.).

Premises.—Stand in 16 acres of grounds, with Science Laboratories, Workshop and Gymnasium.

Aim.—To provide sound general education for boys 8-18.

Particular attention paid to health and formation of character.

Advanced work in Classics, Modern Studies, and Mathematics and Science.

Cadet Corps. Scout Troop. Good playing fields.

Open-air Swimming Bath.

Fees.—£28 15s. per term.

WEYBRIDGE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes :—"Situated in pine country overlooking the Valley of the Thames, the district of Weybridge is extremely healthy. The soil is gravel and sand. There is a constant and excellent water-supply, and there is an efficient system of drainage." Pop. 6,681.

GIRLS.

HEATH HOUSE,

WEYBRIDGE.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Principal - Miss M. H. HIGGINS.

Assisted by Resident Staff of qualified

Missresses proficient in English, Music, Art, and Foreign Languages.

Premises.—Excellent; elevated situation on gravel soil in own extensive grounds of nearly four acres.

School Course.—Provides for broad Education upon Modern lines; GIRLS TAUGHT USE AND NECESSITY of corporate public-spirited life.

Usual Public Examinations prepared for.

Social observances receive due care.

Fees moderate.

WHITBY,

Yorksire. Climate bracing. Modern water supply, good drainage. East side, sandstone and shale. West side, boulder clay and glacial gravel. Although promenade faces north the town is open to south, this being sheltered.

GIRLS.

HILDATHORPE COLLEGE.

Principals—

Mrs. A. E. CAITHNESS, B.A.

Miss M. SHEGOG, N.F.U.

Boarding and Day School for girls in a healthy, bracing situation, two minutes from the sea and within sight of the moors.

Preparation for Cambridge School Certificate, Associated Board and Royal Drawing Society Examinations.

Tennis and Bathing in Summer, Net Ball in Winter.

Fees.—£23 to £25 per term.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

WINDERMERE.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"Windermere is one of the most beautiful spots in England. Situated on the upper Silurian formation (Conistone Slat: and Flags), overlooking the lake of that name 200 feet below. It has a good and abundant water-supply of a soft character, and is well drained, and an up-to-date sewage disposal scheme has just been completed." Rainfall average 68 inches per year. Sunshine average 3½ hours daily.

(See p. cx for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

ST. ANNE'S SCHOOL, BROWHEAD, WINDERMERE.

The St. Anne's High School, a private boarding school for girls, recognised by the Board of Education, has been removed from St. Anne-on-the-Sea to the above address.

The new premises are spacious, they stand in an elevated position within 60 acres of private grounds.

Principals - { S. HELEN LEIGH.
EDITH M. MORRISON, M.A.

PREPARATORY HOUSE

(For girls under 12 years of age),

ELLERAY, WINDERMERE.

BOYS. KING'S SCHOOL.

"MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO."

Principals—

J. M. MUNRO.

Rev. W. L. B. GOODWIN, B.A. Lth.

Premises.—Modern, detached, central heating, electric light.

Aim.—Formation of character, inculcate an upright and manly spirit, develop a well-balanced individuality and induce habits of independent work and cheerful co-operation with others.

Preparation for Public Schools, Universities, Professional and Commercial life.

Physical exercises and games.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

WORCESTER.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"The climate is mild and equable, and the rainfall moderate. Most of the city is on a gravel and sand formation. The drainage is excellent and the water-supply plentiful." Pop. 48,848.

BOYS.

COLLEGE FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

Headmaster - G. C. BROWN, M.A. (Lond.).

Endowed Public School providing for blind boys and those of defective sight a first grade Public School education.

Premises modern, equipped with all the apparatus necessary for the College's peculiar needs.

PREPARATORY MAIN AND SENIOR SECTIONS.

Preparation for University, Professional and Business Careers.

Boat House on the Severn. Many valuable Scholarships.

Fees.—£80 to £100 per annum.

WORTHING.

The Medical Officer of Health writes:—"On South Coast, 10 miles from Brighton. Background of South Downs affords protection from northern winds. Worthing stands high in the opinion of the medical profession for its genial and equable climate. The town is well built and kept very clean. Good drainage system and pure water. The sands are hard, smooth, and extensive, and the place generally is well adapted to the requirements of children. The winter temperature compares favourably with Ventnor." Sunshine (1924), 1,759 hours. Pop. 35,224. A select seaside resort, residential town, and winter haven for invalids, Worthing is advantageously placed in the wide bay which sweeps away east of Selsey Bill and terminates, beyond Brighton, in the bold promontory of Beachy Head. Divided into two parts, each is served by a railway station, West Worthing being the most modern residential quarter.

(See p. cxxi for HOLIDAY GUIDE.

BOYS. SOMPTING ABBOTS.

(Two miles from Worthing.)

Principal - A. C. RUTHERFORD, B.A. (Oxon.).

PREPARATORY (6 to 15) FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Premises stand in own grounds and Parklands of 24 acres, on the South slope of the Downs, well protected from North winds.

Central Heating. Electric Light.

Curriculum based on requirements of Public Schools.

Individual attention. Physical Drill.

Cricket, Football, Tennis, Bathing.

Fees.—120 guineas per annum.

GIRLS.

CHURCH HOUSE SCHOOL.

Principals - { Miss FISHER.
Miss MORIER.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF GENTLEMEN.

Extensive School Premises in best part of West Worthing. House system.

Aim of School.—To provide sound education on Modern Lines combined with thorough Physical Culture and careful Training of Character.

Preparation for usual Examinations. Thorough Musical Education. Swedish Drill, Tennis, Hockey, Net Ball.

Entire charge of Pupils where parents are abroad.

GIRLS.

ST. BEDE'S SCHOOL, SOUTHEY ROAD, WORTHING.

Principal—

Miss L. E. HANCOCK, B.A.

(Girton College, Camb.).

Premises.—Detached, with garden, near sea.

Work of the School.—On High School system combined with special individual attention.

Entire charge where Parents abroad.

Fees.—75 to 100 guineas per annum.

"WHERE TO STAY"

WHITAKER'S CLASSIFIED INDEX-DIRECTORY

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS.

Aldershot	Thomas White & Co., Ltd.	Aldershot	CV
Bath	Fort, Hatt & Billings, F.A.I.	8, Burton Street	CV
Bedford	W. & H. Peacock	84, High Street	CA
Bexhill	Staines & Co.	28, Devonshire Road	CV
Bexhill	Ernest Sheather, F.A.I.	14, St. Leonards Road	CV
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Bournemouth	Godwin, Pratt & Rea	129, Christchurch Road	CVI
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ALDERSHOT, HANTS. U.D.C. Southern Railway. 35 miles from London. Pop. 35,175. Climate—Bracing. Soil—Sandy. Golf (18 holes). Hunting. Fishing. Boating.

HOUSE AGENTS. THOMAS WHITE & CO., LTD., Auctioneers, Valuers for Probate, Removal Contractors, House Furnishers, Decorators, Upholsterers, Carpet Warehousemen, Drapers, Military Tailors, Outfitters, and Bootmakers. Field service equipments of all descriptions complete. Telegrams, "Whites, Aldershot." Telephone, No. 36.

BARMOUTH, MERIONETHSHIRE. U.D.C. G.W. Railway. Pop. 3,559. 234 miles from London on the river Mawddach at the entrance to Cardigan Bay. Air is bracing. Town sheltered from north and east. Seaport and fashionable watering place. Water is mild. Golf Links (18 holes). Excellent touring centre.

HENDRE HALL AND WAYSIDE HOTELS. High-class Private Hotels and Board Residence. Beautiful grounds overlooking Bay. Separate Tables. PROPRIETRESS.

BATH, SOMERSET. Episcopal city. Pop. 68,648. 107 miles from London. 11 miles from Bristol. Means of Access—G.W. Railway, London Midland and Scottish Railway, and Somerset and Dorset Railway. Elevation—60 to 750 ft. above sea-level. Neighbourhood—Woodland, hills and diversified country. Climate—Mild, equable, varies according to elevation and aspect. Sunshine (1924), 1,374 hours. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Oolitic limestones, clays and sands. Baths—Luxuriously appointed with every scientific application known to modern balneology. Mineral Waters—Thermal springs. Temp. 120° F.

Bath, situated in a valley, and at various levels on slopes of surrounding hills, possesses an unrivalled combination of archeological, historical, social and scenic attractions, besides the famous waters to which it owes its origin. [See p. lxxvi for SCHOOLS.]

52, PULTENEY STREET, BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.

On level and close to Baths, Pump Room, and all Places of Amusement.
HOME COMFORTS. SMOKE ROOM.

Convenient for Sham Castle Golf Links.
Telephone, 429. Mrs. LAWRENCE, Proprietress.

"HOUSES AND ESTATES." FORTT, HATT, & BILLINGS, F.A.I., Auctioneers and Estate Agents. Special list on application. Offices, 3, Burton Street. Telephone, 1488 (2 lines).

BEDFORD, C.B. Pop. 39,183. 50 miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway. A noted educational centre on the banks of the Great Ouse, with charming riverside promenade. Golf Links (18 holes). [See p. lxxvii for SCHOOLS.]

THE PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS FOR BEDFORD AND COUNTY. W. and H. PEACOCK, 10, Lime St., Bedford. (Telephone, No. 115.) The Bedford Illustrated Property Register contains Map, school fees, views and photos of Town and Schools. Post free. Weekly Sales. Auction Rooms, Lime St. Auction Mart, Horne Lane.

BEXHILL, SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 20,363. Southern Railway. 71 miles from London, 5 miles from Hastings, 12 miles from Eastbourne. Aspect—South. Climate—Dry, invigorating. Water Supply—Constant. Soil—Sandy. A modern select seaside resort, with good educational facilities. 2 Golf Links. Public Park, 12½ acres. Excursions—Battle Abbey, 8 miles; Pevensey Castle, 7 miles; Hurstmonceux Castle, 10 miles. Sunshine (1924), 1,789 hours.

The rapid growth of Bexhill is to be attributed to its bracing air and sunny climate, and it has been found that the air possesses recuperative and stimulating qualities in a remarkable degree. It is one of the sunniest spots on the South Coast; fogs are practically unknown, while the soil is for the most part sandy, and dries quickly after rain. [See p. lxxviii and lxxix for SCHOOLS.]

AUCTIONEERS. HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. STAINES & CO., 28, Devonshire Road, and Sea Road, Cooden Beach. Agents for all available Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let or Sold. Special Lists, Map, and Guide gratis. Telegrams, "Property, Bexhill." Telephone, 249 and Cooden 15.

HOUSE AGENT,
ERNEST SHEATHER, F.A.I.,
14, St. Leonards Road.

The only Estate Agent a native of the Town.
Telephone, 351. Over 30 years' experience.

BIDEFORD, DEVON. M.B. Pop. 9,125. Southern Railway. 220 miles from London. 42 miles from Exeter. An ancient and interesting seaport town on the River Torridge. The centre of Kingsley's country in the midst of beautiful scenery. The town is in two portions, united by a bridge of 24 arches. [See p. lxxix for SCHOOLS.]

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS. R. DYMOND & SON.
Motor and Carriage Proprietors. Telephone, 25. Established 1871.

BOGNOR, SUSSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 13,300. Southern Railway. 66 miles from London. Aspect—South. Climate—Mild, dry, equable; freedom from frost and fog. Quiet family summer resort and residential town. Sunshine (1924), 1,752 hours.

ROCK GARDENS HOTEL. First class. Unrivalled position, facing sea and Private Lawns. Close West End Bandstand. Beautifully appointed Dining, Smoking Rooms and Lounge. 40 Bedrooms. Appointed A.A. Garage. Phone, Bognor 550 (2 lines). Telegrams, "Gardens, Bognor." F. PULLIN, Resident Proprietor.

BOSCOMBE, HANTS. (In Borough of Bournemouth.) Occupies a naturally beautiful sheltered position, at good elevation. Overlooking sea. Good bathing. Pier.

GODWIN PRATT AND REA. Estate Agents, Auctioneers and Valuers, 503, Christchurch Road, Boscombe. A selected list of Properties to be Sold or Let, furnished or unfurnished, forwarded free upon application.

BOURNEMOUTH, HANTS. C.B. Pop. 91,770. 107½ miles from London. L.M. & S. Railway and Southern Railway. Aspect—South. Climate—Mild, equable temperature. Sunshine (1924), 1,633 hours. Soil—Sand and gravel. Beach—Sandy, no currents. A fashionable south coast health resort extending along a stretch of chine-broken cliffs in the wide-open bay which forms the western extremity of Hampshire. It owes its prosperity to the natural beauty of its situation, its climatic advantages and the purity of its air, laden with the aromatic health-giving exhalations of its innumerable pine trees. 2 Golf links (18 holes). 3 large Parks. Good educational facilities. [See p. lxxx for SCHOOLS.]

BRIGHTON, SUSSEX. Pop. 142,427. Means of access—Southern Railway. 51 miles from London. Elevation, 26 to 462 feet. Aspect—South. Sunshine (1924), 1,662 hours. Soil—Chalk. Front—4½ miles. Marine drive with promenade; lawns, ornamental terrace walks.

Society's liveliest seaside rendezvous; favourite resort of Londoners. Development of the town due to salubrious location, accessibility to London and resemblance thereto, excellent train service, and its enormous capacity for accommodating and amusing all tastes and all classes all the year round. Racecourse meetings; 6 golf links (18 holes); harriers, foxhounds, county cricket ground, numerous parks and recreation grounds, boating, fishing, Royal Pavilion, once a Royal residence, now used for public amusements and concerts; public library, museum, art galleries. [See p. lxxx for SCHOOLS.]

FREE INFORMATION TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS IN WANT OF A SCHOOL.

Please State

For Boy or Girl..... Age

Locality Preferred

Climate Desired

Special Requirements

Range of Fees

£40—£45. £50—75. £100 and upwards.

For copy of List specially marked for applicant,
Prospectus of any Schools, and any information, write—

J. WHITAKER & SONS, Ltd., 12, Warwick Lane, London, E.C. 4.

BROADSTAIRS,

KENT. U.D.C. Pop. 15,465. Southern Railway. 75 miles from London. Location—Between Ramsgate and Margate; connected with both by electric tram service. Elevation—About 150 ft. Neighbourhood—High cliffs. Aspect—South-east. Climate—Dry, bracing. Sunshine (1924), 1,752 hours. Soil—Chalk. Front—Promenade on top of cliff; ornamental gardens. Beach—Sands. A quiet, select, family resort and exhilarating retreat. Remarkably free from fogs and mists; bracing in summer and mild in winter; suitable for invalids and delicate children throughout the year. [See p. lxxxi for SCHOOLS.]

Auctioneers, Land and House Agents.

REGISTER OF FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES AND LAND
Map of District.

COCKETT, HENDERSON & CO.,

Station Gates, Broadstairs. 'Phone, 164.

London Address: 100, Jermyn Street, S.W. 1.

BURNHAM-ON-SEA,

SOMERSET. G.W. Railway. 146½ miles from London. A growing watering-place on the Bristol Channel. Fine stretch of Sands and Esplanade. Bowls, boating, bathing. Golf Links (18 holes).

ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL. Centrally situated on Promenade. Facing Sea. Listed Hotel to R.A.C. and M.U. 'Bus meets trains. Motor on hire. Garage. 'Phone, 97.

G. H. PRUEN, Proprietor.

CAMBRIDGE,

County Borough. Pop. 59,262. Means of Access—L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Elevation—33 feet above sea level. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Chalk, gault, gravel and alluvial deposits. The famous University, on the River Cam, originated in 1110; it comprises about seventeen colleges and two halls, the venerable buildings being of great architectural and historic interest. Boating, fishing, golf (18 holes), hunting, shooting, &c. [See p. lxxxii for SCHOOLS.]

UNIVERSITY ARMS HOTEL.

The Premier Hotel of Cambridge.

UNRIVALLED POSITION.

CLOSE TO THE COLLEGES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

PRIVATE SITES.

FINEST CUISINE.

NIGHT PORTER

GARAGE. CARS ON HIRE.

Office Telephone, 57. Visitors' Telephone, 338.

M. D. BRADFORD, Proprietor.

CANTERBURY,

KENT. Seat of the Primacy of All England. Pop. 23,738. Southern Railway. 55 miles from London. Aspect—S.W. Climate—Mild and dry. Water Supply—Constant and pure. Soil—Clay with gravel. Canterbury Cathedral is a monumental antiquity of world-wide interest. [See p. lxxxii for SCHOOLS.]

ROYAL FOUNTAIN HOTEL.

A.A. THE OLDEST FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL IN THE CITY.

Close to Cathedral and both Stations.

Re-organised and under New Proprietorship.

FREE GARAGE.

Telephone, 185.

F. C. LARGE, Proprietor.

CHELTENHAM,

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 48,444. L.M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 120 miles from London. 47 miles from Birmingham. A fashionable health and pleasure resort, a residential town and collegiate centre of great natural and cultivated beauty, with 123 acres of parks and pleasure grounds, much frequented by Anglo-Indians. Sunshine (1924), 1,342 hours. 2 golf links (18 holes). Hunting, fishing, boating. [See p. lxxxii for SCHOOLS.]

CHELTENHAM. The Garden Spa.

THE MOST CHARMING INLAND HOLIDAY RESORT.

Possesses the only natural Alkaline Water in Great Britain. Medical Baths completely equipped and under expert medical supervision. Delightful surroundings. Recognised centre for Wye Valley, Shakespeare Country, and Cotswolds. Municipal Orchestra, Thés Dansants, Theatres, Motor Coach Tours. Golf, Tennis, Polo, Croquet. Many excellent Hotels, Licensed and Unlicensed. All particulars—T. ALLAN-BURNS, SPA MANAGER (Dept. W.A.), Cheltenham Spa.

CLACTON-ON-SEA,

ESSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 7,049. L. & N.E. Railway. 70 miles from London. Aspect—South. Climate—Dry, bracing. Water Supply—Constant. Front—Sea wall promenade and cliff walk at different levels, the spaces between the terraces clothed in flowers and tamarisk. Beach—Sands. Golf Links (9 holes). Popular family summer holiday resort and health resort of convalescents. Sunshine (1924), 1,695 hours.
[See p. lxxxi for SCHOOLS.]

GRAND HOTEL, SOUTHCLIFF. Facing South and Sea. The Leading Hotel. Ball-room and Tennis Court. Within easy distance of Golf Links, Station and Pier. Good sea fishing. 140 rooms. Lift. Garage. Telegrams, "Grand." Telephone, No. 86. Manager, F. F. CORRIGAN.

FOR HOUSES, LAND AND BUSINESS PREMISES,

Apply **EDWIN J. GILDERS & CO.**
Established 1887, Clacton-on-Sea.

Valuations for Mortgage, Insurances, Probate, &c.
Phone, Clacton-on-Sea, 92.

CLEVEDON,

SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 6,726. G.W. Railway. 133 miles from London. Elevation—To 300 feet. Aspect—S. & W. Climate—Mild and bracing according to situation. Soil—Light and porous. Pier—840 feet. A quiet, fashionable watering place. Golf Links (18 holes). Tennis, boating, fishing.

STANCLIFF BOARDING HOUSE. Charming situation, standing High, in own Grounds, overlooking Bristol Channel and Welsh Hills. 5 minutes Pier and Dial Hill; 15 minutes Railway and Golf Links. Special arrangements Winter Months. Under personal management. MR. and MRS. F. JEFFERIES.
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CRIEFF,

PERTHSHIRE. Pop. 6,445. Means of Access—By Caledonian Railway from Edinburgh and Glasgow. Location—In the Valley of Strathearn, on the south slopes of the Grampians, amidst grand scenery and places of historic interest. Climate—Bracing; clear air; freedom from fog. A quiet health resort. 2 golf links.

DRUMMOND ARMS HOTEL. Situated on the Great North Road *via* Sma Glen to Pass of Killiecrankie and Inverness and 9 miles from famous Glencalgies Golf Courses. Renowned for Cuisine, Service and Comfort. Private Garage adjoining Hotel. First-class Cars for Hire. Appointed to R.A.C. and R.S.A.C., A.A. and M.U. Telegrams: "Premier, Crieff."

BRUCE W. KELLY, Proprietor.

DARTMOOR,

DEVON. An extensive upland tract from Brent to Okehampton, 22 miles long, 20 miles broad. Area—about 140,000 acres. Okehampton, Moretonhampstead, Tavistock, and Ivybridge indicate the four corners, and the G.W. Rly. runs up to Princetown. Two Bridges, 11 miles from Princetown, is a good spot to begin or end a tramp on the moor. The higher portions of Dartmoor are bleak, wild, and rugged, huge masses of granite culminating in fantastic peaks called tors, from 1,000 to 2,000 feet high. Hay Tor is one of the principal. Amongst the numerous places of interest are:—Cranmere Pool, the source of the rivers Tavy, Dart, Taw, and Teign; Widdecombe, with its perpendicular church and famous fair; Fingle Bridge, one of the most beautiful spots; Postbridge, with its original Clapper Bridge. There are numerous British antiquities on Dartmoor, consisting of menhirs, or long stones, circles and clam (or stone slab) bridges.

TWO BRIDGES HOTEL.

NEAR PRINCETOWN.

Centre of the Moor. 1,100 feet above sea level.

HUNTING.

FISHING.

EXCELLENT CUISINE AND CELLAR.

REDECORATED THROUGHOUT.

Telephone, Princetown 6.

MODERATE TARIFF.

Telegrams, "Two Bridges, Princetown."

Apply **MANAGER.**

DERBY,

L.M. & S. Railway. Pop. 129,836. 127 miles from London. Good tourist centre for Peak district. The Tower of All Saints is a grand example of Perpendicular Architecture and the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary is a good specimen of Pugin's work.

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, TENANT RIGHT, PROBATE, HOTEL AND GENERAL VALUERS.

D. PAGE & SONS, Auction Offices and Property Sale Room,
33, Wardwick, Derby.

DROITWICH,

WORCESTERSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 4,588. L.M. & S. Rail-
way and G.W. Railway. 126 miles from London. 19 miles
from Birmingham. Climate—Mild. Neighbourhood—Un-
dulating woodland. A health resort noted for the curative properties of its brine-laden springs.

DROITWICH (Worcestershire), THE BRINE BATHS SPA. Highly recommended by medi-
cal profession, summer and winter, for rheu-
matism, sciatica, rheumatoid arthritis, neuro-
tis, &c. Treatments include Nauheim Baths and
Aeration Baths. Good Hotels. Daily Music.
18-Hole Golf Course. Hunting. Booklet free.
J. H. HOLLYER, 27, Corbett Estate Offices.

AYRSHIRE HOUSE. Superior Boarding Es-
tablishment. Beautifully situated in Corbett
Avenue. About 500 yards from St. Andrew's
Baths. Corridors heated during winter.
Electric Light and Gas-fires in bedrooms.
Conducted by Miss REILLY, Proprietress.
Nat. Tel. 37.

DULVERTON,

SOMERSETSHIRE. A picturesque town on the borders
of Somerset and Devon at the head of the romantic
ways through the beautiful valleys of the Exe and
Barle, the southern gate of Exmoor, one of the best travel centres in the Exmoor borderlands.

LAMB HOTEL. One of the prettiest spots in Somerset. Centre for Hunting and Fishing.
Hunters and Hacks can be hired day, week or season. Carriages, open and closed. Austin 20 h.p.
cars. Garage. Billiards. Electric Light. For terms apply—
Telephone, 9. Telegrams, "Stanbury." **PROPRIETOR.**

EASTBOURNE,

SUSSEX. M.B. Pop. 62,030. Southern Railway,
62 miles from London. Climate—Mild, invigorating.
Moderate rainfall; open to breezes from Sea and
Downs. Sunshine (1924), 1,778 hours. Water Supply—Constant. Soil—Mostly chalk or sandstone.
Front—3 miles, ornamentally arranged in terraces at three levels on sea wall. Pier—1,000 feet;
pavilion. Beach—Shingle, flat sands as tide recedes. A fashionable watering place and
residential town (within 1½ hours from London) and an important educational centre. Trees
have been planted profusely in many streets. Open spaces and a multitude of leafy gardens
conduce to the healthiness of the town. Devonshire Park (11 acres), favourite centre for music
and sports, contains theatre, concert garden, cricket ground, tennis courts, skating rink, and
large swimming bath; the illuminated fetes and athletic sports are great attractions. Beachy
Head (3 miles to summit), magnificent sea views and inland panorama. 3 golf links (18 holes),
hunting, boating, fishing, angling. [See pp. lxxiv and lxxxv for SCHOOLS.

EDINBURGH.

L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Edinburgh
possesses a picturesque beauty quite unrivalled. Tourists
from all parts of the world are attracted to the metropolis
of Scotland by its historical associations with Queen Mary, John Knox, and Sir Walter Scott.
Besides the Castle, Holyrood Palace, Scott's Monument and John Knox's House are many historic
buildings, museums, libraries, and a celebrated University.

THE QUEEN HOTEL, St. Colme Street. First-
class Family and Tourist Hotel. Occupies
most central position. Electric Elevator.
Electric Light. Terms moderate. Personal
management. Telephone, C. 3087.
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Near Railway Stations. Separate Tables
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Telegrams and } Central 7592 Edinburgh.
Telephone, }

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The English Lakes District is one of the most attractive to tourists and holiday seekers: it is rich in literary and historical associations, affords a unique combination of mountains, lakes, rivers and seas: is rendered easily accessible by modern railway enterprise, the entire area being covered by a well-arranged system of tours specially designed for the ever-increasing number of pleasure seekers in search of some of the gems of English beauty spots.

[See p. cli for SCHOOLS.

GRASMERE.

The village of Grasmere lies in a sylvan valley a little north of its lovely lake and near the heart of the mountain fastnesses. The lake is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles long by $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide. The green island in the centre covers over 4 acres. Means of Access—By coach from Ambleside, &c., in connection with lake steamer. Places of Interest—Wordsworth's cottage and tomb. Grasmere sports (wrestling, hound trail and fell races).

ROTHAY HOTEL.

UNIQUE LAKELAND HOTEL.

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PRINCE OF WALES LAKE HOTEL.

The only Hotel situated near the Lake.

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DALE LODGE HOTEL.

Tel., 24. Telegrams: "Dale Lodge, Grasmere."

R.A.C. & A.A. Supplies from Home Farm.

TOM SCOTT, Proprietor.

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WINDERMERE,

WESTMORLAND. Centrally situated at a considerable elevation above the famous lake from which it takes its name. Means of Access—L.M. & S.

Railway: by steamer from Lakeside: Furness Railway. From Orrest Head half the mountains in the two counties can be seen. Golf Links (18 holes). Splendid fishing and boating.

J. C. TRUBSHAW. HOUSE AGENT AND AUCTIONEER, Holly Hill. Best furnished houses in Lake District to let. Extensive Selection Residential property for sale. Building land for sale. State requirements. Lists free. Telegrams, "Trubshaw." Telephone, 127.

EXETER,

DEVON. Pop. 62,000. Southern Railway and G.W. Railway. 171 miles from London. Location—On east bank of the Exe. Elevation—From 26 to 435 feet above sea level. Soil—Red sandstone. Sunshine

(1924), 1,547 hours. This ancient city is a favourite residential town and a centre of social life and commercial enterprise. Golf Links (18 holes).

JOHN WILSON, SON & COOMBE, Cathedral Yard. Auctioneers, House and Estate Agents, and Valuers for Probate or Transfer, Complete House Furnishers, Decorators, Antique Dealers, Carpet Warehousemen, Furniture Removers and Warehousemen, Undertakers, &c. Telephone 111.

MOTOR GARAGE. Petrol supply. Facilities for all kinds of repairs. Cars on Hire. Official repairers to the Royal Automobile Club since 1902. W. SHEPHERD & SON, Longbrook Street. Telegrams, "Shepherd, Founder." Telephone, 57. Established 1843.

EXMOUTH,

DEVON. U.D.C. Pop. 13,900. Southern Railway. 10 miles from Exeter, 180 miles from London. Elevation Sea level to 500 feet. Neighbourhood—Moorland. Climate—Mild. Water

Supply—Constant, soft. Soil—Gravel subsoil. Sunshine (1924), 1,536 hours. A pleasantly situated watering-place and hunting centre at the mouth of the Exe. Owing to its fine climate it is rapidly growing in popularity as a residential town and health resort. Cricket, golf, bowls.

ROYAL BEACON HOTEL. Fully Licensed. The oldest-established Family Hotel. Unrivalled position, commanding extensive views of Land and sea. Near Golf Links, Tennis Courts, &c.

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FELIXSTOWE,

SUFFOLK. U.D.C. Pop. 11,655. Means of Access—L. & N.E. Railway; steamers from London Bridge, Ipswich, Yarmouth, and Continent via Harwich.

Location—On coast, 12 miles from Ipswich. Aspect—South. Climate—Bracing; mild autumn and winter. A quiet, fashionable, modern-built watering-place. 2 golf links (18 holes). Boating, fishing. Sunshine (1924), 1,759 hours.

GRAND HOTEL. Ideal situation. Lounge and Balconies overlooking sea. High-class English cuisine. "A most comfortable Hotel." Illustrated tariff. Phone, 84. Telegrams "Grand, Felixstowe." **RESIDENT PROPRIETOR.**

FOLKESTONE,

KENT. M.B. Seaport. Pop. 37,571. Southern Railway. 70 miles from London. Climate Dry, equable. Sunshine (1924), 1,700 hours. Soil Green-sand. Fashionable, select resort, excellent railway facilities. Golf, cricket, hockey, tennis, roller skating, race course, East Kent Hunt, polo.

[See p. lxxxvi for SCHOOLS.]

THE ALBANY, 5 and 7, Clifton Crescent. Facing Sea and Lawns. Redecorated throughout. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine. Separate Tables. Telephone, 541 (2 lines). **Proprietress, Mrs. McPHERSON.**

FRINTON-ON-SEA,

ESSEX. Pop. 3,037. L. & N.E. Railway. 70 miles from London. 4 miles N.E. of Clacton. Aspect—S.S.E. Front—Green

sward 1½ miles long, 900 feet wide. Fashionable, select watering place. Bathing, boating, fishing. Golf links, (18 holes).

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, GILBERT, BROWN & ROBERTS, Main Offices, Garage Buildings, Connaught Avenue. Telephone, 147 Frinton. And at 49, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

GLOUCESTER,

Cathedral city. Pop. 51,330. Means of Access—L. M. & S. Railway and G.W. Railway. 114 miles from London. Convenient centre for visiting the

Cotswolds and Malvern Hills, the Forest of Dean and the Wye Valley. Hunting, boating, fishing, golf.

BRUTON KNOWLES & CO., Estate and House Agents, Surveyors, Auctioneers and Timber Valuers, and Valuers for Estate Duty, Albion Chambers, Gloucester. Telegrams, "Brutons, Gloucester." Telephone, 967 (two lines). Illustrated Register, price 1s.

GORLESTON,

NORFOLK. Pop. 17,981. Midland and G.N. Joint Railways. 124 miles from London. A modernised, quiet, select watering place connected with Yarmouth by rail and tram.

ST. EDMUND'S PRIVATE HOTEL. Best position on cliffs, facing sea. One minute from Beach and Pier. Near Tennis Lawns and Golf Links. Separate Tables. Lounge and Drawing Room. Telephone 119. Tariff on application. **MANAGERS.**

HARROGATE,

YORKSHIRE. M.B. Pop. 38,938. L. & N.E. Railway and L.M. & S. Railway. Location—200 miles from London; 16 miles N. of Leeds; 20 miles W. of York.

Elevation—320 to 620 feet. Climate—bracing, dry, clear air. Sunshine (1924), 1,255 hours. Soil—Alluvial, grit and shale. Baths—Four large establishments open all the year round, providing complete modern installations, embracing every treatment of proved value.

Fashionable, select spa and inland resort, celebrated for its mineral springs and bathing palaces; presents many attractions to health seekers and visitors.

[See p. lxxxvii for SCHOOLS.]

HARROGATE.

The BRITISH Spa that outrivals the Foreign Resort.

An IDEAL HOLIDAY Resort also.

Free Guide Book, etc., from—

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Hastings, the premier Cinque Port, is situated amongst historical surroundings on the Sussex coast. St. Leonards, its modern extension to the west, is the principal residential and most select quarter. Two golf links (18 holes). Sunshine (1924), 1,719 hours.

[See p. xcvi for SCHOOLS.]

METROPOLE. RESIDENTIAL HOTEL.

Sheltered position on sea front. Central for Golf, Station, and Amusements.
DANCE ROOM. LOUNGE. BILLIARDS. GARAGE.

Moderate terms.
Telegrams, "METROPOLE, HASTINGS."

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70 rooms.
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Probate Valuer, Auctioneer and House Agent,
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One of the healthiest northern suburbs of London. 4½ miles from the City. Noted for its pure bracing air. Highgate Woods and Hampstead Heath afford ample facilities for recreation.

CHOLMELEY PARK NURSING HOME, Highgate, N.6. Medical, Surgical, Rest Cure, and Permanent Patients received. Massage and Radiant Heat. Over an acre of grounds. Telephone, "Mount View" 2967.
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ILFRACOMBE,

DEVON. Pop. 11,779. Southern and G.W. Railways. 22½ miles from London. Quiet favourite resort and excellent excursion centre, built in sheltered valleys

and hillsides at various heights. Golf (9 holes), tennis, croquet, bowls, fishing and angling; hunting.

[See p. lxxxviii for SCHOOLS.]

"**ST. PETROC**" PRIVATE HOTEL. Close to Tunnels, Bathing Beaches, and famous Torr-Walks. Three minutes Parade and Pavilion. 40 Bedrooms. Separate Tables. Excellent Cuisine. Garage. Telephone 119.
J. CHADDER, Proprietor.

LEAMINGTON SPA,

WARWICKSHIRE. Pop. 28,946. L.M. & S. and G.W. Railways. 97 miles from London. A high-class

residential town and a fashionable resort for the medicinal properties of its waters. Grand pump room and bathing establishment. Saline and chalybeate waters. Sunshine (1924), 1,268 hours.

**WHY
NOT LEAMINGTON SPA THIS
YEAR?**

Glorious Shakespeare Country. Bands, Boating, Golf, Tennis. Fine Pump Room and Baths. Send for Handbook free—W. J. LEIST, Spa Manager, Dept. W.A., Royal Pump Room and Baths.

BEAUCHAMP LODGE PRIVATE HOTEL, Beauchamp Avenue. Southern position. Large comfortable rooms. Separate liberal tables. Electric light. Moderate terms. Garage. For terms apply—
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LITTLEHAMPTON,

SUSSEX. U.D.C. Pop. 11,286. Southern Railway. Quiet, growing family summer

ships and yachts. Quaint natural harbour, the jetty being a favourite promenade. Golf links (18 holes), sports ground, tennis courts, boating and fishing. Sunshine (1924), 1,780 hours.

[See p. lxxxix for SCHOOLS.]

T. CRUNDEN, F.A.I., Littlehampton, Auctioneer, Valuer, House and Estate Agent. Particulars of Furnished and Unfurnished Houses to be Let, Property and Building Sites for Sale, also for Property at Rustington, East Preston, and country. Telegrams, "Crunden, Littlehampton." Telephone, 41. Also Angmering Station, Phone, Rustington 52.

LLANDUDNO,

—Sand. Sunshine (1924), 1,428 hours.

Rescent shape front with promenade 2 miles long. Pier—800 yards; Pavilion. Good centre for excursions. 3 Golf Links (18 holes). [See p. xc for SCHOOLS.]

NORTH WALES. U.D.C. Pop. 19,250. L.M. & S. and G.W. Railways. 227 miles from London. Soil—Sandy. Climate—Equable, mild in winter. Beach

A lively, progressive and popular watering-place.

DEACON'S GARAGE. The largest and leading motor business in North Wales. New Cars. Repairs, &c.

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LOOE,

CORNWALL. G.W. Railway. 231 miles from London. One of the prettiest spots on the Cornish Riviera. Delightfully quaint Cornish town. Sheltered position. Mild climate. Beautiful scenery. Good yachting centre.

HEADLAND PRIVATE HOTEL.

EN PENSION.

SPLENDID POSITION, IMMEDIATELY FACING BAY. MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

SEPARATE TABLES. SMOKE ROOM. LOUNGE.

CENTRAL HEATING. TENNIS COURTS ADJOINING.

EXCELLENT BOATING AND FISHING.

GARAGE.

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For Tariff, apply—PROPRIETORS.

LOWESTOFT,

SUFFOLK. Pop. 44,326. Means of Access—L. & N.E. Railway. Neighbourhood—Open, sand dunes and broads

Climate—Bracing; absence of fog and mist. Sunshine

(1924), 1,609 hours. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Gravel and sand. A large and important fishing town and high-class summer resort. Good centre for exploring the thousands of acres of lagoons and miles of navigable rivers called the Broad. Excellent fishing, boating. New 18-hole golf links laid out by Braid. [See p. xc for SCHOOLS.]

ESPLANADE HOTEL. High class hotel (unlicensed), centre of Sea Front. Large Dining Hall and Lounge opening on to Lawn and Sea Promenade. Recreation room. Open all the year. Ten minutes from new 18-hole golf links.

MR. and MRS. JENNER,

Resident Proprietors.

Telephone, 298.

THE CLYFFE PRIVATE HOTEL, Kirkley Cliff. Facing Sea. Best Position. Recently enlarged and redecorated. Ball-room. Private Tennis Lawn. Near Piers and Golf Links. Good Fishing and Boating. Moderate Tariff. MRS. NEEVES.**LYMINGTON,**

HAMPSHIRE. Pop. 4,598. Southern Railway. 97 miles from London. Situation—On the south-west coast of Hampshire, on the edge of the New Forest. Summer and winter resort. Yachting, fishing, boating, tennis.

THE ESTATE AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS for Lymington, New Forest, and Milford-on-Sea are LEWIS & BADCOCK, 91, 92, High Street, Lymington. Also Removals and Warehousing. Tel., 93.**Free Information**

TO

**PARENTS AND GUARDIANS
IN WANT OF A SCHOOL****Prospectuses and Particulars of any Locality***Sent post free on application to***J. WHITAKER & SONS, LTD., 12, Warwick Lane, E.C. 4.**

MALVERN,

WORCESTERSHIRE. U.D.C. 129 miles from London.

Pop. 17,809. Means of Access—G.W. Railway and L.M. & S.

Railway. Location—On the slopes of the Malvern Hills.

8 miles from Worcester. Elevation—300 to 900 feet above sea-level. Climate—Dry and bracing. Water Supply—Pure, constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Gravel. Season—Summer and winter. Annual Festivals—Shakespeare week in May; Croquet and Lawn Tennis tournaments in May and June. Malvern is an inland watering-place, important educational centre, and a pretty residential town, consisting mostly of villas standing in own grounds. The highest point of the Malvern Hills is the Worcestershire Beacon, 1,400 feet high, from the summit of which is obtained one of the most extensive panoramic views in Great Britain, embracing the Severn and Wye Valleys, the Cotswold, Mendip and Welsh hills; and in the plain below can be seen Droitwich, Worcester, Evesham, Cheltenham, Gloucester and the Bristol Channel.

The Malvern Hills being a single chain there are no lateral intervening valleys in the range. This has much to do with the dryness of the climate. The Malvern district is rich in botanical, zoological, entomological and ornithological specimens. Assembly rooms (high-class bands and theatrical companies), public library, three clubs, tennis, bowls, croquet, golf—gentlemen's course (18 holes), ladies' course (9 holes)—hunting, boating, fishing. Places of Interest—Rivers Severn (4 m.), Teme (6 m.), Avon (12 m.); boating, fishing, river scenery. Deerhurst (17 m.)—Saxon church. Tewkesbury Abbey (15 m.). Pershore Abbey (16 m.). Bosbury (8 m.)—Edna Lyall's tomb. Valley of the Wye—by rail to Liss, and boat down river to Chepstow.

[See p. xcl for SCHOOLS.]

FOLEY ARMS HOTEL. Centrally situated, commands beautiful views of surrounding country. Table d'hôte, separate tables. Tariff on application to Proprietress. Telephone, 197 Malvern.

HARDWICKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Nearest Hotel to College and Golf Links. Every modern convenience.

MR. & MRS. H. WILSON, Proprietors.
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Fairholme Nursing Home;
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Medical, Surgical, Maternity, Convalescent and Chronic Cases received.
Trained Nurses sent out on application.

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Matron, Miss TAYLOR.

HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS.—"The Malvern Descriptive Property Register," containing particulars of the principal Residences and Building Land to be Let or Sold in the District, may be had on application to

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HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, VALUERS, AND AUCTIONEERS. The Malvern and District Register. Particulars of all Furnished and Unfurnished Residences free on application. Established 1851.

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Telephone, 235.

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WINES & SPIRITS.**

BURROW'S MALVERN WATERS. Famous for Purity and Quality for Centuries. All reliable brands of Wines and Spirits in Stock. Single bottles sold. Telephone 152.

W. & J. BURROW, LTD., The Springs Belle Vue.

MARGATE,

KENT. In the Isle of Thanet. Pop. 46,475. Southern Railway. 73 miles from London. Climate—Dry, bracing, unequalled for certain qualities due to geographical situation. Soil—Chalk.

Front—Promenade gardens, with bandstands, winter gardens: separated from houses by marine drive. A popular summer watering place, a special favourite with Londoners, with accommodation for all classes amidst stimulating surroundings. Cliftonville, quiet and select quarter, commands fine sea views. The unlimited supply of ozone and invigorating sea air makes Margate an ideal spot for convalescents and children. Sunshine (1924), 1,827 hours.

[See p. xcii for SCHOOLS.]

SCARLETT & GOLDSACK, House and Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, Public House Brokers, 5, Cecil Square, 7, Broadway, Cliftonville, and 38, High Street, Ramsgate. Register containing all the best properties in the district free. Telephone: 52 Margate; 291 Margate. Telegrams: Scarlett, Margate.

MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE. Pop. 7,055. L.M. & S. Railway. 143 miles from London, 16 miles from Derby. Climate—Dry, bracing, sheltered by hills from north and east. Famous for its mineral springs and hydropathic establishments. Favourably situated as a winter resort, being sheltered from north and north-east winds. Convenient centre for the Peak district.

ROCKSIDE HYDRO. For Health and Pleasure; nearly 800 ft. alt. Modern Baths. Turkish, Electric, Plombière, Aix Vichy Douches, Pissany Mud Baths. Near Golf (18 holes). Garage. Tennis Croquet Bowls. Entertainer. Dancing. New Dining Rooms and Bedrooms. H. & C. Tariff, apply—MANAGERS. 'Phone, 12 (2 lines). Tel., "Rockside, Matlock."

MINEHEAD, SOMERSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 6,016. G.W. Railway. On south shore of Bristol Channel. 24 miles from Taunton. 167½ miles from London. Climate—Mild, equable. Elevation—12 feet to 600 feet. Soil—Red sandstone on water gravel. A favourite holiday resort in summer and great hunting centre. Good winter residence for invalids. Golf links (18 holes). [See p. xcii for SCHOOLS.]

MINEHEAD, EXMOOR AND WEST SOMERSET. Stag Hunting, Polo, Golf, Shooting, Fishing. For register of all the best Furnished and Unfurnished Houses apply—C. F. J. RICHARDSON, Estate Agent, 17, The Avenue. Telegrams, "Richardson, Auctioneer, Minehead." Telephone, 63 Minehead.

MULLION, CORNWALL. G.W. Railway to Helston, thence by motor-bus, 8 miles. On the east side of Mounts Bay. Possesses a climate very suitable for convalescents. The cove, cave and crags attract the attention of innumerable artists. Golf links (18 holes). Boating, Bathing, Fishing.

MULLION COVE HOTEL. The only first-class Licensed Hotel on the Mullion Coast. Five single fire-proof lock-up and other Garages. Sanitation and water supply unexceptionable. Safe Bathing. Good Fishing. 18-hole Golf Links. Electric Light throughout. Telephone, No. 8. Apply—MANAGERESS.

MUNDESLEY, NORFOLK. L. & N.E. Railway. A quiet little seaside resort, 8 miles S.E. of Cromer. Picturesque cliffs and extensive smooth sloping sands. Climate—Dry, bracing. Golf Links (18 holes).

GRAND HOTEL. Leading and most Modern Hotel. Accommodation for 100 visitors. Nearest to Golf Links. Hard Tennis Courts. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage. Telephone, 22. PROPRIETOR.

NEWQUAY, CORNWALL. Pop. 6,000. G.W. Railway. On coast between St. Ives and Padstow. 32 miles N.E. of Penzance. A rising modern health resort. Extensive view of the rugged coastline of North Cornwall. Neighbourhood—Cliff scenery. Water Supply—Constant. Drainage—Modern. Beach—Sands. Climate—Bracing. Places of Interest—Porth, Watergate Bay, Beacon Cove, Mawgan Porth. Good excursion centre. Golf (18 holes). Sunshine (1924), 1,527 hours. [See p. xciii for SCHOOLS.]

TOLCARNE. Largest and most popular private Hotel. Sea front. 50 bedrooms. Finest catering. Adjoining Garage. Ballroom. Recommended A.A., M.U. Write for tariff. Telephone, 176. GRAHAM FARMER (Proprietor). Telegrams, "Farmer, Newquay."

OBAN, ARGYLLSHIRE. Pop. 6,344. Means of Access—L.M. & S. Railway and steamboat. Oban's natural position, salubrity of climate, and beauty of situation command a high reputation among tourists visiting the Highlands for whom it is a convenient point of arrival for and departure from the shooting moors. Golf (9 holes). Magnificent drives to numerous places of historic interest.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. Leading Hotel in West Highlands. 'Phone, 4 Oban. Telegrams: "Western, Oban." ALEX. M'GREGOR, Resident Proprietor.

PERTH, PERTSHIRE. Pop. 33,208. L.M. & S. and L. & N.E. Railways. 22 miles from Dundee, 40 miles from Edinburgh, 450 miles from London. Situated on both sides of the River Tay. It is a great railway centre for tourists and the principal gateway to the Highlands. Golf courses, two (18 holes; ladies, 9 holes).

STATION HOTEL, PERTH. Jointly owned and managed by the L.M. & S. and L. & N.E. Railways. Convenient for the Tourist and the Sportsman. Motor Garage. Telephone, 741 (8 lines).

PLYMOUTH, DEVON. Pop. 209,857. G.W. and Southern Railways, 226 miles from London. On Plymouth Sound. Possesses the stirring attractions of great naval arsenal and garrison town, besides ordinary interests of a seaside resort.

ESTATE AGENTS, AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS AND VALUERS. ELLIOTT, ELLIS & BOWDEN, F.S.I., Wilts and Dorset Bank Chambers. Property Register free. Telephone, 163. Telegrams, "Negotiate, Plymouth."

RAMSGATE, KENT. Pop. 36,560. Southern Railway. 79 miles from London. On south shore of Isle of Thanet, between Deal and Broadstairs. A lively seaport, yachting station and watering place, popular both in winter and summer. Sunshine (1924), 1,773 hours.

[See p. xciv for SCHOOLS.]

HOUSE AGENTS. SCARLETT & GOLDSACK, Auctioneers, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Accountants, Valuers, Hotel Brokers, 30, High Street, Ramsgate, 5, Cecil Square, Margate, and 7, Broadway, Cliftonville. Registers containing all the best properties in the district free. Telephone, 19. Telegrams, "Scarlett, Ramsgate."

RHYL, FLINTSHIRE. Pop. 13,398. L.M. & S. Rly. & G.W. Rly. 30 miles from Chester, 209 miles from London. A popular modern seaside resort, well supplied with facilities for amusements and recreations. Sheltered from the east by the mountains of Flintshire, and stretching west and south are the fair valleys of the Clwyd and Elwy. Climate—Mild. Soil—Sandy. Golf links (18 holes). Sunshine (1924), 1,529 hours.

[See p. xciv for SCHOOLS.]

PLASTERION PRIVATE HOTEL, East Parade. Facing sea and near Golf Links. Dining, drawing, smoke rooms, lounge. Electric light. Home comforts. Liberal table. Telephone, 170.

Miss W. MITCHELL.

RIPON, YORKSHIRE. L. & N.E. Railway. 11 miles from Harrogate, 30 miles from Leeds. Soil—Gravel and red sand. Mineral Waters—Sulphur. The ancient city of Ripon enjoys the advantages of a good residential centre, health resort, and headquarters for tourists. Golf, Boating, Fishing, Hunting.

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OLD-ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

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Three miles from Fountain's Abbey.

GARAGE for Sixty Cars. Lock-ups and Inspection Pit. R.A.C. A.C.U.

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Telephone 4.

RYDE, ISLE OF WIGHT. M.B. Pop. 11,295. The largest and most lively watering place in the Isle of Wight; second in yachting importance only to Cowes. Climate—Equable, invigorating.

ROYAL ESPLANADE HOTEL. First-class Family Hotel, opposite Pier. Excellent Cuisine. Wine List at Popular Prices. Moderate Tariff. Electric Light. Bath and attendance free. Telegrams, "Band, Ryde." Telephone, 293. Proprietor, FRANK BAND. Also Waverley Hotel, under same Proprietorship.

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA, LANCASHIRE. L.M. & S. Railway. 22½ miles from London. It lies south of Blackpool and west of Lytham.

A modern seaside watering place. The sea frontage is particularly bright and attractive. The esplanade, 1 mile, is supplied with seats and shelters in recesses of rockery and foliage. Promenade, pier. 4 golf links in the neighbourhood. Sunshine (1924), 1,022 hours.

GRAND HOTEL. Beautifully situated on South Promenade, with charming views of Sea and Landscape. New Lounge. Lift. The famous Links of the Lytham and St. Anne's Golf Club are within 5 minutes' walk.

K. HOLLOWAY.

Telephone, 55.

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Telephone, 19. 28, The Square.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL. G.W. Railway. 303 miles from London. Quaint, irregularly built little fishing town, the haunt of artists. Favourite bathing and winter resort. Yachting, boating, fishing, golf.

CHY-AN-DREA HOTEL. Residential Hotel. Charming situation. Uninterrupted view of St. Ives Bay. Excellent cuisine. Electric Light throughout. Close to Sea and Station. Near Golf Links. Telephone, St. Ives 76.

MRS. WHEELER.

SANDOWN, ISLE OF WIGHT. U.D.C. Pop. 7,964. A select family watering place. Excellent centre for tourists. Aspect—South. Climate—Mild, dry, small rainfall. Soil—Sand gravel and chalk. Golf links (18 holes). Sunshine (1924), 1,749 hours.

[See p. xcv for SCHOOLS.]

W. A. WHEAT, Beechfield Road, Sandown, I.W. House, Land and Estate Agent. Furnished Houses, summer or winter. Telegrams, "Wheat, Sandown." Telephone, Sandown 122.

SEATON, DEVONSHIRE. Pop. 2,294. Southern Railway. 152 miles from London. Equable climate. Fine cliff scenery. Pebbly beach. Sea fishing, angling, boating, hunting, shooting, golf (9 holes).

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SEVENOAKS, KENT. Pop. 9,058. Southern Railway. 22½ miles from London. Noted for the rural beauties of its surroundings and the number of historical residences, &c. in its vicinity.

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[See p. xcvi for SCHOOLS.]

PRINCIPAL HOUSE AGENTS. BULL & PORTER. Particulars of all Furnished Residences and Properties for Sale on application stating requirements. Telephone, 38 Shanklin.

SHERBORNE,

DORSETSHIRE. Southern Railway. 118 miles from London. 5½ miles east of Yeovil. The fine building of the Abbey, the Park and Gardens and Sherborne School, founded A.D. 705, interest visitors. Cricket, tennis, fishing, golf.

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TENNIS.

DANCING

OWN VEGETABLES AND EGGS.

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SOUTHSEA,

HAMPSHIRE. County Borough. Southern Railway. 74 miles from London. Aspect—South. Climate—Mild, invigorating; moderate rainfall; open to breezes from sea and surrounding country. Soil—Gravel and clay. A fashionable summer resort, favourite centre for yachtsmen and a wintering place for convalescents. Much of historical interest attaches to the dockyards, arsenal and fortifications of Portsmouth.

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DORSETSHIRE. U.D.C. Pop. 7,112. Southern Railway. 131 miles from London. Climate—Mild; pure, dry atmosphere; small daily range of temperature; much sunshine; freedom from fogs and strong winds. Drainage—Modern. Pier—600 feet. Beach—Sands. A quiet family watering place in the centre of Swanage Bay, a little south of Bournemouth. Golf (18 holes).

[See p. xcviii for SCHOOLS.]

"HIGHCLIFFE." High-class Board Residence. On Sea Front, with uninterrupted views. Lawn and steps leading down to Sands. New wing added 1911. Golf Links easy distance. Excellent cuisine. Personal supervision. Separate Tables. Private suites. Telephone, 47.
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TEIGNMOUTH,

DEVONSHIRE. (D.C. Pop. 10,976. G.W. Railway. 18½ miles from London. At the mouth of the Teign, between Exeter and Torquay. Aspect—South.

Climate—Mild. Water Supply Constant. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Red sandstone. Pier—600 feet; pavilion. Beach—Sand and shingle. Golf, 18 holes. A summer holiday resort, winter residence and seaport, sheltered by surrounding hills from E. and N.

Sailing and swimming matches, water polo, boating on river and sea, fishing, shooting, good anchorage for yachts in harbour. Teignmouth has a fine promenade, grassy lawns extending from the estuary to the foot of the North Hill. Sunshine (1924), 1,651 hours.

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Mrs. J. E. STEVENS, Proprietress.

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J. MORRISH, Proprietor.

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J. W. NUTMAN, Proprietor.

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TONBRIDGE,

KENT. Pop. 15,929. Southern Railway. 29½ miles from London. Situated on the banks of the Medway, surrounded by some of the loveliest and most varied

scenery. Golf (9 holes), hunting, tennis, cricket.

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WESTGATE-ON-SEA,

KENT. Southern Railway. Pop. 5,096. 1½ miles from and to the west of Margate. Climate—Dry

and bracing. Beach—Sand. Safe bathing. A favourite resort of the upper classes, having all the climatic advantages for which Margate is noted.

[See p. c for SCHOOLS.]

ROGERS, CHAPMAN & THOMAS, Surveyors, Auctioneers and Estate Agents. The Estate Offices, Westgate-on-Sea, and Mayfair, South Kensington and Westminster. 'Phone: Westgate-on-Sea 168. Telegrams: "ROCHANTH, Westgate-on-Sea."

WINCHESTER,

HAMPSHIRE. Cathedral City. Pop. 23,791. Southern and G.W. Railways. 60 miles from London. This old capital of Wessex is full of historical traditions.

Noted for its College and Cathedral. Golf 18½ (3 courses, 18 holes).

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GILBERT LUDFORD, Proprietor.

TORQUAY, DEVON. M.B. Pop. 39,432. Means of Access—G.W. Railway. 199½ miles from London. Location—S.E. coast of Devon, in the N. recess of Torbay. 25 miles S. of Exeter. Neighbourhood—Cliffs and hills. Sunshine (1924), 1,633 hours. Climate—Mild, soft, equable; luxuriant vegetation. Water Supply—From Dartmoor; constant, soft. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Limestone. Front—Ornamental promenades and marine drive. Pier—1,500 feet; pavilion, skating rink. Beach—Sand and shingle. Baths—Corporation (fresh and salt water), Nauheim and Vapour Baths, Radiant Light and Heat, High Frequency and Diathermy Treatments, All Electric Baths, Plombières-Intestinal Douche, Torquay Seaweed Baths, Aix and Vichy Douche Massage, Peat Baths, Turkish Baths. Excursions—Rail and river, coaching and marine.

A fashionable, high-class watering place, favourite resort for the delicate, and popular winter residence; claims to be warm in winter and cool in summer. Its peculiar charm is the matchless combination of sea coast, wild moorland and beautiful valleys. [See p. xcix for SCHOOLS.

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Central Heating—Electric Light.

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Tennis Lawn. 5-valve Wireless.

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from the hills. Drainage—Modern. Soil—Loam and marl. Beach Safe level sands with plenty of shingle. A select seaside resort, residential town and winter haven for invalids, protected from the north by the South Downs, which rise in breezy uplands some little distance inland, its great charm being that it has developed into a modern seaside town without losing much of its rural aspect; much foliage and sylvan surroundings. Homefield Park, 16 acres (cricket, tennis, bowls); Steyne Gardens, 3 acres; Broadwater Green; Victoria Recreation Ground; Beach House Park (hard tennis courts and Cumberland turf bowling greens); Denton Gardens (golf putting courses). Golf links (two 18-hole courses). Hunting, boating, fishing. Places of Interest—Arundel (10 m.), Bramber Castle (9 m.), Goring Woods (3 m.), Broadwater (1 m.), 13th Century Church, Chanctonbury (7 m.) (800 ft.), Cissbury, and other remains of Roman encampments.

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TOWN



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EQUABILITY
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CLIMATE

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[See p. cii for SCHOOLS.]

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Place.	1924.						1925.			
	Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Year.		Jan.	
	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.	Temp.	Sun.
Aberdeen.....	47.9	27	45.6	13	44.2	16	46.7	26	40.6	21
Balmoral.....	43.7	—	40.5	—	40.4	—	43.0	—	36.5	—
Bath.....	52.3	23	46.3	27	45.3	20	50.1	31	43.3	16
Birmingham.....	49.7	20	44.5	9	43.5	14	48.3	24	41.1	9
Blackpool.....	51.1	28	45.4	23	45.5	14	49.0	29	42.3	12
Bournemouth.....	52.7	23	46.7	25	44.8	26	50.1	37	43.7	22
Bradford.....	49.2	20	44.1	11	44.3	6	47.4	24	40.6	10
Brighton.....	54.3	26	47.5	23	45.6	23	50.0	38	43.9	22
Buxton.....	47.5	22	42.1	17	41.8	7	45.8	23	38.5	13
Cambridge.....	51.3	25	44.6	14	43.0	22	49.3	32	40.9	20
Cardiff.....	51.1	24	45.3	24	45.7	19	49.5	34	42.5	12
Cheltenham.....	51.5	26	45.3	20	44.8	17	49.7	30	42.5	19
Clacton-on-Sea.....	53.4	29	46.0	22	43.9	21	49.9	38	42.1	15
Colwyn Bay.....	52.0	34	47.3	22	47.3	25	50.1	33	44.3	22
Coventry.....	50.7	25	44.8	12	43.9	15	49.2	28	40.9	14
Cromer.....	52.5	35	45.6	17	42.5	23	49.1	34	41.8	25
Douglas, I. of Man.....	50.6	31	46.9	20	46.5	16	48.2	30	43.5	19
Dublin.....	50.1	26	47.3	25	47.0	26	49.9	28	44.3	26
Durham.....	47.9	26	43.7	18	43.9	15	47.2	25	40.4	17
Eastbourne.....	53.7	30	47.5	24	45.3	26	50.5	40	43.9	24
Edinburgh.....	47.8	30	44.0	25	44.7	28	46.8	29	40.7	17
Falmouth.....	53.5	24	48.0	27	48.3	24	51.2	36	47.1	18
Felixstowe.....	53.1	33	45.7	27	43.6	24	49.6	39	42.3	22
Greenock.....	48.8	—	45.1	—	45.3	—	47.7	—	42.1	—
Guernsey.....	54.8	25	49.9	25	46.7	33	51.0	42	45.9	26
Harrogate.....	48.7	26	43.3	19	43.3	13	46.8	28	39.5	17
Hastings.....	52.5	30	46.9	24	45.5	25	50.1	39	43.7	22
Hull.....	50.9	22	45.3	7	43.8	3	48.9	23	41.3	7
Leamington Spa.....	50.3	27	44.1	17	43.5	20	48.9	30	41.6	16
Lincoln.....	51.2	—	44.6	—	43.7	—	49.3	—	40.9	—
Littlehampton.....	53.3	26	46.7	24	45.1	28	49.8	40	43.3	26
Liverpool (Ridston).....	50.4	25	45.9	19	45.3	28	49.1	29	42.3	19
Llandudno.....	52.3	36	47.7	24	47.5	24	50.1	32	44.6	21
London (West'r).....	53.1	19	46.9	8	45.3	14	51.2	29	42.9	11
Malvern.....	50.1	25	45.0	17	44.1	22	49.0	32	41.8	18
Manchester.....	50.7	24	45.3	8	45.5	9	49.2	21	41.9	10
Margate.....	53.8	34	47.3	23	45.1	21	50.7	41	43.5	23
Marlborough.....	50.2	22	43.9	17	43.0	20	48.0	30	41.1	16
Newquay.....	53.1	22	47.3	29	47.8	20	50.5	34	46.1	18
Norwich.....	51.5	31	44.5	16	42.7	15	49.4	34	40.9	23
Nottingham.....	50.3	25	44.8	13	43.7	13	48.9	24	40.3	6
Oxford.....	51.3	26	45.4	16	44.0	21	49.7	33	41.7	22
Paignton.....	53.9	25	47.9	20	47.1	25	51.1	37	45.3	17
Penzance.....	54.3	25	48.9	28	49.1	21	51.7	—	47.9	16
Plymouth.....	53.9	26	47.7	28	47.6	24	50.9	34	45.7	15
Portsmouth.....	54.2	28	47.7	22	45.7	27	51.3	39	44.7	27
Ross-on-Wye.....	50.5	26	45.5	18	45.3	18	49.3	30	42.7	17
Scarborough.....	51.8	30	46.5	18	44.8	9	44.4	28	41.4	14
Seilly.....	53.9	25	49.7	30	49.9	24	51.6	36	48.7	18
Shelfield.....	50.0	22	45.1	14	44.6	14	48.5	26	41.2	17
Skegness.....	51.4	34	45.2	23	42.9	20	48.9	35	41.1	21
Southampton.....	52.7	23	46.6	22	44.5	22	50.1	37	42.9	20
Southend.....	53.3	28	46.1	21	44.0	18	50.7	37	42.1	20
Southport.....	51.0	30	45.2	21	45.6	20	48.9	31	42.4	12
Stonyhurst.....	48.9	28	43.9	23	43.9	9	47.4	25	40.7	14
Torquay.....	54.1	22	48.1	20	47.9	24	51.5	37	45.6	16
Totland Bay.....	53.3	23	47.3	21	45.7	23	50.3	37	44.9	25
Tunbridge Wells.....	51.8	24	45.5	21	43.5	24	49.5	36	41.9	21
Valencia.....	52.6	29	48.2	20	47.9	14	50.6	26	46.9	17
Ventnor.....	54.7	26	48.4	21	46.9	25	51.1	38	45.7	27
Weymouth.....	54.3	24	47.9	26	47.1	25	51.5	38	45.6	20
Woolacombe.....	53.7	27	48.5	23	47.9	17	51.1	30	45.8	13
Worthing.....	53.5	27	46.7	27	44.9	27	50.3	39	43.4	26
Yarmouth.....	53.1	34	45.8	16	43.2	20	49.3	36	42.3	23
York.....	50.5	27	44.7	17	44.1	6	48.9	26	40.9	13
Nice (1851-1900).....	61.0	—	52.7	—	47.3	—	59.1	—	46.4	—
									47.5	—

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT BRITISH HEALTH RESORTS

Mean Temperature of the Air, and the Percentage of the Possible Duration of Bright Sunshine at British Health Resorts and Chief Towns during the year October, 1924 to September, 1925.

The mean temperature at Nice during the fifty years 1851-1900 is added for comparison.

Place	1925.															
	March		April		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.			
	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.	Temp	Sun.
Aberdeen.....	39.8	27	42.8	37	49.4	32	54.5	31	58.3	28	56.7	27	50.5	28		
Balmoral.....	36.0	—	39.1	—	46.9	—	54.7	—	57.3	—	54.3	—	46.5	—		
Bath.....	42.3	28	46.8	35	54.2	34	60.8	62	63.8	40	61.7	33	54.4	30		
Birmingham.....	40.5	14	44.9	26	52.6	27	59.5	42	62.8	27	60.2	24	52.9	28		
Blackpool.....	42.1	33	45.5	46	51.9	31	58.1	53	61.6	35	59.1	34	53.1	31		
Bournemouth.....	42.0	37	46.3	41	53.1	43	61.0	64	62.9	44	61.2	37	55.1	41		
Bratford.....	40.2	25	44.3	30	51.7	22	57.3	40	61.6	35	59.5	29	51.5	30		
Brighton.....	42.3	39	46.0	31	54.8	48	60.5	59	62.9	42	61.6	39	55.9	42		
Buxton.....	38.2	19	42.5	30	49.7	28	55.9	43	59.6	31	57.1	27	49.2	30		
Cambridge.....	40.7	23	46.1	35	54.5	45	58.7	52	63.7	35	60.8	33	53.6	32		
Carlisle.....	41.7	32	46.4	47	52.8	37	60.8	68	61.9	43	60.8	38	53.6	41		
Cheltenham.....	41.9	25	46.5	37	54.4	39	61.3	60	64.3	36	61.7	31	54.6	37		
Clacton-on-Sea.....	41.1	31	46.0	36	54.5	51	58.7	55	62.9	41	61.9	36	54.7	33		
Colwyn Bay.....	42.9	28	46.7	49	52.7	31	58.5	56	61.5	39	60.7	32	54.3	26		
Coventry.....	41.5	20	46.1	31	54.3	36	60.1	46	63.3	32	60.9	27	53.1	28		
Cromer.....	41.2	27	46.1	31	54.1	44	56.1	41	62.1	41	61.6	37	53.7	30		
Douglas, I. of Man.....	42.3	39	44.3	51	49.7	33	56.8	56	59.7	38	57.9	33	53.0	39		
Dublin.....	43.3	27	46.2	42	51.5	23	59.9	52	59.5	29	58.9	31	51.9	32		
Dundee.....	40.9	31	43.1	38	50.1	27	57.5	44	60.3	34	59.0	33	51.5	27		
Eastbourne.....	42.5	41	46.3	39	53.6	53	60.0	62	62.7	45	61.9	45	56.1	40		
Edinburgh.....	40.3	35	42.5	38	49.2	24	56.1	50	59.2	36	57.7	30	56.0	35		
Falmouth.....	43.9	43	48.0	46	51.7	32	60.7	77	61.0	35	61.4	38	56.1	46		
Felixstowe.....	40.3	25	45.5	39	54.1	53	58.4	53	62.4	42	61.4	39	54.5	36		
Greenock.....	41.5	—	43.9	—	50.1	—	58.1	—	60.1	—	58.2	—	51.3	—		
Guernsey.....	43.7	42	47.9	46	52.8	47	59.1	78	61.4	50	61.3	41	56.5	47		
Harrogate.....	39.9	28	43.5	33	51.3	29	56.5	39	61.5	36	59.1	28	51.5	31		
Hastings.....	41.8	37	45.9	34	53.5	50	59.9	58	62.7	43	61.7	43	55.3	39		
Hull.....	41.6	25	45.7	27	53.7	29	57.7	37	63.1	34	61.4	26	53.3	28		
Leamington Spa.....	42.4	24	46.7	34	54.6	39	59.3	49	63.1	31	60.7	30	54.9	31		
Lincoln.....	41.5	—	46.0	—	54.8	—	58.9	—	64.5	—	61.8	—	53.2	—		
Littlehampton.....	41.5	42	45.1	38	52.7	50	59.1	66	62.5	50	60.6	39	54.4	40		
Liverpool, Bidston.....	40.3	28	43.9	43	51.7	29	58.4	51	62.1	39	59.9	33	52.0	31		
Llandudno.....	42.9	30	46.5	47	52.3	29	57.9	56	61.1	40	60.5	33	54.5	30		
London (West).....	42.3	19	48.0	28	56.1	42	62.4	52	65.7	35	62.6	31	55.6	31		
Malvern.....	42.1	28	46.5	41	53.9	38	61.0	63	63.5	35	61.1	33	54.7	40		
Manchester.....	41.6	14	46.1	33	54.0	26	60.1	47	63.5	28	60.5	25	53.2	25		
Margate.....	42.0	32	47.3	38	54.7	52	58.5	52	63.5	45	62.7	38	56.1	39		
Marlborough.....	39.9	26	43.8	36	51.7	36	57.9	57	60.9	35	58.9	33	51.3	37		
Newquay.....	42.9	40	46.7	47	50.7	30	57.5	71	59.9	33	60.1	35	55.5	43		
Norwich.....	40.9	26	46.3	27	55.5	48	58.5	48	64.0	42	61.7	35	53.1	30		
Nottingham.....	40.9	16	45.2	25	53.9	29	59.1	40	63.7	38	61.1	22	52.9	31		
Oxford.....	41.3	23	46.3	34	54.2	39	60.4	54	63.5	36	60.9	31	53.7	35		
Paignton.....	43.3	36	47.4	45	52.8	41	61.1	73	62.5	47	62.1	46	56.3	49		
Penzance.....	45.1	44	48.3	49	51.5	28	60.1	69	61.5	33	61.5	34	56.4	43		
Plymouth.....	43.3	40	47.6	44	52.0	35	61.3	76	61.9	42	61.4	37	54.9	40		
Portsmouth.....	42.9	37	47.3	40	54.2	50	62.1	66	64.3	47	62.3	39	56.1	42		
Ross-on-Wye.....	41.8	23	46.5	38	53.3	35	59.9	64	62.8	37	60.9	33	53.7	36		
Scarborough.....	42.9	28	46.3	32	52.9	38	56.2	36	61.3	33	61.0	32	53.8	28		
Scilly.....	45.3	43	48.1	52	51.0	31	59.0	71	59.9	32	60.0	35	56.1	44		
Sheffield.....	40.9	24	45.1	31	53.1	32	58.5	42	63.1	37	60.5	26	52.7	29		
Skegness.....	40.6	29	45.2	35	53.0	42	55.5	42	61.5	36	60.5	35	53.3	30		
Southampton.....	41.7	38	46.5	42	53.8	46	62.2	66	64.0	45	61.5	38	54.7	40		
Southend.....	42.0	33	47.5	38	56.1	51	60.9	55	64.9	40	63.3	37	55.7	36		
Southport.....	41.9	32	45.9	46	52.3	32	58.2	58	61.9	38	59.9	34	53.2	36		
Stonyhurst.....	40.2	29	44.5	38	51.9	24	58.1	51	61.7	35	58.6	27	51.1	34		
Torquay.....	43.7	35	48.1	43	53.1	39	62.1	71	62.9	45	62.1	43	56.7	48		
Totland Bay.....	41.9	37	46.0	42	52.4	44	60.3	65	62.1	45	60.8	36	56.1	39		
Tunbridge Wells.....	41.1	26	45.9	35	53.7	48	60.1	57	62.8	40	60.9	38	53.7	37		
Venencia.....	44.0	35	46.3	41	50.7	29	57.3	47	57.9	15	58.5	36	54.5	25		
Ventnor.....	43.3	42	46.7	35	53.1	45	61.0	63	63.5	44	61.5	36	56.7	39		
Weymouth.....	43.7	36	47.7	44	53.6	41	62.1	67	63.5	39	61.9	36	56.7	33		
Woolacombe.....	43.8	35	47.5	39	51.9	28	59.3	69	60.6	32	61.3	33	56.1	33		
Worthing.....	42.2	42	45.9	39	53.9	53	60.3	65	62.7	49	61.7	40	55.2	42		
Yarmouth.....	40.7	26	45.6	34	53.6	49	56.7	46	62.2	45	61.9	35	54.3	29		
York.....	41.4	27	45.3	32	53.1	25	58.5	39	63.7	34	60.8	25	52.5	25		
Nice (1851-1900).....	50.7	—	56.5	—	62.2	—	69.1	—	73.8	—	73.2	—	68.2	—		

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Reserve Fund	780,000
					1,655,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	875,000
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Reserve Fund	£3,700,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under the Charter						£4,000,000
						<u>£11,700,000</u>

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E. M. JANION, *Manager*.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL 225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	...	...	...	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL as on 30th June, 1925: 75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each	...	...	...
—Fully Paid	...	...	...	3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each—Rs. 125 Paid	...	...	...	1,87,50,000
	...	...	...	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND as on 30th June, 1925	...	...	...	4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 30th June, 1925	...	...	...	5,62,50,000

Managing Governors:—SIR NORCOT WARREN, Kt., K.C.I.E.: N. M. MURRAY, Esq.

Local Head Offices:—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.

London Office:—5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.

Sir S. A. H. SITWELL, *Manager*

Branches in all the Principal Towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge. **FIXED DEPOSITS.**—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

CHARTERED 1822.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK:

22, William Street (Head Office).

475, Fifth Avenue, at 41st Street.

901, Madison Avenue, at 72nd Street.

LONDON:

15, COCKSPUR STREET, S.W.I.

PARIS:

70, RUE DES PETITS-CHAMPS.

Member Federal Reserve System and New York Clearing House.

Makes a speciality of the care and management of real and personal property in the United States, and will act as Agent, Custodian, Trustee or Executor.

Statement of June 30th, 1925.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand and in Bank ...	\$40,641,047.76	Deposits ...	\$164,136,614.27
U.S. Government Bonds and Treasury Notes ...	9,382,932.71	Accrued Interest, Reserve for Taxes, Dividend, Etc., ...	2,258,781.95
Bills Purchased ...	32,702,181.15	Acceptances sold with our Endorsement ...	158,506.43
Call Loans—Collateral ...	42,988,760.33	Domestic and Foreign Acceptances ...	3,973,057.42
Time Loans—Collateral ...	34,112,250.00	Capital Stock ...	10,000,000.00
Accrued Interest ...	874,245.10	Surplus and Undivided Profits ...	18,028,028.92
Bonds, Stocks, Etc. ...	24,612,474.72		
Bonds and Mortgages ...	7,174,040.00		
Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances ...	3,583,057.42		
Real Estate ...	2,484,000.00		
	<u>\$198,554,989.19</u>		<u>\$198,554,989.19</u>

FOREIGN EXCHANGE. CABLE TRANSFERS.
LETTERS OF CREDIT PAYABLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY.



A Complete Banking Service

The Midland Bank offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of banking business of every description through 1,840 branches covering all important agricultural, commercial, industrial and residential districts in England and Wales. The Head Office is at 5 Threadneedle Street, London, E.C. 2.

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

Affiliations: Belfast Banking Co. Ltd. Northern Ireland. The Clydesdale Bank Ltd. and North of Scotland Bank Ltd., Scotland. The London City and Midland Executor and Trustee Co. Ltd.

THE NATIONAL BANK



OF AUSTRALASIA LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN VICTORIA)

ESTABLISHED 1858.

Authorised Capital ...	£10,000,000	Reserve Fund Account ...	£2,300,000
Capital Paid-up ...	£4,000,000	Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,500,000
Total Assets (March 31st, 1925) ...	£41,177,775.		

Head Office—MELBOURNE.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Transactions undertaken with
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA and NEW ZEALAND.

London Board of Advice:

R. H. CAIRD, Esq., J.P. Rt. Hon. Lord INVERFORTH, P.C. Rt. Hon. Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY, K.C.M.G.

LONDON OFFICE—7, LOTHBURY, E.C. 2. Manager JOHN G. HANCOCK

SUB-BRANCH—AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, W.C.2

[240]

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Bankers to the Government in Kenya (B.E. Africa) and Uganda.
(Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862, on the 23rd March, 1866.)
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1863.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL - - - - -	£4,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (160,000 Shares at £25 each) - - - - -	£4,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL (£12 10s. per Share) - - - - -	£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND - - - - -	£2,800,000

Board of Directors:

SIR CHARLES C. McLEOD, BART., <i>Chairman.</i>	J. N. STUART Esq., <i>Deputy Chairman.</i>
SIR JOHN P. HEWETT, G.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E.	ROBERT MILLER, Esq.
HON. E. JULIAN HAWKE.	R. LANGFORD JAMES, Esq.
	CHARLES NICOLL, Esq.
	J. A. TOOMEY, Esq.

Head Office: 26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

Branches:

ADEN	CHITTAGONG	MADRAS	KISUMU	} Kenya Colony.
ALLEN SECAMER	COCHIN (S. INDIA)	MANDALAY	MOMBASA	
BOINE	COLOMBO	NEWERA ELIYA	NAIROBI	} DAR-ES-SALAAM } Tanganyika Territory.
AMRITSAR	DELHI	RANGOON	NAKURU	
BOMBAY	KANDY	TUTICORIN	ENTERBE	} Uganda.
CALCUTTA	KARACHI	ZANZIBAR	JINJA	
CANNPORE	LAHORE		KAMPALA	

The Bank purchases, grants advances against, or collects Bills payable in India, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, etc., on current terms.

The Bank issues Drafts on its Branches, as well as on its Agents in the principal towns of India and Burma, Africa, and elsewhere, and also sells Telegraphic Transfers at the exchange of the day.

The Bank, on behalf of its Constituents, undertakes the collection of Furlough Pay and Pensions from the Public and Colonial Offices, the Custody of Government and other Securities, and the Receipt of Interest and Dividends thereon.

Powers of Attorney or other forms and any information required may be had on application to the Bank in London, or any of its Branches.

The Bank receives Deposits for fixed periods not exceeding one year at rates to be obtained on application. [47]

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK,

Incorporated in Queensland under "The Companies Act, 1863." Estd. 1872 **LIMITED.**

Head Office: BRISBANE. General Manager: MARMADUKE GRANVILLE HAYMEN.

London Office: 8, PRINCES STREET, E.C. 2.

Manager: J. W. DRURY.

Authorised Capital, £2,000,000.

Paid-up Capital, £1,453,551.

Subscribed Capital, £1,500,000.

Reserve Fund, £660,000.

3½% Interminable Inscribed Deposit Stock, £3,091,669 4s. 5d.

Bankers:—THE BANK OF ENGLAND; LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

BRANCHES.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—SYDNEY: PITT and HUNTER STREETS; KYOGLE, URBENVILLE, WARDELL.

VICTORIA.—MELBOURNE: 380, COLLINS STREET

QUEENSLAND.

Allora	Charters Towers	Gladstone	Killarney	Murgon	St. George
Ararat	Childers	Goombunge	Kingaroy	Mtubaterra	Tambo
Ayr	Clifton	Goondiwindi	Laidley	Nobby	Tannymorel
Babinda	Cloncurry	Greenmount	Longreach	Normanton	Thursday Island
Barcaldine	Cooktown	Gympie	Mackay	Oakey	Tingoora
Beaudesert	Crow's Nest	Haden	Malanda	Pittsworth	Toogoolawah
Bell	Cunnamulla	Halifax	Marburg	Ravenshoe	Toowoomba
Biggenden	Dalby	Herberton	Mareeba	Richmond	Townsville
Blackall	Esk	Hughenden	Maryborough	Rockhampton	Warra | Warwick
Boonah	Forest Hill	Ingham	Millmerran	Roma | Rosewood	Winton
Bundaberg	Portside Valley	Innisfail	Mitchell	Sandgate	Wondai
Burketown	Gatton	Ipswich	Mossman	Sarina	Woolloongabba
Cairns	George St.	Jandowae	Mount Morgan	South Brisbane	Wooroolin
Charleville	(Brisbane)	Kandanga	Mundubbera	Southbrook	Yangan

The Bank grants Drafts on all its Branches and Agencies; also Telegraphic Transfers and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian States on the most favourable terms. The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods, at rates which can be ascertained on application. [48]

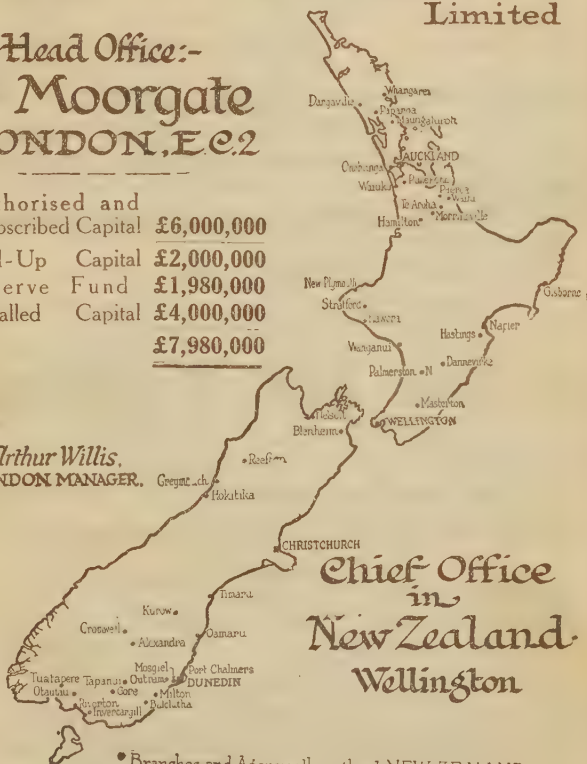
The NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND

Limited

Head Office:-
8 Moorgate
LONDON, E.C.2

Authorised and
Subscribed Capital £6,000,000
Paid-Up Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,980,000
Uncalled Capital £4,000,000
£7,980,000

Arthur Willis,
LONDON MANAGER.



Chief Office
in
New Zealand.
Wellington

• Branches and Agencies throughout NEW ZEALAND
the principal of which are indicated above.

The Bank receives Deposits of £50 and upwards for 1 or 2 years at 4½ per cent.
per annum and conducts every description of banking business connected
with New Zealand.

ROYAL BANK of SCOTLAND

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727.

Paid-up Capital	-	-	-	-	£2,500,000
Rest and Undivided Profits (Oct. 1924)					£2,347,393
Deposits (Oct. 1924)	-	-	-	-	£39,719,331

HEAD OFFICE - - - **St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.**

General Manager, A. K. WRIGHT, C.B.E., D.L. Secretary, J. B. ADSHEAD.

LONDON CITY OFFICE - **3, Bishopsgate, E.C. 2.**

Manager, WM. WHYTE. Deputy Manager, JOHN ROBB.

LONDON - Drummonds Branch - **49, Charing Cross, S.W. 1.**

Under the charge of MESSRS. DRUMMOND. Manager, W. H. SMITH.

GLASGOW (Principal) OFFICE - **Royal Exchange Sq. & Buchanan St.**

THOMAS LILLIE, Manager. W. DONALD, Sub-Manager.

Over 200 BRANCHES throughout Scotland.

Every description of British Colonial and Foreign Banking business transacted. Correspondence invited.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880. LIMITED.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED AND ISSUED	£10,500,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,150,000
} together	
£7,650,000	
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	£7,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—71, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Directors.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Rt. Hon. LORD CARMICHAEL, G.C.S.I.
The Rt. Hon. THE EARL OF CHICHESTER.
HUGH D. FLOWER, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. LORD HILLINGDON.
S. R. LIVINGSTONE-LEARMONTH, Esq.

Brigadier-General ARTHUR MAXWELL,
C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
ROBERT C. NESBITT, Esq.
FREDERICK G. PARBURY, Esq.
The Hon. EDMUND W. PARKER.
Sir WESTBY B. PERCEVAL, K.C.M.G.

Trustees.

HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq. | The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF CHICHESTER.

Bankers.

BANK OF ENGLAND; MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CO.; and WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
Manager—WILLIAM J. ESSAME. Assistant Manager—W. A. LAING.
Secretary—F. H. MCINTYRE. Accountant—G. S. GODDEN.

The Bank has 192 Branches throughout the principal Cities and Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

Drafts upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies. Bills on the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received at the Head Office at rates of interest and for periods which may be ascertained on application. [24

THE STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa; to the Imperial Government in South Africa, and to the Governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia, Nyasaland Protectorate, and Tanganyika Territory.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£10,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£8,916,660
PAID-UP CAPITAL - -	£2,229,165
RESERVE FUND - -	£2,893,335
UNCALLED CAPITAL -	£6,687,495
	£11,809,995

Head Office :

10, CLEMENTS LANE, LOMBARD STREET,
and **77, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.**

LONDON WALL Branch—63, London Wall, E.C. 2.

WEST END Branch—9, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. 2.
(*Opposite the Royal Colonial Institute.*)

NEW YORK Agency—67, Wall Street.

HAMBURG Agency—Bank of British West Africa, Limited, 45-53, Schauenburger Strasse.

**OVER 320 BRANCHES, SUB-BRANCHES AND
AGENCIES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.**

BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

EXECUTORSHIPS AND TRUSTEESHIPS UNDERTAKEN.

INCOME TAX.—Claims for recovery of Income Tax undertaken.

**Every facility afforded for the Development of Trade
with all Parts of South and East Africa, the United
States of America, and the Continent of Europe.**

DOCUMENTARY CREDITS ARRANGED. ENQUIRIES INVITED.

The Standard Bank Monthly Review is sent post free on application. It gives the latest information on all South and East African matters of Trade and Commercial Interest.

BERTRAM LOWNDES, London Manager.

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK LIMITED.

Members of the London Bankers' Clearing House.

Directors.

GERARD POWYS DEWHURST, CHAIRMAN.

BENJAMIN GEORGE WOOD, DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

PERCY ASHWORTH.

SIR WILLIAM BIRD.

THE RT. HON. LORD BRADBURY, G.C.B.

SIR KENNETH IRWIN CROSSLEY,
BART.

JOHN FRANCIS WILLIAM DEACON.

LIEUT.-COL. E. A. J. JOHNSON-FERGUSON.

WILLIAM ALDAM MILNER.

LIEUT.-COL. SIR ALAN JOHN SYKES,
BART.

THOMAS FREDERICK TATTERSALL.

COLONEL SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS,
BART.

GEORGE HERVEY WOOD.

General Manager: R. T. HINDLEY.

Assistant General Manager: J. MOODIE.

MANCHESTER OFFICE—Mosley Street.

LIVERPOOL OFFICE—9, Tithebarn Street.

LONDON OFFICE—20, Birchin Lane, E.C. 3.

WEST END OFFICE—9, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

7 Offices in London; 35 Offices in Manchester and Salford;

144 Offices in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Derbyshire,
Staffordshire and North Wales.

SAVINGS ACCOUNTS OPENED.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, BEARING INTEREST AND
REPAYABLE ON DEMAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS CONDUCTED ON AGREED TERMS.

THE BANK IS PREPARED TO ACT AS TRUSTEE UNDER WILLS,
SETTLEMENTS, DEBENTURES, TRUSTS, &c.

TRUSTEESHIP DEPARTMENTS IN MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS ARRANGED

AND

**EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FOREIGN BANKING
BUSINESS TRANSACTED.**

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880

Capital Subscribed & Fully Paid...

Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund

,, 83,500,000

HEAD OFFICE = = = = = YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AT:—

BATAVIA	HAMBURG	LOS ANGELES	PEKIN	SHIMONOSEKI
BOMBAY	HANKOW	LYONS	RANGOON	SINGAPORE
BUENOS AYRES	HARBIN	MANILA	RIO DE JANEIRO	SOURABAYA
CANTON	HONG KONG	NAGASAKI	SAIGON	SYDNEY
CALCUTTA	HONOLULU	NAGOYA	SAMARANG	TIENTSIN
CHANGCHUN	KAI YUAN	NEWCHWANG	SAN FRANCISCO	TOKYO
DAIREN (Dalny)	KARACHI	NEW YORK	SEATTLE	TSINANFU
FENGTIEN (Mukden)	KOBE	OSAKA	SHANGHAI	TSINGTAU
	LONDON			VLADIVOSTOCK

(Temporarily closed).

The Bank buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on above places and elsewhere, and transacts General Banking Business

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

LONDON OFFICE: 7, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

K. YANO, Manager.



**SOMETHING
WORTH
KNOWING**
A Sound Investment.

5% Interest (free of Income Tax) on shares of £25 each or subscribed for at 5/- or more monthly.

4% Interest (free of Income Tax) on Deposits of £1 and upwards. (Depositors are specially safeguarded by Act of Parliament.)

All money invested can be withdrawn at short notice.

ASSETS £400,000.

RESERVE FUND £30,000.

OVER 40 YEARS' SOUND RECORD.

£135,000 was loaned during 1924 to build or purchase houses by the

CHURCH of ENGLAND
Temperance & General
BUILDING SOCIETY

Write for Prospectus (Dept. A).

W. C. M. WIGHTMAN, Secretary:—

26, King William Street, London, E.C. 4.

Telephone: Central, 5927.

GENERAL REVERSIONARY & INVESTMENT COMPANY,

59, CAREY STREET, LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2.

(Removed from 26, Pall Mall, S.W. 1.)

Established 1836. Further empowered by Special Acts of Parliament, 14 and 15 Viet., cap. 130, and 13 and 14 Geo. V., cap. 17.

ASSETS - - - - - **£1,000,000**

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—MAURICE O. FITZGERALD, Esq.

SIR JOSEPH GUINNESS BROODBANK.
RIGHT HON. SIR EVELYN CECIL, G.B.E., M.P.
FREDERICK PINCKARD COLES, Esq.
SIR WALTER R. LAWRENCE, Bart., G.C.I.E.,
G.C.V.O., C.B.

RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.
SIR RICHARD DOUGLAS POWELL, Bart.,
K.C.V.O., M.D., D.Sc.
FRANCIS E. J. SMITH, Esq.
Col. SIR EDWARD WARD, Bart., G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.

Solicitors.

Messrs. PEACOCK & GODDARD, 3, South Square,
Gray's Inn, W.C. 1.

General Manager.

ARTHUR DIGBY BESANT, F.I.A.

REVERSIONS and LIFE INTERESTS.

PURCHASES or LOANS.

LOANS UPON REVERSIONS may be obtained either at an Annual Interest or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the REVERSIONS falling in, and free of interest in the meantime.

TEMPORARY DEPOSITS ACCEPTED.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from

F. L. COLLINS, F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

TELEPHONE: 273 HOLBORN.

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Law Reversionary Interest Society, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

MANY persons have interests either for life or in expectation in property arising under Wills or Settlements. The operations of this Society enable such interests to be sold on most favourable terms, or loans to be obtained thereon at moderate rates of interest.

REMOTE interests which may never come into possession at all can be made available for immediate use if supported by Policies to be effected with the **EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY**, which is under the same management.

For full information apply personally, or through your Solicitor, to the Secretary at the Society's Offices,

19, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C. 2.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY

(A.M.P.)

ESTD. 1849.

(A.M.P.)

THE LARGEST BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

Assets	..	..	..	..	..	..	£56,000,000
Annual Income	..	..	..	..	..	..	£8,300,000

The A.M.P. Society's premium rates are lower than the average, it distributes its whole divisible surplus annually among its policy-holders, it values its liabilities on the most stringent basis and it possesses in a unique degree the combination of a low expense rate, a high interest return and a favourable mortality experience. Those who desire to obtain their life assurance cover at the lowest net cost, with perfect security, are invited to investigate these claims.

EVERY YEAR A BONUS YEAR.

LONDON OFFICE: 73-76, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C. 4.
W. C. FISHER, Manager for the United Kingdom.

ORIGINAL SOCIETY.FOUNDED 1840.

THE GUARANTEE SOCIETY, LIMITED,

19, BIRCHIN LANE, LONDON, E.C. 3.

(Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £100,000. FUNDS EXCEED £240,000.
(Reserves apart from Capital approximate two years' Premiums.)

FIDELITY — ACCIDENT — FIRE — BURGLARY.

The Society, by Special Act of Parliament, is expressly authorised to give security for officials of the Government, and for those who may be required to give Bond to the Crown.

FREDERIC HUGH SHERWELL, MANAGER. 1288

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

Mutual Loan Fund Association, LIMITED (Incorporated 1850),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free by post or on application.

34, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.2.
Telephone, Regent 6194.

31, Walbrook, E.C. 4; 38, Ship St., Brighton; and 199, Queen's Rd., Hastings.
ESTABLISHED OVER 75 YEARS. A. P. MITCHELL, Secretary. 1286

ALLIANCE

Assurance Company

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1824.

Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

ASSETS EXCEED £25,000,000

Directors:

CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq., *Chairman.*

LIONEL N. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., O.B.E., *Deputy Chairman.*

Sir IAN HEATHCOAT AMORY, Bart., C.B.E. C. SHIRREFF HILTON, Esq.

Right Hon. Viscount BEARSTED, LL.D. W. DOURO HOARE, Esq., C.B.E.

FREDERICK CAVENDISH BENTINCK, Esq. R. M. HOLLAND-MARTIN, Esq., C.B.

ALFRED FOWELL BUXTON, Esq. DAVID LANDALE, Esq.

JOHN CATOR, Esq. Sir CHRISTOPHER T. NEEDHAM.

LORD DALMENY, D.S.O., M.C. CECIL FRANCIS PARR, Esq.

Major GERALD M. A. ELLIS. The Hon. GERALD BERKELEY PORTMAN.

FREDERICK CRAFTURD GOODENOUGH, Esq. H. MELVILL SIMONS, Esq.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, M.P. HENRY ALEXANDER TROTTER, Esq.

The Alliance grants Insurances of all kinds:—

LIFE (with and without Profits). **ASSURANCES** with
DISABILITY BENEFITS. **ESTATE DUTY Policies.**
GROUP LIFE ASSURANCES. **CHILDREN'S**
DEFERRED ASSURANCES and **EDUCATIONAL**
ENDOWMENTS. **ANNUITIES.**

SINKING FUND and **CAPITAL REDEMPTION.**

FIRE.

MARINE.

BURGLARY and **THEFT.**

ACCIDENTS of all kinds:—Personal Accident and Disease.
 Third Party, Drivers' Risks, Lift, Plate-Glass, Work-
 men's Compensation with Special Policies for
 Domestic Servants.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

MOTOR CYCLE.

BOILER AND MACHINERY INSURANCE AND
INSPECTIONS.

MOTOR CAR.

LIVE STOCK.

Comprehensive Policies for Buildings and Contents of
 Dwelling Houses.

The Company is Empowered to Act as Executor and Trustee.

Particulars of any of the above will be sent on request.

O. MORGAN OWEN, *General Manager.* 176

Insurance Advice

MR. T. G. ROSE (Author of *Cost Price Assurance*) is at all times willing to give intending ASSURANTS assistance on Assurance matters, without any charge falling upon the applicant. All proposals and premiums may be sent direct to the Company concerned.

THE TABLES PRESENTED below indicate the advisability of writing to or seeing the author *before* investment. Letters, giving the fullest possible information as to date of birth, etc., should be addressed :

*A Special Scheme
for Super-Tax.*

"CLAREHAVEN,"
ASHFORD, MIDDLESEX.

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS :

Whole Life Assurance (with profits) £10 Annual Premium.

Age at Entry	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death	70	70	70	75
Yield*	£1,310	£1,025	£787	£678

	Age at		
	Entry	Maturity	Yield
£10 Annual	20	60	*£950
Endowment	25	60	£742
Premium.	30	60	£568
	30	65	£699
	40	65	£398

"Whole-Life." Twenty Limited Payments.

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45
Rate charged	£2 9 0	£2 14 0	£3 0 4	£3 7 9	£3 16 5	£4 6 3
Result at age 70 (Death Assumed)	*£225	£211	£198	£184	£170	£157

* To the above results add Income Tax, rebate now 2s. in the £.

COST PRICE ASSURANCE : A Guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent. (compound), according to age at entry. By T. G. Rose. From all booksellers or the Publisher :
Effingham Wilson, 16, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C. 2.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(ESTABLISHED 1866)

Two Indispensable Policies

(1) *Endowment Assurance* :—

Safeguarding the family ; forming an excellent investment.

(2) *" All-Cover "* :—

Insuring house and contents against practically all risks at one inclusive premium.

for Home Protection.

CHIEF OFFICES :

BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME

ELIMINATE RISK.

Every person whose income is derived from investments knows how harassing is the anxiety entailed by the constant rise and fall in their value.

You can get a guaranteed income for life if you purchase a Canada Life Annuity. It is, humanly speaking, equivalent in safety to a Government pension. It cannot shrink. What you contract to get is paid you punctually. And you get a much larger income.

FOR INSTANCE

A man of 62 who takes out a Canada Life Annuity for £1,000 gets a yearly income of £100 12s. 1d. A woman of 67 gets a yearly income of £101 12s. 6d. for the same investment.

OVER 10% PER ANNUM.

Other ages pro rata, on equally generous terms. You can invest any amount from £100. The Funds of the Canada Life Company are over £21,000,000, and are under direct Government supervision. Write at once for full particulars to the Canada Life—the oldest Colonial Life Assurance Company and the office that gives the best value for Annuities.

Write to-night (stating age) to Annuity Department,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Accumulated Funds over £21,000,000

(Established 1847)

2, St. James's Square, LONDON, S.W.1.

CLERICAL, MEDICAL & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

15, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W. 1.

THE Society has an unbroken record of fine Bonuses over a century of time, and is conspicuous for having maintained its pre-war rate of profit both during and after the War period.

To-day everything indicates that the profits of the Society in the future will enable it to surpass anything that has been achieved in the past.

All With-Profit Policies issued before June 30th, 1926, and in full force on that date, receive a year's share of profits in October, 1926.

In conjunction with

**THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.,**

the Society is now in a position to transact

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE.

Assets Exceed
£10,000,000



Claims Paid,
Over £25,000,000

BY APPOINTMENT.

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE

ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Established 1885.

Chief Offices: { GENERAL BUILDINGS, PERTH, SCOTLAND.
 { GENERAL BUILDINGS, ALDWYCH, LONDON, W.C. 2

Director and General Manager:—F. NORIE-MILLER, J.P.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

**BRANCH OFFICES IN ALL THE LEADING CITIES
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.**

EQUITY & LAW

Life Assurance Society,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C. 2.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

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Whole-Life and Endowment Assurances.

FAMILY PROVISION AND DEATH DUTY POLICIES
AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW RATES OF PREMIUM.

PARTNERSHIP POLICIES.
PENSION POLICIES.
IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES.
REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES.

FUNDS EXCEED ... £6,160,000

For full Prospectus or Particulars of New Schemes write to—

W. P. PHELPS, *Manager and Secretary.*

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ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1821. CENTENARY 1921.

Head Office:—

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BELFAST ... 5, Bedford Street.

BIRMINGHAM ... 107, Colmore Row.

BRIGHTON ... 82, East Street.

BRISTOL ... 1, Small Street.

CARDIFF ... 16, Windsor Place.

DUBLIN ... 3, 4, & 5, Suffolk Street.

EDINBURGH ... 1, Charlotte Square.

GLASGOW ... 187, West George Street.

LEEDS ... East Parade.

LIVERPOOL ... 1, Rumford Street.

MANCHESTER ... 27, Cross Street.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE ... 2, Collingwood Street.

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Vice-Chairman—PHILIP H. MARTINEAU, Esq.

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R. W. SHARPLES, Esq.

(C. Czarnikow, Limited.)

E. ROBERT STILL, Esq.

Solicitors—MESSRS. TROWER, STILL & KEELING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £2,015,000

CAPITAL PAID UP ... £1,015,000

TOTAL INCOME ... £2,400,000

TOTAL ASSETS ... £10,500,000

The Company transacts all the principal classes of Insurance Business.

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OLD TEMPLE BAR

from a drawing by H. K. Rooke.

LEGAL & GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED

10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4
(NEAR TEMPLE BAR).

Established 1836.

Assets Exceed \$16,750,000.

Trustees.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR ARTHUR CHANNELL.
THE RIGHT HON. LORD BLANESBURGH.
ROMER WILLIAMS, ESQ., D.L., J.P.
CHARLES P. JOHNSON, ESQ., J.P.

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CHARLES P. JOHNSON, ESQ., J.P. (<i>Deputy-Chairman</i>).	E. HONORATUS LLOYD, ESQ., K.C.
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HENRY LEFEVRE FARRER, ESQ.	JOHN J. WITHERS, ESQ., C.B.E.
ARTHUR J. FINCH, ESQ., J.P.	

Capital, £1,000,000
Fully Subscribed.

Paid-up Capital,
£160,000.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE TRANSACTED.
(EXCEPT MARINE)

Branch Offices in the Principal Towns throughout Great Britain.

General Manager - - W. A. WORKMAN, F.I.A.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

A.D. 1720.

FIRE

LIFE

MARINE

ACCIDENT



1, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.4
Marine Dept. :—7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.3

ASSETS EXCEED
£10,000,000

THIRD CENTURY OF ACTIVE BUSINESS.
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

THE
LONDON LIFE

Association Limited

with which is associated the

CLERGY MUTUAL

Assurance Society.



THE LONDON LIFE
does not employ agents
on commission or pay
commission in any form. In
expenses alone it saves for its
members nearly 10 per cent. of
its Premium Income as com-
pared with the average of all
commission-paying Life Offices.

Particulars of any class of Life
Assurance will be given with
pleasure and without charge.

H. M. TROUNCER,

Temporary address during rebuilding:

5, Mansion House Street,
LONDON, E.C.2.

Actuary & Manager.

Liverpool & London & Globe

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office,
10 ALE STREET
LIVERPOOL.

ASSETS £1,000,000
CLAIMS PAID £125,000,000

LONDON
1 CORNHILL

FOR

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE

MARINE & GENERAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Head Office—48, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. 3.

Founded 1852.

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(a Director of The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company).

Deputy-Chairman—{ FRANK RITCHIE, Esq. (a Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

Captain F. BRIAN BIBBY.

STANLEY DAY, Esq., F.I.A.

The Hon. R. D. DENMAN.

The Right Hon. LORD GORELL, C.B.E., M.C.
The Right Hon. LORD KILBRACKEN, G.C.B.
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CHARLES ROBERT TRITTON, Esq.

Medical Referees—

ARNOLD CHAPLIN, M.D., 3, York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1. E. H. COLBECK, M.D., 55, Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, W. 1.

Auditors—E. KILNER BERRY, Esq.; W. C. SYMES, Esq.

Bankers—BARCLAYS BANK, Limited, 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

Actuary and Secretary—HOWARD T. CROSS, F.I.A. *Assistant Secretary*—GEORGE H. VINER.

Since the Society's foundation more than 70 years ago, **Bonus Additions** to Policies for the Whole Term of Life have averaged **Two Pounds per Annum** for each £100 Assured.

METROPOLITAN

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Apply for Particulars of the Society's
DISCOUNTED ABATEMENT SYSTEM

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR FIRST FIVE YEARS reduced in anticipation of future distribution of surplus, for Whole-Life Policies or Endowment Assurances of £100.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	ASSURANCE PAYABLE		
	At Death.	At Death or age 55.	At Death or Age 60.
25	£1 12 3	£2 10 7	£2 3 1
30	1 16 9	3 3 7	2 12 8
35	2 2 9	4 3 2	3 5 11
40	2 9 10	5 16 0	4 6 0

After 5 years the Premiums under this scheme are subject to **FURTHER REDUCTION** in respect of any abatement declared in excess of 33 per cent.

NO COMMISSION.

NO SHAREHOLDERS.

Offices: 13, MOORGATE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

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NATIONAL PROVIDENT

Founded 1835. **INSTITUTION** Incorporated 1910.

LIFE

FOR MUTUAL **ASSURANCE.**

DIRECTORS:

Chairman—The Hon. VICARY GIBBS.

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS OF

Endowment Assurances

Investment Policies

Annuities

The "Sixty" Policy

Estate Duty Policies

Educational Endowments

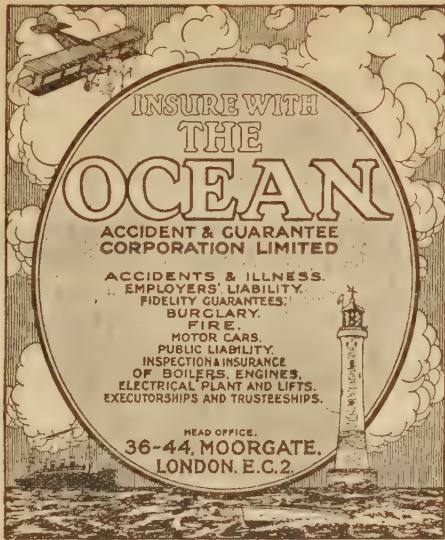
Partnership Policies

Woman Worker's Policy

TO

48, GRACECHURCH ST., LONDON, E.C. 3.

INSURANCE.



INSURE WITH
THE OCEAN
ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE
CORPORATION LIMITED

ACCIDENTS & ILLNESS.
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.
FIDELITY GUARANTEES.
BURGLARY.
FIRE.
MOTOR CARS.
PUBLIC LIABILITY.
INSPECTION & INSURANCE
OF BOILERS, ENGINES,
ELECTRICAL PLANT AND LIFTS.
EXECUTORSHIPS AND TRUSTEESHIPS.

HEAD OFFICE,
36-44, MOORGATE,
LONDON, E.C.2.

THE PRUDENTIAL Assurance Company, Ltd

Chief Office:

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON, E.C.1.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Claims Paid	-	-	£236,000,000
Funds Exceed	-	-	£170,000,000

LIFE, FIRE, and all descriptions of
GENERAL INSURANCE business are
transacted at moderate rates of pre-
mium, and the Company's Policies afford

UNRIVALLED SECURITY.



Head Office, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED A.D. 1720.

Fire, Life, Sea, Accident, Motor Car, Plate Glass,
Live Stock, Lift, Boiler, Machinery, Burglary,
Employers' Liability, Annuities, Third Party,
Fidelity Guarantees, Trustee and/or Executor.

Full particulars on application to the Secretary.

Head Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C. 3.

West End Branch: 44, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. [117]

SECURITY FIRST



Total Funds, £32,275,207.

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE EFFECTED.

Head Offices:

LIVERPOOL:
NORTH JOHN ST.

LONDON:
LOMBARD ST.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE INDEPENDENT TOO?

**A Cheque for £4,500 at 55
would put you on the road.
This is how you can get it.**

THOUSANDS of men of your own age and position in life are aiming at retiring from business when they reach the age of 55 or 60. By then, thanks to the plan of Investment Insurance about to be outlined, they expect to have accumulated enough money to bring them in an income sufficient for their needs.

This is the plan.

Instead of haphazard saving and risky investment, arrange to deposit annually with the Sun Life of Canada—the great Annuity Company—a sum you can well afford to set aside for the purpose of making your future safe. This Company, with the Government supervised assets of £56,000,000, is so exceedingly prosperous that you—sharing in this prosperity—will be entitled to big profits on your annual investments. These profits accumulate to your credit until the date arranged for, when you will receive cheque for the full amount.

There's no reason whatever why you, with your income, should not qualify for a cheque for several thousand pounds, to be paid you when you are 55 or 60 years of age. Why not do it, and make certain of a comfortable "evening of life"?

If misfortune should come and through illness or accident, you are rendered permanently incapable of earning a living, no further deposits will be required, and until you reach the age agreed upon and are due to receive the full amount, the Company will pay you a generous monthly pension. So, though unable to earn a living, you would not be a financial burden on anyone, and at 55 or 60 you would get the big cheque, just as if you had made all the deposits.

Also, from your first deposit your life is insured for a large Capital Sum, and should anything happen to you this sum, together with half of every deposit you had made, would immediately be paid over to your family.

There are other great advantages connected with this plan of Investment Insurance, but let us send you detailed particulars, so that you can quietly consider them. Let us know date of your birth and the approximate amount you can deposit yearly, and we can then quote exact figure. No obligation is incurred.

Address your communication to:—
J. F. Junkin (Manager), Sun Life of Canada, 20, Sun of Canada House, Victoria Embankment (near Temple Station), London, W.C. 2.

THE SEAL OF SECURITY.

The Salvation Army Assurance Society, Ltd.



Chairman:
GENERAL BRAMWELL BOOTH.

Joint Managing Directors.
COMMR. JOHN A. CARLETON.
COLONEL WILLIAM MAXWELL.

Chief Office: QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

ASSURANCE FUNDS EXCEED **£3,300,000**
SUM ASSURED OVER ... **£15,000,000**
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED ... **£3,500,000**

OVER ONE MILLION POLICY-HOLDERS.

LATEST VALUATION **£2 BONUS.**

FULL PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

ROYAL NATIONAL PENSION FUND FOR NURSES.

Patron—H.M. THE KING. President—H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Sir ERIC HAMBRO, K.B.E., Chairman.

Sir THOMAS DEWEY, Bart., Deputy-Chairman.

Secretary—LOUIS H. M. DICK.

Invested Funds exceed TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

The fullest information respecting the Fund is supplied FREE of all charge, by post or on personal application.

Address:—The SECRETARY, R.N.P.F.N.,
15, Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN LIFE ASSURANCE

1. IMMEDIATE ASSURANCE of **£1000** to mature in 25 years or on previous death.
2. GUARANTEED ADDITIONS of **£2 : 10 : 0** per cent. per annum if death occurs within the 25 years.
3. AFTER PAYMENT of **£1000** at end of 25 years the matured policy is *automatically replaced*, without medical examination or further cost by

ANOTHER £1000

payable at death, thus continuing the Family Protection or providing for

DEATH DUTIES.

Write for particulars of new "Perfect Policy."

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED 1831

ASSETS **£8,000,000**

Head Office:
28, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

London Office:
13, CORNHILL, E.C. 3

100 YEARS OLD

SCOTTISH AMICABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Founded in 1826.

A STRONG MUTUAL OFFICE

with

A GREAT BONUS RECORD

HEAD OFFICE : 35, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW, C.1.

LONDON OFFICE : 17, TOKENHOUSE YARD, E.C. 2.

THE LONDON & MANCHESTER ASSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Chief Office : 50, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 2,

Offers to those who need or desire protection for Family Benefit, or for Old Age, Policies to meet these requirements, and to suit all classes.

**Moderate Premiums. Non-Vexatious Conditions of Assurance.
Absolute Security.**

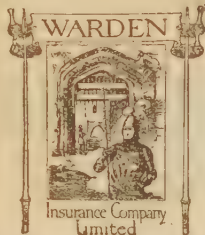
Total Funds Exceed £5,500,000. Total Claims Paid Exceed £8,000,000

PEARL ASSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

CHIEF OFFICES : 252, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. 1.

Annual Income	-	-	-	-	-	£11,000,000
Accumulated Funds	-	-	-	-	-	£37,000,000
Total Claims Paid	-	-	-	-	-	£41,000,000

**Life and Annuities. Fire. Burglary. Accident.
Employers' Liability. Consequential Loss. Householders'
Comprehensive Insurance. Public Liability. Third Party
(Driving Accidents). Plate Glass. Motor. Capital
Redemption. Property Owners' Indemnity.**



Honoured with the Patronage of H.M. the King.

Established 1875.

LIVE STOCK

The Pioneer Office for this class of Insurance.

FIRE - - ACCIDENT

All Classes of Insurance except Life.

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21, IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON, E.C. 2.

THE WESTMINSTER 209th YEAR. FIRE OFFICE

Head Office: 27, KING STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C. 2.

City Office: 82, LOMBARD STREET, E.C. 3.

FIRE, BURGLARY, ACCIDENT and MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE.

HOUSEHOLDERS' COMPREHENSIVE INSURANCE.

MODERATE RATES. PERFECT SECURITY.

PROMPT AND LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED.

THE ... 102nd YEAR.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE Co. LTD.

Total Assets Exceed £8,500,000 | Claims Paid Exceed £24,000,000

Chief Offices { ST. HELENS SQUARE, YORK.

BANK BUILDINGS, PRINCES STREET, LONDON, E.C. 2.

West End Branch: 48, PALL MALL, S.W. 1. Law Courts Branch: 6, NORFOLK ST., W.C. 2.

South-West Branch: 49, SLOANESQ., S.W. 1. Stratford Branch: 43, THE BROADWAY, E. 15.

South London Branch: 496, BRIXTON ROAD, S.W. 9.

North London Branch: 551, HIGH ROAD, TOTTENHAM, N. 17.

North-West Branch: 280, EUSTON ROAD, N.W. 1.

City Office: 17, MINCING LANE, E.C. 3.

Premium for
Assuring £100
at Death.
With Profits.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 19 7
25	2 3 10
30	2 9 1
35	2 15 11
40	3 4 9
45	3 16 4
50	4 11 7

**ESTATE DUTY,
CHILDREN'S DEFERRED,
EDUCATIONAL,
GUARANTEED OPTION POLICIES,
ETC., ETC.**

Life Interests and Reversions Purchased or Advances made on them.

Premium for Assur-
ing £100 at death
without profits,
with guaranteed
surrender values.

AGE	£ s. d.
20	1 7 9
25	1 10 11
30	1 15 4
35	2 1 4
40	2 9 0

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY, ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, LOSS OF PROFITS THROUGH FIRE, TRUSTEESHIP AND EXECUTORSHIP, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, FIDELITY, PLATE GLASS, LIVE STOCK, MOTOR CAR, MARINE, &c. 13]

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

clviii

APPENDED is a list of the principal bequests for charitable purposes recorded during the year. The amount for charitable purposes is, in considerable proportion, of the cases, approximate, owing to the bequests including a share of the residuary estate, or consisting wholly or in part of business interests, or of blocks of shares, for which a definite value cannot be given. *Residuary bequests* are included where the reversions are absolute, generally on the cession of life interests or a period of years, but, generally speaking, are not included where they are *contingent reversions*, depending on certain happenings (usually failure of issue to certain persons, or failure to secure the observance of certain conditions), unless there is reason to believe that such contingency is likely to be fulfilled. The amounts of residuary bequests are also subject to variation on the final winding-up of the estate owing to possible variations in the amount of duty payable, as the final figures may place an estate for duty purposes in a different category (either higher or lower) as compared with the original valuation submitted on obtaining the grant of probate.

This table records the chief bequests published during the year, not necessarily those becoming payable during the year, and it does not include bequests previously recorded which have since become payable, either by the winding-up of the estate, or by the falling in of reversionary or contingent reversionary interests.

The bequests recorded this year are somewhat more varied in character than usual, although hospitals and educational trusts still account for the greater part of the bequests. A curious feature is the large residuary bequest of Mr. Thomas Sharples for a trust for annuities for elderly people bearing the surnames of Sharples or Hesmondhalgh, and the late Mr. H. W. Sassoon's bequests of about £37,000 for the benefit of first offenders and for the assistance of unmarried mothers and illegitimate children. War charities (especially St. Dunstan's) are still large beneficiaries.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
	£	£	
Leverhulme, 1st Viscount	1,000,000 (Provenl.)	500,000	Principally for charities connected with commercial travellers, grocers, or chemists, their wives, widows and children, and for Employees Benefit Fund of Lever Bros. and the Staff Training College of Lever Bros., Port Sunlight, Limited.
Blake, Charles Davey, of Newton Abbot, Devon	555,751	300,000	£100 a year to Newton Abbot Congregational Chapel, £100 a year to Kingsteignton Congregational Church, other bequests for local Congregational churches, and ultimate residue to Congregational Union of England and Wales.
Proffit, James Maxwell Grant, of London and Glenluce, N.B.	219,793	200,000	On death of sister ultimate residue as to one-half for research into cause of tuberculosis and one-half similarly for cancer research.
Dundonald, Countess, of Denbigh and London	202,800	200,000	Welsh estate and £50,000 to H.M. the King, disclaimed by His Majesty and therefore reverting to Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and residue for church purposes at Oxford and Cambridge (principally for candidates for Ordination in Diocese of St. Asaph).
Barlow, Col. John Chadwick, of Bury, Lancs	257,931	180,000	£4,000 Unsworth North Wesleyan Chapel, and residue to be applied within 21 years of death for such charitable purposes in Great Britain and Ireland or any British State Colony or Dependency as trustees determine.
Mappin, Sir Wilson, Bart., of Sheffield	448,338	150,000	About £150,000 for reduction of National Debt.
Russell, Miss Ann, of Cheetham Hill, Lancs	162,934	115,000	£1,000 St. Mark's Church, Cheetham Hill, and residue to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, and Salford Lying-In Hospital, Christie Cancer Hospital, Manchester Royal Infirmary, Salford Royal Hospital, and Royal National Lifeboat Institution.
Nixon, Mrs. Eliza, of Brighton, Sussex	153,486	100,000	Bequests include £1,000 Missions to Seamen and other church and charitable purposes, and residue for relief of poor and deserving persons or objects or institutions for the relief of the poor in Brighton.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
Warren, Rev. Canon John Shrapnel, M.A., of St. Leonards, Sussex	£124,499	£100,000	Residue of estate, about £100,000, to follow the Trusts of the Canon Warren Charitable Trust founded by him in 1919, directing in the administration of the fund the trustees will have special regard for the Diocese and the County of Lincoln.
Sharples, Thomas, of Cheadle Hulme, Lancs	120,727	100,000	To found a "Thomas and Richard Sharples Charity Trust" for annuities for elderly people bearing the surnames of Sharples and Hesmondhalgh.
Hewitt, Miss Sophia, of Dedham, Essex	82,255	65,000	Bequests include £2,000 each British Home for Incurables, Streatham, and Royal Eastern Counties Institution for Idiots, £1,000 each Church Army and C.M.S. and B. and F. B. Society, and residue for such charitable institutions as the executors may determine.
Jackson, Mrs. Amelia, of Grasmere, Westmorland	89,665	60,400	£300 East Sussex Hospital, Hastings, £100 Acland District Nurses Association. On death of husband £250 Exeter College, Oxford, for silver cross for College Chapel and balance to said College for scholarships and other purposes.
Godlee, Sir Rickman John, Bart., of Whitchurch, Oxon	94,148	60,000	On death of wife £5,000 Royal Medical Benevolent Fund, £5,000 Royal Society of Medicine, £10,000 for scholarships for students at University College Hospital Medical School, £1,000 Whitchurch District Nursing Association, and residue one-half University College, London, and one-half University College Hospital, London.
Machain, George, of Dorset Square, N.W.	89,199	60,000	£3,000 Dr. Barnardo's Homes, £3,000 St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blind, £2,000 each Royal National Lifeboat Institution and Straits Settlements Benevolent Society, and the residue to Westminster Bank to distribute same among such charitable or philanthropic institutions as may be determined.
Hodges, John, of Avonside, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon	168,291	58,000	£20,000 Trinity Henley Trust, £20,000 Harpsden Hall Trust, £15,000 Henley Working Men's Club Trust, £2,000 Christian Colportage Association, £1,000 Evangelisation Society.
Dover, Rev. George, of Ambleside, Westmorland	54,443	50,000	Estate to four Roman Catholic priests, viz.: Rev. Joseph Edward Blackett, of Farm Street, Westminster, S.W.; Rev. Alexr. Keogh, of St Asaph; Rev. Benny Garman, of Stonyhurst College; and Rev. Aston Chichester, of Beaumont College, Windsor.
Rogers, William Fletcher, of Wallasey, Cheshire	76,214	50,000	Bequests principally for church and charitable purposes in Liverpool and Cheshire, and residue for deserving charities in the City of Chester or the County of Cheshire as his sisters may decide.
Inglis, Dame Rebecca, of Reigate, Surrey	76,301	50,000	Residue to St. Dunstan's Hostel for Blinded Soldiers and Sailors, St. George's, St. Bartholomew's, Middlesex, Hounslow, Reigate and Redhill Hospitals, Royal Blind Pension Society, Royal Hospital for Incurables, Orphan Working School, Infant Orphan Asylum, and London Orphan School, Watford.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

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Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
Russell, Miss Mary, of Cheetham Hill, Lancs	£60,616	£50,000	Residue Christie Cancer Pavilion, Manchester, St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, Royal Infirmary, Manchester, Manchester Eye Hospital, Salford Royal Hospital, and Royal National Lifeboat Institution.
Aver, Mrs. Caroline Oates, of Penryn, Cornwall	62,843	49,000	Estate in 20 parts to R.S.P.C.A., N.S.P.C.C., Treloar's Cripples' Home, Royal National Lifeboat Institution, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Association, Sailors' Home, Falmouth, Seamen's Bethel, Falmouth, Royal Institution of Cornwall, and other local hospitals and institutions.
Hales, Miss Edith Martha, of Hove, Sussex	58,796	40,000	Residue General Lying-In Hospital, York Road, S.E., S.P.C.A., and Cancer Hospital, Fulham, S.W.
Moss, Isaac (otherwise Isaac Moss Vernon), Wellington Road, N.W.	104,421	40,000	Reversionary bequest of one-half of ultimate residue specifically Western Synagogue, Alfred Place, W.C., Jewish Board of Guardians, Jewish Home for Incurables, Home for Aged Jews, Jewish Aged Needy Fund, Charing Cross Hospital, and Home for Aged and Needy or Disabled Jockeys and Trainers, Newmarket.
Waller, Ralph Davenport, of Trull, Taunton	96,737	40,000	One-fourth of residue to such charities as trustees determine, and one-fourth each Manchester Royal Infirmary, Manchester Wesleyan Mission, and the West London Wesleyan Mission.
Sassoon, Hector William, of Hong Kong, and Baker Street, W.	989,527	5 lakhs of rupees (£36,980)	Income to be used in such countries and on such conditions as executors determine for assisting persons, male or female, found guilty for the first time of an offence against the law of the land where they are convicted, and in assisting unmarried mothers and illegitimate children, and generally in assisting and providing for the welfare of the children.
Veitch, Sir Harry James, of Redcliffe Gardens, South Kensington, S.W.	79,385	35,000	Bequests include £1,000 each London City Mission, Dr. Barnardo's Home, B. and F. B. Society, other bequests for Missionary Societies, and residue to Gardeners Royal Benevolent Inst.
Milner, Robert Scholefield (78), of Leek, Staffs	67,253	35,000	Bequests include £2,000 Leek Urban District Council for upkeep of Nicholson Institution, Leek, and on death of his sisters residue for educational purposes in Leek of undenominational character, and Leek Memorial Cottage Hospital.
Clement, Miss Mary Louisa, of Birkdale, Southport, Lancs	35,208	35,000	Property in Australia to Roman Catholic Bishop of Sandhurst, Victoria, Australia, £10,000 each Liverpool Roman Catholic Diocesan Missionary Fund, Liverpool Roman Catholic Diocesan Education Fund, £5,000 Liverpool Roman Catholic Cathedral Fund, and residue Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool for Diocesan purposes.
Evans, Alfred, of Paulton, Somerset ...	132,582	31,000	Bequests include £5,000 each Dr. Barnardo's Homes and Muller's Orphanage, and other bequests to hospitals and St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind.
George, Miss Mabel Augusta, of Bron-desbury, N.W.	52,801	30,000	£4,000 London City Mission, £1,000 B. and F. B. Soc., £1,000 Christian Colportage Assoc., and residue to London City Mission.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
Jubber, Arthur, of Bath	£66,316	£30,000	£5,500 each Rugby School, Mill Hill School, Hendon, University of London for scholarships, King Edward's Hospital Fund, St. Dunstan's Hostel for the Blind, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Stewart, William Lyall, of Edinburgh (personal estate)	41,950	30,000	Residue, subject to certain life interests, for charitable purposes in Scotland, excluding any of which the management or control is mainly in the hands of women, for benefiting persons who have suffered in or through the War.
Trenow, Miss Jane Ada, of Richmond, Surrey	36,644	30,000	Bequests include £1,000 each B. and F. B. Society, Trinitarian Bible Society, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, South African General Mission, and residue to B. and F. B. Society.
Ball, Walter William House, of Cambridge	38,038	28,000	Bequests include £250 Westminster School, Dean's Yard, Westminster, and remainder principally for scholarships and other purposes at Trinity College, Cambridge.
Wesley, Tom Hards, of Bournemouth...	70,306	28,000	Residue, about £28,000, one-third Dr. Barnardo's Homes, one-fourth Treloar's Cripples' Home, one-fourth St. Dunstan's Hostel, and one-sixth Brompton Hospital for Cancer.
Adams, David, of Rathfriland, co. Down (personal estate)	29,814	26,150	Principally for missionary and charitable purposes connected with the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.
Peel, Dame Janet, of Bournemouth.....	54,465	26,000	One-half of residue "to employ such monies to the honour and glory of Almighty God for the furtherance and support of Church of England work carried out on sound Catholic lines."
Sturges, Mrs. Harriet, of Birmingham...	30,849	25,000	Residue, about £25,000, to hospitals in Birmingham, the Deaf and Dumb Inst., the Royal Inst. for the Blind (all in Birmingham), and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Machin, John, of York	27,617	25,000	Residue of estate, Royal National Lifeboat Inst. for a first-class motor boat to be built and named the <i>Emma Constance</i> in memory of his late wife.
Ellison, Henry, of Morecambe, Lancs. and Cleckheaton, Yorks	257,758	25,000	One-seventh of residue, subject to certain life interests, to such charitable objects in England as the then trustees of the will determine.
O'Hara, Rt. Rev. Monsignor Roger, of Kilmoree, Ireland (personal estate)	31,518	25,000	For Roman Catholic Church and charitable purposes in Ireland.
Cragg, Mrs. Edith, of Wrotham, Kent	152,126	25,000	From her late husband's estate left £400 Rifleman's Aid Society, and residue of husband's estate for erection, endowment and maintenance of a small cottage hospital at Wrotham for not more than six patients, and from own estate left £10,000 for a fund, income to be applied for purchase for nation of works of art of the French and Italian schools from 1300 to 1800 to be exhibited at Victoria and Albert Museum, and £1,500 Société Civile of Christ Church, Cannes.
Dalton, Mrs. Margaret Alice, of Clifton, Bristol	53,122	21,000	Bequests to Bristol hospitals and other local institutions, including Clifton Zoological Gardens.
March, Miss Rosa Esther, of Leeds	34,122	21,500	Bequests include £4,000 Incorporated Church Extension Society, £2,000 each S.P.G., Leeds General Infirmary, the Leeds Maternity Hospital, and other bequests for church and charitable purposes locally.

Principal Charitable Bequests of the Year.

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Name.	Gross Value of Estate.	Approx. Amount.	Objects.
Lee, Mrs. Annie Elizabeth, of Thorpe Arch, Yorks	£ 21,515	£ 20,000	Principally for church and charitable purposes in Leeds and the neighbourhood.
Phiipot, Miss Emily Sarah Soden, of Penge, S.E.	25,320	20,000	£500 each five London hospitals, £500 Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, £250 each four other hospitals, £250 Convent of Sisters of Nazareth, Hammersmith, and residue St. Dunstan's Hostel, Bristol Orphan Homes, Baptist Missionary Society, C.M.S., B. and F. B. Society, Church Army, and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Edwards, Matthew, of Harrogate, Yorks	29,985	20,000	On death of wife residue to Harrogate Infirmary and Leeds General Infirmary.
Shaw, Mrs. Jane Elizabeth, of Sheffield	37,068	20,000	Five-sixths of residue to Sheffield Royal Hospital, National Protestant Church League, Sheffield Pawnbrokers' Pension Fund, Sheffield Blind Institution, and Jessop Hospital, Sheffield.
Walker, George Graves, LL.B., of Bournemouth	21,940	20,000	Bequests to missionary societies, and residue, on death of certain legatees, London City Mission, Open Air Mission, Society for Promoting Christianity Among the Jews, Mildmay Mission to Jews, and Hebrew Christian Testimony to Israel.
Webbe, Captain George Alan, of Ascot, Berks	44,852	20,000	On death of residuary legatees ultimate residue in specific bequests to fourteen institutions, including Old Comrades Association of 15th Hussars, School of Handicrafts, Chertsey, and Webbe Club and Institute, Oxford House, Bethnal Green.
Keliher, William, of Love Lane, E.C. ...	28,072	18,000	£250 Printers' Pension Corporation, and on death of brother, residue National University, Dublin, for scholarships.
Saint, Alfred William, of Amersham Common, Bucks	27,745	18,000	Residue of estate to Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Fullarton, Edward Percy Hollingworth, of Harrow, N.W.	51,544	18,000	Residue to Lord Roberts' Memorial Workshops for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors.
Cooper, Sir William Earnshaw, C.I.E., of Castle Carey, Guernsey	55,085	18,000	Bequests of rupees to hospitals and homes in India, and residue, on death of wife, to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Gray, Sir William Cresswell, Bart., of Bedale, Yorks	474,027	17,000	£5,000 Hospitals Trust of the Hartlepoons, £2,000 Victoria Homes, West Hartlepool, and other bequests for institutions in Durham, including a convalescent home for workers of William Gray & Co., Limited.
Bartram, Sir Robert Appleby, of Sunderland	217,813	17,000	Bequests include £10,000 Sunderland Royal Infirmary and £4,000 St. George's Presbyterian Church, Sunderland.
Meggitt, Robert, of Richmond, Surrey	92,973	16,000	£5,000 Richmond Royal Hospital, and other bequests for hospitals and charitable institutions.
Hulke, Mrs. Julia Grace, of 44 Montague Square, W.1	18,922	16,000	For Middlesex Hospital for Convalescent Home at Clacton-on-Sea.
Duff, Edward Gordon, M.A., of Oxford...	16,241	16,000	Residue of estate to Bodleian Library Fund and Cambridge University Library Fund.
Kissack, John James (estate in this Country), of Douglas, Isle of Man	13,933	16,000	About £16,000 for charitable purposes in the Isle of Man.
Fox, Sir Gilbert Wheaton, Bart., of Sefton Park, Liverpool	953,531	15,500	Bequests for church and charitable purposes in Liverpool, including £5,000 to Bishop of Liverpool for benefit of clergy in diocese.

ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY

More than 700 Curates are serving in poor and burdensome parishes through the Society's help.

Every penny of the contributions received during the past 20 years has been paid out towards Curates' stipends.

The Society pleads for generous support. Letters should be addressed to the Rev. Canon Paul Petit (Secretary),

A.C.S. HOUSE, 51, Belgrave Road, London, S.W.1.

For fatherless necessitous boys and girls from all parts of the country and the Dominions, from early infancy up to 11 years. They are retained till they are 15 years of age, and are given a practical and sound education. Full particulars of the

ALEXANDRA ORPHANAGE

(Incorporated as the Orphan Working School & Alexandra Orphanage)

may be obtained from the Secretary, who will be pleased to send the Annual Report. 300 children are now in the school, and the work has been carried on continuously for 168 years. It is dependent upon voluntary gifts, and further support is urgently needed.

Subscriptions, donations, and LEGACIES will be welcomed.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Treasurer: THE RT. HON. LORD MARSHALL, P.C., K.C.V.O.

Secretary: FRED. J. ROBINSON, A.C.I.S.

Offices: 73, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.2.

THE ANTI-VIVISECTION HOSPITAL.

BATTERSEA GENERAL HOSPITAL

(Incorporated),

BATTERSEA PARK, S.W. 11.

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

1924—In-patients, 292. Out-patients' attendances, 38,328.
PLEASE HELP.

Chairman of Board:—The Rt. Hon. LORD TENTERDEN.

Hon. Treasurer:—F. BENCH.

HARRY W. WOOLVEN, *Secretary.* [312

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

The Knocking at the Door.



CHARTER:

**"No Destitute Child Ever
Refused Admission."**

Motto:

"For God and Country."

**NO RED TAPE.
NO VOTES REQUIRED.
NO WAITING LIST.**

A FEW FIGURES.

100,000 Children have passed through the Rescue Doors.

13,378 Children dealt with last year.

7,300 always in residence.

399 are Crippled, Invalid, Deaf and Dumb, physically afflicted, or sick.

917 Boys and Girls are under Industrial Training.

1,328 are helpless babies and toddlers under 5 years.

29,053 Young People have been emigrated to Canada and Australia. 98 per cent. do well.

** * Cheques and Orders, payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes,"
and crossed, may be sent to the Honorary Treasurer,
Howard Williams, Esq.,*

18 to 26, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E.1

(132)

1,000 NEW SUPPORTERS WANTED THE "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP AND THE SHAFTESBURY HOMES URGENTLY NEED £10,000



President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.
10,000 Boys have been sent to the Royal Navy and Mercantile Marine.
9,000 Boys have been trained for Civil Employment and many Hundreds have been Emigrated to the British Dominions.

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Chairman and Treasurer: C. E. MALDEN, Esq., M.A.

Deputy Chairman: F. H. CLAYTON, Esq.

Chairman of Ship Committee: HOWSON F. DEVITT Esq.

Joint Secretaries: H. BRISTOW WALLER and HENRY G. COPELAND.

The Shaftesbury Homes and "Arethusa" Training Ship,
164, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR LIONEL HALSEY says: "I have never seen the 'Arethusa' excelled."

THE CANCER HOSPITAL—FREE

(FOUNDED 1851. INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER.)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W. 3.

*The only Special Hospital in London for the treatment
of Cancer, Tumours, and Allied Diseases.*

NO LETTERS.

NO PAYMENTS.

A special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this disease, who are admitted free and without letters of recommendation.

A number of beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for Life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each week-day except Saturday at 2 p.m.

*New Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently solicited
for General Expenses for the Research Department and for the
completion of necessary reconstruction works.*

Bankers: COURTTS & Co.

J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN, Secretary.

FORM OF REQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE), situate in the Fulham Road, London, the sum of

(free of Legacy Duty), to be applied towards carrying on the charitable designs of the said Institution."

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LADY MARGARET HOSPITAL

Sittingbourne, Kent,

Treats patients by dietary, sun and air, rather than by drugs.

Refuses to go into debt. Is opposed to all painful treatment of animals.

:: :: :: Appeals for £1,000 :: :: ::

Gifts of grocery, fruit, vegetables, books, etc., welcomed.

L. E. SHARPE, Hon. Sec.

CHelsea HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN,

Arthur St., CHELSEA, S.W. 3.

Patrons:

Her Majesty the Queen.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

President:

Chairman:

THE MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY, K.G., P.C., M.V.O.

Sir FREDERICK ELEY, Bart.

£4,000 beyond regular income needed annually. The whole Hospital is now in use for patients. 18 beds devoted to those able to pay £5 gs. a week and very moderate fees for operations.

Convalescent Home, 28 beds, West Hill, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

SIDNEY H. GOLDSMID, *Hon. Treasurer.*

HERBERT H. JENNINGS, *Secretary.* [139]

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Vice-Patron	-	-	-	-	THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
President	-	-	-	-	COL. SIR ROBERT WILLIAMS, Bart.
Treasurer	-	-	-	-	R. L. BARTLEY, Esq., C.B.E.
General Secretary	-	-	-	-	Rev. W. WILSON CASH, D.S.O.

The Church Missionary Society is helping the Home Church to "go and make disciples" in

AFRICA, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, PERSIA, and PALESTINE

- Through the 1241 foreign missionaries on its roll of service.
- By giving Christian education in its 4743 schools and colleges—"Character factories"—to 354,700 pupils.
- Through its Medical Missions. 77 doctors and 84 nurses ministered last year to 47,221 in-patients in 42 mission hospitals; out-patient attendances were 969,984.
- In training pastors and teachers, evangelists and Bible women for Christian service among their own people. There are about 645 ordained clergy and 14,171 men and women workers in C.M.S. Missions.

THE WORK IS EXPANDING ALL THE TIME

yet the Society has been forced to adopt a policy of retrenchment.

The only way of minimizing the duration of retrenchment is by raising the income to £500,000.

Gifts should be sent to the Financial Secretary,
C.M. HOUSE, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

(Now in its One Hundred and Third Year.)

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Vice-Patrons: The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, etc.

The Society exists for the purpose of supplying the means of Grace to our fellow-countrymen abroad, especially in those pioneer parts of the Empire where they are in danger of drifting into irreligion for lack of the Gospel.

Many Colonial Dioceses receive aid from the Society, including those in Western Canada, Australasia, British East Africa, and India. Many Colonial Bishops are applying for far more aid than the Society's Funds can meet.

334 Clergy and Lay Evangelists have been sent out.

Assistance is also given to ministrations among British Artisans, Sailors, and others in Continental Cities, and Services (self-supporting) are organised for visitors at health resorts.

Bankers: BARCLAYS BANK, LTD., 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3.

Address: The Secretary, 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

Treasurer: W. G. BRADSHAW, Esq., C.B.E.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

**SHADWELL, LONDON DOCKS.
IN DIREST NEED**

Full particulars of work and need from Wm. Wilcox, Secretary at Office, Shadwell, E.

EVELINA HOSPITAL — FOR — CHILDREN, SOUTHWARK, LONDON, S.E.

Under the Patronage of THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

LARGEST CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN SOUTH LONDON.
Situating in its poorest District.
FUNDS GREATLY NEEDED.

**Please help this Charity, "not only because it is a Hospital,
but because it is a Hospital for Children."**

President—THE EARL OF BESSBOROUGH, C.M.G.
Chairman—D. MALCOLM SCOTT, ESQ.

Treasurer—GERALD D. SMITH, ESQ.
Secretary—H. C. STANLAND SMITH.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York Road, Lambeth, S.E. 1. ESTABLISHED 1765.

Patrons—H.M. The Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest parts of London, in the district South of the Thames, with a population of nearly two millions.

Married women in indigent circumstances, especially the wives of Soldiers and Sailors, and certain single women (with their first child, after investigation by the Committee), are admitted to the Hospital from all parts of the kingdom, but mainly from the immediate neighbourhood, from which, owing to its poverty, little pecuniary help is obtainable.

Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received by the Treasurer, or Miss LILY HEARN, the Secretary, at the Hospital. [146]

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME

(THE NATIONAL MEMORIAL TO GENERAL GORDON).

Patron—THE KING. *Vice-Patrons*—H.M. THE QUEEN and H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Chairman Executive Committee—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, K.G.

THE HOME IS SITUATED AT WEST END, WOKING, NEAR BROOKWOOD.

The Home is constructed to accommodate 250 Boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of about 14 and 15, and give them a training, up to the age of 17 or thereabouts, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy, Air-Force or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. The age for admission is from about 14 to 15½ years. 2. A boy must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really necessitous. 3. He must be free from such physical or mental infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for civil employment in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 4. Boys of known bad character are ineligible.

Free admission is given to such number of boys as above can be provided for out of the general income of the Home. A guaranteed payment of £25 annually during his stay at the Home will give a right of nomination for a lad fulfilling the conditions of admission. *Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed in order that the above number of boys may be maintained.*

Subscriptions are received by THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, 1, St. James's Square, S.W., and by the Commandant at the Home, from whom any further information can be obtained. For financial reasons the London Office has been abolished.

COMMANDANT:—MAJOR SIR T. E. S. PASLEY, BART.

GUY'S HOSPITAL

LONDON BRIDGE, S.E. 1,

NEEDS HELP.

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Founded in 1724 by Thomas Guy, a Bookseller and Publisher in the City of London, Incorporated and Governed by Acts of Parliament, 11th George 1st, ch. xii., and 61st Victoria, ch. vi., as "The President and Governors of the Hospital founded at the sole costs and charges of Thomas Guy, Esquire."

The Hospital is empowered to receive gifts of, and to hold, land up to an aggregate yearly value of Sixty Thousand Pounds (exclusive of the site of the Hospital), notwithstanding the provisions of the Mortmain Acts.

BEDS
616

IN-PATIENTS (1924)
10,017

OUT-PATIENTS (1924)
124,431

Expenditure: £158,257 :: :: Income from Endowments: £63,167.

The Governors earnestly appeal for further Subscriptions and Donations. The present Subscription List is less than £5,000 a year, although the Charity is dependent upon support from sources other than its endowments to the extent of over £80,000 per annum.

To form a permanent Memorial, if desired, a Donation or Bequest should be allocated to the Re-endowment Fund, which is permanently invested and the income only applied for the general purposes of the Hospital.

A Gift of £1,000 to this Fund, or an Annual Subscription of £50, will respectively endow or support a Bed, over which a brass tablet, inscribed in accordance with the wishes of the Benefactor, can be placed.

A copy of the Annual Report of the Hospital can be obtained on application to Mr. W. J. Curry, Clerk to the Governors, Guy's Hospital, S.E. 1. Telephone: Hop 1086.

Bankers: THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Treasurer: F. P. WHITBREAD, Esq.

THE HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN

Telephone: Hop. 1021.

70-71, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

Treasurer—THE RT. HON. THE LORD MORRIS, P.C., K.C.M.G.

This hospital, established in 1841 and the oldest Skin Hospital in London, is still unable to reopen its beds for In-patients owing to lack of funds. Donations and subscriptions are urgently desired. Since its foundation no less than 554,000 patients have been treated and the scientific equipment of the Institution has always been kept thoroughly abreast of modern developments in research and treatment. The Light Department is provided with X-rays radium and ultraviolet light apparatus. It is a centre both of dermatological therapeutics and education, and welcomes at its clinics medical practitioners and students. Patients should attend daily at 1.30 p.m., or on Fridays at 6 p.m. They are expected to contribute to the funds of the hospital according to their means.

FREDERICK HAYTER, Secretary.

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68 BEDS STILL CLOSED

at **KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, S.E. 5.**

Will you not help to re-occupy these?

Nearly 1,000 cases on the Waiting List.

Chairman—THE VISCOUNT HAMBLEDEN.

HOMCEOPATHS!

SUPPORT THE LONDON HOMCEOPATHIC HOSPITAL

(The only Homœopathic Hospital in London)

and the
CAUSE OF HOMCEOPATHY.

£15,000

**Urgently required to Found and Endow
A HOMCEOPATHIC TEACHING CENTRE.**

WILL YOU HELP?

Patron: H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G. President: H.R.H. The Duke of York, K.G.

Annual Report on application to the Secretary, The London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street, Queen Square, W.C. 1.

Treasurer: Rt. Hon. Lord Donoughmore, K.P., P.C. Bankers: NATIONAL PROVINCIAL (Kingsway).

London Lock Hospital and Home.

Patron - - H.M. THE KING.

Founded 1746, this Special Hospital has for 180 years devoted all its energies to the treatment of venereal diseases. Thousands of young women and girls from all parts of the kingdom have been relieved of their bodily suffering and helped to regain their self-respect, and thereby enabled to make a fresh start in life.

£17,000 REQUIRED ANNUALLY.

Annual Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies are earnestly pleaded for, and will be gratefully received by:-

J. F. W. DEACON, Esq., M.A., D.L., J.P., Chairman and Hon. Treasurer,
LORD KINNAIRD, Deputy-Chairman and Joint Hon. Treasurer, or by
HY. J. EASON, F.C.I.S., Secretary.

Offices: 283, HARROW ROAD, LONDON, W. 9.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL

LIVERPOOL RD., ISLINGTON, N.1.

Patron: H.M. KING GEORGE V.

President:-THE RIGHT HON. LORD Ebury, D.S.O., M.C.

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Office—65, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, LONDON, W.C.1.

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- C They are so full of life they do not think of danger —yet calamity, loss, neglect, and cruelty fall most heavily upon the children.
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